

York,

Dec. 1, 1921.

Mr. Geo

51730

P. O. Box 1822,

61-57

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In re. Garvey, I will report that today Garvey had Briggs held for Special Sessions in \$500 (five hundred dollars) bonds. I was in court as a witness for Garvey but did not testify as it wasn't necessary. I was there to testify as to what inference I drew from Briggs' article on Garvey. Ofcourse I was to testify that I infered that Briggs ment Garvey when he said that he (Briggs) had not been driven out of London for rape on a young girl and that he (Briggs) did not live with a woman that was not his wife. If you will remember the article didn't say that Garvey did things but said that I, (meaning Briggs) did not do them. Ofcourse the inference was that Garvey did do them. As a result Briggs was held for Special Sessions. Now sir this morning Garvey said to me that when Briggs had him in court the Judge had been influenced against him but that there was a different Judge on the bench and he had seen that the Judge had been influenced against Briggs. Garvey said that the Jews here in Harlem were against him because he was organizing the negroes and advising them to buy only from negroes and because of this they had influenced the Judge against him with his case against Briggs. He infered that he had had the Judge "fixed". Well sir, from the way the Judge handled the case it certainly seemed so. There was a young white lawyer that handled the case for Briggs but it seemed that every thing had been "fixed" as the Judge paid very little attention to him. After the case had

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been tried and Briggs held, the District Attorney was willing that

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Briggs be paroled in the custody of his attorney at the Judge would not stand for it and Briggs was forced to furnish bond. As a result Garvey was very much elated and Briggs very much dejected over the outcome of the case. At the time on my writing I have not had a chance to see Briggs and discuss the case with him. I knew what Garvey's line of prosecution would be and saw that Briggs got this information so that he would be prepared with his defense but it didn't do any good because I really believe that Garvey had "fixed" things. Garvey told me that he is going to keep after Briggs until he breaks him. He says that next week he is going to enter three suits against Briggs, one for the Black Star Line, one for the U. N. I. A., and one for himself. He says that Briggs has done him thousands of dollars worth of harm. Garvey testified in court that he had received letters from all over the world about the articles that Briggs had written about him. I know this to be true. Of course the harm has been done and Briggs can do lots more but if this case goes against Briggs in Special Sessions it will stop Briggs and I would suggest that your office see that this doesn't happen. At present Briggs is the biggest thorn in Garvey's side and if I may, I would suggest further that this case be called as soon as possible so there will be no let up in Briggs' propaganda, as Garvey seems to keep just enough within the law to keep out of prison.

You will notice in this issue of the Negro World on page five an advertisement saying that there will be 200,000 (two hundred thousand) copies of the Negro World printed for the Xmas number, this is not true as there will only be about 30,000 (thirty thousand) copies. The number of course is boosted in order to get advertisements. The biggest blow that Garvey could receive would be his newspaper and it seems that this false advertisement

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and the one on page eight about "Booking your passage on the Phyllis Wheatley" would be something to help things along this line. The Xmas number will be off the press on 15th of Dec. I will let you know the exact number printed as soon as we go to press.

You will notice that the African Redemption Fund collected about \$800 (eight hundred dollars) this week. These figures are correct, but even with this money there is not enough to keep up expenses, the laundry had over drawn their account \$341.00 (three hundred forty one dollars) this week and there was no money to pay the Executive Council this week, whose salaries are due the 1st and the 15th of the month. Things are slowly going from bad to worse but with this fund collecting nearly a thousand dollars each week he can run for some time to come.

You will notice in this weeks issue of the paper he is advertising the meetings that I reported in my last report. If he is closely watched on this trip it seems to me that he could be gotten for violation of the Mann Act.

Respectfully,

"800"

*To Matthews*

*12/5/21*

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61-50-14X1  
p.3

3, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,  
P. O. Box 1822,  
Washington, D. C.

61-50

Sir:

In re. Garvey I will report that he will be in Washington on Dec. 5th and 6th, Baltimore, Dec. 7th, Wilmington, Del. Dec. 8th and 10th. He will hold large meetings in each of the above named cities. He is laying the foundations for a membership drive to begin about the first of the year that he says will bring 25,000,000 (twenty five million) members all over the world. He will flood this country, the West Indies and Africa with all kinds of propaganda, and no doubt will increase his field agents to a great extent. The manner in which these field agents will be paid has been described in a previous report. The printing of the propaganda will be paid for out of the African Redemption Fund. Through this method he will be able to carry on an endless series of operations, that if it does no harm it will certainly do no good. If there was a method that could be used <sup>and checked</sup> you would find that the greater part of the unrest among negroes in this country has been caused by the propaganda that has been put out by Garvey. In the next issue of the Negro World you will read of Garvey's trip to Washington in which he says that there can be no world peace unless the 400,000,000 (four hundred million) negroes of the world are taken into consideration, and while Garvey is making such statements there are people here in New York that believe that Garvey went to Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference. He would never tell these people better because they would have them believe that he is greater than he really is. In the Xmas

*Garvey*  
1921

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*Ben Watkins*

*HR*

number of the Negro World that comes off the press the 15th of Dec. there will be copies of letters from several big men of England, Central, and South America that Garvey has written to for a statement so as to publish; all this is done to make his following believe him to be a great man and that he has correspondence with the diplomats of Europe, Central, and South America. It no doubt will have the desired effect. You can rest assured that anything that Garvey does along this line has some ultimate motive in it. Garvey was very much elated today over the fact that his case against Briggs came up yesterday and Briggs was held in \$500 (five hundred dollars) bond for further hearing. Briggs furnished the bond and is out and I was talking to him this evening and he doesn't seem to be worried over the case. Briggs said that he hadn't any doubt that the case would be thrown out of court when it came to trial. Garvey will publish Briggs' case in this week's issue of the paper but he will have to publish in the same issue his retraction about Briggs being a white man. Garvey's apparent victory over Briggs will only help matters as Briggs is more hostile towards Garvey now than ever. In the next issue of Briggs' magazine the series of articles by Crichlow on Garvey will start, they will certainly do Garvey no good as they expose Garvey and his African plan. The only objection to this is that the whole thing is so long that Crichlow told me that it would take several months to publish the whole thing and I am afraid that the public will lose the connecting thoughts. Crichlow also told me that Garvey had sent for his attorney to see if they couldn't come to some agreement by which they could settle Crichlow's suit out of court. Crichlow said that he would settle for \$1000 (one thousand dollars) This is salary that Crichlow is suing for that Garvey promised to pay him for his services in Monrovia, Liberia.

14/X

3.

I learned today the J. D. Brooks who was Secretary General and who disappeared several months ago with several hundred dollars, was arrested last night by the bonding company that was on his bond. Brooks is now in the Tombs here in New York and no doubt could give some very interesting information about Garvey and his finance. Brooks is an American negro and has never been very much in sympathy with Garvey and his schemes. I think it would be well to have Brooks interviewed by an agent. Brooks has already tried to get in touch with Garvey knowing that Garvey would do anything to keep the case out of court but it seems that Garvey is powerless as the case is in the hands of the bonding company.

You will find enclosed a letter from San Pedro de Macoris, from this letter you can see how the Dominican Government looks upon the U. N. I. A. Garvey would not publish this letter because he said the psychological effect would be bad for the organization in this country. He described it by saying that if negroes knew that a negro government was against the organization it would be bad for the organization.

Will report any new developments to you at once.

Respectfully,

"800"

The Editor of the "Negro World."

51731

cruel, unfair and unjust treatment to Division 26  
Barracks de Maconis, Dominican Republic, West Indies

On Saturday, 30 September 1921, at the Barracks de Maconis, a Choir Practice in  
the evening hall for religious service two machines of the United States  
Military Corps and a number of police officers of this Republic came  
into the building and violently assaulted the President and those who  
were present the following - Rev. D. S. Phillips, President, Messrs.  
Butler, Second Vice President, Anthony Barton, Treasurer, Mrs. Jane  
Williams, and Misses Margaret Webster, Violet Hadlingworth, Mary  
and Mrs. Ellen Peter. Mr. Joseph Welsh sat by the door and  
and took an interest in our practice. As soon as the Corporal of the  
Military Corps came up to the President he said "you are under arrest."  
The President then asked "What is the charge?" He replied "Ask the  
President." The President said "Well, I believe you came for me alone  
and go to their homes." "No," replied Corporal Ewing, "they are under  
arrest also as they are under your influence." Upon saying this  
he ordered the other officers to take down the flags and inscriptions  
on the building for the celebration of the "International H  
31-1921. As the Corporal came to the inscription: "We  
love you, we will fight for you, we will die for you." He took it  
with such a force and violence that it was broken into  
pieces.

The Dominican police officers simply looked on. They did not  
interfere in the slightest. One of the officers in the  
presence of the Division was told by the Corporal to shut the  
doors and windows, all the desks were removed  
and the General Secretary James Kelley, was demon  
strated and the keys were taken from him.

12/8







(Statement of Ant. Rudolph Silverston - 2.)

and it just happened that Mr. Harris knew that I had something to do with the Yarmouth, so that's the reason he called me in conference. And I advised him that I had at that time from the Government some engines and boilers reasonable, very low figures, and advised him that the Yarmouth machinery - the engine was perfectly splendid in condition but that her boilers were all gone and that there was no use trying to patch the boilers up. She must have new boilers. That dropped the matter again there and then I never heard anything more about it. Then shortly after that, perhaps several months after that - I don't remember the date - it occurred to me to go and look up my old customers, like any business man; I keep a list of prospective buyers and I called up Mr. Thompson of the Black Star Line. I may have written him, asking him if they were in the market for any tonnage. He either wrote to me or telephoned me that he was in the market and requested me to see him, so I went to see him at the office at 54-56 West 136th St. It must have been perhaps January or February, 1921. That's the second time I met Thompson and I had some steamers which I offered him

- Q. When you went to the Black Star Line offices in January or February, 1921, whom did you see up there?  
A. Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Did you talk to anybody else?  
A. No.
- Q. Did you meet Garvey at any time while up there?  
A. No.
- Q. Did you see him around there?  
A. No, I inquired downstairs and I was shown to the rooms of Mr. Thompson and I met Mr. Thompson. We came down to terms. I asked him his requirements and he gave me a roundabout description of what they wanted.
- Q. At this time they were inquiring about an ocean-going ship?  
A. Yes sir, they wanted a big boat.
- Q. Did they say what purpose the boat was to be used for?  
A. Yes, for trade between here and Liberia, West coast of Africa. Now, he informed me that they were negotiating at that time for a steamer. I believe the name was Tennyson, and then of course, I knew just about what kind he wanted - a good sized steamer. I told him I had a steamer in mind, but he could not do anything at the time because they had, I believe it was the Tennyson, - I may be mistaken. They had that under option and they would not know until the next day, until three o'clock, if I remember correctly, whether or not they were going to close it out and they impressed on me the terms - that was part payment, low payment. Of course, that was pretty ticklish.
- Q. Why did they insist on low payment?  
A. Because they did not have much money.
- Q. That's what Thompson told you?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Did they close on the Tennyson deal?  
A. No, they did not. They fooled me. They put me off from day to day. You know how it is when a man wants to sell a steamer. It wasn't that day, it was two or three days after before he told me that they had refused. Anyhow I suspected at the time, being that the owners would not accept their time payments. He didn't say that to me, but I felt that was the truth. I knew I could do better than that. Then I suggested two or three different steamers.
- Q. Do you remember the names of any steamers that you suggested?  
A. Well, I do, yes; not the first two or three steamers - if I were to refresh my memory - yes, I do remember one steamer we settled on. After I had been refused by the owners of terms to suit them. After I was refused; that is to say, the steamers I offered him at that time were British steamers and of course, Britain was not very willing to see

(Statement of Anthony Adolph Silverston - 3.)

- Q. Did the people with whom you dealt, who owned or controlled these British steamers, intimate that they would not let the Black Star Line have the steamers?
- A. No, it was on account of payments, most of it, and the trouble of the flag. Well, finally we settled on the "Hong Kheng."
- Q. Where was the Hong Kheng at that time?
- A. It was at that time in China.
- Q. Under what registry?
- A. She was originally an English boat, but under French registry - no she was in the British registry, but owned by a French concern. I forget now. I forget even the price. It was a pretty high price.
- Q. What became of the Hong Kheng deal?
- A. The Hong Kheng deal. First of all they wanted time payments and in fact we had the steamer pledged. You know when I am selling a steamer I must have a firm offer in hand. Or a man makes me a firm offer. That agreement is as good as an agreement in writing. First of all the time payments were agreeable to the owners; then we exchanged a good many cables and they finally came out that they wanted all cash and wanted it in Hong Kong, in China. In the meantime I had made arrangements to meet these payments. In other words I drew in a man by the name of McBlair, through a Norwegian by the name of Furubotn; and as a matter of fact, it was McBlair and Co. that held the option on that steamer and they agreed to raise the money. It was - the price I don't remember exactly. They agreed to raise the money and accept a mortgage from the Black Star Line, and we went so far as to cable the firm offer closing the deal, mind you, and they accepted it. We took delivery on the steamer in China. Of course, there was a question of who was going to pay for bringing it over. So we went as far as - McBlair did - trying to get Greek immigrants and provided a thousand cots in Athens so that we would come out even. And we had made these arrangements you know and we never heard another word from the owners. We sent cable after cable and no reply. Well, there came a time, of course, you know that it was quite clear that the British Government interfered on the transfer of the flag; that's only my supposition, because it was a good price we paid them, although she was a big boat and supposed to be a 100 A-1 British Lloyd.
- Q. Did you ever have a picture of the steamer Hong Kheng?
- A. No I don't remember.
- Q. You had her accommodations, however, that is, her specifications?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. And you furnished those specifications to the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did the Black Star Line at the time they were negotiating with you for the Hong Kheng, have any reason at any time to believe that they were the actual owners of it?
- A. Yes, because, you see I made them a firm offer. We had a firm offer from them in return. We gave them a firm offer in acceptance.
- Q. In other words, you offered the boat to them and they took your word for it. Did they know that the boat was in China?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Approximately how long would it have taken the Hong Kheng to come from China to the United States?
- A. I have figured it out, about three or four weeks.
- Q. Can you recall approximately the first time, the date rather, the negotiations started with the Black Star Line?
- A. Well, you got me without my records. I think it was some time in March or April, 1921.
- Q. And they continued for approximately how long?
- A. They continued for quite a few weeks.

H/X

(Statement of Anthony Adelph Silverston - 4.)

Q. Day, until the end of April?

A. Well, I can't recall.

Q. Do you know whether during this time the Black Star Line advertised that they were the owners of a boat known as the Hong Khenz?

A. No, they could not very well be the owners until they paid the money for it.

Q. When it was finally found out that the Hong Khenz could not be obtained?

A. Then I went ahead and obtained other British boats and we exchanged cables with British owners. We found the time payments would not suit. They would not accept time payments; most wanted all cash and could not give delivery in New York. That was one of the conditions of the Black Star Line, the boat must be delivered in New York. Of course you know why - it cost money to bring a steamer here. So, when finally I suggested a German boat, a Government boat - you see I used to be well acquainted with Mr. Donald who was the Vice President of the Shipping Board and I was very intimate with him and he was the only commissioner that has been kept in his job from the very beginning and he stayed until the end, throughout the whole war and of course, he always told me that I could have anything I wanted. We got in communication with Washington with the United States Shipping Board to see what kind of boats they had on hand; and, knowing, of course, their requirements, of the Black Star Line, I picked out, together with another Broker, the Prinz Oskar - the Orion, the ex-Prinz Oskar, a German boat. I obtained permission to inspect her. I went down to Norfolk to look her over.

Q. Did any of the officials of the Black Star Line accompany you on that tour of inspection?

A. No; they did not. I went down to look at the boat. I went down with letters of recommendation to the representative of the Shipping Board in Norfolk from the Clinchfield Navigation Co. One of their old employees was working there. I had also instructions from the Government to see the Captain in Charge down there. They then sent me out to see the Orion. She was the mother ship of the steel fleet - laid up steel fleet as they called it, and I had instructions to stay aboard as long as I wanted to. I found she was a wonderful boat - good boat - machinery in A-1 condition, and of course, from inside information I found out her condition all the way through; and also, I had a talk with the Chief Steward of the laid-up fleet who was on the Orion and was the steward when she was launched, as a matter of fact. That man took me all over the boat. The Captain in Charge of the fleet - his steward took me over. He gave me a history of the boat. I found the Orion was a splendid boat. The Oriental Navigation Co. had inspected the boat and made an offer of \$680,000 on the boat. I was very well satisfied with the boat. I telegraphed Mr. Thompson that she was a good boat and I came back. Then I went after the Shipping Board. Then we got the price fixed up and I advised Mr. Thompson to go and make a personal inspection and he went down there and made an inspection, from my personal knowledge, because I got a telegram from him down there.

Q. Do you recall the approximate date of your inspection of the Orion?

A. It must have been April or May - just as soon as we dropped the Hong Khenz because it began to look suspicious, the silence on the part of the owner of the Hong Khenz. Thompson went down and I received a telegram from him. It was a funny telegram too. I didn't know what it meant at the time. There was punctuation in it. He was well pleased. We went after the Shipping Board.

Q. What were the terms that the Shipping Board laid down?

A. Ten per cent down and ten per cent after delivery in New York and ten cent a month thereafter.

Q. What was the purchase price?

A. \$225,000. The boat needed repairs and I agreed to sell the boat for \$350,000, and the difference of 125,000 out of that money I was to condition the boat and hand it over to them in first class condition.

Q. That \$350,000 then would have included everything, bonuses, commission, repairs, etc.?

121X

(Statement of Alvin Rudolph Silverston - 6.)

- Q. The total amount of money that has passed through your hands then from the Black Star Line to the Shipping Board is \$25,000?
- A. Approximately, yes.
- Q. You never received any more than that from the Black Star Line for either services or payments on ships?
- A. Somewhere about \$25,000. \$22,500 is with the Shipping Board.
- Q. What became of the difference between \$22,500 and \$25,000?
- A. Expense, general expense, cabling and so on. Lots of money was spent. I was to allow them the money on the purchase price what I might spend.
- Q. In other words then that difference was spent by you for trips to Washington, expense to be deducted from your commissions?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now that the contract has never gone through, however, have you returned any money to the Black Star Line?
- A. The contract is still in force. The contract was not obtained until just a few days before Christmas. That is, the final contract as the Shipping Board saw fit to give us just a few days before Christmas.
- Q. Who gave you the check or checks in the Black Star Line that you paid to the Shipping Board?
- A. Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Do you remember who they were signed by?
- A. Black Star Line.
- Q. In addition to Thompson, who have you dealt with in the Black Star Line?
- A. Only Thompson.
- Q. Did you ever meet a Mr. Smith?
- A. I did.
- Q. What was his position?
- A. He was the High Chancellor, I believe, supposed to be their attorney.
- Q. Did he ever pay you any money?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever deal with Garvey?
- A. I never dealt with Garvey.
- Q. What was the real reason that the Black Star Line has never obtained the Orion from the Shipping Board?
- A. Because the Black Star Line were unable to furnish the payment bond.
- Q. In other words they could not meet the Shipping Board's terms?
- A. That did not happen until just a few days before Christmas. The bond could have been furnished on several occasions, but the Shipping Board was very dilatory in producing the final agreement. The final agreement was not given by the Shipping Board until just a few days before Christmas.
- Q. Did you know that the Black Star Line had sent through the mails, circulars containing a picture of the steamship Orion during the time your negotiations with them for the purchase were on?
- A. I did not. I saw the circular and it was supposed to be gotten ready when the Orion was obtained.
- Q. Where did you see it?
- A. Mr. Thompson, he showed it to me, and I asked him to let me have one.
- Q. What did he say was the purpose of the circular?
- A. They were getting these circulars ready so that when the steamship came here they could distribute it.
- Q. Did he tell you he had distributed any at that time?
- A. No.
- 12/X

(Statement of Ant  Rudolph Silverston - 7.)

- Q. Do you know whether or not the Black Star Line has ever sold any passage on the Phyllis Heatley?
- A. No, I don't know. I want to clarify that statement; Mr. Thompson told me - was always asking me when he could start in selling passage. I told him, "You cannot sell passage until you have the boat," and I specifically did not want him to sell any passage and to my knowledge they never sold any. They were trying to obtain freight, which is customary.
- Q. Did the Black Star Line ever pay you a salary?
- A. No sir, I was never in their employ, I was an independent broker. I had nothing to do with the Black Star Line.
- Q. Did you, on behalf of the Black Star Line, ever pay any commission or bonus to anyone connected with the United States Shipping Board.
- A. Well, now, I spent a good deal of money; you see expenses are very high.
- Q. What kind of expenses?
- A. Well, you know.
- Q. Did someone receive any money for services rendered?
- A. -----
- Q. Outside of Mr. Donald, who else were you acquainted with on the Shipping Board?
- A. Mr. Philbin, Mr. Farley, Mr. Pullmer and quite a few others.
- Q. Who did you deal with when trying to secure the Orion?
- A. Mr. Philbin.
- Q. What position did he occupy there at that time?
- A. He was Sales Manager.
- Q. When did you drop out of the Orion negotiations?
- A. I never dropped out of the negotiations for the Orion. At least I never considered myself out of them. They gave me authority, power of attorney which provides until the Orion is delivered, until her repairs had been made.
- Q. Power of attorney for what?
- A. To secure the Orion.
- Q. Did that power of attorney include the disbursing of any funds on behalf of the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you to get the money?
- A. Black Star Line.
- Q. Who signed that power of attorney for the Black Star Line?
- A. Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Did you have the consent of the others, officers of the corporation?
- A. Well, I understood that Mr. Garvey was away and I understood that Mr. Thompson had full authority.
- Q. What made you understand that?
- A. Well, Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Did he ever show you any letters, contracts or agreements to prove that?
- A. No, I took his word for it. I knew that Mr. Garvey was away.
- Q. Did you ever meet Mr. Garcia or Mr. Tobias?
- A. I never met Mr. Tobias. I met Mr. Garcia.
- Q. Under what circumstances?
- A. I think the first time I met Mr. Garcia I had been given by the U. S. Shipping Board a steamer called the Porto Rico and I had paid down check.

1/12

(Statement of Arthur J. Silverston - 8.)

I came back to New York and I had telephoned him about the Porto Rico. She was here in New York and they all insisted upon inspecting her, which I knew would have been fatal because I knew, I recognized the fact that, anyway, here in America, the white people have a prejudice against the black people. I feared that if it became known that the Black Star Line had secured the boat. She was a beautiful boat. I knew that if I ever let the people get aboard the boat I would have opposition.

Q. They never got the Porto Rico?  
A. No.

Q. What became of the \$7,500?  
A. Turned over to the Orion.

Q. There was about \$16,800 in escrow on the Hong Kheng, \$7,500 payment on the Porto Rico; that made \$23,800?  
A. I haven't got the figures all correct in my head because a lot of money changed hands.

Q. What do you mean a lot of money changed hands?  
A. I made the first payment on the Orion.

Q. How much?  
A. \$7,500

Q. And the second?  
A. No, only the first payment I made was \$15,000. That check was returned to me.

Q. Why?  
A. Because they would not accept the offer on the boat. I raised the bid. The first time I offered them \$190,000 for the Orion and gave them a check for \$15,000 and then they returned the check to me that the bid was not high enough.

Q. You didn't give them your personal check?  
A. It was a certified check of the Black Star Line made payable to me.

Q. Well, that \$15,000 check was finally accepted by the Shipping Board?  
A. No, it was returned to me. All checks were made out to me. The \$25,000 was made up in several checks.

Q. Did the total of those several checks aggregate the exact amount required by the Shipping Board, or was there some money - ?  
A. I acted as a broker entirely in the matter. It was left to my judgment.

Q. In other words, you had \$25,000 of their funds which you could disburse as payments on boats anyway you pleased?  
A. That was after the Hong Kheng.

Q. Approximately how many trips did you make to Washington?  
A. Well, I was practically living in Washington.

Q. On the funds of the Black Star Line?  
A. Well, it was my funds, of course, because it was to come out of my commissions.

Q. Provided you secured the boat?  
A. Well, I was to secure the boat, yes. I was in Washington, practically lived in Washington.

Q. Solely on business for the Black Star Line in Washington?  
A. Yes, I was seldom here. Friday afternoon I usually came here and Friday evening and stayed until Monday.

Q. Garvey was out of the country during the early part of 1921, so that must have returned while negotiations for the Orion was still on?  
A. If my memory serves me correctly, I believe Mr. Garvey was due here annual convention in August and I believe he came here the first of August.

121X

Statement of Arthur J. Silverstein - 9.)

Q. Did Garvey at any time personally take a part in the negotiations for the Steamship Crisis?

A. No with me at all.

Q. Did he take part with anybody else?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was Garvey's name brought up by Thompson or anyone else connected with the Black Star Line?

A. Yes.

Q. In what connection?

A. Garvey was always supposed to be the great boss unapproachable.

Q. On what occasion did they have to refer to him as boss; was it in connection with any payments of money?

A. In everything. I understood that man was the boss. He was the king.

Q. These checks that were put into your custody for payment on ships, did Thompson issue those himself?

A. That I do not remember.

Q. But he apparently had no trouble in securing them.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever render any sort of an accounting to the Black Star Line for their funds spent by you in Washington?

A. I believe I gave them an approximate idea.

Q. In detail?

A. No.

Q. Who did you give that approximate idea to?

A. To Mr. Thompson and Mr. Nolan.

Q. Verbally or in writing?

A. Verbally.

Q. Was there any surplus left?

A. There was no surplus left.

Q. What proof has the Black Star Line now that \$22,500 of their money is deposited with the Shipping Board?

A. Well, they have got the receipts from the Shipping Board.

Q. Signed by whom?

A. By the Shipping Board.

Q. What idea did you get of the general reputation of the Black Star Line in your dealings with the Shipping Board?

A. Well, I had a H--- of a fight. You know the idea, the conception of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The conception is all right, you see Mr. Garvey has been preaching one thing and been acting another. He has been preaching morality and he has been preaching one or another and news, that you well know perhaps from newspapers, had out, of his conduct with women and of course it has prejudiced everybody against the man.

Q. You ever have any reason to inspect the finances of the Black Star while you were dealing with them?

A. I furnished me statements which were very important to me.

Q. What kind of statements?

A. Financial condition.

Q. Any of those statements?

121X



(Statement of Anthony Rudolph Silverston - 10.)

Q. Who were the statements signed by?

A. Now, these statements, most of them, were signed by Mr. Thompson.

Q. Did these statements tend to show that the Black Star Line was solvent?

A. Yes sir, otherwise I would never have had a thing to do with them.

Q. Can you obtain these statements?

A. Yes sir, I was given to understand that there were four and one-half million negroes, members. I had the Universal Negro Improvement Association guarantee the purchase I am going to make and then I demanded financial statements and got them.

Q. Do you still consider yourself under contract with the Black Star Line?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether they have transferred their attempts to get the Orion to another brokerage concern?

A. If they have - they may have - I don't know.

Q. How long is that power of attorney to cover?

A. My power of attorney was to last until the finishing of the steamer. I consider the power of attorney good today.

Q. Are you acquainted with the brokerage firm of Wolf & Steffani, 2 Beator Street.

A. I met Mr. Steffani I think through Mr. Nolan. They told me that they had - the money was ready and finally you know, I understood a hitch came along and I went over there personally to see if I could not remedy the condition. I think it was Mr. Steffani. I was asking for some help.

Q. While in Washington did you communicate with the Black Star Line advising them that the Shipping Board had awarded the Orion to them?

A. I did.

Q. What was that based on?

A. I got it in black and white from the Shipping Board. I was not in Washington when it happened, I was in New York here. I got a telegram and then a letter with the terms awarded to me.

.....  
ANTHONY RUDOLFE SILVERSTON

12/x

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

61-50-14  
2-11-21

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/21/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/20/21	REPORT MADE BY: J. T. Flournoy
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: **MARCUS GARVEY** 9 51734  
**Covering Meeting.**

FILE  
W.M.G.

FACTS DEVELOPED:  
**AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Acting under instructions of Agent in Charge Matthews, and accompanied by Agent Maurice Joyce of this office, I attended a meeting at the Pythian Temple, 12th & U Sts., N. W., at 8 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, November 20th, 1921, at which **MARCUS GARVEY** made the principal address of the evening.

The meeting opened at 8:30 P.M. with the singing of a hymn, after which there was a short prayer. After this there was a recitation by a negro by the name of **DR. RILEY**. A song was then sung, after which a collection was taken up, the amount of which was not announced.

The meeting was presided over by **REV. THOMAS HALL** (colored) of the Mt. Nebo Church, corner of Kalorama Road and Champlain Sts.

After the preliminary exercises, the Chairman introduced **DR. RILEY**, who was described as "the able champion of the Marcus Garvey principles" and who would during the coming week visit all members in Washington of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the purpose of taking subscriptions to the capital stock of the Black Star Line Steamship Company.

DEC 12 1921

**DR. RILEY** then addressed the meeting, saying that he had left the ministry to take up the work in behalf of Garvey and intended to devote the remainder of his life to deporting negroes from this country

61-50-14

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: BY LETTER 4-27-26 PER FOIA REQUEST	DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins RECORDED R.
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ORIGINAL

into Africa. He then introduced as the principal speaker of the evening HON. MARCUS GARVEY, whose appearance was a signal for great applause.

GARVEY then addressed the meeting about two hours, confining himself to the objects and principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. His subject was "Africa, A Nation for the Negro Peoples of the World."

During his remarks he said:

"We have come to the time to assert our nationality."

"Negroes are ashamed of their nationality."

"Africa to me is the sweetest name in all the world."

"An Englishman is proud of England; a German of Germany; an Irishman of Ireland, but the negro is the only race on earth that is ashamed of himself."

"Negroes in Africa outnumber the white man twenty to one."

"Look at the Japanese. They are strong and proud of themselves. He is strong no matter wherever he is, and if you don't believe it touch him and see."

"That is why he is recognized at the Conference and likely to get what he asks."

"Although we respect the flag of America, we are still more loyal to the flag of black, green and red."

"I never come to Washington but what I go to Mt. Vernon to pay homage at the shrine of America's greatest character."

"If your father and my father had taught the doctrines of the Universal Negro Improvement Association fifty years ago as I am doing now we would be the strongest nation at the Conference table and get what we ask."

"Look at the thousands of petitions we send in to which there may or may not be a reply. If you had machine guns behind your petitions they would have been answered at once."

61-50-14  
p. 2

"I say if they (meaning the white people) disarm, you disarm; if they arm, you arm."

"Negroes, get what the other fellow has no matter how you get it."

"I don't care who says Peace, there can be no peace until 400,000,000 negroes are satisfied."

"For 250 years the whites have been killing us in the West Indies and in the United States. How long do you think they can keep that up?"

"Look at the Belgian Congo where recently they murdered negroes because they did not produce rubber enough, cutting off their heads and their arms."

"I can tell you now they better not try that stuff on Garvey."

He then gave an amusing illustration of a negro's standing among the races of the world.

"Three babies are born; one yellow; one white and one black. Soon the yellow baby gets guns and ammunition and puts on a uniform. The white baby does the same thing; grows up to manhood. All that time what do you think the negro baby is doing? Why standing looking on. Bye and bye a time comes for action. What occurs? They shoot that negro, and, friends, that has been going on ever since America has been discovered."

Garvey announced that tomorrow night (Nov. 21st) he would address the members of the John Wesley A.M.E. church, 14th and Corcoran Sts., and said that this possibly would be the last time his hearers would ever hear him in Washington again, as he had to go all over the world organizing and that he had been coming to Washington too often already, and expected possibly he would not appear here again.

61-50-14

121

After the meeting he requested all to come up who were not already members and join the Universal Negro Improvement Association, dues to which were \$1.00.

Copies of the Negro World were sold at the meeting, a copy of which is attached to the original of this report.

The meeting closed about 10:45 P.M. No disorder noted. About 200 persons attended the meeting.

Case closed.

61-50-14

61-50

W.C.-AS

December 6, 1921.

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

Dear Sir:

I understand that one J. G. BROOKES, who formerly was secretary-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, working under Garvey, and who disappeared several months ago with several hundred dollars, was arrested on November 27th by the bonding company and is now in The Tomb. It is also understood that this man could give some interesting facts on Garvey, with whom he has never been very much in sympathy.

I desire that you give this matter attention and arrange to procure any information which it is possible to obtain through discreet connection.

Very truly yours,

DELETED COPY SENT *Gen. Walker*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST  
 719.

*W. J. Quinn*  
 Director.

61-50-13

JAL:H

51738

November 17, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUGH:

Mr. William C. Matthews, a colored attorney, of Boston and New York, called yesterday morning in the interests of Marcus Garvey. He stated that Special Agent Anderson, of the New York office, had communicated with some party in New York, stating that the government was in possession of information that a bribe of \$5,000 had been passed in Washington in connection with the obtaining of Garvey's visa. Mr. Matthews was desirous of giving us such information which we might be seeking in this matter. I assured him that there are no questions at the present time which we desire to ask him, but if at any time in the future we had occasion to seek any information concerning Garvey's activities, or that of his organization that we would call upon him for such information as he might care to give us.

During the course of the interview he showed me a letter which Garvey had received from Cyril Briggs, inviting Garvey to join the African Blood Brotherhood. From this letter both Garvey and Matthews drew the conclusion that Briggs through innuendo claimed the responsibility for the Tulsa riots. I have read the same over, and must confess that his language left that impression. Matthews stated that he would send to us any information which might come to Garvey or himself relating to Briggs' pernicious activities, which he considered to be a menace to this country.

Respectfully,

61-50-13

P. 2

JAM:H

51739

November 17, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KUCH:

Mr. William C. Matthews, a colored attorney, of Boston and New York, called yesterday morning in the interests of Marcus Garvey. He stated that Special Agent Anderson, of the New York office, had communicated with some party in New York, stating that the government was in possession of information that a bribe of \$5,000 had been passed in Washington in connection with the obtaining of Garvey's visa. Mr. Matthews was desirous of giving us such information which we might be seeking in this matter. I assured him that there are no questions at the present time which we desire to ask him, but if at any time in the future we had occasion to seek any information concerning Garvey's activities, or that of his organization that we would call upon him for such information as he might care to give us.

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Respectfully,

61-50-13  
P.3.



61-

HWG-AS

December 7, 1921.

Mr. R. D. Simmons,  
Chief Inspector,  
Post Office Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief:

As you are probably aware, this Bureau for many months past has been investigating **MARCUS GARVEY**, an alien Negro who, for more than two years has been living lavishly off the meagre savings of poor Negroes throughout the United States. The investigation so far discloses violations of several federal statutes, not the least in importance being the violation of the Postal laws.

I respectfully request that you have assigned a competent postoffice inspector, who can go over the information procured by us and work with our agents here in the preparation of the case against Garvey, which will include the postal angles. We are ready to go into the matter with your inspector immediately and should have his name and the time when he can begin operations here with our men. This will involve of course, going over a great mass of information and the outlining of a further course with a view to closing up some of the angles which have not been thoroughly developed.

LETTER COPY SENT *Ben Watkins* Very truly yours

LETTER 4-27-76

FOIA REQUEST

NO. 10  
RECORDED

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
67-50-12

Director.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER...

JEH:H

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

61-50

November 17, 1921.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUCH:

Mr. William C. Matthews, a colored attorney, of Boston and New York, called yesterday morning in the interests of Marcus Garvey. He stated that Special Agent Anderson, of the New York office, had communicated with some party in New York, stating that the government was in possession of information that a bribe of \$5,000 had been passed in Washington in connection with the obtaining of Garvey's visa. Mr. Matthews was desirous of giving us such information which we might be seeking in this matter. I assured him that there are no questions at the present time which we desire to ask him, but if at any time in the future we had occasion to seek any information concerning Garvey's activities, or that of his organization that we would call upon him for such information as he might care to give us.

NOTED  
W.A.S.  
NOV 21 1921

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DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins* Respectfully,  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/19*

*J. E. D.*

RECORDED

61-50-11

FILED

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CJS-JWD.

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

**Department of Justice**  
Bureau of Investigation  
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*61-50*

December 5, 1921.

51740

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

General Intelligence Division.

In Re: Marcus Garvey.  
Negro Activities.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching herewith, a page taken from the  
New York World of issue of December 4th, concerning Marcus Garvey.

Yours very truly,

DEC 6 1921  
DIVISION

*Edw. J. Brennan*  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

*Miss Irvine 12-9-21 (cc)  
12-6-21 W.  
Encl. sent to*

Read by  
DEC 6 - 1921  
Wm. J. Burns

*file of*

DEC 12 1921

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FBI

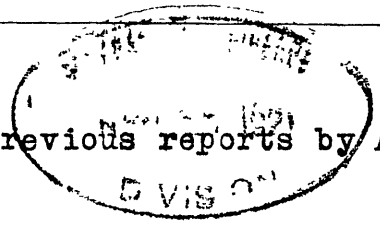
DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watson*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.W.*

1-50

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles, Cal.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 17, 1921	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 16, 1921	REPORT MADE BY: A.A. HOPKINS: mp/
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.	Los Angeles, California.	<u>NEGRO ACTIVITIES.</u>
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FACTS DEVELOPED:  
At Los Angeles, California:-



Reference is made to previous reports by Agent under above title.

NOAH D. THOMPSON and W.L. KIMBROUGH, respectively President and Secretary of the Los Angeles Branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, were the delegates to the convention at New York, during the months of August and September, 1921.

NOAH THOMPSON, on the floor of the Convention, questioned the financial dealings of MARCUS GARVEY, both in connection with the BLACK STAR LINE and THE U.N.I.A., forced the publishing of a financial report and attacked the accuracy of same, - thereby incurring the hostility of GARVEY.

Upon his return to Los Angeles, the latter part of September, he made a report to the Los Angeles Branch U.N.I.A., which was distinctly unfavorable to MARCUS GARVEY and his financial methods.

The Los Angeles Branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association has always been of considerable importance to GARVEY, as the Southern California membership is large. Most of the members are prosperous and monetary contributions and the sale of bonds in the various GARVEY ventures have been very successful.

JAN 10 1922

Read by  
NOV 25 1921

62-50-94  
RECORDED  
DELETED COPY SENT Ben Walker  
27-76

REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

A.A.Hopkins: Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. 17, 19

Page: 2

(RE: UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMP. ASSN.)

MARCUS GARVEY and the National Officers telegraphed to the local negro papers and even inserted paid advertisements, attacking THOMPSON and advising the local U.N.I.A., to throw him out. This was followed up by the sending from New York to Los Angeles of "Captain" E. L. GAINES, Minister of Legions, for the avowed purpose of ousting THOMPSON and his followers from the U.N.I.A. There had already, as previously reported, been a split and secession movement in the Local U.N.I.A., composed principally of West Indian negroes and the radical element, who objected to the conservative and patriotic stand of THOMPSON. The better element of the negro population, including church people, Federal, County and City employees, and those who are seeking to avoid any racial trouble or clashes, have always and do yet, support THOMPSON.

E. L. GAINES, backed by the radical element, attempted to call a meeting of the U.N.I.A., in one of the churches, as the U.N.I.A., has always met in the negro churches of Los Angeles; this meeting was to be held for the purpose of ousting THOMPSON and the regular officers of the U.N.I.A. However, none of the churches would permit GAINES the use of their church for his meeting and he held a meeting on a vacant lot, read an order from GARVEY, dissolving the Los Angeles U.N.I.A., and organized a new branch. JAMES A. SMITH was elected President and Wm. A. CORBIN, executive Secretary. CORBIN is a New York negro and was sent by GARVEY to take over the job of Secretary. Probably a hundred of the former members of THOMPSON'S organization went over into the new branch, including the entire membership of THE BLACK LEGION under the leadership of one MORGAN; all the West Indian

(RE: UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN.)

negroes and the radicals are included in this membership.

NOAH THOMPSON refused to surrender the Charter and has renamed his Organization THE PACIFIC COAST UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN., retaining the old officers, - and announces that their object will be for the betterment of the race on the Pacific Coast. The conservative, patriotic negro population is backing him.

The principal Los Angeles negro paper says:

"The Black, Red and Green (the U.N.I.A. Flag) - flag will hereafter officially float over the Headquarters of President Jas. A. Smith, - while Mr. Noah Thompson must find refuge under the Stars and Stripes. But there are millions of people who, like the Stars and Stripes, and maybe Mr. Thompson won't feel lonely after all. In fact, there was with him at Tabernacle Church, Thursday night, a large number of 'Brave men and women' who like to be called Americans and Americans Only."

The fight is still on; GARVEY is sending "His Excellency" J.W.H. EASON, "American Leader" - to Los Angeles, and he is billed to speak November 27th, 1921, at the Headquarters of the new U.N.I.A., in Los Angeles, according to confidential informant. J.W.H. EASON is the successor of REV. J. D. GORDON, former U.N.I.A. Chief, who was forced out of the U.N.I.A., at the New York Convention.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Edward J. Connelley.

50 *[Handwritten initials]*

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 11/19/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/13-15/21	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: EDGAR GRAY - NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

In the first paragraph of the Director's letter of November 9th initialed as below, it is suggested that the present employment of this subject be checked up. Attention is called to the fact that a short time ago Gray appeared at this office in company with Captain Cockburn and filed affidavits against Marcus Garvey, charging him with having violated the Mann White Slave Traffic Act on his recent trip to Cuba. In the affidavit which Gray signed he gives his occupation as chiropractor, stating he has been employed as such since May, 1921, and was previously a clerk in the General Post Office, 33rd St. and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

I called at his residence, 214 West 140th St., New York City, where he is living with a family named Jones. I made under-cover inquiries in the house, but he does not appear to be well known. The Janitor could not advise me what his present employment was. I consulted the various city directories, but failed to find Gray's name listed as a chiropractor. In fact his name does not appear in any such official records. Efforts will be made to further verify this man's employment.

DEC 1 1921  
RECORDED

61-570-8  
NOV 25 1921  
DIVISION  
HOOVER  
FILE

REFERENCE WWG:AS 11/9/21	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington (3) New York (2)
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Instrument from Agent in Charge Ed Brennan

REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/15/21	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis.
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

IN RE: BLACK STAR LINE - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C. - USING  
MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Acknowledgment is made of the Director's letter of Nov. 9, initialed as below, which advises that Cyril Briggs, Editor of "The Crusader," has been endeavoring to get the Post Office Department to take action against Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line for having used the United States mails to defraud its shareholders.

I interviewed Briggs at 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City, on the 15th inst. and he appeared very willing to give his assistance in this matter. His charge against the subjects is based upon copy of a circular issued by the Black Star Line, the outer page of which carries a photograph of a large freighter with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" on the bow. The purpose of this circular is to solicit stock subscriptions and while it is not stated in this circular that the "Phyllis Wheatley" is owned by the Black Star Line, the entire effect is to lead one falsely to that impression. Briggs advised me that on October 29th he addressed a letter to the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, asking whether or not such a ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley" actually existed. He showed me copy of the reply which he received and which reads as follows:

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben W. Kinn* DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BY LETTER 4-27-76 Bureau of Navigation  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.* Washington

61-50-7  
RECORDED  
NOV 21 12 A.M.  
OCT 31, 1921.

REFERENCE  
WWG:AS  
11/9/21

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3)

New York  
FILE  
W.W.C.



The Crusader,  
2299 Seventh Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your request of the 29th inst. this office advises you that it has been unable to find in its record or maritime reports the steamships "Antonio Maceo" and "Phyllis Wheatley".

Respectfully,  
(Signed) A. Figrer,  
Acting Commissioner.

-----

The above letter is reproduced in the November issue of "The Crusader" and an editorial accompanying it makes a direct charge against the Black Star Line that it does not own any such ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley."

Briggs states he is positive that the circular mentioned above has been widely circulated through the mails. Upon my solicitation he promised to obtain the name and address of at least one person who received same and will be willing to give a statement. He also has offered to secure the names of persons who, having received this circular and believing that the steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" was the property of the Black Star Line, purchased stock therein.

In Briggs' office at the time I interviewed him was one Rev. McGuire (colored), former Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. McGuire advised me that he was formerly very active in Marcus Garvey's behalf, but having come to the conclusion that he was a swindler, left the organization, losing his investment of some \$300. in various stock enterprises which Garvey engineered. McGuire is

7

now associated with Briggs. Both informed me, and I verified their statements by copies of the "Negro World", that the Black Star Line has been advertising passenger and freight sailings from the port of New York on the Steamship "Phyllis Wheatley". Briggs states that many families have sold out their belongings in various cities, booked passage on the ship through Garvey and have come to New York where they are now destitute. He states that he is able to obtain the names and addresses of several such families for the Government.

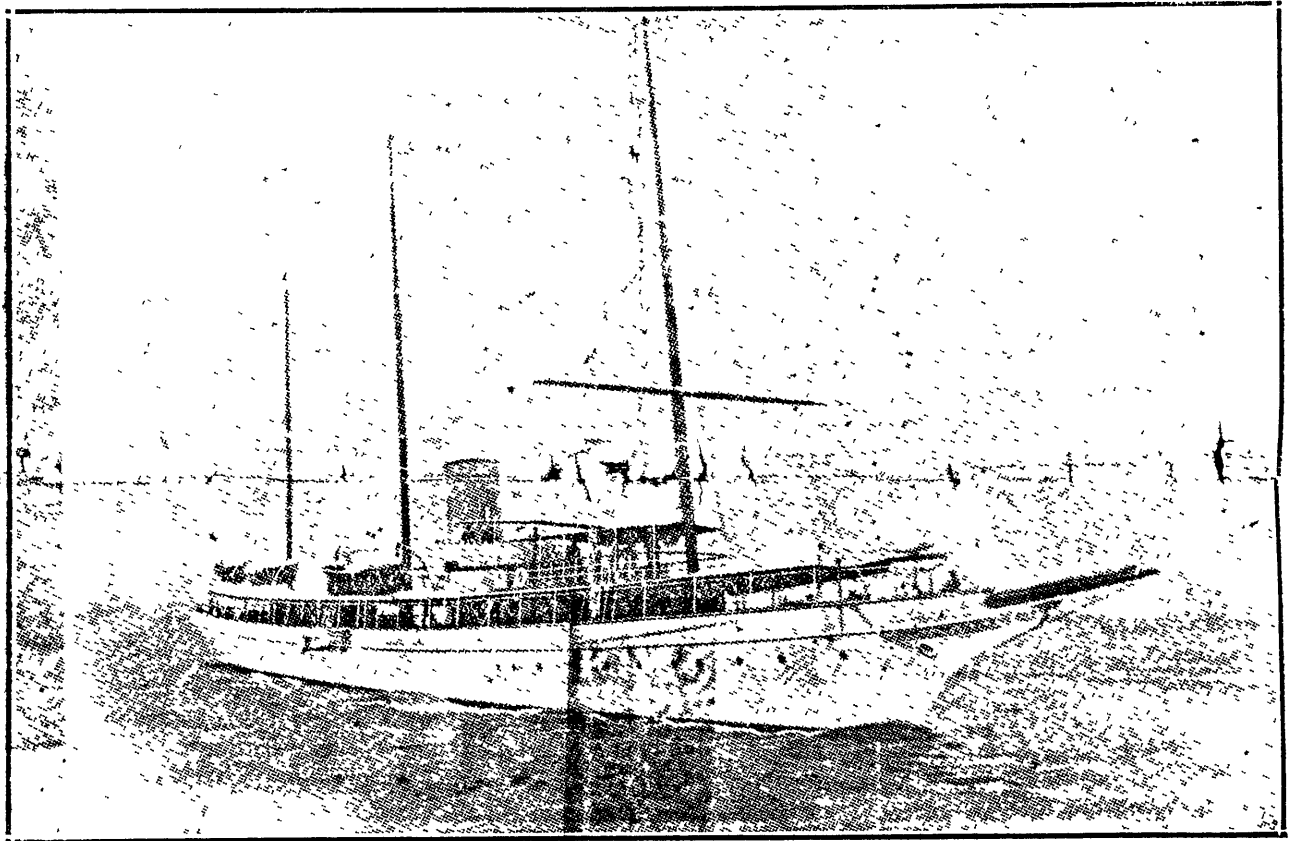
There is nothing in our files indicating that the Black Star Line has ever owned such a ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley". There have been, on the other hand, many statements made by officials of the Line, and in the "Negro World" which would lead to the belief that they did own a ship by that name. Advertisements have even appeared in this publication offering to take freight and passengers on the "Phyllis Wheatley" to Africa.

Inasmuch as the Director's letter does not state just how far this office is to go in the premises, and as I have not yet heard from Briggs, I am discontinuing pending further instructions.

7  
MJD:FMK

# Best Opportunity Ever Offered the Race

BECAUSE: The trade route of the Black Star Line is specially laid out to cover parts of the world where the Negro population is over fifty (50) per cent; BECAUSE we shall employ Masters, Chief Engineers, Wireless Operators, Able-bodied Seamen and Firemen of the Negro Race; BECAUSE passenger traffic without Color Discrimination must be established; BECAUSE the BLACK STAR LINE is the business stimulator, colossal investment opportunity and commercial awakener which is necessary to develop RACE CONSCIOUSNESS in NEGROES everywhere.



Ss. "ANTONIO MACEO"

**BUY YOUR SHARES NOW**

You may buy 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200.

**BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.**

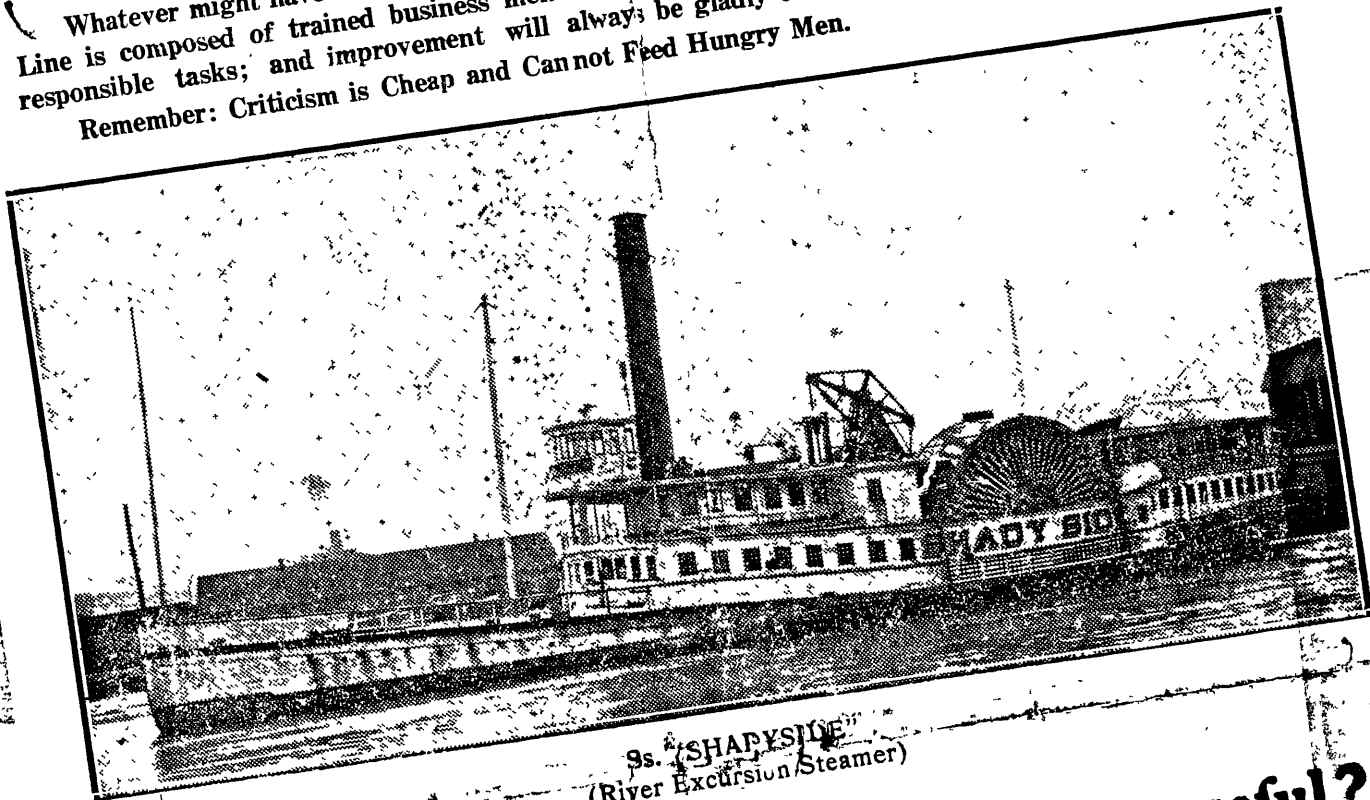
56 W. 135th St.

New York City

In New York call at the office, out of N.Y. write and send in your money, by check or money order

# management

Whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the Black Star Line is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks; and improvement will always be gladly considered.  
Remember: Criticism is Cheap and Cannot Feed Hungry Men.



Ss. "SHADYSIDE"  
(River Excursion Steamer)

## Has the Black Star Line been Successful? Read This:

"When I speak of success I do not mean it in the sordid sense. A successful man is one who has tried, not cried; who has worked, not dodged; who has shouldered responsibility, not evaded it; who has got under the burden, not merely stood off looking on, giving advice and philosophizing on the situation.

The result of a man's work is not the measure of success. To go down with the ship in the storm and tempest is better than to paddle away to Paradise in an orthodox canoe. To have worked is to have succeeded, we leave the results to time. Life is too short to gather the Harvest, we can only sow.

E. Hubbard.

Now we have worked day and night, it is for you to do something now by investing **RIGHT NOW in the BLACK STAR LINE.**

SHARES .....	\$5.00 EACH
--------------	-------------

Buy 5, 10, 20, 50, 200. Cash or instalments. Ten (10) per cent with subscriptions, balance equal monthly payments.

N. B.—We are entirely open to investigation and will be glad to furnish information upon request

### Black Star Line, Inc.

56 West 135th Street, New York.

MARCUS GARVEY, President

# BLACK STAR LINE

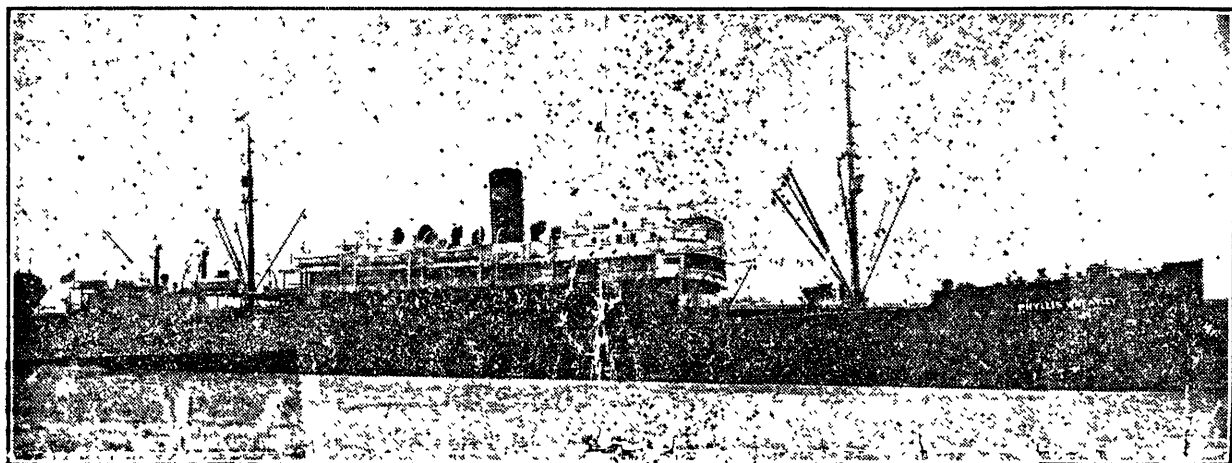
Incorporated

56 West 136th Street  
New York City

Incorporated under the State Laws of Delaware - June 26, 1919

Capital Stock \$10,000,000 (Common)

Shares at \$5 each



S.S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY"

## Colored Men! <sup>Would you like to be</sup> Ship Masters? Engineers? Wireless Operators?

Would you be proud to have a great line of steamships owned and controlled by MEN of your RACE?  
Do you believe that Men of your Race can do everything that other men have done?

### DO and BE

"There are two kinds of people in this world—those who are always getting ready to do something, and those who go ahead and do it."

"Wishing accomplishes nothing. Only by BEING and DOING we bring about what wishing merely dreams and never gets. The best preparation for the world to come is not dreaming nor wishing, but the proper employment of OUR POWERS IN ACHIEVING THE GREATEST AND BEST THINGS POSSIBLE TO US IN THIS WORLD. Future rewards depend upon present work and faithfulness. He who today is faithful in little things, tomorrow becomes the ruler over ten cities. "Be thou faithful—NOW."

H. A. PRICE.

The BLACK STAR LINE believes in the above quotations, and that is why in two years of operation, with insufficient capital, opposition from within and without the Race, abuses of all kinds, still to-day the BLACK STAR LINE is up and doing.

DOING WHAT?

RUNNING STEAMSHIPS!

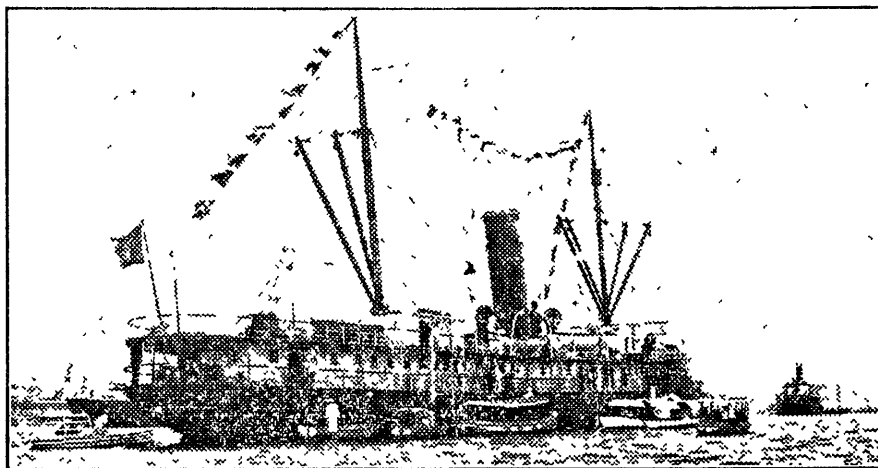
Help us keep them running by buying your shares today. Mail check or money order to Black Star Line, 56 West 135th Street, New York City.

**BLACK STAR LINE**

INCORPORATED

56 WEST 135th STREET

NEW YORK CITY



Ss. "FREDERICK DOUGLAS"

**Invest Your Money in the Most Colossal,  
Most Prosperous Negro Industry  
of All Times**

**Shares at Par Value of \$5.00 Each**

**WHY ?**

BECAUSE commercially there are few Negro concerns in this country, and none in the world, whose prospects are as bright. The BLACK STAR LINE is for the Colored Man a long-felt need.

It is the only line of steamships that gives, and will always give, to BLACK MEN—FAIR SERVICE and FAIR TREATMENT, FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS TICKET. Those who travel constantly know it; but the Company must be able to secure enough ships to meet successfully the transportation problem between the Islands of the West Indies, South and Central America, and Africa. Therefore, the question of financial results is more than secured.

*Invest Now and Help us Put More Ships on the Sea.*

51741

WWG-AS

November 18, 1921.

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

61-50-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1921 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of the confidential undercover reports submitted to MARCUS GARVEY by CYRIL A. CRICHLAW, Garvey's resident secretary of the Commissariat of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Monrovia, Liberia, together with copies of his credentials and other papers. These are extremely interesting at the present time in view of the condition in the Garvey ranks and the fact that he is being sued by several individuals and financially is facing bankruptcy. It is understood that Crichtlow will talk and would be able to give an exceptional amount of information with regard to the progress made by the Garvey organization in Liberia. The papers show that the movement there has made considerably more progress than we had expected and that the Liberian officials at the very top are working in close cooperation with Garvey. Crichtlow, according to his reports, attended at least one conference with the Acting President of Liberia and certain members of the latter's cabinet, and from the reported statement as to their policy in foreign relations, it is believed we should have a great many more facts. The Acting President indicates that their diplomatic policy is to make statements which will be more pleasing to the persons addressed, regardless of the truth of these statements. If this is a fact, it is believed there should be a following up, and if Crichtlow could be properly examined, he would not only talk but explain conditions in Africa.

Please give this matter immediate and thorough atten-

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOR REQUEST  
H.W.

New York.  
Marcus Garvey.

-2-

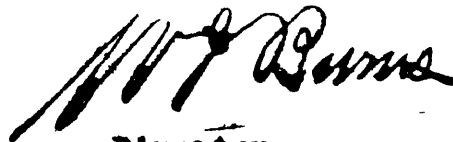
11/18/21

WWG-AS

51742

tion and take such action as is possible.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.



AM RECEIV

7-1063

67-50

Dallas Texas, Nov., 7, 1921

Burns Washington D.C.

One Mosley state organizer universal negro improvement association Marcus Garvey organization in Dallas requesting authority of Mayor solicit funds for organizations Mayor desire advice whether cause legitimate advise..

Breniman..

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *HW*

67-50-5  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 11 12 A.M.  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER FILE

NOV 15 1921

RECORDED

67-50

November 9, 1921.

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

Dear Sir:

I have received from reliable confidential sources the suggestion that one EDGAR GRAY, a well known character in Harlem be checked up to ascertain the present nature of his employment. This information will be of interest in connection with Negro activities.

In addition it is indicated that CYRIL BRIGGS is making an effort to have the Post Office Department take action against MARCUS GARVEY for publication in the "Negro World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Phyllis Wheatley", which, according to the statement of Garvey, has been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this is an ordinary steamboat with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" placed on the same and used for a cut for the advertisement, the purpose being to secure further purchases of Black Star Line stock.

Since Garvey and his organization were attacked by Briggs, the circulation of the "Negro World" in the past four weeks has decreased from 35,000 to 26,000.

Very truly yours,

Director. 67-50-4

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FILED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76.  
PER FBI REQUEST M.A.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 10 1921 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

GFA/LME

November 8, 1921.

*W. J. [unclear]*  
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

51741

In discussing the general situation of Garvey's movements with confidential informant #800 last Sunday, I was advised by him that he, Garvey, was very much worried over the action which Cycel Briggs had brought against him for slander. Garvey feels that the local state authorities in New York are receiving the assistance of the Department of Justice in this case.

800 suggests that Edgar Gray, a well known character in Harlem be checked up by our New York office to ascertain the nature of his employment.

It is further suggested by this informant that the New York office ascertain from the Chelsea Bank, 135th Street and 7th Avenue, the extent of the bank account of Briggs. According to informant, the money which he is receiving from the "Crusader" is certainly not sufficient to warrant the publication of same. In all probability he is receiving some outside financial assistance.

This informant further suggests that Duse Mohammed Ali, who resides at 230 West 136th Street, be covered to ascertain the nature of his activities. According to 800, Ali is in this country as a representative of some British concern and is endeavoring to interest Garvey and other negroes at Harlem in some business proposition.

According to this informant Briggs is making every possible effort to have the Post Office Inspectors take action against Garvey for the publication in the "Negro World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Phyllis Wheatly" which, according to the statements of Garvey, had been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this was an ordinary steamboat with the name "Phyllis Wheatly" placed on same and used for a "cut" for the advertisement and used for the purpose of securing further purchases for Black Star Line stock.

It is suggested that Mr. Grimes give this matter particular attention.

According to 800, the circulation of the "Negro World" (Garvey's paper) in the past four weeks has decreased from 35,000 to 25,000. 800 advises that this decrease is due to Briggs' action in sending a copy of his magazine to all important centers where Garvey's paper is distributed.

The above is for your information.

Respectfully,

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben W. [unclear]*

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FULL REQUEST

*H.D.*

*61-50-3*  
REC'D

*already done*  
*" done*

INSTRUCTIONS: Special Agt. in Charge

J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE 1	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-21	REPORT MADE BY Edward Anderson
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: MARCUS GARVEY  
 Negro Activities.

61-86 51715  
 NO. 8170  
 REC. 48 100

ACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to Bureau letter referenced below, requesting the name of the Assistant District Attorney be ascertained, who is handling the above entitled case, and to communicate with him confidentially the nature of Garvey's activities and the importance attached to the present proceeding, agent proceeded to the Washington Heights Court and learned from the Clerk of the Court that both Marcus Garvey and Cyril Briggs were represented by their own counsel, and that Assistant District Attorney Goodman was not interested in the case, as same was a libel suit.

The suit will come up in the 57th Street Court on October 31st, for the purpose of determining whether or not there is sufficient complaint against Garvey to cause a warrant to be issued for his arrest.

Agent will attend court on the above date, and report as to the result of same.

~~DELETED COPY SENT~~ Ben Watkins EDWARD ANDERSON  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76 SPECIAL AGENT  
 FOR FILE REQUEST H.W.

NOV 10 1921

61-50-2  
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
 OCT 25 1921 A.M.  
 BU INVE  
 HOOVER

REFERENCE: WVG-10-20-21 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: JVD.

All are cordially invited to hear

# HON. MARCUS GARVEY

PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE

Universal Negro Improvement Association

who will speak at

## THE O STREET ARMORY

DECEMBER, 5TH AND 6TH, 1921, AT 8:00 P. M.

Special Program - Good Music

Admission

::

35 CENTS

*file 61-50*

WWG-AS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

October 20, 1921.

51714

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

Dear Sir:

In connection with MARCUS GARVEY, it is understood he has been served a summons in a criminal libel case by CYRIL BRIGGS, because of an article which was in the "Negro World" that Briggs is a white man. A hearing was set for Thursday morning in the Court, 166th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and from when received, the District Attorney who is handling the case is firmly convinced that there is a good case against Garvey. However, it is indicated that Garvey will be able to bear and there is a possibility that a compromise might be made.

Should the prosecution be pushed strenuously to conviction it is very probable that the action would paralyze Garvey and his organization, which has been so active in the country for a long time past.

It is desired that you ascertain the name of the particular Assistant District Attorney who is handling this case and communicate to him confidentially the nature of Garvey's activities and the importance attached to the present proceeding, - provided you consider after inquiry such action is advisable.

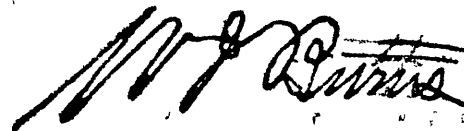
DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins* Very truly yours,

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

719.

RECORDED



Director.

OCT 21 1921  
RECORDED

61-15-4-1

REPORT MADE AT <b>York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Oct. 25 th</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Nov. 1, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
*705-211*  
**E: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.S. Using the mails to defraud.**

ACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.

*61-50*

Agent interviewed GEORGE HARRIS, #135 West 135th Street, Editor of the "New York News" for the purpose of getting in touch with some one who could tell him of GARVEY'S past life, and received the names of several men who HARRIS thought could give Agent the desired information.

Among the names was one W. A. DOMINGO, #110 West 143rd Street, however, Agent has been unable to find DOMINGO in; also HERBERT DeLISSER, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan has written a letter to the Director regarding this individual. The names of THEO. BURELL, 129th Street & 7th Avenue, also ALI DUSE MOHAMMED, were furnished, but these two men are out of town. Agent will get in touch with them as soon as they return.

Agent also interviewed MRS. MARION K. CLARK, Chief Alien Div. State Employment Bureau, who has had GARVEY in her office on several occasions because he has failed to pay employees. CLARK could furnish no information of value in this matter.

Continued.

*279/3*  
 DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *118*

FILE NO <b>61-50-160</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>NOV 3 - 1922</b>	NOV 3 1922
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	FILE <i>MA J &amp; Co</i>

DEINDEXED  
 DATE: *11/1/58*  
 8

THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
 Division 3: New York 2:

JEA:MVN.

*Section 2*

1:PMH  
.50-

November 1, 1922

70591

61-50

Mr. Thos. P. Merrilees,  
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,  
New York City. N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of  
October 26th, together with original and two copies  
of your report on investigation of the BLACK STAR  
LINE, INC. and UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,  
RE: MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL.

Very truly yours,



Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
MA.

MAILED  
NOV 1 1922

61-50-159	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 2 1922 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

159



New York City, N. Y.,  
October 31, 1922.

William Hayward, Esq.,  
United States Attorney,  
New York City, N.Y.

61-50

Sir:

In the case of U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al, and further  
to summary report of October 26th thereon, the following may prove  
of interest:

*File  
JHR*

Point One.

In a supplementary proceedings examination of Marcus Garvey  
held in the Supreme Court of Bronx County, New York City, August 19,  
1922, Mr. Garvey made the following statements under oath (THE CRISIS  
Vol. 25 No. 1 November, 1922 Whole No. 145.)

- Q. Has the Black Star Line any property whatsoever at the present time?
- A. It has property in its name, but it is all mortgaged.
- Q. What property is that?
- A. At 56 West 135th Street.
- Q. What do you mean by the property being all mortgaged?
- A. Well, there are three mortgages on it, first, second and third.
- Q. Who holds the first mortgage?
- A. Some outside corporation. The secretary can give you the name of that corporation.
- Q. Who owns the second mortgage?
- A. The second mortgage is owned by the person we bought the property from.
- Q. And who owns the third?
- A. The Universal Negro Improvement Association.
- Q. For what consideration?
- A. For the property.

61-50-158

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*Ben Warren*  
*71A.*

APR 21 1976  
*JHR*  
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

How long ago was this money borrowed?  
With two years.

- Q. Has the Universal Negro Improvement Association received any of its money in return?  
A. No, it has not.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line paid any interest on that loan?  
A. No.
- Q. What is the present indebtedness of the Black Star Line?  
A. Approximately \$200,000.
- Q. And what are the assets of the Black Star Line?  
A. There are no assets.
- Q. What is the equity in this building at 56 West 135th Street?  
A. Well, we have no equity, because it is all mortgaged. Even if the building were to be sold we would not get anything because the mortgage is out of our control.

In making the statement that the consideration for the \$10,000.00 third mortgage was received in cash and that it actually went into the Treasury of the Black Star Line, he testified falsely, as will be subsequently shown.

Furthermore, it is apparent from all the surrounding circumstances that his real object in going through the motions he did was to put the equity of the Black Star Line, Inc., in the property at 56 West 135th Street beyond the reach of its creditors as will also be subsequently shown.

The first indication of this transaction appears in the Minute Book under date of July 17, 1921, (it is not indicated whether Garvey was present at this meeting, which was about the time he returned from the West Indies, but he is shown to be present at the next meeting on July 20, 1921,) where it is stated that funds are needed by the company to finance the purchase of a steamer for the African trade and the U. N. I. A. offered to lend the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Company provided said loan is secured by a mortgage on the property of the company located at 56 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, which mortgage shall be for a period of one year with interest at 6%. It was resolved and adopted that the offer be accepted and that the officers of the company be fully authorized, instructed and empowered to execute all proper instruments to carry such acceptance into effect on behalf of the company, to receive said \$10,000. in cash and to do all other things in connection with such mortgage as may be found necessary for its proper consummation.

This minute was read at the meeting on July 20, 1921 (Garvey present) and accepted without correction.

On the same day, July 20, 1921, at a meeting of the Executive Council of the U. N. I. A. and N.O.A. (Garvey present) it was unanimously carried that all loans to the Black Star Line be investigated and that no loan be made without the approval of the Executive Council. It was also decided that this proposed transaction be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration.

At this time, July 20, 1921, the ledger of the Black Star Line, Inc., page 437, shows a balance due in account "Loans payable U. N. I. A. Parent Body" of \$54,780. and on July 29, 1921, the Black Star Line, Inc., issued their check #4233, to the U. N. I. A. Parent Body for \$34,780. in payment.

The books of the U. N. I. A. Parent Body show loans made to July 20, 1921, to the Black Star Line, Inc., in the total of \$38,440. but as a matter of fact, neither are correct, the actual amount loaned to this time being \$39,290.

Thus a balance of \$4510. was still owing by the Black Star Line, Inc., although there is every indication they all believed they had cleared all indebtedness. In addition to which the following loans were subsequently received by the Black Star Line:

July 21, 1921	\$1000.00
Aug. 5, "	1000.00
13, "	1000.00
31, "	1000.00
Sept. 8, "	130.00
Oct. 15, "	50.00
Dec. 13, "	200.00
Jan. 6, 1922	<u>200.00</u>

a total of \$4580.00, which added to the previous balance of \$4510.00 leaves \$ 9,090.00 due by the Black Star Line, Inc., to the U.N.I.A. Parent Body as of January 6, 1922, but again from this should be deducted the following loans made to the U. N. I. A. Parent Body by the Black Star Line, Inc., and never repaid:

July 14, 1919	\$ 266.44
17, "	85.00
18, "	262.00
Aug. 16, "	135.00
Dec. 3, "	150.00
May 13, 1920	50.00
June 24, "	50.00
24, "	10.00
Oct. 7, "	18.56
June 30, "	48.00
Nov. 7, 1921	<u>400.00</u>

\$ 1475.00

and in addition a balance of \$250.50 in loans made to and by the U. N. I. A. Special, leaving in the final accounting a balance of \$761.50 due by the Black Star Line, Inc. to the U. N. I. A. Parent Body from which, however, \$500. should be deducted for the purchase price of office furniture, leaving a net of \$2,864.50 still due.

But all this is beside the mark and is only given so that a true picture of all the conditions will be shown.

On July 16, 1921, their office furniture, etc., was ordered sold to the U. N. I. A. for \$2800. cash, which payment was never directly made.

On July 17, 1921, the corporation of 20 West 138th Street was authorized to be mortgaged for \$10,000. cash.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on October 31, 1921, it was resolved that as the corporation was being pressed by claims from numerous creditors threatening suits and attachments and that as the corporation was without means to pay said claims, or any part thereof, without selling such of its personal property and effects as it had not previously disposed of and the African Communities League, a domestic corporation, has offered to purchase the automobile truck owned by this Company and to pay therefor the sum of \$3000. cash, which offer is fair and reasonable, that this company accept the offer of said African Communities League to purchase said auto truck and that the President of this corporation be and he is hereby authorized and decided to make proper transfer and sale of said auto truck to said African Communities League upon receipt of amount offered.

Except a loan of \$200. from the African Communities League on December 15, 1921, and \$100. of this was repaid December 30, their Cash Book to January 6, 1922, does not indicate the payment of any part of this \$3,000. It is true that in April, May and June 1921, they had borrowed \$1700. from the A. C. L. which was never repaid.

It has been stated to the writer by Elie Garcia, Secretary of the Black Star Line, that after the bank balance was attached in October, 1921, all moneys received were turned over to the Black Star Steamship Co. of New Jersey and checks would be taken from the latter as needed.

On November 16, 1921, at which time the balance in the Chelsea Exchange Bank was only \$592.05, check #1566 of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., bearing date of November 16, 1921, to order of the Black Star Line, bearing the words:

"Balance mortgage 54-56 West 135th Street and purchase price of office furniture"

in the amount of \$9540, signed by Marcus Garvey, President General and G. E. Stewart, High Chancellor, was issued. This check bears the endorsement, in blank,

"Black Star Line, Inc.,  
George Tobias, Treasurer."

and is followed by the endorsement of the Parent Body, also in blank,

"Parent Body,  
U. N. I. A. & A. C. L.,  
54-56 West 135th Street,  
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.  
G. E. Stewart  
High Chancellor  
U.N.I.A. & A.C.L."

It is true this check appears in the Cash Book (Receipts) but it was not deposited to the credit of the Black Star for the very good reason that there were not sufficient it, instead, Tobias, the treasurer, as has been shown, blank and turned it back to the Parent Body of the so the Cash Book (Disbursements) page 120, under date of 1921, shows for the

"Purchase of U. N. I. A. Const. Bonds, \$9540.00."

Book of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., under date

156

of November 16, 1921, page 24, records the sale of \$9340. in Bonds to the Black Star Line and the receipt of their check on November 19, 1921, for \$9340.00.--(It being their own check) and which check was received by the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A. to their credit in the Chelsea Exchange Bank on November 21, 1921. Of course it being their own check the bank also charged their own account at once.

Thus neither the U. N. I. A. Parent Body or the Black Star Line, Inc., having \$9340. in cash, the true nature of the transaction is merely that of book entries and as disclosed by the minutes of the Black Star Line, Inc., was merely for the purpose of putting their effort in the property at 14-06 & at 18th or not beyond reach of the creditors, as the company was bankrupt and had always been so. Further, the so-called bonds were not bonds at all, but merely promises to pay, without security, and their purchase was not authorized at any meeting of the directors of the Black Star Line, Inc. On the contrary, the \$10,000. was to be used in the purchase of a steamer for the African trade.

#### POINT TWO.

The Cash Book of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., page 36, under date of November 19, 1920, indicates a loan of \$2050. in cash to the Black Star Line, Inc., but no record is to be found anywhere in the records of the Black Star Line, Inc., of its receipt.

This amount was part of check 1534 dated November 19, 1920, of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., on the Chelsea Exchange Bank to order of cash in the amount of \$2534.00, signed by Marcus Garvey, President General and G. B. Stewart, Chancellor, without endorsement and was paid by the Bank, November 20, 1920.

As to what became of it?

#### POINT THREE.

As to what became of the \$5,000.00 cash for sale of truck mentioned on page 4, which Garvey alone was authorized to negotiate.

Respectfully,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Exp. Secy. of Parent.

158

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

OCT 28 1977

J. B. Q.

October 26, 1922.

61-50

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith I beg to transmit original and two copies of summary report of investigation of books and records of the BLACK STAR LINE Inc., and the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION involving ~~MARCUS GARVEY~~, ~~ELIE GARCIA~~, ~~GEORGE TOBIAS~~ and ~~ORLANDO M. THOMPSON~~ in violations of Sections 215 & 37 U.S.C. under the title United States v. Marcus Garvey et al.

Respectfully,

*Joseph M. Perrella*

Expert Bank Accountant.

*Enc. 2  
Transmitted  
10/27/77*

*File  
ASR*

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BUUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	RECORDED
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	FILED

APR 24 1973  
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ACTUAL ORIGINAL-RETAIN

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *W.D.*

OCT 28 1922

J. B. Q.

Summary Report of Investigation of Books and Records

of

THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC., and

THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,

involving

MARCUS GARVEY

ELIE GARICA

GEORGE TOBIAS

and

ORLANDO M. THOMPSON

in Violations of Sections #215 and 37 U. S. C. C.,  
under the title "U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al."

By

Thomas P. Merrilees  
Expert Bank Accountant.

New York City, N. Y.,  
October 26th, 1922.

61-50-157

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1922	
F. B. I.	

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New York City, N. Y.,  
October 27th, 1922.

Hon. The Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions received from the Director of the Bureau of Investigation on January 20th, I have made an examination of the books and records of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. (Delaware) and the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, both controlled by MARCUS GARVEY and his associates, and beg to report thereon, as follows:

INDICTMENT:

(a) On January 26th the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York returned a true bill, alleging that the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., was a Delaware corporation, that at first its capital stock was \$500,000. divided into 100,000 shares at \$5. each and that on December 22, 1919, its capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000. divided into 2,000,000 shares at \$5. each, and charging

MARCUS GARVEY,  
ELIE GARCIA,  
GEORGE TOBIAS and  
ORLANDO M. THOMPSON

with having devised a scheme and artifice to defraud various persons (victims) of their money and property in any by inducing by fraudulent representations, pretenses and promises and by deceptive artifices and devices to part with their money and property in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

(b) That as a part of said scheme one or more ships should be secured and an excursion boat purchased, that said ships and excursion boat should be operated and in substance it should be falsely and fraudulently represented, pretended and promised in literature circulated by mail and directly by representatives of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., that the operations of said ships and excursion boat were the visible evidence of the property and success of the corporation when said ships, etc., as defendants knew, were and at all times would be operated at a loss, it being the intent and purpose of defendants in so representing, pretending and promising that said victims should be deceived into believing that the stock of the corporation was and would be worth the price at which it was being sold and offered for sale.

(c) That as a further part of said scheme and artifice it should be represented, pretended and promised that a steamship larger than any which defendants had theretofore intended to secure and to be known as the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" should be taken over by

the corporation after inspection and that such steamship should sail for Africa with passengers and freight when in fact no such steamship existed, it being the intent and purpose of defendants in so representing, pretending and promising, to secure money and property from said victims for freight and passage to Africa and to deceive said victims into believing that the stock of the corporation was and would be worth the price at which it was being sold and offered for sale.

(d) That as a further part of said scheme and artifice it was intended that a financial statement be prepared and spread upon the minutes of the corporation that said financial statement should be false and fraudulent in that it should be made to appear that said corporation had an "Organization expense" of \$289,066.27 when in fact, as defendants well knew, no such sum had been so spent; and in order that such statement should create a belief that a great corporation had been built up and should be effective in stimulating stock sales and should deceive said victims and the public generally it was further intended by defendants that the said false and fraudulent financial statement, should be copied into and circulated by "The Negro World", a newspaper controlled by defendants.

(e) That as a further part of said scheme it was intended to sell, offer for sale and cause to be sold and offered for sale to said victims, shares of the capital stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. and for the purpose of inducing the said victims to part with their money and property in the purchase of said stock, the defendants, in substance, intended falsely and fraudulently to represent, pretend and promise to said victims that the BLACK STAR LINE afforded a grand opportunity to every negro to insure himself against misfortune; that there would be a monster demonstration at Madison Square Garden, October 30, 1919, to celebrate the launching of the BLACK STAR LINE steamship "FREDERICK DOUGLASS"; that the S. S. "FREDERICK DOUGLASS", the first ship of the BLACK STAR LINE, had been launched on the 31st day of October, 1919, and made history for the negro; that three ships were afloat and that they (defendants) must float one every three months until they (defendants) built up a great merchant marine, second to none; that amidst great difficulties they (defendants) are able to bring into real existence a corporation that now holds a high place among the great business institutions of the day; that they (defendants) have placed the Race 100 per cent among the great commercial institutions of the world; that they (defendants) now have under their control three ships and they (defendants) are making a desperate effort to acquire the greatest ship of all and one that is to convey to Africa their workmen and materials for the building up of the great Republic of Liberia for the Race; that the BLACK STAR LINE S. S. Corporation has startled the world; that they (defendants) are making special efforts to add ships of large tonnage to the ships now under and controlled by this concern; that the proceeds of the dollar drive will be used to donate our mother ship all necessary equipment and make it specially and conveniently fitted for the African trade; that all their time, all their energy, all their ability will be centered in building up of Africa as the greatest nation in the world; that between these three agencies, The African Redemption Fund, the BLACK STAR LINE S. S. Corporation and the loaning to the Universal Negro Improvement Association's Construction Loan you, (the victims) will enable them (defendants) to cement the finances of their Race as to make it possible through this organization, not only to build a nation, but to bind ourselves (victims and defendants) as one industrial power among the other races and nations of the world and that whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the BLACK STAR LINE is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks.

(f) That it was a further part of said scheme and artifice that the defendants should each appropriate and convert to his own use in the form or guise of salary, drawing account, expenses, commissions and profits, a part of the money and property which would be paid by said victims in the purchase of the stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

(g) (Hereafter follows seven specific counts charging misuse of the mails in violation of Section 215 U. S. C. C.)

(h) Eighth Count: Realleges all the allegations of the first count and further presents that defendants from June 27, 1919, to the date of the filing of this indictment did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to commit the various offenses under Section 215 U.S. C.C. charged in the preceding count and that thereafter defendants did other numerous acts to effect the object of the said unlawful and wilfull conspiracy, viz; preparing letters, circular letters, advertisements and publications for mailing; of making the false and fraudulent representations, pretenses and promises described in the first count and obtaining by means thereof the money and property of various persons as charged and in furtherance of said conspiracy and to effect the object thereof

OVERT ACT 1.

The defendants did on the 11th day of September, 1919, hold a meeting of the Board of Directors of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. at 120 West 138th Street, New York, N. Y.

OVERT ACT 2.

The defendants did on the 22nd day of December, 1919, hold a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, New York, N. Y.

OVERT ACT 3.

The defendants did on the 10th day of February, 1921, deposit in a Post Office of the United States, in the College Station of the City of New York, a certain letter addressed to:

MR. CHARLES CORNWALL,  
Port Simon, P. D.,  
Costa Rica, Panama.

OVERT ACT. 4.

The defendants did on the 2nd day of June, 1921, place in a Post Office of the United States, in the Grand Central Station of the City of New York, a certain letter addressed:

MR. DAVID FIPPS,  
Port Simon,  
Costa Rica, C. A.

all in violation of Section 215 U. S. C. C.

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Organization:

The "BLACK STAR LINE, INC." was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 27, 1919, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

Shares 100,000.  
Par Value \$5.

The amount of capital declared to commence business \$1,000. the subscribers being:

MARCUS GARVEY	40 shares
EDGAR M. GREY	40 "
RICHARD E. WARNER	40 "
GEORGE TOBIAS	40 "
JANIE JENKINS	40 "

Transfer of Subscription:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 27, 1919, the Secretary presented transfer of subscription by the above named subscribers to Universal Negro Improvement Association, Inc., for the total of 200 shares.

Control of Corporation:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held September 11, 1919, it was stated by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) that it was the intention to have the BLACK STAR LINE controlled by the U. N. I. A., but having had no money the public had to be appealed to. He proposed to enlarge the directorate of the BLACK STAR LINE so as to have the Association protected by not allowing persons who were not members to be on the directorate to control the stock.

Increase of Capital Stock:

The increase of the capital stock and capitalization of the corporation from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. was first raised at a meeting of the Board of Directors held November 14, 1919.

On December 22, 1919, the first stockholders meeting was held and the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported purpose of meeting as being to increase capital from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. and that according to the by-laws there should be an annual (stockholders) meeting, but finding it necessary and in the interest of the corporation he took the opportunity by the authority vested in him to call the meeting and as it was only by a majority vote that such action could be authorized, it was left with the stockholders assembled after considering the proposition to deal with same according to their conviction which will be manifested by the votes. A motion to increase capital stock from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. was unanimously carried, the shares to be sold at \$5. each par.

Control of Corporation:

At the first annual meeting of stockholders held July 26, 1920, the President, (MARCUS GARVEY) stated we are here principally as members of the U. N. I. A. who incorporated the BLACK STAR LINE to achieve the objects it set itself out to do. We entered as a people of but little experience. The policy of the U. N. I. A. is to control this corporation to help the Parent Body in achieving its objects.

Directors:

At the first meeting of the incorporators on June 27, 1919, the following directors were elected:

Marcus Garvey,  
Edgar M. Grey,  
Richard E. Warner,  
George Tobias,  
Jeremiah Certain,  
Henrietta Vinton Davis,  
Janie Jenkins.

Officers:

At the first Directors meeting, held June 27, 1919, the following officers were elected:

	President	- Marcus Garvey,
First Vice	"	- Jeremiah Certain,
Second "	"	- Henrietta Vinton Davis,
	Treasurer	- George Tobias,
	Secretary	- Richard E. Warner,
Assistant	"	- Edgar M. Grey,
	" Treasurer	- Janie Jenkins.

Changes in Directors and Officers. 1919-1920.

On August 2, 1919, Richard E. Warner and Edgar M. Grey expelled as Directors and Officers.

Fred Powell and Edward Smith Green elected Directors.  
Edward Smith Green elected Secretary.  
Fred Powell elected Assistant Secretary.

On August 8, 1919, Fred D. Powell elected Assistant Treasurer in place of Miss Jenkins.

On September 20, 1919, four directors were added:

Miss Ashwood,  
Cyril Henry,  
J. G. Bayne,  
D. D. Shirley, and  
Fred D. Powell resigned as Assistant Treasurer  
Cyril Henry elected as Assistant Treasurer.

On February 14, 1920, Fred D. Powell, Assistant Secretary, resigned.

June 3, 1920, J. G. Bayne (Director) protested his dismissal as unfair.

Directors: Second election:

At the first annual meeting of stockholders, July 27, 1920, the following Directors were elected:

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis,  
Miss Jennie Jenkins,  
George Tobias,  
C. Henry,  
Professor Ferris,  
Fred Tooté,  
Elie Garcia,  
J. Certain,  
Benj. C. Curley.

By acclamation the name of MARCUS GARVEY was added to the list.

Wilford H. Smith and William Matthews are listed as among the Directors present at a meeting of the Board of Directors on May 28, 1921, but there is no record of their election or appointment until October 26, 1921. Again Wilford H. Smith and J. D. Gordon are listed as among the Directors present at a meeting of the Board of Directors on July 2, 1921, and again there is no record of the election or appointment of Smith until October 26, 1921, and in the case of Gordon, ever.

Officers: Second election:

At a meeting of Directors held on August 7, 1920, the following officers were elected:

	President	- Marcus Garvey,
First Vice	"	- O. M. Thompson,
Second "	"	- Henrietta Vinton Davis,
	Treasurer	- George Tobias,
	Secretary	- C. B. Curley,
Assistant Treasurer	- C. Henry,	
"	Secretary	- Elie Garcia.

Changes in Directors and Officers - 1920-1921:

On October 11, 1920, Benj. C. Curley, Secretary, having resigned, Elie Garcia, Assistant Secretary, was appointed Acting Secretary.

Second Annual meeting of stockholders:

Held July 26, 1921, and adjourned to October 26, 1921, apparently without action in regard to Board of Directors.

Directors: Third election:

At an adjourned meeting of stockholders held October 26, 1921, the following Directors were elected:

Marcus Garvey,  
O. M. Thompson,  
Elie Garcia,  
George Tobias,  
Henrietta Vinton Davis,  
Wilford H. Smith,  
William C. Matthews,  
William H. Ferris,  
Fred A. Tooté,  
Jennie Jenkins.

Officers:

The minute book does not record any election of officers at or about this date, (October 26, 1921.)

Stock selling plans (from Minute Book):

It has already been shown that MARCUS GARVEY and the other 4 incorporators assigned their subscription of 40 shares each-200 in all- to the Universal Negro Improvement Association on June 27, 1919, the date of incorporation. This stock never was issued or paid for, notwithstanding it was the declared capital with which they were to commence business.

At a second meeting of the Board of Directors held June 27, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated it was his intention to visit the State of Virginia and that during his stay there stocks should be sold starting on Sunday, June 29th, and further that stocks should be sold at the Palace Casino in New York at the same time. Edgar M. Grey (Director and Assistant Secretary) was empowered to do so.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 1, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated the time was at hand for a proper organized campaign for the selling of the stock of the corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, it was resolved that a Rally be given by the BLACK STAR LINE for the swelling of its funds by the sales of stock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 26, 1919, the results of the campaign waged during the past week for the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., were discussed. The Treasurer could not furnish a financial statement as all the applications for stock at Carnegie Hall had not been posted.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 30, 1919, it was resolved that meetings be held for the sale of BLACK STAR LINE stock, as follows:

Olympia Theatre, Philadelphia,	Sunday afternoon,	August 31st,
Peoples Church, "	Monday evening,	Sept. 1st,
Faneuil Hall, Boston,	Thursday "	Sept. 4th.

It was also resolved that the President (MARCUS GARVEY) secure Madison Square Garden, New York City, for a meeting in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 11, 1919, Captain Cockburn reported on his negotiations relative to the purchase of the S. S. "YARMOUTH" and advised the Board to negotiate a charter for the ship on Saturday morning, September 13, at which time it is intended to make the first payment of \$16,500. The cost of the charter will be about \$2,000. per month and he explained even if the Corporation did not make money on her charter the physiological effect on the people would be so great that the chartering of the ship alone would boost the sales of stocks whereby the finances of the corporation would be augmented.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 19, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported that Mr. Lemam, counsellor-at-law, gave the opinion that the article in the Chicago Defender, postdated Saturday, 20th inst., was libellous, that it was apparently intended to influence the public mind against the purchase of the shares of the BLACK STAR LINE SHIPPING CORPORATION. He advised a suit for damages of \$20,000. It was approved that Mr. Lemam proceed with the action which was sworn to by the Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, September 20, 1919, the contemplated trip of some of the Directors and Officers to the West in the interest of the U. N. I. A. and the BLACK STAR LINE was approved. The cities to be touched are Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, October 13, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) made report of his trip to the West and informed the Directors of his financial success in Philadelphia in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE. But on account of the propaganda waged by the Chicago Defender in Chicago he was not as successful there. Before leaving New York the attorney for the corporation advised him that it was not necessary to obtain a license to do business in Chicago but after his arrival there he was arrested for violation of the "Blue Sky Law" which prevented him from doing business without the permission of the authorities; through this the financial - of the trip was damaged.

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) again explained that the Chicago Defender made a publication which counsel deemed libellous and was intended to work harm against the interests of the BLACK STAR LINE. A suit for damages, \$300,000. was brought against the Defender



in Chicago. Action approved.

Application made through Mr. Lemam, counsel, for license in Maryland, Illinois and West Virginia to enable him (President) to do business in interest of BLACK STAR LINE, approved.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, November 20, 1919, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Cyril Henry were appointed agents of the BLACK STAR LINE, I.C., in the Republic of Panama, Canal Zone, to sell the shares of stock and issue certificates of stock for shares so sold.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors November 21, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported that Miss Davis, 2nd Vice President, and Cyril Henry, Assistant Treasurer, were being sent to the West Indies, Central and South America.

At a special stockholders meeting, December 22, 1919, capital stock authorized increased from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors January 30, 1920, President (MARCUS GARVEY) authorized to appoint Agents and lawyers in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone to act for and on behalf of the corporation and that the authority given Henrietta Vinton Davis Cyril Henry remains unrevoked.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the sending of Secretary E. D. Smith-Green to Havana, Cuba and Jamaica, B.W.I., to represent interest of corporation approved.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated he had received report from Mr. Smith-Green that he had done business to the extent of \$6,000; that he had remitted \$3,000. to New York having in hand \$2,000. which he had received when going to Cuba and \$3,000. balance out of the \$6,000. Owing to the strike in Cristobal he (GARVEY) had instructed Capt. Cockburn to coal the ship (S.S. "YARMOUTH") in Havana and had cabled Smith-Green \$3,000.

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) suggested that the S.S. Yarmouth should go to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston on her return so as to boom the stocks of the corporation. Carried.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 17, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that the Secretary (Smith-Green) had been sent to Cuba in February mainly to see to the unloading of the whisky cargo of the S. S. Yarmouth, that he had returned in April and that according to the Auditor, Mr. Thompson, the account presented by Mr. Smith-Green showed a shortage. The Secretary (Smith-Green) in reply stated he was always ready to make all explanations and had placed himself at the disposal of the accountant but that ever since his return from Cuba he was taken around the country touring with the President in the interests of the Corporation and has been given little or no chance to prepare his report. The President charged that large expenditures were shown without adequate vouchers and special mention

was made of 40 shares of stock being issued without the corresponding amount being produced. Mr. Smith-Green pointed out in the special instance of the stock sale that it was owing to lack of proper recording in the home office (in that instance and others not brought to notice of Directors) as he had accepted receipts or other evidence of parties having paid up their subscriptions on shares and issued certificates to cover, consequently no amount would be presented for such stock. Due note of such transactions was made and could be shown.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) remarked that complaints had come from everywhere of reckless waste. In consequence support had fallen off considerably and he attributed it to the reckless handling of the ship (S.S. Yarmouth) by Capt. Cockburn. As a result he thought it best to remove Capt. Cockburn, which he had done by making a deal with him to remain ashore for a few months and help in another strenuous campaign.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) said that owing to the fact that we have never received any report from Mr. Wilson (Agent, Kingston, Jamaica) relative to the sales of stock and other business of the line we were not able to say just where we stood. We did not know whether the Kingston Agency owed us money or we them. Further that Mr. Smith-Green was sent to adjust the accounts of the Kingston Agency which was not done. However, with the coming of Mr. Evans the accounts will be gone into by the accountant and proper adjustments made.

At the first annual meeting of stockholders July 26, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) ..... alluding to subscriptions to the BLACK STAR LINE said that \$500,000. as subscribed is but a drop in the bucket. But because we desire to show to the world that we can achieve, we are satisfied to purchase small boats so as to show that we can run them, etc. etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 20, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) informed the Board of the conduct of H. R. Watkis, salesman for the BLACK STAR LINE who in his report of receipts and disbursements had submitted an item of \$300. as "Paid to Court." The President denied knowledge of any case that required payment of such an amount or that he had authorized it. Mr. Watkis stated that he was arrested in Youngstown, Ohio, on suspicion together with Dr. J. D. Brooks and on the following morning paid \$300. to two men and were released. Ordered that Watkis give a note for \$300. to be paid in instalments of \$5. a week.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 28, 1921, Mr. Garcia (Secretary) requested the Board to outline the statement to be made to the public since the various announcements made (of the sailing of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley) were not going to be kept. Mr. Garcia also stated that owing to the conditions created by the delay in having the boat and the failure of the company to produce said boat on the various dates given to the public, the returns from the field were decreasing rapidly with but very little hope of improvement unless a sound and reasonable explanation was given.

Matthews, Toote and Garcia appointed a committee to prepare such statement, Smith and Thompson added and to consult with Mr. Nolan about the whole matter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 9, 1921, the Committee reported they had related the whole matter to Mr. Nolan and pointed out that owing to the fact that the N. Y. Shipping Exchange had defaulted their contract the company was considering to call off the negotiations for the purchase of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley and withdraw its deposit in escrow. Mr. Nolan advised the company not to do so, etc.

Mr. C. W. Thompson informed the Board that a communication had reached him the night before from the N. Y. Shipping Exchange through Mr. Silverston that the papers were signed in Washington and the vessel secured. He made known that since the contract with the N. Y. Shipping Exchange calls for delivery in New York all expenses in connection with bringing the ship to New York were to be met by the N. Y. Shipping Exchange but that to help our propaganda he had obtained the authorization to place on the ship our own crew.

After weighing carefully the prospects of financial results in Philadelphia, the Board decided that the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley stop at Philadelphia, also that the boat stop at Norfolk half a day. Committees appointed to stage meetings at both places and take care of campaign to be waged in connection with the visit of the boat:

For Norfolk - Mr. Toote and Dr. Gordon.  
Philadelphia- Dr. Eason, Capt. Gaines and Mr. Garcia.

Mr. Thompson suggested and the Board approved that invitations be sent to a number of prominent men of the Race to a luncheon on the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley on July 4th, pointing out that the high standard of the ship cannot fail to impress their minds to our benefit and therefore secure their future financial and moral support. Committee on invitations - Mr. Smith, Mathews, Dr. Ellegor and Thompson.

Understanding that the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley" would reach New York about June 26th, it was decided that a campaign be launched in New York from June 26 to July 4th. During this period effort to be made for the sales of stock and the sale of 30,000 tickets of admission on the ship at the cost of one dollar. Campaign committee - Dr. Stewart, Mr. Yearwood, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Walters, Mr. H. V. Plummer, Dr. Ellegor, Mr. Tobias, Miss Jenkins and Mr. Garcia.

At the regular stockholders meeting held July 26, 1921, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) gave stockholders a lengthy report of his trip to the West Indies and Central America for the purpose of developing new business and bringing new investment and related some of his unfortunate experience on board the S. S. "Kanawha" due to the incompetency and disloyalty of the crew.

#### Stock Sales:

In the Daily Reports of Receipts and Disbursements made by the Treasurer to the President's office the receipts from the sale of stock were shown under the heads of:

Office  
Hall  
Mail

and in case of Special Drives or from Special Agents under those heads.

It seems to have been the custom to outfit their Agents on trips with stock certificate books all signed up and ready to be filled out and notwithstanding protest on the part of Secretary Curley at a meeting of the Board of Directors on August 28, 1920, the Board authorized the practice continued. This prevailed until February 28, 1922, when it is known Secretary Garcia ordered the sale of stock stopped.

Although subpoenaed on January 12, stock certificate books had to be called in from Agents on the road and the last of them were not received until March 10th. Even now there are still 41 missing, as follows:

LIST OF STOCK CERTIFICATE BOOKS MISSING.

<u>Serial Number.</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>to</u>
5122	5150
10201	10300
10301	10400
10401	10500
15301	15400
23001	23119
23501	23600
25474	25500
28901	29999
29701	29800
30701	30800
31501	31600
34601	34700
37201	37300
37401	37500
38001	38100
39401	39500
39601	39700
Received -39701	39800
"	40000
40201	40300
40501	40600
40701	40800
40801	40900
41101	41200
41401	41500
41701	41800
41801	41900
42501	42600
42601	42700
43001	43100
43101	43200
43201	43300
43501	43600
43601	43700
43801	43900
44001	44100
44101	44200
44201	44300
44401	44500
44501	44600
44701	44800

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In addition there are numerous certificates in lots of two to five missing from the books and stubs received.

Below is a summary of shares issued, cancelled, transferred and outstanding by months from July, 1919, to February, 1922, inclusive, compiled from the stock certificate stubs received under subpoena, but no estimate even can be made of the number issued through the 41 missing books.

BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

Monthly Summary of Shares of Stock Issued, Cancelled, Transferred and Outstanding.

		<u>Shares Issued</u>	<u>Shares Cancelled</u>	<u>Shares Transferred</u>	<u>Shares Outstanding.</u>
<u>1919</u>	July	587	4		583
	August	1401	60		1341
	September	5530	147		5383
	October	11182	172		11010
	November	8090	77		8013
	December	10352	121		10231
		<u>37142</u>	<u>581</u>		<u>36561</u>
<u>1920</u>	January	9694	150	36	9508
	February	8192	127	115	7950
	March	10494	55	254	10185
	April	8357	18	36	8303
	May	6856	135	82	6639
	June	5146	58	6	5082
		<u>85881</u>	<u>1124</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>84228</u>
	July	5690	41	46	5603
	August	4714	35	14	4665
	September	5233	44	25	5164
	October	4303	86	37	4180
	November	2615	34	16	2565
	December	2971	13		2958
		<u>111407</u>	<u>1377</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>109363</u>
<u>1921</u>	January	3526	107	18	3401
	February	4369	52	51	4266
	March	5087	42	13	5032
	April	5188	65	9	5114
	May	2560	7	2	2551
	June	2830	16	1	2813
		<u>134967</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>132540</u>
	July	15389	13	5	15371
	August	1074	11	1	1062
	September	1046	10	2	1034
	October	1146	7		1139
	November	645	1		644
	December	670			670
		<u>154937</u>	<u>1708</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>152460</u>
<u>1922</u>	January	323			323
	February	250	7		243
		<u>155510</u>	<u>1715</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>153026</u>

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Herewith is a comparative statement of the amount of stock issued, in dollars, as shown by preceding statement, by Capital Stock issued and outstanding account ledger page 220 and in balance sheets prepared by Accountants Simonoff, Peyser and Citrin for the BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., at different stated periods.

VALUE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

	<u>Our Analysis</u>	<u>Ledger A/C.</u>	<u>Simonoff, Peyser &amp; Citrin.</u>
December 1919	\$182,805		
June 1920	421,140	442,625	442,625
December	546,815	536,081	
June 1921	662,700	622,255	622,255
December	762,300		
February 1922	765,130		

For a possible partial explanation of the differences in above see page 21 of this report.

Partial Payments:

On June 30, 1921, \$35,115.61 of partial payments on stock was credited to Profit and Loss account, ledger p. 395 and J p.40, under the title of "Premiums on Stock forfeited." In no sense were the amounts premiums, they were partial payments.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., July 20, 1921, it was unanimously carried that all loans to the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., by the Parent Body be invested in B. S. L. stock held by the Parent Body, but there is no mention of this proposed transaction in the Minute Book of the Black Star Line, Inc.

As a result two checks were drawn by the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.:

- #4227 dated July 27, 1921, to Universal Negro Improvement Association for \$32,820. and
- #4233 dated July 29, 1921 to Parent Body U.N.I.A. for \$34,780.

which amounts represented practically the sums borrowed at different times from the concerns named. In turn these concerns issued their checks (missing) for like amounts which were deposited to the credit of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. the first for 6564 shares of their Capital Stock certificate No. 36425, and the second for 6956 shares, certificate No. 36438.

At this time the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., was hopelessly bankrupt and everyone connected with it knew it.

Books of Account:

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors June 27, 1919, the Secretary was authorized and directed to procure the proper

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corporate books.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) was authorized to engage a Certified Public Accountant to start a proper set of books for the BLACK STAR LINE, and to purchase all the necessary material for the clerical work in the office of the Corporation.

During the first year, July, 1919 to June, 1920 inclusive, a Cash Received and Disbursed Book was kept in a crude and haphazard manner and with no ledger being kept during this period no accounts were set up in detail. It does appear that the accounting firm of Simonoff, Peyser and Citrin (1 Madison Avenue) were called in early in 1920, probably in March, and one of their employees, H. S. Chirlian, spent some time at the office of the BLACK STAR LINE in an endeavor to install a proper method of bookkeeping and keeping of records, but in this he was not successful. Mr. Chirlian, however, did set up a Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1920, (Journal p. 26 and page 20 of this report) and opened a ledger as of July 1, 1920, the accounts in which are written up for the next fiscal year (to June 30, 1921,) but on which no postings have been made after September 30, 1921.

Financial reports to Stockholders:

FIRST:

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) had called (?) special meeting of stockholders on December 22, 1919, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000., and at this meeting the Treasurer (George Tobias) was called upon for the financial report of the corporation and submitted the following which appears in the Minute Book:

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.  
FINANCIAL REPORT,  
June, 1919, to December 20, 1919.

Debit:

By Cash Sales of Stock - 28860 shares	\$144,300.00
Deposit on Stock 47586 "	46,222.64
Freight on Yarmouth to Cuba	5,700.00
Passenger Tickets	570.00
Sundry receipts	125.00
	<hr/>
	196,917.64
To approximate Revenues (N.O.S.)	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$206,917.64

Credit:

Working Capital	\$20,606.02
Rent & Sundry Liabilities	4,040.00
Legal Expenses	1,963.50
Real Estate Holdings	6,725.55
Purchase & Repairs of S.S. Yarmouth	132,734.28
Sundries supplied to ship	50,010.09
	<hr/>
	181,079.44 (A)
To balance on hand	\$ 27,838.20 (B)

Note: (A) This total, \$181,079.44 should read \$216,079.44, or \$35,000. more.

Note: (B) This total, \$27,838.40, if total debit and credit figures are correct, should read only \$25,838.20, but if \$35,000. referred to in note (A) be granted then there would be an excess of disbursements over receipts of \$9,161.80.

Your accountant, with the aid of Accountant Mendenhall, analyzed the Cash Books of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. from June, 1919, to and including January, 1922, and from that analysis built up monthly statements of Income and Expenses as well as assets and liabilities and as of December 20, 1919, this analysis shows as follows:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

June, 1919, to December 20, 1919.

Income:

Freight S. S. Yarmouth	\$5,705.26
Passenger " "	628.00

\$ 6,333.26

Expense:

Stock Selling Expense.

Rent	\$5,407.25
Music	1,824.73
Travelling	4,757.12
Com. & Salaries	918.18
Stamp Tax	306.00
Advertising	8,595.90
Miscellaneous	150.00

21,959.18

Office Expense.

Rent	475.00
Salaries	7,339.52
Books, stationery, printing & postage	4,304.93
Light & Heat	64.12
Telephone & Telegraph	563.63
Legal	2,136.50
Interest & Discount	17.95
General	4,179.69

19,081.34

Operating Expense.

S. S. Yarmouth	30,589.42	\$71,629.94
Deficit		\$65,296.68

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 20, 1919.

Assets:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$108,201.95
Furniture & Fixtures	1,093.75
Real Estate	2,500.00
Motor Truck	1,262.81
Cash	8,213.04
Loans Receivable	<u>1,902.64</u>
	\$123,174.19

Liabilities:

Capital Stock (fully paid) and part payments thereon	\$188,470.87
Less deficit	<u>65,296.68</u>
Net Stock worth	\$123,174.19

A comparison of the two will show that the statement submitted to the stockholders was false in many important particulars, chief among them being

"Purchase & repairs of S. S. Yarmouth	\$132,734.28
Sundries supplied to ship	50,010.09
Balance on hand	<u>27,838.20"</u>

It is not believed that this false statement ever was published in the Negro World or sent through the mails to stockholders for the purpose of procuring new subscriptions.

Treasurer's Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the Treasurer's Financial Statement was read and accepted. The minute book does not reflect this statement.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the Treasurer (George Tobias) said he would have financial statement ready for next meeting and that the Corporation was in a healthy financial state.

It was about this time that Mr. Chirlain of the accounting firm of Simonoff, Peyser and Citrin, was called in, it is believed through the efforts of O. M. Thompson, who was acting as a sort of an accountant at this time and who, on August 7, 1920, was elected first vice president, to install, it is said by Mr. Chirlain, proper methods of bookkeeping.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 6, 1920, the Treasurer, (George Tobias) read the financial report, but the minute book does not reflect it.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reminded the Board that the financial year ended this month and as that entailed a stockholders meeting, it was necessary for the corporation to be very active in getting a balance. The President suggested that the Treasurer furnish a complete statement of the finances of the corporation at the next meeting.

Stockholders Meeting July 26, 1920:

Mr. Chirlan and O. M. Thompson together endeavored to build up a balance sheet as of June 30, 1920, for submission to stockholders at their first annual meeting held on July 26, 1920, when the President (MARCUS GARVEY) called upon the accountant (O. M. Thompson) to read the balance sheet, which was done. At this meeting it was decided to publish the report in the Negro World in which publication it appeared in the issue of Saturday, August 14, 1920.

Following appears the balance sheet in question compared with one set up in the Journal by Mr. Chirlan and also with one set up by your accountants from analysis of Cash Books, etc.

At this meeting the President (MARCUS GARVEY) among other things stated:

"Because of our determination, we have been able to bring it to this point as solvent and as intact as any corporation can be."

OF THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

, 1920, as set up  
by

Balance Sheet June 30, 1920, as set up  
by Your Accountants from Analysis of  
CASH BOOKS, etc.

27,823.10		25,665.00
4,620.27		4,440.16
8,354.74		4,681.44
200,000.00		189,361.65
77,053.57		66,761.47
35,000.00		35,000.00
118,153.28		
1,933.48		2,025.23
5,500.00		
14,551.73		13,742.44
65,334.05	Loss on operations	102,890.07
04,799.92	Office & stock selling expense	131,905.84
<u>63,124.14</u>		<u>342,677.39</u>
42,625.00		406,310.50
68,235.00		<u>32,585.98</u>
		438,896.48
	Deficit	<u>234,795.91</u>
	Stock Worth	204,100.57
21,500.00		21,500.00
12,118.02		
1,539.30		
7,076.82		117,076.82
<u>13,124.14</u>		<u>342,677.39</u>

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THREE BALANCE SHEETS

JUNE 30, 1920

Balance Sheet June 30, 1920, as set up  
in MINUTE BOOK and published in NEGRO  
WORLD.

Balance Sheet June  
in JOURNAL, page 20  
MR. CHIRLIAN.

ASSETS

Invested Assets

Real Estate 54-56 W.135 St.	26,000.00	
Schedule 11.		
Delivery Equipment Sch.111	4,620.27	
Furniture & Fixtures	8,354.74	
(A) S.S.Yarmouth Schedule IV.	178,156.36	
" Kanawah "	75,359.01	
" Shady-side "	35,000.00	
Total Invested Assets		328,190.38

(A) (Should be \$700. more)

Deferred Charges.

Prepaid insurance on steamships, property, etc.		5,729.00
--	--	----------

<u>Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock</u>		118,153.28
--	--	------------

Current Assets.

Cash in Bank	1,833.48	
Deposit (security)	5,500.00	
Loans Receivable (Schedule L)	14,651.73	21,985.21

Organization expense		289,066.27
----------------------	--	------------

Deficit on  
operations  
Organization  
& promotion

763,124.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital.

Capital Stock issued	442,625.00	
Subscriptions to capital stock		<u>163,235.00</u>

Total Capital		610,860.00
---------------	--	------------

Mortgages payable (Schedule v)	21,500.00	(itemized)
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Current and other Liabilities.

Accounts payable (Schedule v)	12,148.02	
Accrued salaries & wages	1,539.30	
Notes Payable, Schedule VII.	117,076.82	

Total Current & other Liabilities		<u>130,764.14</u>
--------------------------------------	--	-------------------

763,124.14

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(1) Under "Liabilities" they show

Capital Stock issued	\$442,625.00
Subscriptions to Capital Stock.....	\$168,235.00
Less due from Subscribers.....	<u>118,153.28</u> <u>50,081.72</u>

Total capital & subscriptions paid \$492,606.72

while we show

Capital stock issued	406,310.50
Subscriptions to Capital stock (paid)	<u>32,585.98</u>

\$438,896.48

Difference.....\$ 53,710.24

Their figures in the case of Capital Stock issued Mr. Chirlian states were arrived at by the office force of the BLACK STAR LINE taking the stock certificate books and ascertaining the number of shares issued and multiplying that figure by 5, giving the amount in dollars and at the same time compiling the same information from the stock ledgers. Mr. Chirlian told me that because of many of the stock certificate books being out in the hands of Agents on the road, there was a large difference between the two sets of figures and to be on the safe side he took the largest. Our analysis of the stock certificate books (6 missing) showing shares issued to June 30, 1920, prepared by Accountant Jamison shows 84,228 shares, equal in amount to \$421,140.00

Our figures, however, are based on what actually appears in the Cash Book and Mr. Chirlian in explanation of the difference advances the theory that it is probably due to the method of Agents reporting stock sales and improper bookkeeping by the office force of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. in not showing under Cash Received the full amount of the stock sales and contra under Cash Disbursed, Agents salary and commission, but instead posting only under Cash Received the net amount received from Agent. This theory is supported in a report by the Accountants dated October 4, 1920, in which they state:

"7. We again call your to your attention the fact that stock sales by Agents, salesmen, etc., are not being treated in accordance with our recommendation."

I hardly think we would be justified in charging wilful misrepresentation in this particular instance, although it does show utter incompetence.

(2) Under head of "Current Assets" they show

"Deposit Security      \$ 5,500.00"

This item had actually been merged into the General Cash on June 18, 1920 (See Cash Receipts page 69) and had been taken into account in arriving at their "Cash in Bank, \$1933.48", in which it was included.

Again I do not believe this misrepresentation was wilful.

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(3) But in trying to balance the "Assets" with the "Liabilities" they show on Assets side:

"Organization Expense.....\$289,066.27"

and this Garvey, Tobias and Thompson knew to be false and a wilful misrepresentation. Garcia was elected a Director immediately following the reading of the report by Thompson and a resolution by the stockholders to have it published, so he seemingly escapes participation in it.

The item really represents their Deficit for the year, but according to our analysis of Cash Books this amounted to \$234,795.91 and is made up of

Operating Loss.....\$102,890.07  
 Stock selling & office expense..... 131,905.84

as appears by the following:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE  
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.

<u>INCOME.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
Freight S.S. Yarmouth	\$32,201.66	
Passenger " "	12,578.05	
Shadyside	2,882.63	
Kanawha	98.25	
Miscellaneous	<u>7,024.32</u>	\$ 54,784.91
 <u>EXPENSE.</u>		
Rent, halls, etc.	6,437.47	
Music	10,518.20	
Travelling	10,649.26	
Com. & Salaries	2,397.45	
Stamps, revenue	505.00	
Advertising	23,369.63	
Miscellaneous	16,724.13	
Stock selling expense total		70,601.14
Rent (office)	550.00	
Salaries	34,783.61	
Books, stationery, postage, printing	9,283.54	
Light & Heat	355.96	
Telephone & Telegraph	1,119.76	
Legal & Prof.	8,539.56	
Interest & Discount	288.17	
Real Estate Expense	3,764.71	
General	9,643.71	
Office expense total		<u>68,329.02</u>
S. S. Yarmouth	138,469.55	
" Kanawha	4,060.83	
Shadyside	8,120.28	
Operating expense total		<u>150,650.66</u>
Deficit for Year		289,580.82 \$234,795.91

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Organization expense, usually made up of incorporation fee, legal expenses in connection with the formation of the corporation, and the numerous other expenses incident to putting the corporation into operation and on a revenue producing basis is generally recognized as a legitimate Deferred Charge until such time as it can be charged off from Revenue, although some authorities maintain it should be charged off at once or divided over two years at most.

In this case, however, the corporation had purchased a boat in September and was in receipt of income therefrom in November, so that at the utmost the maximum expense therefore properly chargeable to Account of Organization Expense would be that incurred to and including November, viz:

Stock selling expense.....	\$18,288.11
Office expense.....	14,358.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,646.63</b>

Financial distress:

The following instances tend to prove the knowledge of the Directors as to the financial distress of the corporation prior to the publication of the balance sheet.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, "the President, (MARCUS GARVEY) suggested that the Treasurer (GEORGE TOBIAS) furnish a complete statement of the finance of the corporation at the next meeting (Stockholders July 26th.) At this juncture he spoke with seriousness of the present situation which was saved by our not relaxing. Had we not been vigilant the BLACK STAR LINE would have collapsed."

At the same meeting: "Mr. Shirley was for bringing Capt. Cockburn to terms, but others present were against antagonizing Capt. Cockburn as they claimed he would be in a position to cause much harm and embarrassment in consequence of their present delicate situation.

Later, at the same meeting, he said:

"\*\*\*\*\* was annoyed in that Mr. Bayne allowed the employees to contract debts without his (Mr. Garvey's) sanction. Said he--we have been embarrassed many times. He further said that at the present time many ugly rumors were going about, such as graft upon contracts, etc., and considering the seriousness of our present financial situation he had given word to contract no debt without his supervision."

while the following instance makes clear their knowledge that the Operating loss for the year had been included purposely in Organization Expense.

In Journal, page 34, under date of November 30, 1920, appears in the handwriting of Mr. Chirman:

"Ships Fixtures and Supplies	253	\$63,000.	
to Organization Expense	106		\$63,000.

To adjust Promotion and Organization Exp. account balance as at June 30, 1920, due to the impossibility of making a correct analysis of income and expenses, because of the urgent need of the balance sheet at the time, a statement of Assets and Liabilities was drawn up as of June 30, 1920.

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The amount by which the Liabilities and Capital exceeded the Assets was called Organization Expense, which included the Operating Deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. Later it was discovered that large expenditures for ships supplies had not been taken into consideration on the published balance sheet as of June 30, 1920. Such items as beds and bedding, chairs, tables, kitchen equipment, hardware, tools, railings, rope and sundry other supplies were not included among the assets on the above balance sheet. This entry is made to set up on the books the estimated cost of the above mentioned fixtures and supplies for all ships and to reduce the excess of Liabilities and Cap. over Assets on June 30, 1920.

(Signed) Authorized by O. M. Thompson, V. Prest & Manager."

Incidentally this transfer of \$63,000. to ships Fixtures and Supplies for the year ended June 30, 1920, is beyond all reason. Their figures in the published statement under Invested Assets are:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$178,156.36	- while our analysis shows -	\$189,361.65
" Kanawah	75,359.01	-	66,761.47
" Shadyside	<u>35,000.00</u>	-	<u>35,000.00</u>
	\$288,515.37		291,123.12

a difference of only \$2,607.75 to be so transferred.

Furthermore as of June 30, 1920, they set up in the journal and opened ledger accounts with the following set of figures:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$200,000.00
" Kanawah	77,053.57
" Shadyside	<u>35,000.00</u>
Total	\$312,053.57

an additional overcharge of \$20,930.45.

Subsequent to the first annual meeting of stockholders meeting on July 26, 1920, the following instances of financial distress are evidenced by the Minute Book:

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) laid before the Board the financial distress of the corporation due to previous bad management and to adverse activity of Capt. Cockburn, a former master. Present claims or libels against the ship (S. S. Yarmouth) amount to about \$60,000.

At this meeting it was carried that active operation of the Yarmouth and Shadyside be discontinued until further instructions of the Board except that the Shadyside be used on or about Labor Day in the discretion of the President and the Vice President.

The S. S. Yarmouth had ceased to earn after September 1, 1920, the S. S. Shadyside after September 13, 1920 and the S. S. Kanawha apparently some time in March, 1921.

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 16, 1921, it was resolved to accept the offer of the U. N. I. A. to purchase the office furniture and paraphernalia for \$3500. in Cash as the company is pressed by numerous creditors for payments of claims which it is unable to pay on account of lack of funds. Contrast this with what took place at a meeting of the Board of Directors the next day, July 17, 1921, at which it was stated that funds were needed to purchase a steamer for the African trade and the U. N. I. A. has offered to lend \$10,000. if loan is secured by a mortgage on the properties of the company at 56 W. 135th to run for one year at 6%. This was carried and officers instructed and empowered to sign all proper instruments.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 11, 1921, O. M. Thompson, Vice President, stated he had been unable to get a surety (on a performance bond to guarantee that the Shipping Board would receive the \$10,000. monthly payments for the purchase price of the S. S. "Orion") because of the financial condition of the company and because of the inability of the company as operators.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 31, 1921, it is recorded that the corporation was being pressed by claims from numerous creditors threatening suits and attachments. That the corporation was without means to pay said claims or any part thereof without selling such of its personal property and effects not previously disposed of and the African Communities League has offered to purchase the Auto Truck for \$3,000. cash.

Stockholders meeting July 26, 1921:

A letter from Elie Garcia, Secretary and George Tobias, Treasurer, was read by the President (MARCUS GARVEY):

"Hon. Marcus Garvey,  
President, B.S.L.,  
New York City.

Honorable Sir:

Owing to the numerous transactions pending for settlement, it is almost impossible for me to furnish you with a balance sheet which will reflect the true conditions of the company, therefore I am asking that you use your influence to bring about an adjournment of the stockholders meeting.

Respectfully yours,

Elie Garcia, Secretary.

Same letter signed  
by Tobias, Treasurer."

with the result that the meeting was adjourned until October 26, 1921.

This representation was utterly false, as a ledger started June 30, 1920, had been written up to and including June 30, 1921, further there is in our possession a full report of all operations for the year by Simonoff, Peyser & Citrin, accountants, including statement of Income, Profit and Loss, as well as a Balance Sheet

supported by various schedules together with an unsigned letter dated July 26, 1921, with comment on various accounts and the audit addressed to the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., Attention - Mr. Marcus Garvey, President General - stating that they had audited the books for the year ended June 30, 1921, and submitted report therewith.

Following appears the statements referred to compared with one set up by your accountants from their analysis of Cash book, etc.

E. INC.

JUNE 30th, 1921.

As set up by your Accountants  
from Analysis of Cash Books, etc.

ASSETS

S. S. Yarmouth	189,842.90
"    Kanawha	75,339.45
"    Shadyside	35,000.00
Real Estate	26,665.00
Furniture & Fixtures	6,120.23
Motor Truck	4,440.16
Cash	1,550.31
S.S. Phyllis Wheatley	25,000.00
Building Fund Notes	1,378.57
Loans Receivable	14,814.99

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Issued	584,812.70
"    "    payments	14,611.15
"    "    Agents returns	38,782.43
Less Deficit	<u>638,206.28</u>
1919-1920 234,795.91	
1920-1921 <u>209,456.34</u>	
	<u>444,252.25</u>
	193,954.03
Mortgages Payable	19,400.00
Loans " "	84,078.11
Accounts " "	4,500.00
Notes " "	70,930.22
Unearned Passage Liberia	7,289.25

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BLACK STAR LIN

Statement of Income, Profit and Loss for

As set up by Accountants  
SIMONOFF, PEYSER & CITRIN.

<u>Income</u>		
Freight S. S. Yarmouth	8,087.35	
" " Kanawah	<u>133.08</u>	8,220.43
Passengers Transportation		
" S. S. Yarmouth	3,521.39	
" " Kanawah	958.05	
" " Shadyside	<u>3,312.17</u>	7,791.61
Gross Income, Operations		<u>16,012.04</u>
Deduct Steamship Operation Expenses Schedule I		<u>110,885.80</u>
Net loss on Steamship Operations		94,873.76

Expenses

General & Administrative Expense Schedule 2.	39,623.77	
Maintenance of Real Estate Schedule 3.	2,882.48	
Officers Salaries, Schedule 4.	7,555.97	
Capital Stock Tax	<u>232.19</u>	50,294.41
Add. Profit & Loss charges		<u>11,931.36</u>
Deduct:		217,099.03
Premiums Stock Forfeitures	35,115.61	
Misc. Income Gate Receipts	6,779.43	<u>41,895.04</u>
		115,201.44

BLACK STAR LINE

Balance Sheet as at :

As set up by Accounts  
SIMONOFF, PEYSER & CITRIN.

ASSETS

Fixed Assets

S. S. Kanawah	127,473.03	
S. S. Shadyside	35,000.00	
Real Estate	27,823.10	
Furniture & Fixtures	8,676.01	
Delivery Equipment	4,620.27	203,592.41

Current Assets

Cash in Bank & on hand	1,690.38	
Deposit U.S. Shipping Board	25,000.00	26,690.38

Miscellaneous

U.N.I.A. Building Fund Notes	1,445.10	
Subscriptions to Capital Stock	53,628.69	35,073.79

Unadjusted Items

S. S. Yarmouth	200,000.00	
S.S. Fixtures, Schedule VI.	74,694.22	274,694.22

Deferred Charges

Organization Expense		<u>150,706.37</u>
		690,757.17

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock issued.	622,255.00	
Subscriptions to Capital Stock	67,050.00	
	<u>689,305.00</u>	
Less Deficit	<u>208,938.38</u>	480,366.62

Fixed Liabilities.

Mortgages Payable	19,400.00	
Notes Payable S.S. Shadyside Secured	15,000.00	
Loans U.N.I.A. etc.	60,124.39	94,524.39

Current Liabilities.

Accounts Payable	12,275.60	
Notes Payable	27,250.20	
S.S. Ticket Sales. Unearned	7,582.50	
Loans Payable	3,715.00	50,853.30

Unadjusted Credits.

Commissions. Stock salesmen	36,185.93	
Suspense	676.93	
S.S. Yarmouth Mortgage	28,150.00	<u>65,012.86</u>

690,757.17

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INC.

fiscal Year ended JUNE 30th, 1921.

As set up by your Accountants  
from Analysis of Cash Books, etc.

Income

Freight S. S. Yarmouth	8,644.11
Passenger " "	4,096.64
" " Shadyside	3,306.67
" " Kanawha	976.30
Freight " "	133.08
Miscellaneous	2,774.54
Payments on stock forfeited	35,115.61
Loss	209,456.34

Expense

Rent	100.00
Music	11,419.35
Travelling	8,177.97
Com. Salary	1,925.01
Stamp Tax	1,182.19
Advertising	3,855.45
Miscellaneous	1,308.50
<u>Total Stock Selling Expense</u>	<u>27,968.47</u>
Salaries	35,449.95
Books, Stationery, Printing, Postage	6,316.16
Light and Heat	70.80
Telephone & Telegraph	433.69
Legal & Prof.	6,636.00
Interest & Discount	1,423.58
Real Estate Expense	338.75
General	<u>5,196.96</u>
<u>General Office Expense</u>	55,865.89
S. S. Yarmouth	54,644.12
" Kanawha	117,678.36
" Shadyside	<u>8,946.45</u>
<u>Total Operating Expense</u>	181,268.93
	265,103.29
	265,103.29

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Purchase and Operation of Ships:

PURCHASE S. S. "YARMOUTH"

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 26, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that in consultation with Capt. Cockburn, Commander elect of the BLACK STAR LINE, the latter informed him of a shipping firm in Philadelphia which had two ships, one steel and one wooden, for sale.

This firm had submitted tenders and asked \$30,000. for the wooden ship. The Captain had suggested that this be negotiated for provided the directorate assented. It was resolved that Capt. Cockburn be authorized to approach the said Shipping Company to negotiate the purchase of the wooden ship and if necessary to close the deal provided the seaworthiness of said ship be guaranteed by expert investigators.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 27, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that he was informed by Capt. Cockburn the wooden ship at Philadelphia was not suitable and the Captain did not advise the purchase, it not being seaworthy. The Captain was then called upon for his advice and he stated the firm of Johnsons, Shipbrokers, were approached by him and they had given him the plans of a ship of 1,000 tons cargo capacity and accommodations for 125 passengers were in process or proposed by this firm. The cost of the vessel, or the sum asked, was \$85,000. as she now is, or when converted so as to have passenger accommodations, \$55,000. more, or a total of \$140,000.

The Directors then by motion authorized Capt. Cockburn to interview the firm of Johnsons and after necessary examination of the vessel had been completed, to make an offer of \$5,000. down and sign the contract to pay down another \$20,000. in 30 days and \$60,000. on the 20th of October and that the balance of \$55,000. be paid 90 days after the ship had been delivered. The Captain to make his report Friday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 11, 1919, Capt. Cockburn reported the S. S. Yarmouth when examined by himself and the engineer was in seaworthy condition and advised the Board to negotiate a charter for the ship on Saturday morning, September 13th, at which time it is intended to make the first payment of \$16,500. The cost of the charter will be about \$2,000. per month. It was resolved that the Charter be negotiated on Saturday morning at 10:30 and for one month besides making the first payment of the ship.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 12, 1919, it was decided that the deal to purchase the S. S. Yarmouth be put through and contract signed and that the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer be the representatives of the Corporation to negotiate the terms of purchase, also that expert advisors be obtained to assist in the negotiation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 15, 1919, the Corporation was authorized to contract with Harris, Magill & Co. for the purchase of the S. S. Yarmouth on the following terms and conditions:

- \$16,500. on signing of contract.
- 83,500. on date of delivery of ship between  
October 31, 1919, and November 10, 1919  
and the execution of a chattel mortgage for
- 65,000. to be paid on equal monthly instalments of  
\$6,500. until the purchase price of \$165,000.  
is fully paid.

Board of Directors through the duly authorized officers of the Corporation authorized and empowered to sign a contract of purchase with the North American Steamship Co. (represented in New York by Harriss, Magill & Co. ) a Canadian corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 20, 1919, the Secretary read the contract in re Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc., and the Black Star Line, Inc. Approved by Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, October 20, 1919, it was resolved as certain circumstances had arisen which might delay the payment of the purchase price of the S. S. Yarmouth and negotiations have been had with the owners for a modification of the agreement for its purchase made on September 17, 1919, and the owners have agreed to modify the said agreement provided the additional sum of \$3,500. be paid, that the officers of the Corporation be and are authorized to enter into a new agreement with the North American Steamship Corporation, Ltd., modifying the agreement of September 17, 1919, by making the purchase price \$168,500. instead of \$165,000. and extending the time of payment of the sum of \$98,500. in monthly payments of \$9,850., the balance of the purchase price to be paid after the delivery of the steamship.

The following payments had so far been made:

- \$16,500. on September 19, 1919, by certified check #127, dated September 15, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.
- 3,500. on October 23, 1919, by certified check #287, dated October 20, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 31, 1919, it was resolved, as the S. S. Yarmouth had arrived at New York and the time to complete its purchase has arrived, but it will take about one month to change the registry to United States Registration and the Company (corporation) desires to operate the steamer, that the President be and is authorized to pay to the North American Steamship Corporation the sum of \$50,000. on account of the purchase price and to enter into an agreement chartering the vessel for a round trip from New York to West Indies and Central America and return to a monthly hiring of \$700. and to adjourn a final closing of the purchase of said steamship to a time 15 days after the return of the steamer to New York.

- \$50,000. paid by certified check #344 dated October 31, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors November 14, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that the S. S. Yarmouth was taken over from the North American Steamship Corporation and that the route mapped out for her was Cuba, Jamaica and Colon. Arrangements



were being made to renovate the boat after which time she would be ready to take passengers and cargo to above places.

\$20,000. paid by certified check #585 dated November 24, 1919 to Harris, Magill, & Co., Inc.  
3,000. paid by certified check #586 dated November 24, 1919 to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the transactions carried out by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) relative to new contracts entered into on January 10th, 1920, between the North American Steamship Corporation and the Black Star Line were unanimously approved.

\$20,000. paid by certified check #980 dated January 10, 1920, to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.  
9,000. paid by check #1854 dated May 17, 1920, to the North American Steamship Co., endorsed to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Yarmouth of \$4,500. per month for 10 months while ledger P. 164 indicates 10 notes of \$4,950.

On the first voyage the S. S. Yarmouth cleared from New York on November 20, 1919, and on the second (the Whisky cargo trip) on January 17, 1920. The receipts from freight indicate a third trip.

The operation of this vessel was discontinued by the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the vessel having been in use less than one year.

The amounts invested are as follows: -

Purchase price	\$171,500.00
Fixtures	10,296.16
Repairs (first)	<u>8,046.74</u>

Total Investment....\$189,842.90

On the purchase price the following payments were made:

January 10, 1920	20,000.00
September 18, 1919	\$ 16,500.00
October 18,	3,500.00
31,	50,000.00
November 24,	23,000.00
May 17, 1920	<u>9,000.00</u>

By Cash	\$122,000.00
By Notes	<u>49,500.00</u>

\$171,500.00

On the notes the following payments have been made:

July	17,	1920.	..	..	\$4,950.
"	26,		..	..	4,950.
November	3,		..	..	2,000.
"	9,		..	..	950.
December	3,		..	..	1,000.
"	11,		..	..	1,000.
"	21,		..	..	500.
January	15,	1921.	..	..	1,000.
"	24,		..	..	500.
"	31,		..	..	500.
February	8,		..	..	500.
"	18,		..	..	500.
March	3,		..	..	1,000.
"	10,		..	..	500.
"	18,		..	..	500.
"	25,		..	..	500.
					\$20,850.

leaving 28,650. still unpaid and owing on purchase price.

Notes that the first indicated price was \$140,000; the second \$165,000. and the third \$168,500., while the actual payment cash and notes reaches the sum of \$171,500.

In addition, Check No. 2844, certified and dated November 24, 1919, (but not entered in Cash Book) to order of Harris, Magill & Co., purpose unknown, check stub #1325, February 6, 1920, to Harris Magill & Co., for \$1,000., reads "Hireage charter of Yarmouth" and check stub #1766 A, March 16, 1920, to same for \$765.91 reads "Balance due on charter hire of Yarmouth per contract" all of which checks were paid.

#### OPERATION S. S. YARMOUTH.

##### Statement of Income and Expense of S. S. Yarmouth.

Expense.	Year ending JUNE 30, 1920.	Year ending JUNE 30, 1921.	Period ending Jan. 5, 1922.	Total entire Period.
Repairs	(A) \$18,276.86	\$ 2,161.30	-	\$20,438.16
Wages	35,755.45	15,944.09	743.41	52,442.95
Fuel	28,493.41	6,026.41	-	34,519.82
Supplies & Provisions	16,118.21	4,697.79	-	20,816.00
Port, Pilot, Towing, Wharf	7,799.47	998.39	-	8,797.86
Insurance	7,741.66	4,042.50	-	11,784.16
Claims, Libels, etc.	6,613.82	11,945.77	275.00	18,834.59
Miscellaneous	17,670.67	8,827.87	-	26,498.54
	(B) 138,469.55	54,644.12	1018.41	194,132.08
Income.				
Freight	32,201.66	8,644.11	-	40,845.77
Passenger	12,578.05	4,696.64	-	17,274.69
	44,779.71	13,340.75	-	58,120.46
Operating Loss	93,689.84	41,303.37	1018.41	136,011.62

#### Notes:

- (A) Repairs to January 1920 charged to Investment account.  
 (B) No office expense, overhead or depreciation charged.

OFFICE EXPENSE. \$ 68,329.02 55,865.89 15,553.70 139,748.61

PURCHASE S. S. SHADYSIDE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated he was interested in a Pleasure Excursion boat, to accommodate 500 passengers and 400 tons of cargo, for \$35,000., and could purchase same by paying \$10,000. cash and the balance in notes.

Mr. Johnson and himself had inspected the same. The boat in their opinion would be a wonderful asset as it could be used here in summer and taken to the West Indies in winter.

\$2,000. paid by check #1829 A dated March 24, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.  
8,000. paid by certified check #1556, dated April 10, 1920, to Leon Swift.  
2,000. paid by check #1749 dated May 4, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Shadyside of \$2,000. per month for 10 months.

\$2,000. paid by check #1978 dated June 7, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.

Ledger account, page 166, July 1, 1920, shows 9 notes of \$2,000.- the first due July 1st and one on the first of each month thereafter until April 1st, 1921, when a tenth note of \$3,000. is due.

Payments on these notes had been made, as follows:

July 14, 1920	- - -	\$2,000.	(Check missing C.B. 32)		
Aug. 25.	- - -	2,000.	"	"	44
Nov. 17.	- - -	1,000.	"	"	66
" 30.	- - -	1,000.	"	"	66
leaving				15,000.	unpaid.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the operation of the Shadyside was discontinued except for use on or about Labor Day. The Cash Book shows she ceased to earn after September 13, 1920.

During the winter of 1920-1921, it is reported the Shadyside was badly damaged by ice and is said to be fully insured for \$35,000. It is also said the policy has been assigned to Leon R. Swift, but no mention of any of these facts is to be found in the records.

OPERATION S. S. SHADYSIDE.

Statement of Income and Expense S. S. Shadyside.

	Period ending JUNE 30, 1920.	Year ending JUNE 30, 1921.	Period ending JAN. 5, 1922.	Total entire Period.
<u>Expense.</u>	\$8,120.28	\$8,946.45	\$ 75.00	\$17,141.73
<u>Income</u>	2,882.63	3,306.67	-	6,189.30
<u>Operating Loss</u>	5,237.65	5,639.78	75.00	10,952.43

PURCHASE S. S. KANAWHA.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 6, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) said he had called the meeting for the purpose of discussing whether or not they should purchase a ship of 4050 tons. After going over the specifications it was decided that having regard to the fact they would have to pay a large amount of money on the Yarmouth, also the Shadyside, it would not be wise to purchase, it being a Government ship and the terms very stringent.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 23, 1920, the matter of the purchase of a third ship was then brought up by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) who said there was a great demand for a ship of small tonnage for the Inter-Colonial Trade and as the Yarmouth was not fitted for long voyages, it would be, in his estimation, advisable that such a ship be acquired to take passengers and collect freight between the islands, so that the Yarmouth would be able to make short and payable trips to Jamaica via Cuba and back to New York. He then said that there was a steam yacht, the Kanawha, now for sale, that it had already been inspected and found to be seaworthy and that he would advise its purchase. Unanimously carried that negotiations be entered into for the purchase of said ship.

\$5,000. paid by check #1660, dated April 24, 1920,  
to James M. Briggs.  
10,000. paid by certified check #1899, dated May 25,  
1920, to James M. Briggs.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Kanawha of \$7500. per month for 6 months.

Left New York in August, 1920, for Norfolk.  
Left New York March 25, 1921, for Cuba.

In August, 1921, this vessel put into the port of Antilla, Cuba, in bad condition and at latest reports was still there.

The amounts invested are as follows:

Purchase price.....	\$61,000.00
Fixtures.....	5,890.39
Repairs (first).....	9,649.06
	<u>\$76,539.45</u>

On the purchase price the following payments were made:

April 24, 1920.....	5,000.00
May 25 .....	<u>10,000.00</u>
By Cash	15,000.00
By Notes	<u>45,000.00</u>
	\$60,000.00

On the notes the following payments have been made:

July 10, 1920.....	\$7500.	June 29, 1920.....	\$1000.
Aug. 6,	5000.	April 26, 1921.....	\$2000.
" 12,	2500.	May 2,	2000.
Dec. 3,	1500.	" 17,	1000.
" 28,	7500.	" 21,	1000.
Jan. 20, 1921.....	5000.	" 25,	1000.
" 31,	2500.	" 28,	1000.
Feb. 21,	4000.	June 18,	1000.
		July 9,	1000.
			<u>1000.</u>

\$46,500.

Of this, \$500. was reversed by Journal entry June 30, 1921, page 39, and charged as a payment to the Massachusetts Bonding Co., on a \$5,000. libel against the Kanawha. The remaining \$1,000. seems to be an overpayment on the purchase price of the Kanawha.

Operation of Ships:

<u>Expense.</u>	<u>S. S. KANAWHA.</u>				Total Entire Period.
	<u>Period ending JUNE 30, 1920.</u>	<u>Period ending SEPT. 8, 1920.</u>	<u>Period ending JUNE 30, 1921.</u>	<u>Per. End. DEC. 31/ 21.</u>	
Repairs (A)	-	-	\$57,790.08	\$ 200.00	\$57,990.08
Wages	\$ 1,883.37	\$ 3,531.74	19,049.87	6,188.81	30,653.79
Fuel	63.50	-	7,944.15	-	8,007.65
Supplies and Provisions	808.93	4,088.77	13,119.31	1,555.22	19,572.23
Port & Towing	515.00	-	2,921.25	2	3,436.25
Pilot & Wharfage	282.35	107.89	124.42	-	584.66
Insurance	-	622.50	-	-	622.50
Claims, Libels	343.25	-	6,480.00	3,000.00	9,823.25
Miscellaneous	164.43	222.00	1,606.38	1,257.89	3,250.70
(B)	\$ 4,060.83	8,572.90	109,105.46	12,201.92	133,941.11
<u>Income.</u>					
Freight	-	133.08	-	-	133.08
Passenger	98.25	210.05	766.25	-	1,074.55
	\$ 98.25	343.13	766.25	-	1,207.63
<u>Operating Loss</u>	\$ 3,962.58	8,229.77	108,339.21	12,201.92	132,733.48

Notes: (A) Repairs to September 8, 1920, charged to Investment Account.  
(B) No office expense, overhead or depreciation charged.

Office Expense. \$ 68,329.02      -      55,865.89      15,553.70      139,748.61.

Fourth Ship - S. S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

See first paragraph S. S. Kanawha.

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the question of chartering a ship was discussed. The President (MARCUS GARVEY) said that so far, he had found that chartering ships usually cost more than buying them outright and the matter of chartering was dropped.

The Minute Book shows MARCUS GARVEY to have been present at a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 20, 1920, and meetings were subsequently held, at which he does not appear to have been present as follows:

April 19, 1921 (Next of record.)

May 28,

June 9,

July 2,

July 16,

but on that of

July 20, it is indicated he was present.

In the books and records of the Black Star Line, Inc., the first indication of the proposed purchase of this vessel appears in check stub book of checks drawn on the Chelsea Exchange Bank, on check stub #4029-A, dated March 11, 1921, to New York (Ship) Exchange for \$500. "in part payment on the Phyllis Wheatley";  
The Second, on check stub #4080-A dated March 21, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$1200. in "payment on new ship Hong Keng";  
The Third, on check stub #4146-A dated April 8, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$2,000. for "on purchase price S. S. Phyllis Wheatley";

None of the checks pertaining to this transaction were produced on service of subpoena, but it would appear from the minutes of a Special Meeting held April 19, 1921, that the President (MARCUS GARVEY) had signed the above three checks and others before he left for the West Indies, as the Treasurer (George Tobias) explained that the number of checks signed by the President before leaving the country were exhausted and that no funds could be drawn unless the Vice President was authorized to sign checks, which he was thereupon authorized to do.

The Fourth, on check stub #4170-A dated April 19, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$15,000.-"in part payment S.S. Phyllis Wheatley, certified";

The Fifth, on check stub #4171-A dated April 19, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$1300, "in part payment on S. S. Phyllis Wheatley."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 28, 1921, O. M. Thompson (Vice President and General Manager) in charge of the negotiations for the purchase of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley reported he had just returned from Norfolk where he had visited the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley", which was satisfactory and whose acquisition would bring much credit to the Company, that owing to circumstances beyond his control the Bill of Sale for the ship was delayed in Washington but that the buyers (New York Ship Exchange) were not sparing any effort to rush the closing of the deal and while he was expecting the papers to be signed any minute, it was not possible to name any day or date.

Carried unanimously that because of the fact that the New York Ship Exchange had twice forfeited their contract the negotiations with them be called off, and the amount in escrow with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. withdrawn.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) requested the Board to outline the statement to be made to the Public since the various announcements

made were not going to be kept. A Committee to prepare such a statement was appointed, as follows: Mr. Mathews, Mr. Tooté and Mr. Garcia. It was also unanimously carried that before execution of this motion a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Mathews, Tooté, Thompson and Garcia, consult Mr. Nolan about the whole matter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 9, 1921, Mr. Wilford Smith speaking, the Committee reported that Mr. Nolan emphatically advised against calling off negotiations for purchase of S. S. Phyllis Wheatley and withdrawing its deposit in escrow and promised to see Mr. Barnett next day to hasten the transaction and secure a pledge of consideration should the company be unable to meet the full payment of \$20,000. as stated in the contract.

Mr. Thompson stated that the New York Ship Exchange had communicated with him the night before through Mr. Silverston that the papers were signed in Washington and the vessel secured. That it would take two days to unload the vessel and as soon as that was done he would take the Captain and Chief Engineer to Norfolk and have them make the trip from Norfolk to New York on the boat.

At this point it may be stated that from June 1 to 17, 1921, the largest balance of cash available was \$820.51 on June 13th, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors on June 9th it was carried that as the Phyllis Wheatley would reach New York about June 26, a campaign be launched in New York June 26 to July 4, for the sale of stock and the sale of 30,000 tickets of admission on the ship at \$1. each, the dates for public inspection to be July 3rd and 4th. As a result of this dollar drive the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A. collected, as follows:

June, 1921.....	\$5,959.18
July	62.00
August	102.50

of which, on June 18th, they turned over to the Black Star Line, Inc., \$5,000., which amount was immediately applied as follows:

Fifth: on check stub #4141 dated June 18, 1921, to order United States Shipping Board for \$5,000. "by order of New York Ship Exchange a/c purchase price S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, check certified."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 2, 1921, it is stated that owing to the indefinite postponement of the closing of the purchase of the "Phyllis Wheatley" Mr. Garcia (Secretary) after consulting with Dr. Wilford Smith, decided to write to the U. S. Shipping Board concerning the nature of Mr. Silverston's transactions with them and what result was to be expected, the letter written being as follows:

"Mr. Philbum,  
Manager, Ship Sales Department  
United States Shipping Board,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the course of our investigation at the United States Shipping Board office, of 45 Broadway, New York City, Mr. Foster, head of the Contract Department has referred us to you for information in the following matter.

About two months ago, the above named company entered into a contract with Mr. Rudolph Silverston, doing business under the name of the New York Ship Exchange, to purchase for it a ship from the said Exchange. After some negotiations with Mr. Silverston, he stated to us that he could purchase for us from the United States Government the steamship Porto Rica, then in Dry Dock at Brooklyn and after several trips to Washington he came back and stated that the said steamship Porto Rica had been awarded to the Black Star Line, Inc., through his efforts. He further stated that he had deposited with the United States Shipping Board \$5,625. on an option, which was 2 1/2% on the sum of \$225,000., the purchase price of said ship. He stated that the United States Shipping Board required a cash payment of \$25,000., which amount was turned over to him to secure title to said steamer and a certified check of \$5,000. of said amount was made payable to the order of the said United States Shipping Board.

After receiving the said \$25,000. the said Silverston reported that the papers for the full transfer of said steamship would be signed and approved within ten days and on June 17, 1921, the said Silverston signed a contract that the full transfer and delivery of said ship would be made not later than June 23, 1921. On June 23, when questioned about the progress of the negotiations for said ship, Mr. Silverston stated that as the new Heads of the Shipping Board were in New York, the papers could not be approved before Monday, June 27th, when they would return to Washington. On June 27, the Black Star Line was informed by him that owing to developments we would have to continue to wait longer, before the ship could be transferred and from time to time we have been put off.

In view of the fact that the acquisition of this ship is urgent and that more than five weeks have elapsed since we began negotiations for the purchase of the same, we would be very grateful to your Department if you would furnish us with information concerning the nature of Mr. Silverston's transactions with the Shipping Board and what results we may expect from the same.

We would like further to know if the said steamship Porto Rica is still for sale, and if there is any possibility of the same being purchased by the Black Star Line if it should turn out that the negotiations claimed by Mr. Silverston did not take place.

Hoping that you will oblige us with a prompt reply, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Elie Garcia, Secretary."

EG.BB.

Mr. Garcia left for Washington and next day met Mr. J.H. Philbum, Manager of Sales Division of Shipping Board, who after having read the letter stated that after negotiating with Mr. Silverston for a few days in the matter of the Porto Rica, the latter was informed by official letter signed by the Chairman of the Shipping Board that the S. S. Porto Rica was chartered by the Board to



the Porto Rica Line, Inc., and therefore his offer in behalf of the Black Star Line was rejected. He also stated that after being so informed Mr. Silverston, however, refused to take back the sum of \$12,500. placed by him as an option on the S. S. Porto Rica, but manifested some interest in the S. S. Freedom and authorization was given him to inspect said boat with a view of later on making an offer for same.

Mr. Philbum confirmed this in writing and this letter was read to the Directors. (Letter not in Minute Book.)

Carried that Mr. Thompson (Vice President) at once cease all negotiations with the New York Ship Exchange represented by Mr. Silverston and revoke the credential given him as our Agent and demand the immediate refund of \$25,000. advanced for the purchase of a steamship. In case it is not forthcoming the matter to be placed in the hands of Mr. Nolan, our attorney, for collection and if necessary referred to the District Attorney.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) stated that his conversation with the Shipping Board led him to believe it was possible and even more desirable for the Company in the future to deal directly with the Shipping Board and recommended that the matter of purchasing a steamer be not dropped. A committee was formed to investigate about ships on sale to consist of Mr. Garcia, Dr. Stewart and Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Garcia was requested by the Board to draw a statement for the public to make clear their situation.

At a second meeting of the Board of Directors July 2, 1921, Mr. Thompson (Vice President and General Manager) was informed of the proceedings at the morning session and called upon to state his views. He stated that after taking a copy of the letter from the Shipping Board he saw and spoke with Mr. Silverston and was positively convinced by the latter that the letter written by the Shipping Board to the Black Star Line was without foundation and that the one written to Mr. Silverston by the same Board and signed by Mr. Lasker, was a material impossibility, since on the date stated in the letter, Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Board, was in Chicago. That it still was his belief that the New York Ship Exchange is able to secure the Porto Rica and requested the Board to postpone withdrawal action and statement to the public until July 7th.

Mr. Smith requested Mr. Thompson to make such statement in writing, which he did, as follows:

"I honestly believe through my constant contact with the New York Ship Exchange et al, that they have as much opportunity to secure either the Prinz Joachim or the Prinz Oskar for the Black Star Line as ever. I have seen the correspondence between Hwibburt representing the Baltimore Transatlantic Co. and the New York Ship Exchange and know something of the influence of Mr. Duff, Mr. Barnett and Mr. Nottingham have with the Board to represent the justice of the case in behalf of the Black Star Line. I respectfully ask to council while presenting the case to our lawyer to withhold withdrawal action and statement to the public.

O. K. Thompson."

Request not granted.

Mr. Garcia made the following statement which he was instructed to prepare for the public. (Note--statement does not appear in Minute Book.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 17, 1921, it is stated that funds are needed by the company to finance the purchase of a steamer for the African trade and that the U. S. I. A. has offered to lend \$10,000.--provided loan is secured by a mortgage on the properties of the company at 56 West 135th Street for a period of one year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 20, 1921, (MARCUS GARVEY present for the first time since October 20, 1920,) the minutes of June 9, 1921, were corrected by the addition of "the amount of \$16,300. lodged in trust with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. and paid to the New York Ship Exchange by the Vice President, Mr. Thompson, without the knowledge and approval of the Board" which had been omitted.

Marcus Garvey pointed out that since his return he had not as yet interfered with the work of any of the departments of the Black Star Line and that it was unfair for anyone to spread a rumor that he as President, as well as other officers of the Company, have interfered with the long delayed transactions for the purchase of the Phyllis Wheatley in a way to prevent or cause further delay. Mr. Thompson, Vice President and Traffic Manager, denied that his department had been interfered with by the President, but the trips of the Secretary to Washington on June 22 and 30 had done so unintentionally or not by disclosing the name of the buyer.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) took exception and certified that on his first trip to Washington on June 22, he did not approach the Shipping Board, even had he done so he would not have been the first one to disclose the name of the buyer since the records of the Shipping Board can prove that a day prior to his going to Washington a bid in the name of the Black Star Line and 4,000,000 black citizens of America was filed with the Shipping Board. As to the effect of his last trip June 30 on refusal of Board to award S. S. Porto Rico to the Black Star Line, the records of the Shipping Board show that such decision was rendered on June 29th.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 11, 1921, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that the meeting was called to decide action to be taken in the matter of a boat we were supposed to have had - S. S. Phyllis Wheatley - negotiations for which have been going on for over 6 months and not yet consummated. Mr. O. M. Thompson (Vice President) asked to state present position: said the Shipping Board on August 2 recorded the sale of the S. S. Orion to the Black Star Line, Inc. and sent a form asking for the balance of 10% -- \$10,000.--and a performance bond to complete the sale, then we would get title to the ship. He had paid the \$10,000., but had failed to get the performance bond, i.e., a surety from someone capable of backing such an amount to guarantee that the Shipping Board would receive the monthly payments of 10% of the purchase price of the ship. He had been unable to get such surety because of the financial condition of the Black Star Line and because of the inability of the Company as operators.

Note: There follow about eight pages of recriminations with Marcus Garvey making it appear that the early negotiations for the S.S. Phyllis Wheatley were outside of his knowledge.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 16, 1921, a proposition made by the BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIP CO. (N. J.) to sell 45,000 shares of their common stock for \$200,000.-in Cash, was accepted on terms set forth in writing dated October 5th, and President and Treasurer were empowered and instructed to execute all proper instruments to carry this into effect and to immediately transfer to Black Star Steamship Co. the \$22,500. on deposit with the United States Shipping Board as first payment on said purchase of stock and thereafter pay each month the sum stipulated, (\$10,000.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 17, 1921, the Black Star Steamship Company (New Jersey) having proposed to assume and carry out all obligations of the Black Star Line, Inc. to the U. S. Shipping Board for the purchase of the S. S. Orion which has been awarded to the Black Star Line, Inc., and in consideration of the assignment by the Black Star Line, Inc. of all right, title and interest of such assignment by the Black Star Line, Inc., of such award and the assignment of the deposit by the Black Star Line, Inc. to the United States Shipping Board at the time of the award and to secure the same and the Black Star Line, Inc., finding itself unable to comply with the requirements of the Shipping Board and to carry out its contract and obligations to said Shipping Board.

Carried, that the Black Star Line, Inc. accept the proposition of the Black Star Steamship Co. and assign to it all right, title and interest in and to the award of the S. S. Orion made to it by the United States Shipping Board and that the Black Star Line, Inc., also assign to the Black Star Steamship Co. all monies in the hands of the United States Shipping Board deposited to secure the S. S. Orion in consideration of the Black Star Steamship Co. assuming the debts and obligations of the Black Star Line, Inc. to the United States Shipping Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors January 3, 1922, the purchase of the S. S. Orion from the U. S. Shipping Board was discussed also terms of contract and proposed bond and mortgage. The President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that officers of the company, acting under his instructions, had been negotiating with individuals to advance sufficient money to complete the purchase of the S. S. Orion by cash payments to the U. S. Shipping Board, that to do so it was necessary to assure the lenders of a profit but that the cost price of the ship delivered to the company at New York, fully repaired, was not to exceed the original proposed cost price of \$350,000.

Carried: That O. M. Thompson, Vice President and Joseph P. Nolan, Admiralty Counsel, be authorized to continue negotiations with J. Wolff and others for a loan sufficient to enable the Black Star Line, Inc. to complete purchase of S. S. Orion and that Thompson and Nolan be authorized to negotiate further with U. S. Shipping Board for reducing the net price charged and that Thompson and Nolan be authorized to agree to pay such sum of money for services, or bonus, to proposed lenders and to Wolff and associates as brokers, as may be necessary to pay to complete the transaction provided that the cost price of the S. S. Orion fully repaired and delivered to the Black Star Line, Inc. at New York shall not exceed the original price fixed for the S. S. Orion in a certain contract with one Rudolph Silverstone. Officers authorized and directed to execute necessary contracts, mortgage and place a bond issue if necessary against mortgage.

Officers' Salaries:

MARCUS GARVEY, President.

The first payment to Marcus Garvey, as President of the Black Star Line, Inc., was \$25. on August 12, 1919, thereafter \$50. a week for the fifteen weeks to and including November 24, 1919, thereafter \$100. a week from December 1, 1919 to and including December 31, 1920, after which no payments appear to have been made. In total for the periods mentioned

August 12 to December 22, 1919.....	\$ 1175.00
January 10 " " 31, 1920.....	5168.84

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, it was resolved that the President be allowed a salary of \$50. a week, a raise in three months and travelling expenses.

In addition the Parent Body of U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. paid Marcus Garvey as salary, (See Minute Book November 3, 1920,) as follows:

November-December, 1920.....	\$1016.68
January - " 1921.....	7950.14

O. M. THOMPSON (Later Vice President and General Manager.)

First appears on payroll April 9, 1920 at \$25. per week.  
May 21, " " 30. " "  
Oct. 22, " " 40. " "  
29, " " 50. " "

and thereafter.

GEORGE TOBIAS, Treasurer.

First appears on payroll August 26, 1919 at \$30. per week  
November 29, 1920 \$50. " "

and thereafter until January 13, 1922.

ELIE GARCIA, Secretary.

No record of any salary being paid to him by the Black Star Line, Inc.

Unearned passage money S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley":

On their ledger to June 30, 1921, this is carried under the head of "Sale of Passenger tickets S. S. Kanawah", page 368, with a credit balance (or liability) of \$7582.50, and on September 30, of \$7280.25.

Below are the actual receipts, refunds and net amounts that should appear in this account:

	<u>Received.</u>	<u>Refunded.</u>	<u>Balance.</u>
February, 1921	\$ 169.25		\$ 169.25
March	460.00		629.25
April	4335.00	\$ 230.00	4734.25
May	2275.00	180.00	6829.25
June	460.00		7289.25
July	230.00	75.00	7444.25
August	672.50	20.00	8096.75
September		240.00	7856.75
October		254.00	7602.75
November		650.00	6952.75
December	330.00	1120.00	6162.75
January, 1922		20.00	6142.75

As this boat was advertised to sail for West Africa on a given date in April, 1921, the collection of these moneys was a palpable fraud.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Its objects and aims as outlined in Article 1, Sect. 3 of its Constitution and Book of Laws, New York, July, 1918 are, as follows:

**"OBJECTS AND AIMS"**

Sec. 3. The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be: to establish a Universal Confraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissionaries or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious Spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide Commercial and Industrial Intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities."

OFFICIALS

Leaders and High Officials were elected as follows:

**\* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

August 19, 1920.

His Excellency, the American Leader	J.W.H. Eason
His Excellency, the West Indian Leader	R.H. Tobitt
His Excellency, the West Indian Leader	J.S. Debourg
His Excellency, the Provisional President of Africa	Marcus Garvey

August 26th & 27th.

His Highness, the Potentate	Gabriel Johnson
His Highness, the Supreme Deputy	G.O. Marke
His Excellency, the President-General	Marcus Garvey
Rt. Hon. Assistant President-General	J.D. Gordon
Rt. Hon. Secretary-General	J.D. Brooks
His Hon. Asst. Secretary-General	J.B. Yearwood
Rt. Hon. Chancellor	Gabriel Stewart
Rt. Hon. Counsellor-General	Wilford H. Smith
His Hon. Asst. Counsellor-General	Wm. C. Matthews
Rt. Hon. Auditor-General	Eli Garcia
Rt. Hon. Commissioner-General	F.W. Ellegor
His Grace, the Chaplain-General	Geo. A. McGuire
Rt. Hon. International Organizer	Miss H.V. Davis
Rt. Hon. Surgeon-General	D.D. Lewis
Rt. Hon. Speaker in Convention	F.A. Toote
Rt. Hon. Minister of Legions	C.L. Gaines.

SALARIES and EXPENSES.

Article VII of Constitution and Book of Laws, New York, July 1918, reads:

"Sec. 1. The salary of the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall be in keeping with his high office and responsibilities, which salary shall be granted by the convention. The Potentate shall labor for the good and welfare of the organization, irrespective of salary or other consideration.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Deputy shall be subjected to the same conditions on matter of salary as the Potentate.

High Officers.

Sec. 3. All officials and high officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League other than the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner and Supreme Deputy shall be granted salaries commensurate with the work they perform, which shall be voted by the convention."

The books of account of this Association are not in any better shape than those of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. The Cash Books start with February 17, 1920, and continue to January, 1922, at which time they were obtained under subpoena.

Their bank balances July to November, 1920, were, as follows:

July 31, 1920.....	\$ 4,030.23
Aug. 31 .....	3,256.27
Sept. 30 .....	2,669.03
October 31 .....	1,675.53

At a meeting of the Executive Council November 3, 1920, it was stated, referring to salaries, "we have sufficient assets to make a start, but that this be successfully continued, each member would have to work conscientiously thus measuring up to his salary."

At this time, however, they had pledges up to date for the purchase of \$15,699. bonds to be issued

"For use in the furtherance of the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural purposes of the Association in its Construction plan in Africa."

Their total receipts for November, 1920, were \$14,883.70 of which \$11,103.55 was from the sale of the above bonds.

Pages 35-37 of Cash Book for November show the following payments for salaries to officers

Marcus Garvey, salary 1-15th inst.(Nov.)	\$229.17
G.A.McGuire, Chaplain, salary "	104.16
J. D.Brooks, Secretary, "	125.00
Jas.W. H.Eason, Am.Leader "	208.32
G.E.Stewart, High Chancellor "	125.00
J.B.Yearwood, Asst.Sec. "	83.33
Wilford H.Smith, Counsel Gen. "	145.88
J.D.Cordon, Asst. Pres.Gen. "	125.00
J.Willoom Ellegor, Comm.G en. "	83.33
Jas.Sydney Debourg, W.I.Leader "	125.00

G.L. Gaines, Min. of Legions, salary 1-15	\$62.50.
Fred A. Toote, Speaker in Con.	" 62.50
Wm. C. Matthews, Asst. Consul Gen.	" 125.00
Elie Garcia, Auditor Gen.	" <u>104.16</u>

Total                    \$1,708.35

The balance on hand November 30th was \$6,760.41, but out of this, under date of December 1, (Cash Book p. 38) all of the salaries enumerated above are doubled and read for "Salary to November 30th," indicating overpayment of 1/2 of a month's salary in each instance and in addition, the following

Miss H.V. Davis - salary	to Nov. 30th	\$ 250.00
G.O. Marks	" " "	<u>125.00</u>

Total                    \$3,791.70

showing that \$5500. had been paid out of the receipts of the sales of bonds for officers salaries, for the month of November alone.

That this practice continued will be shown in the analysis of the published reports following.

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As published.

ASSETS

Balance in Bank July 30	10,913.67	
Furniture & Fixtures	2,154.00	
Uncollected checks	3,494.30	16,561.97

Machineries.

Saw Mill Equipment		4,463.42
Invested in building material Liberia		4,000.00

Inventory.

Supplies on hand		4,500.00
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Stocks.

6888 shares common stock B.S.L.	34,440.00	
604 " common stock N.F.C.	3,020	37,460.00

Good Will.

Negro World, estimated worth		60,000.00
" " Purchase price		

Accounts Receivable.

Arrears from branches on dues		37,690.52
Death Tax unpaid by branches		68,664.80

Loans Receivable.

B.S.Line  
A.C.L.  
N.F.C.  
U.N.I.A. Local  
Personal

Total		283,340.71
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LIABILITIES.

Notes Payable	144,450.58	
Computed interest	6,500.00	150,950.58

Death Tax

Loan U. N. I. A. special  
Dollar Drive

Total		150,950.58
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IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

As Our Analysis shows:

Receipts.

3,250.65  
3,545.52  
8,502.88  
16,523.62  
7,460.23  
2,848.61  
1,778.48  
6,844.73  
13,080.42  
31,785.89  
6,021.18  
35,536.00  
500.00

1,500.53

3,250.87

Disbursements.

7,723.42  
209.00  
4,653.59  
75,789.11

12,403.53  
9,029.37  
5,356.45

793.89  
3,194.71  
318.61  
1,350.00  
1,313.16

40,440.00  
2,178.90  
439.91  
2,954.01

4,000.00  
4,463.42

4,950.00  
34,780.00  
46,555.20

From Secretary General  
General

Loans, etc. refunded  
" U. N. I. A. special

Bank collections  
and general  
(equipment

Salaries (all)

Buttons, Banners, Badges, Gowns,  
Uniforms, Crosses & Decorations.

Other loans  
Loans Negro F  
" Personal

Loans Black Star Line  
Reception Parade Convention  
Com. Legal & Prof.  
Refunds

Real Estate

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PARENT BODY UNIVERSAL NEGRO

Chancellor's Report - September 1, 1920 to July 30, 1921.

General Funds.

Balance in Bank Sept. 1, 1920	3,324.51	
Membership fees	3,891.84	
Sales Supplies to Branches	9,043.49	
Death Tax	19,562.80	
Twenty percent due from branches	7,471.26	
Convention Funds	3,993.57	
Sales of almanacs & pictures	2,102.10	
Dollar Assessment Tax	8,996.66	
Fees of charters	5,901.40	
Contributions (Voluntary)	19,802.56	
Dollar Drive for Black Star Line	6,959.11	90,048.90

Expenditures.

Petty Cash expenses for coal, gas, telephone bills, light, postage, expressage, etc. (2,558.40)	5,735.67	
Furniture & fixtures	1,154.00	
Returned checks	3,494.30	
Salaries of officers (17,206.42)	35,819.74	
" " employees (9,740.61)	10,105.00	
Travelling expenses (10,872.19)	5,546.59	
Printing, stationery and adv.	9,930.56	
Cost of Supplies	4,956.37	
Loans to N. Y. Local	643.89	
Purchase of Stock of Negro F	3,019.71	
Loans, Sundries	227.00	
Death Benefits paid	1,275.00	
Telegrams & cables	1,258.00	
Refund Black Star Acct. Dollar Drive	5,000.00	87,665.57 (A)
Balance in Bank July 30th.		2,383.33

Construction Loan.

Notes sold	137,458.22	
	6,992.36	144,450.58

Expenses.

Building Liberia	4,000.00
Sawmill Equipment	4,463.42
General Expenses	2,238.40

Cost of various Sales campaigns.

Salaried officers	17,206.42	
" employees	9,740.61	
Travelling expenses	10,872.19	
Advertising	6,400.00	
Invested in B.S.L. stock	54,440.00	
Purchase Acct. Negro World good will	46,555.20	135,920.24 (B)
Balance in Bank		8,530.34

Condensed Statement of Receipts and Expenses.

General Receipts	90,048.90	
Sales of Bonds	144,450.58	234,499.48

Disbursements.

General Expenses	87,665.57	
Construction Funds	107,785.22	195,450.79
Balance in Bank		10,913.67
Balance Parent Body	2,383.33	
" Acct. Loans	8,530.34	10,913.67

(A) Should be .06 more  
 (B) " " 4.00 less  
 (C) " " 4000.00 less

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The following appeared in "The Negro World" under date of August 13, 1921:

"UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMP. ASSOCIATION  
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT  
\*\*\*\*\*"

To the Honorable Delegates and Deputies to This  
Convention

Honorable Gentlemen:

It is not customary for the auditor of a company or an organization to submit any detailed report of his own, when statements and balance sheet submitted by the treasurer of said concern, are satisfactory to those who represent the financial interest of the business.

However, I may say that I have audited the reports as read by the High Chancellor, and that I have found all the items mentioned in the statement of receipts and disbursements to be true and correct and supported by proper vouchers and that all payments were made by the order of the President-General of the Association according to our constitution.

Nevertheless, it is always the duty of the auditor when such statement and reports have passed through his hands, to convey to the interested parties the impression that said report and balance sheet has made upon him, and also the true significance of the figures as lined up in the reports. It is also his duty to reveal to those in authority the various reasons why the report is good or bad, also the causes of loss of profit as found out by him, throughout his investigation and auditing of the transactions of the concern.

For the benefit of those who may not have fully understood the true significances of the report read by the chancellor, I will make the following comments:--

Report of Parent Body.

You have noticed that two separate and distinct reports have been made for the funds received by the parent body. The general funds, and the construction funds. The general funds include the natural resources of the parent body coming from the branches, such as membership fees, dues, assessment tax, and so forth, while the construction funds, represent only the amount of monies received through sales of bonds for construction in Liberia.

The disbursements made from the funds of the parent body need no comment, as they are entirely in keeping with the maintenance and operation of the association.

In the expenses made out of the construction funds, the items of \$4,000. represent the amount invested in materials for the building of our headquarters in Liberia.

The item of \$4,463.42 represents the cost of a saw mill equipment, which was purchased by the Executive Council on

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the request of his Highness, the Potentate, and which is at the present time, in Hoboken, N. J., ready to be shipped to Monrovia, Liberia, at the first opportunity.

The items of \$17,206.42, as also the one of \$9,740.61 represent the salaries of the staff, both members of the Council and ordinary employees, who have labored for the sales of the bonds.

The items of \$10,872.19 is the cost of railway tickets, car fares, and other conveyances of the staff throughout this country, and abroad, also for the disposition of the bonds.

The item of \$6,400.00 for advertising is self explanatory.

The item of \$34,440.00 represents the investment of the parent body in the Black Star Line, Inc.

The item of \$46,555.20 represents the cost of purchase of the good will of the Negro World, the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, from the New York Local for \$60,000.00

#### Balance Sheet--Assets.

The general funds of the parent body and the construction funds amounts to \$10,913.67, which was the bank balance as per July 31st.

There is also a bank balance of \$1,436.00 to the credit of the Negro World which is also to be credited to the parent body by virtue of the purchase of the good will of said Negro World.

The item of \$2,154.00 for furniture and fixtures, represents the value of the furnitures of the various offices of the parent body, less a reasonable amount for depreciation.

The item of \$3,494.30 mentioned as uncollected checks represent the aggregate amount of numerous checks returned by the bank and not yet collected from the makers.

The item of \$4,463.42 is, as stated, the value of the saw mill equipment, which, being new, has no depreciation.

The item of \$4,500 mentioned as inventory represents the cost value of the supplies on hands in the Chaplain General's office, the Commissioner General's office and the Secretary General's office, to be sold to the various branches of the U. N. I. A.

#### Amounts Receivable.

The item of \$37,690.52 represents the balance due by the various branches of the U.N.I.A. to the parent body on the 20 per cent dues.

The item of \$68,664.80 represents the correct amount of death tax due by the various branches to the parent body. The amount which should have been received from death tax is \$88,227.60, and only \$19,562.80 have been received, which gives the uncollected balance of \$68,664.80 above stated. Therefore the total assets of the parent body as per balance sheet is \$233,540.71.

#### Liabilities.

75.7

### Liabilities.

The parent body has no other liabilities except the amount of \$144,450.58, which is the amount of bonds sold during the year. This liability is extended over a period of ten years and the books show that there will be no more than \$20,000. to be paid out in one year. The computed interest on said notes is \$6,500. The total liabilities being, therefore \$150,950.58, showing a net worth of \$82,390.13, on July 31, 1921.

Before closing my comments I should like to say that the net worth of \$82,390.13 is only the net worth of the central office of the association, but is not the net worth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is to include the net worth of all the branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association throughout the world.

I want also to call the attention of the honorable delegates to the important fact that the parent body has no other income but what is paid by the branches to its treasurer, and when the branches fail to maintain their obligations or fail to keep up their payments the parent body receives nothing.

I want also to bring to the attention of the honorable delegates that it is important for the presidents of the various branches to devise means and ways by which they can collect dues and death tax from the largest number of members in their branches.

The Secretary General's report shows a large membership throughout the world, but I have found that only a portion of the membership is financially connected with the parent body.

In conclusion I want to state that owing to the economic condition of the world at this time, and especially of our people, it is my opinion that the year just ended has been a successful one and that the operations carried out as well as the investments made are all going to bring great profit in the future. It must be understood that to maintain an organization as broad in its scope as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, large sums of money are required to meet the expenses.

If I should base my estimation on the experiences of the previous year I would say that a budget of no less than \$300,000 a year is to be met by the Universal Negro Improvement Association if our construction work in Liberia is to go on and if we are to have a large enough staff to attend to the work and if we are to maintain the propaganda that we have launched throughout the world.

I therefore recommend to the honorable delegates that before the rising of this convention you take into consideration the discussion of the budget for the following year, so that each branch or each district of the country where the Universal Negro Improvement Association is represented can be allotted a certain portion of the total amount, and that on your return to your respective homes you may see to it that they carry their part as decided by you at this convention.

Respectfully yours,

ELIEE GARCIA.

Auditor General."

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Exceptions:

The receipts of the General Funds and from the Sale of Bonds are, of course, shown under their respective heads separately but in the case of Disbursements there is nothing in the Cash Book indicating whether on account of the Parent Body or on account of the Construction Loan. Your accountant is unable to determine by what process the division was arrived at. This has particular reference to the division of Salaries, and Travelling Expenses, summarized as follows:

They show:		We Show:
Officers salaries (gen.funds)	\$35,519.74	
" " (bonds)	17,206.42	
Employees " (gen. funds)	10,105.00	
" " (bonds)	<u>9,740.61</u>	
All " "	\$72,571.77	\$75,789.11
Travelling Expenses (gen.funds)	5,346.39	
" " (bonds)	<u>10,872.19</u>	
All " "	16,218.58	12,403.53
Total.....	\$88,790.35	\$88,192.64

The amount received from the Sale of Bonds according to their Cash Book to July 30, 1921, was \$133,250.87 (while they show \$144,450.56) but from this should be deducted the \$46,555.20 used for the purchase of the Negro World, the \$4,000. for Real Estate and \$4,463.42 for Sawmill, a total of \$55,018.62, leaving \$78,232.25 of bond receipts to be accounted for, while their actual cash balance on July 31 was but \$8,286.41 (not \$10,913.67 as stated). It at once becomes evident that all of the salaries paid to the officers from November, 1920, (\$52,726.16) as well as about \$17,000. of the loans made to the Black Star Line came from the proceeds of the Sale of the bonds. Incidentally their division of employees salaries and travelling expenses has yet to be taken care of and this completely wipes out the Death Tax Fund, a fund which should have been held separate and intact.

It may be noted here that it is claimed it cost \$44,219.22 to dispose of \$86,695.67 worth of bonds, the \$46,555.20 sold by the New York Local being left out of the computation.

\$34,440. invested in Black Star Line stock:

This actually represents loans made at various times from July, 1920, to July, 1921, to the Black Star Line, Inc., without security and on July 20, 1921, at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was carried "that all loans to the Black Star Line by the Parent Body be invested in B.S.L. stock held by the Parent Body."

On July 29, 1921, this was consummated by the Black Star Line, Inc. giving its check #4233 of that date to order of Parent Body U.N. I.A. for \$34,780. and receiving the same check, endorsed, in return for the issue of 6956 shares of its capital stock, at the time worthless and which fact was known to everyone concerned with the transaction.

\$46,555.20 Purch account Negro World good will

At a meeting of the Executive Council July 20, 1921, it was decided that the New York Local turn over to the Parent Body all monies due her for Construction Loan, that the Parent Body in turn buy out the interest in the "Negro World" held by the New York Local.

This transaction appears to have been consummated by the making of offsetting entries in Cash Received and Disbursed books under date of July 27, 1921, although it may be that the New York Local gave their check and the Parent Body may have used the same check in payment of the purchase price. at any rate the Parent Body did not deposit the check to their credit or issue another of like amount.

It will be observed that in their statement of Assets they estimated the worth of the good will of the Negro world at \$60,000. in arriving at their Net Worth of \$82,390.13-an appreciation of \$13,444. 80 in four days ownership.

Balance Sheet Assets:

It is stated that the General funds of the Parent Body and the Construction funds amounts to \$10,913.67 which was the bank balance as of July 31st. Both statements are false. The book balance (Cash Book p. 17) shows \$8,286.41 and adding the amount of checks not yet paid by bank on July 31st of \$1,249.84, the true bank balance of \$9,536.25 is arrived at.

It is stated that there is also a bank balance of \$1436. to the credit of the Negro World which is also to be credited to the parent body by virtue of the purchase of the good will of said Negro World. If a corporation, this cannot be, if privately owned, as appears to be the case, there are also the liabilities, if any, to be considered.

Accounts Receivable:

It is stated that the item of \$37,690.52 represents the balance due by the various branches of the U. N. I. A. to the Parent Body on the 20 percent dues, but the fact that they are arrears militates against considering the item a live asset.

It is stated that the item of \$68,664.80 represents the correct amount of the Death Tax due by the various branches to the Parent Body. The amount which should have been received from Death Tax is \$88,227.60 and only \$19,562.80 have been received, which gives the uncollected balance of \$68,664.80 above stated. If this is to be considered an asset and the fact that the arrears are so large in proportion to the amount paid in indicates its worthless character then the

arrears	\$68,664.80.	and the amount claimed to
have been paid in	<u>19,562.80</u>	
	49,101.99	
less Death Grants paid	<u>1,275.00</u>	
	\$47,826.99	

should be charged as a liability in view of General Laws, Article 1, t. 23, reading as follows:



705-121

"Sec. 28. A death tax of 10 cents per month shall be levied on each member, which shall be separate and distinct from the regular monthly dues, and the death tax so levied by each local Division or society shall be forwarded to the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League to be lodged to the credit of the Association's death fund; and on the death of a member who has paid up his or her last month's complete dues a sum of seventy-five dollars shall be granted from the death fund for his or her burial."

According to our analysis of Cash Books only \$16,523.62 was paid in to July 31 and \$1500. paid out.

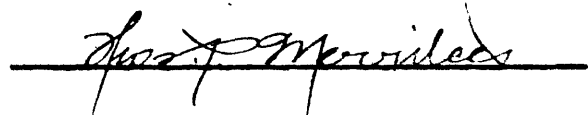
It is stated "therefore the total assets of the Parent Body as per balance sheet is \$233,340.71" but it would be much nearer the truth to say they were only \$90,000. as shown by our comparative analysis which against the Net Worth as shown in published statement of \$82,390.13, shows a deficit of \$67,082.43 represented chiefly by the official salaries and loans to the bankrupt Black Star Line, Inc.

Books and Witnesses:

Practically all the books needed are in possession of the writer, being obtained under subpoena duces tecum on January 12th.

The witnesses necessary will have to be decided upon in conference with the United States Attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



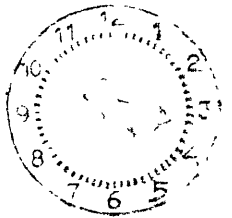
Expert Bank Accountant.

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8180  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

**Department of Justice**  
Bureau of Investigation  
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 26th, 1922.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
OCT 28 1922  
DIVISION

1922

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

RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY  
All. Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C.  
N.Y. File R-218-E.

Dear Sir:

I am advised by Special Agent James E. Amos that in a recent conversation with Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBoise, Editor in Chief of the "Crisis" of New York City, concerning the activities of Marcus Garvey, he mentioned Mr. Herbert DeLisser, Editor, "Jamaica Gleaner," Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., as one being in possession of considerable information regarding Garvey.

We are anxious to ascertain details concerning the early life of Garvey, whether he has ever been convicted of a crime or implicated in any trouble, therefore it will be greatly appreciated if DeLisser be interviewed or communicated with.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN  
Special Agent In Charge

705 u

61-50-156

JEA:MVN.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Walker*

Read by BY LETTER 4-27-26  
SEE ENCL REQUEST

61-5  
BUREAU

WQV

N. Y. File R-218-E

T.A.S

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 19, 1922, 1922, incl.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct. 3 to 10,	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U. S. vs. MARGUS GARVEY : Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-250

Agent interviewed LOUIS LaMOTHE, #221 West 141st Street, who informed Agent that GARVEY expected to go to jail, but that he was preparing a home for himself when he got out; that he was building a house somewhere near Larchmont, N. Y., which was to cost \$45,000. Agent will investigate this matter.

Agent also went to the 7th District Court, where ADRIAN JOHNSON of #438 St. Nicholas Avenue had a suit against GARVEY for \$300.00, in part 3 before JUDGE Wm. YOUNG. GARVEY testified that the U. N. I. A. had a membership of 4,000,000 negroes. The jury was out fifteen minutes and brought in judgment for JOHNSON of \$300.00 and interest.

Agent received from a confidential source, information to the effect that GARVEY has offered to pay stockholders of the BLACK STAR LINE with the funds of the U.N.I.A., and for all stockholders to turn over their shares to him. Of course, the U.N.I.A. has only about \$3,000. to their credit, so Agent is of the opinion that this is a scheme to get the stock from the people.

Agent also interviewed WALTER WHITE, Asst. Secy. of the NATIONAL ASSN. for the ADVANCE

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FILE NO. *F-218-21665*

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DATE *10/2/82* BY *SP1G-SK/gt*

ROUTED TO FILE

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U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

October 19, 1922. James E. Amos.

MENT of COLORED PEOPLE, and he thinks that GARVEY has and is doing more to hurt the negro than anyone has ever done, also if GARVEY doesn't go to jail it will be the worst calamity the negroes have ever experienced.

Continued.

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Instructions received from R.B.Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE Oct.9,1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct.7th,1922	REPORT MADE BY H.J.LENON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD,      MARCUS GARVEY, CYRIL V. BRIGGS, CHANDLER OWEN, REV. JOHN H. HOLMES			
FACTS DEVELOPED. AT PITTSBURGH, PA.			
<p>Radical movements are not confined to only the white race. The colored race has its revolutionary spirits, as well. Besides MARCUS GARVEY, who has been a notable contender for honors in organizing the colored race, we now have CYRIL V. BRIGGS, who has welded many of his race into a compact body under the above title. It's motto is "One for all, All for One."</p> <p>The aims and objects of the organization as announced by MR. BRIGGS are as follows:-</p> <p>To cement into one great universal Brotherhood all persons possessing in any degree the glorious heritage of African Blood.</p> <p>To work for a free Africa and the immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere.</p> <p>To secure absolute race equality-political, economic and social; and to see that there is an equal application of the laws wherever negroes have to live and work.</p> <p>To seek to develop commercial enterprises among negroes in various</p>			
REFERENCE Hoover-2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO New York, N.Y.		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

61-50

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DATE 10/7/82 BY SP16SK/gld

FOIPA # 216651

FILE NO 61-50-154	RECORDED
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	OCT 13 1922
ROUTED TO	DIVISION

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 719.

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Docketed

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1189

parts of the world.

To gain for Negro Labor the full reward of its toil, and to prevent Capitalist exploitation and oppression of the workers of the race.

To disseminate a knowledge of negro history in order to foster race pride and stimulate race effort.

To establish a true approachment and fellowship within the darker races.

To assist in a well-balanced racial development by encouraging those religious and educational institutions particularly adapted to our needs and headed by men and women of the race.

To strive for a federation of all negro organizations of whatever character in order to present a united front for self-defense, and to co-ordinate our efforts for liberation.

As the radicals of the white race in the labor movement have received support from liberal intellectuals, such as ministers, professors in about every college in the country, and members of the so-called "400" so have the radicals in the colored race been encouraged. Need we emphasize the old and well-understood psychological twist to the colored mind when its or their doings are given any recognition. Encouragement and support should be given to such efforts of the colored race to elevate their standards of education and standards of

living as, for instance, the Tuskegee Institute, those who because of their position in the educational and religious world give hearing and support to such movements as the African Blood Brotherhood are innocently, or otherwise encouraging forces that are subversive of all for which these United States stand, are at least subject to criticism.

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, like MARCUS GARVEY, has picked the leading position for himself, and is known as Paramount Chief. He is no stranger in the colored radical world having been a contributing editor to the Emancipator, a radical socialist weekly appealing to the negro. Associated with him among others, was CHANDLER OWEN, who is very prominent among and accepted by the white radicals in New York City as one of them. The circulation of the Emancipator has reached 10,000 weekly. REVEREND JOHN HAYNES HOLMES says, "it is dominated by that thorough going radical spirit which can alone accomplish for truth and righteousness in these chaotic days".

All persons of African descent from the age of five years and upward are eligible for membership in the African Blood Brotherhood which involves six degrees of secret work. Entrance fee is one dollar and dues are 25 cents monthly. Each degree is seventy-five cents.

The central government of the Brotherhood is vested in a Supreme Council consisting of BRIGGS and eight departmental chiefs. Local units are designated as posts. BRIGGS efforts to organize

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negroes along radical and revolutionary lines are bound to reach a certain measure of success. Heretofore, MARCUS GARVEY has been the only real organizer in this particular field. As is to be expected BRIGGS will gain members whom GARVEY could not gain or cannot hold. Both GARVEY and BRIGGS have the power of speech and the magnetic personality to make negroes feel the need of radical organizations.

A colored informant has told this Agent that there is no other leader in the radical movement that understands mob psychology as well as MARCUS GARVEY, but that he is lacking in business sagacity. He also points out that CYRIL BRIGGS has many of the essentials of an aggressive leader that GARVEY lacks and that CHANDLER OWEN has qualifications that are lacking in both GARVEY and BRIGGS, and points out the danger of this trio getting together on some common ground for evil, and shows how powerful they could be for good if their genius and experience could be directed in the right channels.



There was nothing in MR.WESTON'S address which was in any way offensive, as he lauded the United States and stated that the hopes of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION were centered in the American flag.

MR.GREAVES then closed the meeting, after asking for a collection which was to be used in defense of GARVEY, who, GREAVES stated, through prejudice had to stand trial the coming week. Most all those present contributed to the collection, how generously could not be ascertained.

The meeting was attended by 56 women and 36 men.

It was the general impression of the people of Woodlawn that there was no intention of ever having GARVEY come there and that advertising him to be there was just done by the Committee in order to assure a crowd for GEORGE WESTON.

Case closed.

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Instructions received from R.R. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 5, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Oct. 1, 1922	REPORT MADE BY H.L.MORGAN.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE MARCUS GARVEY,		President General of Universal Negro Improvement Association.	
FACTS DEVELOPED. AT WOODLAWN, PA.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">         GENERAL INTELLIGENCE          OCT - 9 1922          DIVISION       </div>	Office File No. 54-2.
<p>This office was advised by CAPTAIN MAUK, of the Jones &amp; Laughlin Steel Company Police Force, Woodlawn, Pa., that a meeting was to be held by the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, on Sunday, October 1st, 1922, and that it had been advertised that subject would speak.</p> <p>Agent proceeded to Woodlawn, Pa., accompanied by CAPTAIN MAUK and Chief of Police Kane, at Woodlawn, Pa., and went to the meeting which was held in the Polish Hall at 120 Third Avenue, Woodlawn, Pa.</p> <p>Agent secured one of the leaflets put out by the Committee advertising the meeting, which reads as follows:-</p>			
<p>LECTURE</p> <p>by</p> <p>RIGHT HONORABLE MARCUS GARVEY</p> <p>President General of Universal Negro Improvement Association and Provisional President of Africa.</p> <p>SUNDAY, OCT. 1 at 3 o'clock P.M.</p> <p>The public is cordially invited to hear this lecture."</p>			
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61-50

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The meeting was opened by WALTER GREAVES, President of the Woodlawn Branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. MR.GREAVES introduced MERWIN OWENS, Secretary of the Woodlawn Branch, UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MR.OWENS made a short address; about the only thing he said was in criticism of the colored people of Woodlawn who did not belong to the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MR.GREAVES then introduced GEORGE WESTON, stating that he was the Chief Arbitrator of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania and that MR.WESTON had been sent as a substitute for MARCUS GARVEY.

MR.WESTON stated that he was very sorry to have to disappoint the crowd, but that MR.GARVEY was a very busy man, in fact, the most busy person in all the world; that he was even more busy than Lloyd George, the Welsh wizzard and chief tyrant of the negro race.

WESTON stated that GARVEY fully intended to address the meeting at Woodlawn, but that he had been unexpectedly called to New York City, where it was necessary for him to make an address that night.

MR.WESTON explained the object of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, criticized the colored preachers and other colored people who were opposed to this organization, and impressed this Agent as being a very intelligent colored man.

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9/6

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE Oct. 2, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 21 to 24 incl. 1922	REPORT MADE BY Andrew Battle
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al Negro Radical Activities

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

On September 21st, 1922. This morning I interviewed

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
61-50 OCT - 6 1922  
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CAPTAIN GAINES of the UNITED NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and among other things he stated that he had had a personal talk with J. W. H. EASON, former American Leader of the U.N.I.A. and that EASON had informed him that he was going to "wrench" the U.N.I.A. out of GARVEY'S hands and see that the organization carried out the aims and objects for which it was first formed. He added that as soon as he could get GARVEY out of the way he would rejoin the U.N.I.A. and bring with him the UNITED NEGRO ALLIANCE, the recently formed organization of which he is at present the head. GAINES further informed me that he and WILLIAM FERRIS of the "Negro World" were also siding with EASON.

FRED A. TOOT the Asst. Secretary General and now Field Organizer of the U.N.I.A. stated that as soon as the members could get GARVEY out of the way they hoped to have STEWART as President General.

SYDNEY DE BOURG, a West Indian, in the course of a conversation I had with him informed me that he had had a talk with MRS. HARRIET VINTON DAVIS, the Third Asst. V.P. of the

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 1/2, AB/MC

U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

U.N.I.A. and that she had said that she and RODOLPH SMITH, the Second Asst. V.P. of the U.N.I.A. were going to do all they could to displace GARVEY and in his stead elect LEROY BUNDY.

ON September 22nd, 1922. This morning I had an interview with ULYSSES POSTON, the Minister of Labor and Industries of the U.N.I.A. In the course of the conversation he informed me that the reason DUSE MOHAMMED ALLI left the Negro World was because GARVEY had asked ALLI to let him see all of the matter that was to be printed in the NEGRO TIMES, the new daily paper which is soon to be printed. This ALLI refused to do and he told GARVEY that before he would do so he would quit the job, which he did. It seems that GARVEY had been informed that ALLI intended to use the columns of the Daily Times for the purpose of spreading Egyptian propaganda and this GARVEY objected to. POSTON stated that ALLI went immediately to the office of the persons who are spreading the Egyptian propaganda and is now employed there.

*Check*  
On September 23rd, 1922. This morning I interviewed JOHN T. MORRIS, of 210 West 133rd Street. He told me that he had come from Bridgeport, Conn. to help the SOCIALIST movement and in discussing the injunction recently issued by Attorney General Daugherty against the striking Railroad shopmen, stated that no working man in this country is safe with the present

U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

Government and that it should be overthrown at any cost. He stated that the Socialists had a meeting place at 149 W. 136th Street, one flight up, and would use this room for their office and other work.

I later interviewed WILLIAM BUTLER, #154 W. 133rd Street, who informed me that he had been to the Rand School, at #7 East 15th Street, and had "had his eyes opened" and had become convinced that this Government should be overthrown and in the future he would do everything in his power to help overthrow it. At #127 W. 135th Street I found M. L. CALPBELL, W. A. DOMINGO, G. WIZZARD, and B. MOORE and they all agreed with what BUTLER had told me about overthrowing the Government. These men are all West Indians and are members of the right wing of the Socialist Party.

I talked with MRS. CYRIL BRIGGS, at #2299 Second Avenue, and she informed me that her husband had had to stop printing the "Crusader" because the Government objected to it. She further informed me that MR. BRIGGS is with the Friends of Soviet Russia who are organizing units everywhere throughout the country.

On September 24th, 1922. This morning I interviewed J.W.H.EASON, Former American Leader of the U.N.I.A. EASON informed me that he had started a new organization which is called the UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE, with office at #2294 Seventh Avenue. He said the initiation fee is \$1.00 with monthly dues of 40 cents. He stated that they would have branches in every county and offices in every State and later would have County and

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U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

State meetings and eventually an International meeting once every two years. He added that they would have what he called a "Secret Department" the members of which would only be admitted after having taken a certain oath. EASON informed me that he would like to have me the head of the Commerce Department. I told him that I would think the matter over and let him know later. EASON said that J. AUSTIN NORRIS would be here later in the day and would bring with him a copy of the by-laws which he (Eason) would give me later. NORRIS, Eason said, is a Philadelphian and will handle the affairs of the organization in that City..

I later met WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" who informed me that he had known for some time that DUSE MOHAMMED ALLI had been connecting the Egyptians in Wall Street whose propaganda he was being paid to spread. FERRIS also said that he would make an engagement with me to meet GARVEY as he thought I could advise him along many lines. He also informed me that the "Daily Times" would come out on Monday next.

Case continued.

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REPORT MADE AT <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/29/22</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/20 to 27/22</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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OCT 2 1922

J. R. Q.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:

Using mails in further-  
ance of scheme to  
defraud. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

61-50

OCT - 9 1922  
DIVISION

Continuing on above matter - Agent interviewed PHILIP RANDOLPH and OWEN CHANDLER #2305 Seventh Avenue. These men have been fighting GARVEY and his propaganda. RANDOLPH is the man who received the human hand, supposedly from the K.K.K. RANDOLPH and OWEN have promised to aid the Government in any way they can and also to give Agent some material that will help us. Agent will keep in touch with them.

Agent interviewed DR. J.D.GIBSON #140 W. 128th Street, who has written to the people in Detroit who loaned him money for the "S. S. PHILIS.WHEATLEY" as he promised to before and as soon as he receives an answer will communicate with me.

Agent also received from ROBERT LEWIS WARING a circular letter which was sent out by the Law Office of SILAS B. AXTELL. Copy of same is attached hereto.

Continued.

OCT 6 - 1922

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
K.S.

FILE NO. <b>61-50-151</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>SEP 29 1922</b>	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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Washington 3: New York 2:

JEA/MC



BOWLING Green 8206-7

LAW OFFICES OF MILAS B. AXTELL  
11 Moore Street

September 6, 1922

Dear Sir:

The judgment of all the people of the crew of the Kanawa amounts to about \$12,330. including costs. It has been recently suggested to me that the sum of \$5,000. might be raised if the judgment creditors will consent to accept that sum in full of their claim. I am therefore writing you as one to find out if you will consent.

Please give the matter consideration and mail your reply on the annexed slip. If I receive consent from the majority I will endeavor to close the matter on the basis of \$5,000. My fees will be fixed by the retainer, reasonable portion of the amount recovered. In view of the amount of work in the disbursement, I will say that the charge will be about \$1,000. Do not bother me by talking on the phone or calling on the office. It is unnecessary, just sign this slip.

Very truly yours,

Milas B. Axtell

SEA/CK

W A I V E R:

I consent and authorize my attorney Milas B. Axtell to sell my interest in the judgment of Albert K. King et al vs Black Star Line, Inc., with the understanding that \$5,000. is to be received and to be divided pro rata amongst the judgment creditors of whom I am one.

Dated, New York, September

1922.

Wit

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Sept. 20, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Sept. 13 to 20, 1922, incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>At New York, N.Y.</b>			
<p>Continuing on the above entitled matter, Agent interviewed <b>WM. PICKENS, #70 - 5th Avenue.</b> PICKENS is one of the speakers for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and he has just returned from Canada. He has given Agent the names of two people in Canada who loaned \$1500. to the BLACK STAR LINE for the purpose of buying the S. S. "PHILIS WHEATLEY" which the line never bought. They have tried on several occasions to have their money refunded, but so far have been unable to get same. Agent is writing to both of these parties and will report at a later date.</p> <p>Agent interviewed <b>SYBIL M. BAZIL, #206 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, L.I.,</b> who was employed as Field Secretary to <b>CAPT. GAINS, Minister of Legion,</b> and has been unable to collect her salary. She went to work for GARVEY in November, 1921 and was with them until September 6, 1922. Her reason for leaving was because she found the whole organization was using money for corrupt and immoral purposes; that a decent girl could not work there unless she became friendly with one of the members of the Council including GARVEY; that on the trip she went on, several hundreds of dollars were collected throughout Virginia and the south and not</p>			
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FILE NO. <b>61-50-150</b> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDED SEP 23 1922 J. E. Amos JEA: MVN.	

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

September 20, 1922. James E. Amos.

one third was turned over to the Organization and that these practices were known to GARVEY. She further stated that GARVEY made no report of money he collected while on a trip; that it was common talk that GARVEY had money on deposit in London and Kingston, Jamaica, and that so far as she was able to learn, GARVEY'S sister was banking the money belonging to the people for GARVEY, in her name. She also said that GAINS went around the country boasting that the Department of Justice was not strong enough to harm GARVEY and also that other men employed as speakers were saying the same thing.

Agent also interviewed J. W. EASON, #245 West 136th Street, who has promised to give Agent a sworn statement of his actions while with GARVEY, also a statement of GARVEY'S methods of beating the negroes out of money.

Agent interviewed DR. J. D. GIBSON, #140 West 128th Street, who has promised to give Agent the names of people from whom he has collected money to buy the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLEY", as soon as he can get the list together.

Continued.

150



REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 9/18/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/15-16/22	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Rattle. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
IN RE: GENERAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

Read by

SEP 21 1922

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
SEP 21 1922  
DIVISION

Wm. J. Barford

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Sept. 15th: This morning I made inquiries and learned that the "Daily Times," the paper which Marcus Garvey proposes to print, has not as yet gone into circulation.

I also had a talk with Marcus Garvey, but learned nothing of value. During the day I also had conversations with several colored people, but learned nothing that would be of interest to the Department at this time.

Sept. 16th: This morning I had a conversation with Campbell at his tailor shop, 127 West 135th Street. He was, as usual, very radical in his talk, but furnished no information that would be of any interest to the Department.

A. H. Mackey was also interviewed. Nothing of interest was learned from him. William Ferris called to see me during the evening and admitted in the course of the conversation I had with him that a mistake had been made in advertising the sailing of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley and that he had no personal knowledge of the business of the Black Star Line. He also informed me that while he is editor of the "Negro World" he is not acquainted with the doings of the Black Star Line.

DELETED COPY SENT *Beni Warren*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *N.D.*

FILE NO. <i>61-50-148</i>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 20 1922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	SEP 23 1922
ROUTED TO. <i>[Signature]</i>	

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (2)

AIB:FJK

September 14, 1922.

GFR. JR.

61--88.

Mr. E.J. Brennan,  
Box 241, City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir --

For your information and such attention as  
you may deem advisable, I am enclosing herewith a copy of  
a letter recently received from ESTELLE J. FLORES, 101 West  
136th Street, your city, on the negro subject.

Yours very truly,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

encl. 131256

61-50 DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 719.

MAILED  
SEP 14 1922

RECORDED

61-50-147

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Sept. 13, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 8 to 13, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.						
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  REF: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.									
FACTS DEVELOPED  <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>  Agent has kept in touch with Government witnesses this week, and was informed by GEORGE N. HARRIS, #135 West 135th Street, that ALI DUSE MA HAMED had left GARVEY'S organization. Efforts will be made to locate him.  Agent also interviewed CAPT. COCKBURN, #201 West 128th Street, who informed Agent that he had just received a letter from the first MRS. GARVEY, stating that she was on her way from England to start proceedings against MARCUS GARVEY because she states, that in marrying AMY JACQUES, GARVEY had committed bigamy.  Agent also interviewed SYBIL M. BAZIL, #206 Union Hall Street, Jamaica. She claims that she was field secretary for the U. N. I. A., and that she had been employed by the organization for seven months; that she believed GARVEY was one of the worst crooks she had ever worked for and she found that she could no longer be connected with the organization, when she discovered what kind of a man he is.									
SEP 15 1922 61-50									
SEP 18 1922 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES									
Continued.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FILE NO 61-50-146</td> <td>RECORDED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 14 1922</td> <td>Lead by SEP 1 1922 J. Burns.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROUTED TO</td> <td>FILE</td> </tr> </table>		FILE NO 61-50-146	RECORDED	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 14 1922	Lead by SEP 1 1922 J. Burns.	ROUTED TO	FILE
FILE NO 61-50-146	RECORDED								
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 14 1922	Lead by SEP 1 1922 J. Burns.								
ROUTED TO	FILE								
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 2:  JEA: MVN.								

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.W.*

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Sept. 11, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Sept. 11, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: MARCUS GARVEY : Negro Acti vities**

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
SEP 17 1922  
DIVISION

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**At New York, N.Y.**

Agent interviewed J. W. H. EASON, #245 West 136th Street. EASON was the leader of American negroes, connected with the U. N. I. A., but was recently barred by GARVEY for 99 years. EASON is starting a new organization, to be known as the UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE, to fight GARVEY and his propaganda in the U.S.A. and all other countries.

Sunday, the new organization, with EASON acting as chairman held a meeting at the NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 125th Street and 5th Avenue. Agent has made an appointment to meet EASON Wednesday, September 13th, 1922, and then hopes to get an idea of this new organization, also names of officers. Attached to the Washington office copy of this report is a clipping taken from the N. Y. "WORLD", Sept. 11th, 1922, regarding the new organization.

Agent is keeping close watch on all negro activities.

Read by

*co567hhd922*

Wm. J. Burns.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7129*

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO <b>61-50-145</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	SEP 19 1922
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO	FILE

REFERENCE  
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
**Washington 3; New York 2;**

*J. E. A.*  
JEA:MVN.



*Handwritten initials and checkmark*

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Sept. 7, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Aug. 31, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b>			Read by <b>SEP 11 1922</b>
<p>This morning the REV. G. E. STEWART, former High J. Barr Chancellor of the U. N. I. A., called to see me, and among other things said that he had been requested by telephone to call at the office of the Department of Justice. He asked my opinion as to what he should do with regard to the call and I advised him to go to the office of the Department and to tell the full truth and shield nobody.</p> <p>I later called at LIBERTY HALL and attended the morning session of the convention. LEROY BUNDY used up most of the morning explaining to the Delegates that he could not work for \$6,000. a year. Reports were then read, which occupied the time until the arrival of GARVEY, who seemed to be very much downcast over the loss of the case which he had against BROOKS, as he was quite sure he would be able to convict BROOKS of theft of the Organization's funds.</p> <p>I understand that LEROY BUNDY is to receive a salary of \$7500. a year. The convention will hold an extra session for two days to wind up the unfinished business.</p>			
I also understand that the BLACK STAR LINE obligations are to be redeemed by the U. N. I. A., which proposes to pay 2½% on all paid-up			<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>FILE NO <b>61-50-144</b></p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>RECORDED <b>SEP 14 1922</b></p> <p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i></p> <p>ROUTED TO <b>BY LETTER 4-27-26</b></p> <p>PER FOIA REQUEST <i>718.</i></p>
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 3; New York 2;</b>		

RE: U.S. vs. MA GARVEY:

September 7, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

stock from the time it was taken out until the stock is redeemed. This will be known as the BLACK STAR LINE REDEMPTION FUND and it is proposed that each member of the U. N. I. A. will pay 25¢ per month toward this fund.

Continued.

12121

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Sept. 7, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Sept. 1, 2 & 4 <sup>th</sup> , 1922.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.  
September 1:

This morning I attended the U. N. I. A. convention at LIBERTY HALL, and was there engaged until the afternoon, all the time being taken up by the delegates in making amendments to the constitution. I understand that most of the delegates have sold their stock in the BLACK STAR STEAMSHIP CO., and therefore have no claim against the BLACK STAR LINE. They have sold the stock to the U. N. I. A.

At the night opening, the installment of officers took place and a charge of 50¢ admission was made at the door, the attendance being about 1,000.

O. A. WILLIAMS of Okmulgee, Okla., said that it was his intention on his return home, to advise all members of the U.N.I.A. in his vicinity to get out of the organization, as they were merely wasting time.

September 2:

This morning SIDNEY deBOURG called to see me and said, among other things, that he was willing to go to the offices of the Department of Justice and tell everything he knew about MARCUS

Read by  
 SEP 11 1922  
 Wm. J. Burton  
 SEP 11 1922  
 J.B.D.

SEP 14 1922

FILE NO 61-50-143	RECORDED SEP 14 1922
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO DELETED COPY SENT	FILE Ben W. Quinn
BY LETTER 4-27-76	

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 2;
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PER FOIA REQUEST  
 RA.

AMB:MVN.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

September 7, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

GARVEY. Later I attended the convention at LIBERTY HALL, most of the day being spent by the delegates in amending the constitution, and receiving reports. In the report on the Liberian situation it was recommended that secret delegates be sent there for the purpose of going over everything and learning what could be done in that country. It was pointed out that this was the best way to go about the matter as, if business was transacted, the United States Government would not know what was going on.

The scheme of taking over the BLACK STAR LINE seems to be very much against the wishes of the stockholders, as they claim that the U. N. I. A. is not able to secure the BLACK STAR LINE, as the U. N. I. A. is in practically the same fix as the BLACK STAR LINE financially, and the notes given by the U. N. I. A. would be of practically no value.

Everybody about the convention seems to be very much dissatisfied with the management of GARVEY. At the conclusion about 5:00 P. M., GARVEY said he was going to leave New York on the following Sunday morning, and some members seemed to think that he was ready to leave the country because of his former wife's proposed visit to this country.

September 3, 1922:

This afternoon I attended a meeting of the FORUM at #131st Street near 7th Avenue, where CLARENCE CARPENTER was the principal speaker. CARPENTER claimed that the U. S. Government was against the working class because of the injunction which had been granted to the Railroads against the strikers. He said the only thing

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RE: U. S. vs. JACQUES GARVEY :

September 7, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

to do is to train the people up to the pitch where they would demand that a stop be put to this Government and if necessary, would use force.

D. E. TOBIAS, another speaker said that in his opinion  
GARVEY was the only brave negro in this country; that he is the man of the hour and a much braver man than ROOSEVELT was.

Former High Chancellor G. E. STEWART called to see me again today, but I learned nothing of value from him.

September 4, 1922:

This morning JOHN SIDNEY deBOURG, West Indian leader of the U. N. I. A., who lives at #214 W. 40th Street, called to see me and told me about having been imprisoned in Santa Domingo and left with me a copy of a letter which he had written to the Secretary of State on July 17th, 1922. The letter stated that deBOURG felt that he was a "bron American negro" and after complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of the American soldiers at Santa Domingo, stated that he thought he was entitled to money consideration for the sufferings he had endured. Copy of this letter is attached to the Washington copy of this report. DeBOURG again repeated what he had already told me about having sold stock of the BLACK STAR LINE in Santa Domingo. He also stated that the woman whom GARVEY recently married had practically forced him to do so, as she knew so much about him. He said also that that GARVEY'S present wife had bought several homes in Jamaica and that GARVEY had also bought a fine home there. When questioned by me as to whether he would testify against GARVEY, he said he would have to tell the truth. I advised him to do so and not to shield GARVEY.

Continued.

A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY.

No. 214 West 140th Street,  
New York City, N. J.,  
July 17th, 1922.

Honorable Sir,

1. I have the honor to now acknowledge receipt of your favor of "ay 5th, 1922" with reference to "So 339.1121 - Bourg, John Sydney de" in connection with my illegal arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the United States Military Government at San Pedro de Macoris in the Dominican Republic of Santo Domingo.
2. You will please perceive by the above address that I have returned to this Grand Republic, and it may be well to declare to stay for the rest of my life under the "Star Spangled Banner" the flag of liberty and opportunity. My family consisting of a wife and four children will soon join me and what with my nephews who have served your army in the recent World War.
3. I firstly arrived in this City in the month of March, 1920 as a British subject a name by which I conscientiously abhorred to have for years past called myself. And early in 1921, as enclosed copy of document would show, I one oath protested against being called anymore a British subject by renouncing all allegiance to George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland, feeling myself a born American Negro. The enclosed document marked "A" is a true copy of my renunciation paper- a renunciation made by me and of my own free will and accord, because of my honest conviction and with no speculative intention.
4. During the month of October last, I was detailed by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Incorporated in this City to go there as its representative to straighten out certain matters in connection with an unwarranted raid made by said United States Military Authorities. In this raid the properties of the said Association were confiscated and about 17 persons- Negroes-- members and friends of said Association were seized and imprisoned without any just cause by the said Military Authorities in San Pedro de Macoris.
5. By my illegal vindictive and malicious arrest and imprisonment I suffered the greatest indignities and mal-treatment by the Military Authorities for no offence whatever as if I were one of the greatest reputed felons of that district. I was refused by the Provost Marshal to be conveyed in a coach proffered byself and my armed conductor. But I was paraded through the public streets to and from the jail by armed conductors as a common bandit beaten unmeritedly by one as it has been proved by investigation by the said Military Authorities. And I was made to sleep in that jail without a bunk.
6. By referring to the documents which I have already forwarded to your department enclosed in my letter of 23rd April last which I am impressed you have already perused. You will assuredly agree with me that this was an infringement of my liberty, honor and integrity. And that the indignities inflicted on me have been actuated by purely wicked vindictive and malicious

7. I feel so injured over this ill-treatment that my mind is now seriously exercised over what amount of money compensation could repay the sufferings and indignities a man of my age, character and position have been subjected to at the hands of said Military Authorities in the said district.

8. There seems to be a very strong manifestation of Negrophobiaism against my race by our government of occupation of this Dominican Republic which is greatly assisting in the annihilating of the affection of my race for the Military Government there.

9. I have herein enclosed a true and correct copy marked "B" and in Spanish of a most iniquitous enactment now enforced there by our Government of occupation. In this enactment it is provided: THAT ANY PERSON OF PURE WHITE RACE has not the necessity to procure or present any permit to enter in any part of the said Republic. Whereas NO NEGRO CAN ENTER IN ANY PART OF SAID REPUBLIC WITHOUT HAVING PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR SUCH WRITTEN PERMIT from the hands of the United States Military Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration in said Republic, who has the power to refuse it.

10. I beg now to most solemnly protest against the imposition of such an un-American travesty of justice on my Race. I make this appeal to you with the full confidence that you would cause the necessary steps to be immediately taken to cause its cancellation, not only because of the very great stigma and hardship it is inflicting on my Race, but because of its serious reflection on the magnanimity of the grandest of all constitutions of Liberty as that of the American Republic.

11. I now leave these important matters into your very valuable hands with the fullest confidence that you would with as little delay as possible bring them to a satisfactory issue with credit to our government and yourself.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sir,

Very anxiously,

Your most humble and obedient servant

*Sydney de Bourgo*

Accepted Representative.

The Honorable,  
The Principal Secretary of State,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C., New York.

1213

N. Y. File

TA-2

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge W.J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT

DATE MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

New York, N.Y.

Sept. 6, 1922. Aug. 30th to Sept. 6, 1922, incl.

James E. Amos.

Read by

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. SEP 8 1922

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

6 SEP 9 1922

Continuing on the above entitled matter, Agent interviewed the REV. GORDON, #385 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. GORDON has given to Agent all papers he had in connection with this matter, but did not want to appear on the stand as he is a minister, but after talking to Agent, he promised to testify at any time the Government wanted him to, as he now feels that GARVEY is a menace to the negro race.

Agent interviewed DR. J. D. GIBSON, #140 West 128th Street, N. Y. City, former Surgeon General of the U. N. I. A., and he has promised to come to the Bureau office with letters, papers and anything he has that he thinks will be of service to the Government when GARVEY is tried, and is also willing to go on the stand at any time.

Agent also interviewed J. D. BROOKS, #72 Wickliffe Avenue, Newark, N.J., whom GARVEY had arrested for stealing \$400.00. BROOKS was tried in Part 4, General Sessions, before Judge Knott, but was found not guilty. BROOKS told Agent he intended to sue GARVEY for \$100,000. for false arrest and defamiation of character. BROOKS was general secretary of the U. N. I. A., and went through the country

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO <i>61-50-142</i>	RECORDED SEP 13 1922
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 7 1922	DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben W. ...</i>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	ROUTED TO BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i>
	PER FOIA REQUEST <i>119</i>

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington 2: New York

*J. E. ...*  
JEA:MMW.



RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

September 6, 1922. James E. Amos.

selling stock for the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLY." He testified on the stand before Judge Knott that he sold \$2,000. worth of stock certificates for the "PHILIS WHEATLY." BROOKS is ready and willing to testify at any time for the Government.

Agent interviewed J. W. EASON, who was leader of American negroes in the U. N. I. A. He has promised to come to this office and give a statement concerning the U. N. I. A., also of moneys he sent by mail to GARVEY for his fraudulent stock sales. All of these men and hundreds of others are willing to testify for the Government anytime they are called.

Agent will forward statements of these men as soon as same are obtained.

Continued.

1212

Instructions received from Special Agent [redacted], Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Aug. 31, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Aug. 22 to 29th, 1922, incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b>			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent interviewed ANTON GRONICH, attorney, whose office is at #309 Broadway. MR. GRONICH is one of the attorneys who had GARVEY in his office questioning him concerning the assets of the BLACK STAR LINE. MR. GRONICH is also one of the attorneys for the PAN UNION CO. and they have a judgment against GARVEY for \$6,000. They will have GARVEY in their office again on September 9th, and have promised to give Agent a copy of GARVEY'S examination after he has sworn to same.</p> <p>ASSEMBLYMAN GEO. HARRIS has been trying to get H. EASON to come to the Bureau office and give a statement, but so far EASON has been so very busy fighting GARVEY that he has been unable to come, however, HARRIS has promised to have him come later; also SIDNEY DE BERG who was one of GARVEY'S agents in Jamaica, and sold stock for the S. S. "PHILIS WHEATLY" has promised to come to the Bureau office and give Agent a statement. Agent is very anxious to get both EASON and DE BERG here, as he feels both could help the Government's case greatly. Agent will keep after both until they come to this office.</p> <p>Agent got in touch with S. DE BERG, #103-5 West 143rd Street, Apartment 10, who informed Agent that he was the leader of the West Indies provinces and that he sold stock in Santa</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>Washington 3: New York 2: SEP 1-1922</b>		

61-50

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SEP 6 7 1922

SEP 12 1922

B. Q.

*note in*

DELETED COPY SENT *the new window*

Read by LETTER 4-27-30

SEP 1-1922

RE: U. S. vs. JACOBUS GARVEY :

August 31st, 1922. James E. Amos.

Domingo, Louisiana and Trinidad for the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLY" and he is willing and anxious to be a witness for the Government. He also stated that all the estates were closed in Santa Domingo so that the negroes would not have any money to buy stock with. GARVEY refused to pay DE BERG his salary because when DE BERG came to America to attend the convention, GARVEY told him he would not pay him as he had not brought in any money after he, GARVEY had been indicted.

Continued.

7211

(N. Y. File No. R-218-E)

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/30/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/26-27-28/22	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle. SEP 5 - 1922
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE IN RE: U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 215, USING MAILS IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO FRAUD			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York: <span style="float: right;">61-5-D</span>			
<p>August 26th: This morning attended convention. Practically the whole of it was taken up in electing delegates. There seems to be general dissatisfaction because of the method used by Garvey in controlling the convention and in personally appointing his various assistants.</p> <p>During the day I also called at both white and colored business places in the negro section and learned that the general impression amongst a number of them seems to be that Garvey has made the West Indian negro think so well of himself that there is a great deal of feeling against them. <span style="float: right;">SEP 11 1922</span></p> <p>August 27th: This morning I had a talk with Rev. G. E. Stewart. He informed me that he knew a great deal against Garvey and that if he were called as a witness in Garvey's case he would have to tell the truth which would hurt the former. He informed me that the amendments to the constitution of the U. N. I. A. were made out by Leroy Bundy and sent to the office of the U. N. I. A. about a month ago and that Bundy and Garvey had been working together. At the afternoon session of the convention Leroy Bundy was one of the speakers and confined most of his remarks to telling those assembled what a great man Garvey is. Garvey also spoke and told the delegates that he planned to obtain a foothold in Africa just as he had beaten the enemies who tried to hinder his progress with the organization. A collection was then taken up which</p>			
REFERENCE:	DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Warren</i>		BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i>
	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		Washington (3) New York
	PER FOIA REQUEST <i>7, 9,</i>		SEP - 11 1922 <i>Read by</i> <i>W. J. Burns.</i>

did not amount to much as the attendance was not large. The object of the collection was to swell the fund to cover expenses of the delegates who are to attend the League of Nations. In the evening Leroy Bundy again spoke along the same lines as he had earlier in the day.

August 28th: This morning attended the convention and found Garvey absent, he being called to court in connection with a case in which he is interested. Certain committees were also appointed. The afternoon was taken up in receiving and debating on various reports. Garvey in the afternoon stated that all the delegates to the League of Nations had left and that they would make a canvass of France, Germany, Japan and Africa before they returned. Garvey read a letter from the King and Queen of Abyssinia amid great cheering.

Garvey read a message from Captain Gaines who has been in the field to collect money for the expenses of the delegates, and reported that the Detroit collection amounted to \$500, Cleveland \$40 and Philadelphia \$500.

The night session was taken up also with reports and routine business.

1210

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
P.O.Box 987.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
SEP 1 - 1922  
DIVISION

August 29th, 1922.

61-50

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

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:-

SEP 6 1922

Captain Mauk, Chief of Police of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company at Woodlawn, Pa., has been in touch with this office from time to time with reference to the activities of MARCUS GARVEY among the negroes at Woodlawn. Captain Mauk is very anxious to see GARVEY tried and convicted in order that his influence among the negroes at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Plant will disappear. J. B. Q

About a week ago Reverend Johnson, a colored preacher of Woodlawn, who seems to be entirely in earnest, came to the office and made substantially the following statement:-

There are about fifteen hundred negroes at Woodlawn, most of whom work at the Jones & Laughlin Plant. Formerly most of these negroes belonged to the church, now, owing to the teachings of MARCUS GARVEY, only about one hundred of them attend.

Most of the negroes in Woodlawn, according to Reverend Johnson, came from the Turpentine Camps of the South and are ignorant and easily lead. GARVEY's representatives have taught and are still teaching them that the bible is simply a white man's bible and is not fit for the negro to read and the hand of the white man is against them.

SEP 13 1922

Further that the negroes have become excited against the whites through GARVEY's teaching to such an extent that it would not surprise the Reverend Johnson at any time if a race riot broke out in Woodlawn. He expressed belief that a missionary would be of some use among these ignorant colored people and

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.G.*

Read by  
SEP 1-1922  
Wm. J. Burns.

61-50-139

RECORDED  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Director, Wm. J. Burns,

Page #2.

without making any promises I told him I would speak to a man who was interested in church affairs for the purpose of ascertaining if some mission work could not be done among the negroes at Woodlawn.

I had also intended to have a confidential investigation made at Woodlawn by an informant who is thoroughly familiar with the GARVEY movement. However, on talking this matter over with the informant I find out that the informant is well known to a negro named Walter Graves, President of Garvey's movement at Woodlawn, and consequently I believed it unwise to run the risk of having a valuable informant turned up.

It may be added that it is the belief of the informant mentioned that the trial and conviction of GARVEY will be the most effective way of minimizing the influence among the negroes who have been lead astray by GARVEY's teaching.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Spencer*

R. B. SPENCER,  
Special Agent in Charge.

RBS:O

139

G.P. JR.

61--50.

138

September 14, 1922

SEP 25 1922

Miss Estelle J. Flores,

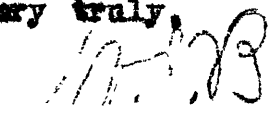
101 West 136th St.,

New York City.

Dear Madam --

I desire to thank you for the information contained in your letter of August 26th, which I shall transmit to my New York office for their attention.

Yours very truly,



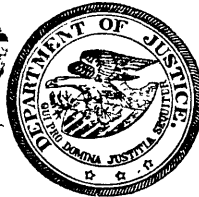
Director.

MAILED  
SEP 14 1922

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *712*



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



9-14-76  
Calk  
MSR

From Estelle J. Flores,  
101 W. 136th St., N.Y.C.

Being an American citizen 110% she has read in the N.Y. Sun our intention of fighting the Reds. Says the worst enemy the Amer. Gov. has is the filthy black West Indian Negro. He refuses to take out citizenship papers and raves above the fine government of Great Britain. Proudly admits he is a British subject, crowds out our loyal Blacks from living space and employment, sends for his vicious **hood** kin, etc, etc. and banks his money in Canada or Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. and makes money wholly on horse racing and whiskey.

She suggests our colored agents go to a meeting at Marcus Garveys Liberty Hall 110 W. 138th St. and no red out of Europe has or ever will defame the American flag as he does. He sent \$50,000 out of this country to a British Bank at Kingston, Jamaica. He tells his subjects to spit tobacco juice in every white man's eye and if he resents it, to beat him to death, etc.

She can back up these statements and hopes to see Garvey and the rest in jail. DELETED COPY SENT *Ken Wain*

BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/2*  
50-157

a 14-22  
or wife  
of

New York city  
Aug. 26<sup>th</sup> 1922

Being an American citizen 110  
per cent, I read with interest  
in the N.Y. Sun your intention  
to fight the reds, Yes fight them  
to the bitter end, and among  
the worst enemies the Amer-  
Gov. have are the filthy  
black West Indian

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DIVISION  
AUG 27 1922

negro, he refuses to take  
out citizen ship papers  
he raves about Great Britain

61-50-  
AUG 27 1922  
SEP 2 5 1922

and this fine Gov. he

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BY LETTER 4-27-70  
PER FOIA REQUEST 718,

RECORDED

Kingston Jamaica he  
tells his subjects to spit  
tobacco juice in every  
white mans eye and if  
they resent it, take a base  
ball bat and beat him  
to death and he will get  
them out. He is an alien  
think of it,

I can back up these  
statements and hope to  
see him along with the  
rest in jail. Estelle J. Flores  
151 W. 136 St.

3  
distilling whiskey,  
Employ colored agents  
to go and attend a  
meeting at Marcus Garvey  
Liberty Hall 110 W. 138  
St. N.Y.C., and no red  
out of Europe has or  
ever will defame the  
American flag as  
he does. He sent \$50,000  
out of this country recently  
to a British Bank a

proudly admits he is a  
British subject yet he  
crowds our own loyal black  
out of living space and  
employment sends for his  
hundreds of vicious kin  
and banks his money  
in Canada or Kingston  
Jamaica B.W.I. murders  
our women is the most  
daring thieves the lazier  
ones live wholly upon  
horse racing and 138

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8-23-22</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8-15-22 to 8-22-22</b>	REPORT MADE BY. <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY**

**Viol. Sec. 215 C.C.  
Using Mails in furtherance of  
a scheme to defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Agent's entire time was spent in keeping in touch with government witnesses. Agent was informed by **WALTER WHITE** of 70-5th Avenue, that **J. W. H. EASON** had told him he intended destroying the Garvey movement or that he would make Garvey resign. He stated that he and all the other directors were tired of Garvey's ways; that he had control of the negroes and could make them do just as he wanted them to do.

Agent also interviewed **CAPT. COCKBURN** 201 West 128th Street, who informed agent that several of the better class West Indian negroes had been to him with a letter that they had drawn up to send to the Attorney General, showing him the wrong that Garvey was doing to the negroes.

DELETED COPY SENT *Bren Watkins*  
BY LETTER **4-27-76**  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*H.A.*  
Read by  
**AUG 2 1922**  
W. J. MOSES

*Noted*

**SEP 1 1922**  
**J. B. Q.**  
**61-50-137** RECORDED  
INDEXED  
*MA*

*J. E. A.*  
**JEA/MJB**

REFERENCE

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N.Y. File No.  
R-218

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/23/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/17/22	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW L. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: MARCUS GARVEY & BLACK STAR LINE Negro Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED <p>This morning agent attended the convention of the U.N.I.A. at 138th Street near Lennox Avenue and the subject for discussion was "The Future of the Negro in the West Indies. Some said that in the political world the West Indian has no chance whatever to use his power as a voter. Another said that 14 or 15 men controlled the affairs there and another said that the only way to do is to get the whole colored race to get together and then the Negro will be able to do some real good for himself.</p> <p>After this discussion, which lasted for more than five hours, the matter was turned over to a committee of five for recommendations. The next subject was "The Value of a Negro History of the world." This subject was opened by Marcus Garvey. The sum and substance of this debate was that history did not tell of the great men that took part in the construction of the old world.</p> <p>Secretary F.A. Toot made his report for the year but did not read the financial standing of the U.N.I.A.</p> <p>Agent had a talk with D.T. Tobias, the manager of the Forum at 131st Str. and 7th Ave. Among other things he said that Garvey was one of his closest friends and Garvey had to visit the Ku Klux Klan at Atlanta inasmuch as Garvey found that he was losing out in the North so he joined the Klan so they could help him carry out his program of "Back to Africa."</p>			
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61-50  
 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
 AUG 29 1922  
 DIVISION  
 Read by  
 AUG 29 1922  
 Wm. J. Burns

AUG 29 1922

61-50-136

DELETED COPY SENT *Brew Walker*

BY LETTER 4-27-76

ALB/WEL/COPIED

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/23/22 8/17/22 MARCUS GARVEY A. L. BATTLE

Garvey is my personal friend and I can always get a word with him. Agent found that two thirds of Garvey's followers are not eligible to vote in any State, most of the members being West Indians.

Garvey asked everybody to come out tonight and help in the rally to send the delegates to Switzerland in a few days. F.A. Toot, the Secretary said there have been 230 new divisions added to the U.N.I.A. since the last annual meeting.

At night, Rudolph Smith spoke of Garvey and how brave he is. There were about 2,000 present and Garvey asked that everybody give \$10.00 down to help raise the money to send the 7 delegates to Geneva, Switzerland. A collection was taken up and \$580.75 was raised in cash and \$361.00 subscribed for.

REV. G. E. STEWART will make his report Friday morning and will then resign ~~Office~~ as High Chancellor.

Garvey will lecture in Philadelphia Saturday night. The delegates are falling off every day.

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REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 8/18/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/13-14-15-16/22	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, VIOLATION SEC. 215 -- USING MAIL'S FOR FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD. *Read by* ✓  
*AUG 21 1922*  
*W.D. Jones*

FACTS DEVELOPED *At New York:*  
*61-50-135*  
*J. B. O.*

August 13th: Today I attended the convention at Liberty Hall where more than five thousand people were in attendance. Barrell of Cuba was one of the speakers who, among other things, stated, that Marcus Garvey was referred to all over Cuba as "the Moses." Garvey also spoke and in the course of his remarks said, that if anyone ever saw a white man patting a negro on the shoulder, he could be sure that the negro was a traitor to his race and that that is what Professor William Pickens was having done to him. He also said, that there soon would be war and the U. N. I. A. was getting ready for it. He said, that it might not come for a year or two years, but the U. N. I. A. was getting ready for it and that the only thing to do was not to pay any attention to fools and traitors, probably referring to Pickens and others who had criticised him and the organization. G. E. Stewart called to see me and told me he would be out of the U. N. I. A. on Wednesday next. A. F. Toot also said he would resign as soon as he read his report.

August 14th: Today I attended the convention, the subject for discussion being "Ways and Means of the Output of Industry." After several speakers had addressed the convention, Arnold J. Ford, Director of Music of the U. N. I. A., told the convention that a Bible House wanted to give the convention some Bibles. Mr. Garvey said it would be best not to accept the Bibles, but to thank the Bible House for the kindness and

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suggest that they give the Bibles to some of the Southern States. He added that the white people do not practise religion nor practise what they preach and that the refusal of Bibles would teach them a lesson that the U. N. I. A. would not accept anything from them. The suggestion was put to a vote and ninety-six voted to accept the Bibles while fifty-six voted against. Garvey then ruled that the vote was lost on the ground that there were not two-thirds majority. One delegate appealed from the chairman's ruling, but Garvey carried his point.

Next subject for discussion was a universal political platform for the U. N. I. A. Garvey opened the subject by saying that the organization wanted to create such interest in the U. N. I. A. that it would have a universal standing all over the world. After considerable discussion the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of five for recommendations.

At the evening session the subject for discussion was "Ways and Means to Restore the Black Star Line." One delegate said that nothing could be done until the report had been received and asked why a committee which had been sent out had not reported. Garvey then, in discussing the Black Star Line, said, "What is two or three million dollars; that will only shape the negro race to guard against mistakes the next time."

The delegates present did not have much to say regarding the Black Star Line and Garvey told them, that if they did not want to talk on this subject it should be taken off the agenda. The delegates to the convention were three hundred and thirty-eight and about one-third of them have gone home because they did not like the way Garvey had been acting.

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August 15th: I this morning attended the early session where the subject for discussion was continued from the evening before and considerable time was given up to discussing the affairs of the Black Star Line. In answer to a question by one of the delegates as to the number of shares that had been sold, the statement was made that one hundred and eighty-five thousand (185,000) had been sold and paid for at five dollars (\$5) a share. It was also stated that, in order to settle up with the shareholders, about nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$930,000) would have to be raised and at present there is no money on hand. One delegate suggested that the only thing to do is to start the Black Star Line again and then sell forty per cent of the stock to the Japanese which would give the Line a footing with that power and that the Japanese would see that the Line did not fail. Another said, that if disgrace awaited those who had been dishonest in connection with the Line, the sooner it was found out the better it would be so that the dishonest ones might be shown up. After the session was over I had a talk with J. S. De Bory, 103 West 145th St. He stated that when the Phyllis Wheatley was about to be bought he had a satchel of papers ready to go to the other side and put out among the powers, but Garvey prevented his going. He also said, that the U. N. I. A. owed him fifteen months pay at the rate of five hundred dollars (\$500) a month and had not paid him a dollar, and that now Garvey, in order to avoid payment, was trying to get rid of him on the ground that he was too old. This man is a delegate to the convention from Jamaica. I also had a talk with Dr. J. H. Bird, a physician of Norfolk, Va., who informed me that in his opinion Garvey was merely scheming for his own good and that the people of Norfolk were not satis-

fied with his method of doing things. At the evening session Rev. W. W. Brown of 143 West 131st St., who is pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, spoke and said, among other things, that Marcus Garvey was "A God-sent leader" and advised Garvey to pay no attention to the people who criticised him as they did not amount to anything. Rev. J. C. Austin of Pittsburgh, one of the speakers, told the delegates to stop making false statements and to be sure that they would be able to prove any such statements that they might make. He also said, that there will be no chance for anybody today to go to Africa and break friendship with this government, adding that a person could not leave on any ship without a passport and that the passports would have to be gotten from the white man; also that they could not get favors from the white man and hit him in the face at the same time. He then asked his audience what any of them would do with Africa at this moment and said that they had a long way to travel before they would be able to handle Africa. He advised that the first thing to do is to obtain holding of large tracts of land in that country, establish factories, mills, etc., teach the young men and women and after having accomplished this it would then be time enough to make a dash for Africa. It was evident that Garvey's friends did not like the tone of Austin's speech and Austin said, he was only telling the truth. Garvey then stated that he would submit his report on Thursday.

August 16th: This morning I had a talk with A. K. Macka and he stated that Garvey would be able to pay the men who would conduct the Government case against him and nothing would be done to him. I later attended the morning session of the convention, the subject for discussion being "The Negro Press and Its Future." One delegate said, the

reason the negro press had not progressed was because it was for sale and anyone could buy it. Another made the statement that the only way the negro press could be made to amount to anything would be for the U. N. I. A. to manage in some way to buy sufficient stock in the different negro newspapers and thus control them. After some discussion on this matter Kirby of Chicago said that if the convention would leave the matter to him he would in some way get the majority of shares in every printing press in the country and then the U. N. I. A. would be able to handle the matter.

At the afternoon session the subject for discussion was the negro's future in politics. After discussion had gone on for some time and various suggestions listened to, J. W. H. Eason said: "Now you are all talking about the negro in politics; let everyone who can vote hold up his hand," and as a result not more than one hundred held up their hands. Continuing his remarks Eason said that no one could take the place of the loyal voter and that in order to vote a person should fit himself for the task. He also said that most of those present thought themselves too good to properly fit themselves to vote. This statement caused considerable objection on the part of the West Indian delegates. One delegate said that the only way for the negro to act in order to make his vote count was to have the U. N. I. A. have all its members vote one way all over the world and that if this plan were followed out the U. N. I. A. would have a say in Congress. One delegate said that the American votes were all rotten, to which remark Eason made exception. Eason then added himself to Garvey and said that he had been working with him for two years and a half and that he had been led to believe by Garvey that they were

working together, but that now Garvey seemed to think the West Indian better than the American negro. At the night session the subject was the future of the negro in politics, but nothing of interest was said on this subject.

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REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8-18-22</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8-8-22 to 8-15-22</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.  <b>RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</b> <b>Viol. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. - Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. Read by</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>NEW YORK, N.Y.</u> <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>AUG 21 1922</i>  <i>J. B. 61-50-134</i> </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <i>AUG 21 1922</i>  <i>Wm. J. BURLB.</i> </p> <p>Continuing on the above investigation, Agent interviewed Capt. J. Cockburn who informed Agent that one Dr. J. D. Gibson, who was Surgeon General of U.N.I.A. had seen a telegram from GARVEY when he was away on his last trip telling GARCIA that regardless of whether any one else was paid, that they were to see to it that DUSE ALI MAHAMAD received his money promptly every week. MR. JAMES A. BROWN 124 West 137th Street and THOMAS R. DALY 101 West 138th Street, who were sent by the stockholders of the Black Star Line to go over the books in Bureau Office told agent after going over same very carefully that GARVEY would have to explain to the stockholders what he had done with all their monies as the books do not tally with what he has been telling them and that they would report to the stockholders the 17th of September.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>AUG 21 1922</i></p> <p>Agent interviewed WILFORD SMITH and Attorney Williams - Garvey's attorneys, who came to the Bureau Office with a proposition to have the Department of Justice quash the indictment if Garvey would pay back dollar for dollar to all the stockholders and the way they expected to pay back was to tax each member of the U.N.I.A. a certain amount each month until it was paid up. Each member of the U.N.I.A. is a stockholder in the Black Star Line, so they will be robbing Peter to Pay Paul. See Agent Davis' report on this subject.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <i>AUG 22 1922</i>  <i>61-50-134</i>  <i>J. B. O.</i> </p>			
REFERENCE TO OTHER FILES OF BUREAU AND FIELD OFFICES: DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ray Watkins</i> BY LETTER 4-27-76- Washington 3: New York 1: PER FOIA REQUEST <i>W.G.</i>			

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEH:H



133

RECORDED

*Jul 9 1933*

August 10, 1933.

61-50

Memorandum for Mr. Cunningham:

My attention has just been called to the renewed activities of Marcus Garvey, whose case is in your office in connection with an effort to defraud the mails.

Garvey is a notorious negro agitator, affectionately referred to by his own race as the "negro Moses."

Attached to his name, you will recall, is a list of titles which would do credit to some foreign potentate.

He is again engaged in propaganda among the negroes, and I am informed that his income is at least \$1,000 per day, secured from various funds.

My purpose in calling it to your attention is to urge, if possible, early action upon the prosecution which is now pending, in order that he may be once and for all put where he can peruse his past activities behind the four walls

DELETED COPY SENT TO *Mr. W. A. Rorer*

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST 7/12

Respectfully,

*J. E. Hoover*

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 8/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/6-7-8/22	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C. - USING  
 MAILS IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

*61-50*

August 6th: Today I attended the meeting of the Friends of Negro Freedom in the hall at the corner of 131st St. and 7th Avenue where William Pickens was the chief speaker. He criticised Marcus Garvey and his movement very sharply and stated that no man who had good sense would listen to Garvey's advice to renounce his citizenship and leave the United States to go to Africa. He said that Garvey was a liar and a traitor and that Garvey would never go to Africa and if he could they would not let him land as Garvey had caused more trouble amongst other nations by his fool dreams than any other man of today. There were about 2500 people in the hall of which about half were Garvey followers and as a result there were constant interruptions, but no real trouble. At 8:00 P.M. I attended a meeting at Liberty Hall where William Ferris spoke and advised all those present to follow the leader Marcus Garvey. Marcus Garvey also spoke and predicted that there would be another war and that he was not prepared to say what side the negro would be on, but when the time came the negro would be ready to strike the blow and get what they want. He also issued a warning to all those who are against the U. N. I. A. and stated that harm might come to them if they did not stop their criticisms.

August 7th: This morning I attended the convention of the U. N. I. A. The first business taken up was the question of the impeachment of Johnson. After a debate Johnson demanded a written copy of the charges

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BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

W. J. Burns

AUG 11 1922

AUG 11 1977

61-50-133

Garvey first objected to furnishing a written charge, but the judges ruled that no case could be tried without the defense having a copy of the charges in writing. Garvey then wrote the charges which consisted of inelligibility for office and conspiracy, and also stated that Johnson had not paid up his dues. Johnson later testified that none of the other high officers of the organization had paid their dues, but, notwithstanding his testimony, he was found guilty by a vote of 109 to 15, although the conspiracy charge was dropped. At the night session the subject under discussion was race brotherhood.

August 8th: At the morning session of the convention today the subject was, how to establish better relationship amongst the negroes of the world. Nearly every delegate spoke on the same subject, some seeming to think the best way to establish this brotherhood would be through a fleet of steamers. Another was in favor of radio communication so that Marcus Garvey could convey his message to all the world.

In the evening, Taylor, the second vice president, resigned his office because of the way Johnson, the speaker of the convention, had been treated. The attendance at the meetings seems to have fallen off and from all I have been able to gather through conversations with the various delegates, there seems to be considerable dissension amongst them and some feeling against Garvey because of the high-handed methods he has used in running the convention.

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REPORT MADE BY <b>ANDREW BATTLE</b>	PLACE WHERE MADE. <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>8/15/22</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>8/9-10-11-12</b>
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TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION.  
**U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY**  
**Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C.**  
**Using the Mails in a Scheme to Defraud.**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:

*61-50*

*AUG 18 1922*

Today I attended the U.N.I.A. Convention at Liberty Hall. The subject for the day was: "A Better Government in Africa for the Negro Race."

Among other things Garvey said after the subject had been gone over and conclusions had been reached, that a petition would be sent to the powers in Africa. Many of the delegates spoke on this subject.

A delegation of five was finally appointed to go over the matter and report to the convention.

During the day I met MRS. LULA MAY HURST of Kansas City, whose husband is a Baptist preacher in that city. Mrs. Hurst, who is now stopping at 112 West 130th Street, said that MARCUS GARVEY had stopped in her home while in Kansas City.

At 8:30 P.M. I attended the night session, the subject of the evening being "The Future of the Negro in America. Garvey opened up the subject by stating that the future for the Negro in America was not safe and the thing for the Negro to do was to go back to Africa and have a government of their own.

*Read by*

*AUG 18 1922*

August 10th;

*Wm. J. Burns*

Today I attended the tenth session of the convention at Liberty Hall, the subject of the day being "THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA, being a continuation of the Wednesday

*61-50-12*

*AUG 22 1922*

DELETED COPY SENT *Rev. Watkins*  
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BY LETTER *4-27-76* WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (2) TAMPA (1) AB/WED

PER FOIA REQUEST *7/9*

*9/11*

ANDREW BATTLE

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY

8/15/22

night session. The general consensus of opinion of all those who spoke seemed to be that America was not a safe place for the Negro and that the safest place for the future Negro would be in Africa.

In a talk I had with Mr. G. GADBY of Panama, he said that he did not agree with Garvey for the reason that Garvey was trying to "pull over" with the Ku Klux Klan and was also trying to get all the old officers out of office so that he could appoint his own and thus handle them as he pleased. His plan is to have all of his staff canvass the entire country, advising the Negroes to go to Africa and the Klan have agreed to help these Negroes to find sufficient money to pay their own way. If Garvey can have this done he will turn the business to the West Indies and Africa. It is understood that Garvey has some sort of agreement with the Ku Klux Klan on this matter but the Klan will not do anything until Garvey has his forces ready. It is about this matter that Garvey had reference when on Sunday night he stated that nobody would know what side the Negro was to be on in future wars. According to a report, the Klan will make it so hot for the Negro in the United States that he will not be able to buy even a railroad ticket and will be forced to get rid of all his holdings for nothing.

I had a talk with REV. A. K. MACKEY who informed me that WILLS MOSAS had sent word to Marcus Garvey not to try to carry out his program as he sees it, as the time is not ripe as yet.

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ANDREW BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22

I also had a talk with REV. R. H. HIGGINS of Cocoanut Grove, Fla. who is Vice-President of that Division. He said that he thought the visit of Garvey to the Ku Klux Klan was proper, and that as the Jew, the Catholic and the Negro had no right in this country, the Klan had agreed to get the Negro out of it. He said he was going all over the country and would leave here on Saturday for Cleveland, where he has a brother who will join with him and spread Garvey's doctrine amongst the American preachers, as they had a great hold on the Negro people of the country. He informed me that he had been whipped at Cocoanut Grove last year and he knew that the white people of America did not care much for the West Indians and neither did the West Indians care for the whites.

In the evening I attended the annual reception at Liberty Hall, where about eight were given degrees by the Potentate. More than 200 ladies and gentlemen were presented to Garvey, there being about 3,000 persons present.

Some of the delegates in speaking of lynching in the South, said the only thing to do was to make lynching expensive by killing three or four for every one that was lynched and the thing to do was to get arms ready.

I heard also that DR. DAVIS is said to be procuring arms at Miami, Fla.

ANDREW BATTLE

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY

8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

August 11th:

This morning I had a talk with MRS. EFFA BUSHELL of 12 West 130th Street, who told me among other things that MRS. B. X HURST of Kansas City, had been paid \$25.00 a day for two days by Marcus Garvey and had a round trip carfare paid from Kansas City to New York to sing at the convention opening.

I afterwards had a talk with Mrs. Hurst, who informed me that Marcus Garvey had stopped with her three times when he came to Kansas City, staying five days in March, six days in May and then came back in June and remained there until he had obtained his decree of divorce. She said that Garvey stayed at her house every time he came to Kansas City and wanted her husband to become President of the U.N.I.A. but her husband refused to accept because he was afraid it would interfere with his church work, he being a Baptist preacher with a congregation of about 1300. She informed me that Garvey had procured his divorce in Spencer, Kansas, which is a short distance from Kansas City.

I also attended another session of the convention, the subject being "The Industrial and Commercial Interests of Liberia." Nearly all the delegates spoke on this subject and after a long discussion, the matter was turned over to a Committee of Five for consideration.

The next subject presented for discussion was "The Liberian Loan." Some of the delegates expressed the opinion that it would not be a good thing for the U.S. Government to grant the

ANDREW BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

loan to Liberia as the United States would then have a hold on that country, while others stated it was their opinion that it would be better for the U.N.I.A. to have each member pay 50¢ per week and loan the money to Liberia so that the U.N.I.A. would have a hold on that country. Others had other plans, one being that each member should pay one cent a day, which the delegate thought would enable the U.N.I.A. to float the loan.

Today I was informed by REV. G. E. STEWART that he intended to make his report by next Tuesday and that then he and F. A. TOOT would resign and get out of the country.

August 12th:

Today I had a talk with RICHARD MEMARD of 167 West 143rd Street, a delegate from London. He stated it was his belief that the secret of Marcus Garvey's interview with the leader of the Ku Klux Klan was not told to everyone, because if it were, this government would put a stop to Garvey's plan. He also said that Garvey had made a mistake in trying to handle everything himself as if he had trusted others, he would have gotten better advice and the matter would not have gone so far as it has. He advised me that the organization was sending men all over the country to inform the Negroes that Garvey's visit to the Klan was not intended to be harmful to the Negroes but rather to help them. I again met G.E. Stewart, who told me that he would make out his report Tuesday or Wednesday and at once resign and leave this state. He also said that he was

EN BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

trying to get a position with the company as a director and tried to borrow \$600.00 from me so as to be able to buy enough shares in the company to be appointed director.

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Instructions from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 8/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/1 to 5/22 incl.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

IN RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C. - USING  
MAILS IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

August 1st: Today I attended the opening meeting of the Third Annual International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World at the 71st Regiment Armory. J. B. Bone from Mayor Hylan's staff spoke at the convention and among other things urged the colored people to be true to themselves and keep in mind that Mayor Hylan is one of the best friends of the folks of Harlem. Rev. Dr. Diggs then quoted a passage from the bible and advised those present to make up their minds to leave this country and go to Africa where there will be a home for all the negroes. Gabriel Johnson, Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U. N. I. A. A. then spoke and said among other things that Garvey was the proper leader and that the negro race should take courage and follow him. Johnson was followed by F. A. Toot, Secretary, who urged everyone to give a dollar in the collection. Rev. J. E. Austin of Pittsburgh, Pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, urged the colored folks to follow their Moses, Marcus Garvey, and said he was an angel sent from God to lead the folks. Other speakers were Dr. William H. Shurrell of Cleveland and J. W. H. Eason. Eason said that although he went to war to make this country safe for all mankind, up to this time the country is no safer for the negro than it was before the war, so all negroes must get ready to strike the blow and be free. Marcus Garvey read his speech and more than half of the audience walked out while he was reading it. *Read by 61-50-130*

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins* AUG 1 1922

BY LETTER 4-27-76

RECORDED

AMB: FJK

REFERENCE PER FOIA REQUEST OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO *Mr. Burns* Washington (3) New York (2)

*no*

*9/11/22*

August 2nd: Today I again attended the convention of the U. N. I. A. at Liberty Hall. At 2:00 P.M. Garvey asked the convention to impeach Surgeon General J. D. Gibson for dishonesty and disloyalty to the convention. Convention moved to put the matter into the hands of a committee of five for recommendation. Marcus Garvey then asked that H. M. Johnson, the speaker of the convention, be impeached for dishonesty and disloyalty. This matter was placed in the hands of the above committee.

Garvey then recommended to the convention that they send five delegates to Geneva, Switzerland, to sit in the conference of the League of Nations which meets on September 4th and ask for a place in the conference. The convention moved to send the following five men as delegates and they are to leave here so as to get to Switzerland for September 4th: Dr. J. E. Diggs of Baltimore, William Ferris, M. Norris, W. M. Eliger, H. Harch and William Perry. It was also said by J. E. Diggs of Baltimore that if they went over and didn't get a hearing they would come back and strike the blow.

During the evening session William Ferris was one of the speakers and again urged everyone present to follow their leader, Marcus Garvey. The next speaker was J. W. Bows who warned those present to be careful of the traitors of the negro race and stated that everyone of them ought to be killed and sent to Hell. He was followed by J. Johnson of New Orleans who asked everybody to get together and said that the only way to stop lynching in the South is for every man to get a gun and send every lyncher to Hell as fast as they come and that this was the only way to end such brutal crimes. He said the folks in his county are already ready to strike the blow at any time and that he did not believe in white



lynching or negro lynching. In the morning there were more than three thousand present. In the afternoon about four thousand present and in the evening more than five thousand and they are still coming on almost every train.

August 3rd: Today I again attended the convention. First business of the day was the trial of Surgeon General J. D. Gibson on the ground that he was incompetent and disloyal to the organization. Marcus Garvey was called to the stand and stated that Gibson was dishonest, disloyal and arrogant and that Gibson had never shown him any papers to prove that he was a doctor of medicine. Garvey was asked what caused him to feel that Gibson was disloyal. When Garvey was questioned further he was unable to state any specific case wherein Gibson had shown disloyalty but stated that he had heard that Gibson was disloyal and he added that Gibson was no good and was not worth fifteen cents. Several other witnesses were called to the stand to testify against Gibson, but none could state that they had seen or heard of Gibson stealing any money or goods from the U. N. I. A.

At 2:00 P.M. Gibson was called to the stand and among other things he said that his salary was \$6,500 a year, but that he had only been paid \$400 of this amount; that he had to mortgage his home to get money to get from Chicago and that Garvey would not pay him. He stated that during the nine weeks he was in Chicago he only received \$35 and that he was practically starving and had lent the Black Star Line thousands of dollars, but could not get any money from the organization. Several witnesses were put on in Gibson's behalf, some from Chicago, Long Branch, Atlantic City, New Orleans and Indiana. They stated that Gibson

had done a great deal for the organization. Gibson, while on the stand, also showed five diplomas he had received from different colleges, notwithstanding all of which Garvey got a vote of 108 to 3 in favor of impeaching Gibson. At the evening session Rev. W. W. Brown spoke and among other things said that he was a friend of Garvey and urged the members to follow him (Garvey) and not talk so much, but do do more. Rev. J. C. Austin of Pittsburgh also spoke and said that he was a friend of Garvey and would back him up, but that he had no good will for the Ku Klux Klan. He advised all the members to pull together and not fight among themselves and to keep their secrets to themselves so that when they get ready to do anything, no one would know about it. There were about two thousand present at the morning meeting, four thousand in the afternoon and nine thousand in the evening. During one of the recesses I talked with Rev. G. E. Stewart and F. A. Toot and they both stated they were much upset about the way Garvey was acting and that they would be glad when they got out of office as they were afraid Garvey might impeach them for spite.

August 4th: This morning I again attended the convention. The first business of the day was taken up by Garvey who appointed himself as speaker in place of H. M. Johnson who was deposed. I spoke to several of the leading preachers of Harlem during the day regarding the action of Rev. J. C. Austin in taking part in the program of the U. N. I. A. and they all were of the opinion that he should not have done so and was harming both himself and the Baptist cause by dealing with Marcus Garvey.

The night session was given over to the business of inducing the members and delegates not to fight amongst themselves.

There are meetings being held in the streets every night and the speakers advise their hearers that Garvey is a faker and that he should be run out of town; also that the American negro should not allow a faker to come to this country and stir the thinking negroes up to such a pitch of foolishness as Garvey has done.

August 5th: The U. N. I. A. convention did not meet today, Saturday, so I spent the time interviewing American Baptist preachers and business men of Harlem to see just how they felt toward Marcus Garvey and the convention. All those I interviewed seemed to be against the Garvey movement and had no faith in Garvey or his ventures. It seems that none of the leading American negroes of Harlem is in favor of the Garvey method and most of them think he should be run out of town or deported.

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N.Y. File # 218-E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8-9-1922	AUG. 1 to 8, 1922.	JAMES E. AMOS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		VIOL. Sec. 215. Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	
FACTS DEVELOPED.			
<u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:</u>		AUG 11 1922	
<p>Agent interviewed WALTER WHITE and PROFESSOR WILLIAM PITKINS, of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and these gentlemen feel that they are not able to stop GARVEY by their propaganda, and that there will be bloodshed between the West Indian Negroes and American Negroes. PITKINS has been threatened by GARVEY and was told Sunday morning if he made a speech in Shuffle In Hall that he would be killed. Agent also received a circular letter from Alderman GEORGE H. HARRIS, 135 W. 135th St., concerning the K.K.K. Agent will attach a copy to this report, which copy is self explanatory.</p> <p>Agent also interviewed one M. MANBODI, 124 W. 134th St., who, as I have stated in one of my reports, is a full blooded African, and who was sent here by his tribe to fight GARVEY in his "back to Africa" scheme. He told Agent, even if the negroes wanted to go to Africa, they would not be allowed to land there. He told GARVEY that if he, or any negro who was sent by the U. N. I.A. came to Africa, they would put them in jail. MANBODI told Agent he had seen one of the letters like the one HARRIS received and he felt certain it was sent out by GARVEY, but that he would find out and let Agent know later.</p> <p>Wm. J. Burns.</p> <p>The stockholders of the Black Star Line have sent four</p>			

AUG 11 1922

61-50-129X

REC'D

U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY

Aug. 9, 1922.

JAMES E. AMOS.

accountants to go over the books and make a report to them. They told Agent, after going over the books for a day, that they had never seen books in such a deplorable condition and that they expected to report to stockholders that they were unable to locate certain moneys that should be in the books. And they claim, when they report their finding, that GARVEY and his officials will certainly be made to account to the stockholders for every penny.

I am also attaching a copy of pamphlet written by MANEODI on GARVEY and his schemes. MANEODI was authorized to write this pamphlet by the tribe which sent him to America. Agent has learned that copy of pamphlet written by MANEODI has already been sent to Washington, but if the Department wants another, will send it.

Case continued.

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PURPOSE  
"KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT" (KU KLUX KLAN)

In the fewest words possible the purpose of our organization is this, to transport all "Negroes" in the United States to Africa. As there is no law to compel the coon to leave unless he wants to go; the first step is to make him want to emigrate. Every person who joins this Order swears among other things to assist the coons to the conclusion that it is to their interest to place the Atlantic Ocean between themselves and the members of the "KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT".

The first step of this progress is persuasion is simple and legitimate. The members under severe penalty for the violation of this oath, swear that after January \_\_\_\_\_ neither they nor any member of their family will for any consideration,

1. Sell a negro anything to eat, drink or wear.
2. Rent them land, houses, or anything whatsoever.
3. Nor will any lawyer, teacher, preacher or doctor give them any professional assistance.
4. Fail to boycott any merchant who sells to them or buys from them, the same with hotel keepers or anyone else who is not a member. Members will not dare do any of the above things.
5. Fail to furnish any Negro with a ticket who desires transportation to a seaport where passage to Africa might be obtained.

Speakers and agents are to tell them of the beautiful home across the Atlantic from whence they came. Nor is the press to be idle, all manner of magazines, papers, pamphlets, calculated to excite a desire in them for a home across the pond will be scattered among them.

Poor whites of the cities are to take the places of the Negroes who are now working the large farms and plantations. Landowners who insist upon retaining Negro laborers and renters instead of poor whites will be dealt with in a summary manner that will not fail to convince them that it will be to their interest to discard the coon.

By these various and other means that are not mentioned; life will be made intolerable for the Negro, consequently, he will prefer any old place rather than remain in this country. With this much accomplished, an agreement will be made with one of the provinces of Africa, Congo State preferably where some eleven or twelve millions of American Negroes can be happily located.

Steamship companies are being organized that will undertake to transport the Negroes with all the movable property they might desire to take with them to their new home. Of course, they will be expected to pay their own passage, but if they cannot, and there is not enough money in their crowd or enough property left behind to satisfy the skippers they will be taken free.

1248

If they are settled in the Soudan, the Negro will pass from under the control of the United States into the control of the British or French which we can well afford to have them do with thanks in the bargain.

Second.

We must send agents among the Negroes, to encourage the emigration by telling them of the delightful climate, and the rich soil, where cotton and all kinds of fruit grow wild. Where there are no white men to rape their women and lynch their men, where they can have officers and make their own laws, and where freedom will be as unlimited as the sunshine, which is above their heads. The agents can persuade them to make preparation to go. Some Negroes will be found quite willing, for they can be made to feel as dissatisfied with conditions as we are, as an old Negro has expressed it "de situation as vacant".

Third.

Transportation must be furnished them or if possible have them to furnish their own ships. The pride of the Negro will cause him to pay his own fare. By following this simple plan we can get rid of the Negro, --this abominable race. This country has been the dumping ground of the world long enough. It is our move. Let us move forward to the king line, then when they jump them over we will jump them back again.

Let us consider, moreover, it is the 'survival of the fittest' but God wills it, --the hand of providence is in it all. It has been truthfully said "There is a law higher than the Constitution". The Negro was brought here to civilize and christianize; now they are going to be returned to the "heart of their Fatherland" to preach the glad tidings to every living soul in that lost continent for the Master.

This is an age of invention and commerce and we know there are some who look on everything from a standpoint of profit and loss. Even the propagation of the Gospel does not appeal to them. A material advantage alone has weight with them. Yet do not despair for it does not require a prophet to see that a lively commerce will spring up between the United States and her Africans. By judicious dealings our foreign commerce will be greatly augmented.

The plan is before you from beginning to end, it is simplicity personified and considering the tremendous consequences its rejection will have upon the people. It behooves you to give it your careful consideration. We have a great crisis to meet. LET US MEET IT LIKE MEN, or let our country fall into the hands of the Negroes. Shall we permit this government of the people for the people by the people to perish from the earth? God forbid! Let us rather substitute one that will eliminate the curse of the Nation, by "RIDDING THE COUNTRY OF THE NEGRO" and receive the blessings of posterity.

129X

4

A FEW QUESTIONS

Who are these Negroes that some white men idealize? If we had some of the Negro-loving whites down south, we would compel them to live among the Negroes to punish them.

Instead of the old confiding ex-slave, we introduce to you the young buck of today; and what a combination he is; lazy, treacherous, dishonest - in fact he lacks every attitude of a man. To delineate his character from a point of view of a human, is to cast a reflection upon the human race.

The multiplication of the full-blooded Negro is a serious problem, but the amalgamation of the two races is a greater danger. The very fact that the infusion of white blood elevates the Negro, makes the danger more alarming; the three-fourths-breed and the half-breed and the one-fourth breed, with all the savage instinct, and intellectual ability inherited from the whites makes them far more formidable thus giving rise to greater apprehension for our future.

Everywhere you find the Negro, and you find him everywhere, you will see a greater or lesser number of mulattoes. Under present conditions there is no possible way to prevent the amalgamation. Not one negro wench in a thousand is chaste and that one is virtuous in so far as it requires a little higher price to buy her than from the common herd. And what of the white man that keeps a negro mistress? They are mostly of the lower stratum who is neither capable or considerate enough to think of the consequences of their sin. Southern gentlemen will not debase themselves with such practice, and, condemn it with greater severity than any one. They see clearly the disastrous results it will have upon our people.

The disfranchised negro; it is he, the rapacious brute whom you hear the ravings about, and why? Because a few of these illiterate scoundrels are disfranchised when the stability of our government depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. The man who is unable to read a section of the constitution is not qualified to exercise the responsibility of the ballot. To allow every Negro over twenty-one years to vote regardless of qualifications is to jeopardize the local government, a thing we will not stand. THE NEGRO MUST GO.

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: The foregoing was addressed to a negro through an error. Many corrections in spelling have been made in the copying.

Copy.

129X



OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation  
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

070602

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DIVISION  
AUG 7 1922

August 4th, 1922.

61-50

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
Re: Marcus Garvey - Violation  
Sec. 215, U.S.C.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information I am transmitting herewith mimeographed copy of a letter addressed by Marcus Garvey to Professor William Pickens dated July 10th, 1922, in which the former advises Pickens that his name appears on the list of those who have been singled out for recognition by the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Attached to Garvey's letter is also a mimeographed copy of a letter to Garvey from Professor Pickens dated July 24th, in which the latter declines to accept any recognition from the U.N.I.A. and gives his reasons for so doing.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan,  
Special Agent in Charge.

AUG 9 1922

Read by  
AUG - 7 1922  
W. J. Burns.  
61-50-129

*Ans...*

JGT - FJK  
Enclos

APR 24 1973  
XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76 -  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.G.*

and  
WILLIAM PICKENS TO MARCO

July 14th 1922.

Professor William Pickens,  
260 West 139th Street,  
New York City, N. Y.

070603

My dear Professor Pickens:-

I am directed by the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to extend a personal invitation to you to attend our 3rd Annual International Convention of the Negro peoples of the World to be held in New York City from the 1st to the 31st August inclusive, of the present year.

You will find herein enclosed a copy of a partial program of the Convention which will give you an idea of the important things to be discussed; but still I am directed to write to you on a more important matter, that is one that is personal.

On the night of the 10th August, His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Among the men of the race who have accomplished things singled out to be honored, your name appears. We feel that you have done exemplary work in the cause of Africa, and that your services should be rewarded and appreciated by those of us on whose shoulders it fall to take cognizance of the things that are done in the name of scattered Ethiopia. You have been singled out to be honored with a title in the gift of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The designation of the title has not yet been announced, as His Highness the Potentate has not yet arrived in the United States of America, and may not arrive until around the 31st day of the present month; but this honor will be conferred upon you at the Court Reception of the race to be given at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, New York City on the night of the 10th August.

You are therefore advised and requested to make every effort to attend this grand Court Reception to receive the title to be conferred upon you. If you can attend no other sitting of the Convention, you are requested to attend this one, as several dignitaries of the race will be honored on the same night.

Feeling assured that you will be pleased with the attention that has been taken of you for the meritorious services you have rendered in the name of Africa.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
President-General.  
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MG/L

July 24, 1922.

J. Garve  
General Secretary  
Universal Negro Improvement Association,  
New York City.

Enclosure

129  
on behalf of the Executive Council

70624

received, with an invitation and a summons to me to be present on the night of August 10th, at Liberty Hall, when "His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The matter is important enough for me to make a definite expression for the sake of clear understanding.

I will first say, therefore, what is unnecessary; that I can never deem myself too good, or quite good enough, to receive any distinction from the hands of honest people, however humble they may be, and especially from colored people. On the other hand, I cannot feel myself quite bad enough to accept any honor or alliance with such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan or the Black Hand Society. I would rather be damned or murdered by such an organization than to be honored or rewarded by it.

The U.N.I.A. is not (or at least has not been theretofore regarded as) in a class with those criminal organizations, but I gather from your recent plain utterances that you are now endorsing the Ku Klux Klan, or at least conceding the justice of its aim to crush and repress colored Americans and incidentally other racial and religious groups in the United States. You compare the aim of the Ku Klux in America with your aims in Africa, - and if that be true, no civilized man can endorse either one of you. The Ku Klux are boldly proposing to commit a great crime against civilization by turning the world back to the racial geography of fifty generations ago. It makes no difference that they cannot do so; their crime will consist in the trouble they will make trying to do it.

It is fair to assume, in the absence of their objection, that your Executive Council approve of your endorsement of the Klan, which proposes to decitizenize the American Negro. But I believe that the rank and file of the U.N.I.A., if they understand it, will disapprove of it as strongly as do the rank and file of the rest of us.

If you are trying to fool the Klan, you have employed a losing stratagem. If you are sincere, then you are more unfortunate to the American Negro than the whole Klan. You say in effect to the Ku Klux: All right! Give us Africa and we in turn concede you America as a "white man's country." In that you make a poor deal; for twelve million people you give up EVERYTHING, and in exchange you get -- NOTHING. For the Klan has nothing to "give up" in Africa; it does not own or control one square inch of Africa. But the Negro American citizen has everything to give up in America. You might as well tell the Klan: We will give up all our homes, our rights, our lives, our past and our future in our native land, providing the Klux will give us a free and undisputed title to the moon! In fact the Klan can give you a much less troublesome title to the moon today than it can give you to Africa. The moon is, of course, a little further away, but so much the better protection against the long-range guns of England, France and Portugal. - - What is the earthly commonsense of bargaining with a power that has in the United States for what the Klan, and not the U.N.I.A., can ever give u Africa?

if it is ever to be possible for you to negotiate a worse deal than the Black Star Line, this must be it. In the deal with the B.S.L. if at a very great expense, you did actually get some thing safe when in a good harbor, -- but in this K.K.K. you get absolutely nothing for the group, and for yourself, you get a little free hand -- perhaps -- to exploit the more vulnerable parts of the group in the Klux-ridden section of the country. There is no dependable hand for that yet. The oppressor will not be toward any influence that proposes to fool and disorient the oppressed black folk and divert their minds from seeking their own interests. -- You imply that the Klan is so fooled and deluded; it will make Africa. Well, that

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the worst possible recommendation for both of you.

Even if the Negroes in Africa should (1,000 years from now, - and we would like to see it earlier) control a territory there, only a very few American Negroes will ever go there, even on a visit, - perhaps one out of a thousand in a decade. There will never be fewer people of Negro blood in these United States than there are at this minute, and never less white blood in Africa than now. Modern science has not done away with races but it has certainly dispensed with racial geography.

Now, I believe in law and civilized government, and am therefore against the Klan and all of its principles, yesterday, now and to-morrow. I would not therefore accept any special honor from even black people who believe in Klan-principles. -- Wherein I have thought Marcus Garvey to be right, I have said so, regardless of the opinions of those opposed to him. Now that I know him to be wrong, I say so. In this Ku Klux attitude he is just about the wrongest black man that ever tried to lead American Negroes anywhere.

Perhaps, then, you will understand why I have the temerity to turn down my first, and doubtless my last, chance to become a Knight, or a Duke, or some other breed of Nobleman. I would rather be a plain black American fighting in the ranks AGAINST the Klan and all its brood than to be the Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux or the allied Imperial Blizzard of the U.N.I.A.

I would accept any title of honor at the hands of Black People more proudly than at the hands of any other people, but I would regard it as more than a dishonor, as even a dishonesty, to so much as indirectly endorse Mediaevalism and crime.

I believe in Africa for the Africans, white and black, and I believe in America for Americans, native, naturalized and all colors, - and I believe that any of these Americans would be foolish to give up their citizenship here for a thousand-year improbability in Africa or anywhere else.

*Wm. Pickens*

260 - West 139th St., N.Y.C.

Andrew M. Battle for July 30 and 31st. Garvey

took up a position in the back room so he could hear what Morris had to say.

During the course of conversation Morris stated he had been in town for the last six weeks, but that he did not make his arrival here known to his associates as he first desired to look around. He stated that he is going to do everything possible in order to have Marcus Garvey join the radical ranks of the Socialist Party, and that if he is successful it will mean that the radical groups will have a large following. He also spoke of De Valera, the Irish rebel, who he says is now on his way to the United States, and claims that the Irish Socialists in this country will immediately join with him, and if the colored folks join up with the Garvey movement, provided the latter comes into the radical ranks, the Government could be captured at once. He further stated that this Government did not want DeValera in this country as he had visited the U. S. about two years ago and had stirred up things, and that he, Morris, was afraid that DeValera would be deported as soon as he lands.

Morris again repeated that the Government must be captured and that if Garvey joins the movement we will have great strength, and then the Socialists will share things equally, and that there must be a revolution in this country.

There is a Socialist headquarters located at 149 West 136th Street, at which place Morris claims meetings are held every Thursday night. He promised he would inform me when DeValera arrives in the U. S.

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Andre M. Battle for July 30-31. Garvey

During the day the Reverend R. R. Wilson and Arnold J. Ford, called at my home and spoke of Garvey. However, I did not obtain any information of value from either.

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REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Aug. 2, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 25th to Aug. 1, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE U.S. vs. RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : All. Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED  At New York, N.Y. <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>  Agent spent entire period interviewing witnesses for the Government, against MARCUS GARVEY and other officials of the BLACK STAR LINE.  Agent was informed by CAPT. COCKBURN that MARCUS GARVEY had, on Thursday, July 27th, 1922, married in Baltimore, Md., one AMY JACQUES, who was former secretary to GARVEY. Agent got in touch with MR. MARSHALL, who was MRS. GARVEY'S attorney when GARVEY sued for divorce, (which he did not secure at that time.) MR. MARSHALL informed Agent that he had just received a letter from a British law firm instructing him to start proceedings against GARVEY at once, by request of GARVEY'S wife, who is now in England. MARSHALL also told Agent that he had sent for some of GARVEY'S officials, who informed him that GARVEY had stated he received his divorce in one of the Western States, but when MARSHALL asked them which state, they refused to tell him. MARSHALL is sending to Baltimore for records to see if GARVEY really was married there, as reported.  Continued.			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Walker</i> BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <i>W.D.</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">                 Read by AUG-41922 Wm. J. Burns.             </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">                 RECORDED 21 M. AUG 11 1922 61-50-427 J. J. [Signature] JEA: MVN. 6             </div>	
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2: New York 2:		

*7+00*

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 12, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 4th to 11, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
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*60-30*

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

*W.W.H.*

Continuing this investigation, Agent interviewed witness ROBERT LEWIS WARING, #220 West 137th Street, N. Y. City, who informed Agent that he had been retained as attorney for the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" to throw GARVEY into bankruptcy, and that one of the crew had informed him that a member of the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" had opened the seacocks on the ship with the idea of scuttling the ship. This was done by instructions of GARVEY. WARING informed Agent that as soon as he could, he would get all of the facts and turn same over to Agent.

Agent also interviewed CAPT. RICHARDSON, #664 Lenox Avenue, who informed Agent that GARVEY had accused him of damaging the ship to such an extent that it had cost him, GARVEY, \$45,000. for repairs. RICHARDSON showed Agent the bill for repairs, also letters and telegrams from GARVEY authorizing same. RICHARDSON also claims that all the moneys he received were \$9,000. for coal and repairs and wages for the crew, and that the total amount for repairs and other things was \$13,000. RICHARDSON is very bitter against GARVEY and will make a most excellent witness for the GOVERNMENT? and is willing and ready to testify at any time.

Continued.

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*61-50-126*

JUL 20 1922

Read by  
JUL 12 1922

BY LETTER 4-27-76

RECORDED

PER FOIA REQUEST *M.G.*

REFERENCE.

*W.L. J.*

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

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*J.E.A.*  
*M.H.*



Instructions from Spec. Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 8/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/22 to 29/22 incl.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C. - USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

July 22nd: Today I interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris, founder of the Merchant Tailors' Amusement and Industrial Association, who informed me that the Ku Klux Klan had sent for Garvey for the purpose of securing all information possible concerning the U. N. I. A., and that Garvey was informed by an official of the aforementioned secret organization that they had no intention whatsoever of harming the negroes, but, to the contrary, they were trying to help them. Morris further stated that he was in sympathy with the Garvey movement and that he attends every meeting that Garvey addresses.

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I next conversed with Rev. G. E. Stewart, Treasurer of the Black Star Line and of the U. N. I. A., who informed me that he expected to have a conference with McLenard on Monday night when he would be in a position to state whether it would be safe for him to remain in the United States after he resigned his office during the coming convention and that he intended to consult a lawyer on the matter. I also interviewed Mrs. M. W. Johnson of 100 West 136th St. who I found was not at all in sympathy with Garvey's action in interviewing the officials of the Ku Klux Klan.

July 23rd: Today I attended a radical meeting held at 196 W. 131st St., which meeting was addressed by D. T. Tobias, Mrs. A. K. Lewis and Miss Grace Campbell. The first named, in his address, stated that

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AUG 11 1922

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he supported Garvey in his controversy with Harris; that the latter was endeavoring to break up the Garvey movement so that he, Harris, could obtain more financial support, but that neither of the men showed good sense in referring to the matter of the history of the negro in the newspapers.

Clarence Carpenter also made an address in which he stated that the Socialist Party was the only organization that had done anything for the colored folks. Mrs. Lewis stated that the only thing left was for the radicals to gather at the forum which they are operating and with which the Rev. E. E. Brown is affiliated.

July 24th: Today I interviewed Mr. W. D. Lee, of 17 West 134th St., who brought up the subject of the controversy between Harris and Garvey, saying that both of them were trying to swindle the negroes, but that Garvey seemed to have the upper hand.

Later I spoke with Mitchell, the owner of the cigar store located at 433 Lenox Avenue, who stated that the only thing left for the negro is to gather so that there can be a revolution that will wipe the other side out. This man is a close acquaintance of Clarence Carpenter and M. L. Campbell and it appears that they discuss with him the doings of the Socialist Party throughout the negro district. Mrs. J. Bushell informed me that Will Moses had preached several times for Garvey and that he, Moses, endeavored to engage her at a salary of ten dollars a day to sing, but that she refused inasmuch as she feared it might injure the reputation of her husband who is the pastor of the Walker Memorial Baptist Church.

July 25th: Today I again interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris of 128 W.

134th St. I joined the association which he is conducting in order that I might be able to meet with the younger element of the colored race in this city who are said to congregate in his place.

Dr. G. E. Stewart, Treasurer of the U. N. I. A., called on me today and stated that F. A. Toot, Secretary of the organization, was going to try to put a stop to Garvey in the coming convention and that he heard that Garvey would marry Amy Jacques sometime this week. Stewart further stated that at the convention he intends to read the letter he wrote Garvey on November 25, 1921, and the one sent in April, 1922, and that he is certain that these letters will cause Garvey some inconvenience.

July 26th: Today I held a conversation with J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who stated that Campbell and others would be in a position some day to compel the capitalists to make way for them.

I also called at 127 West 135th St., Campbell's place of business, where most of the negro radicals meet, and I succeeded in entering a back room where it is said private discussions take place.

July 27th: Today I interviewed F. A. Toot, Secretary of the U. N. I. A. and Black Star Line, who informed me that he was going to resign his office as Secretary, as was Gasher and Stewart; that as soon as he, Toot, leaves the organization he is going to England. He made mention of the fact that he knew more about the business of the concern than any other person and that he could not afford to remain in office after the Rev. Stewart resigned, as there would be danger for him to do so. He remarked that Garvey was not a clean man, nor is he honest; therefore, he, Toot, must get away.

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I also conversed with Dr. J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who called at my house. During the course of conversation he made mention of the fact that Campbell is quite active in the radical movement and that everyone should be in readiness when they strike a blow at the Government; that the plan may take one or two years, but it will be carried out no matter what it costs.

July 28th: Today Arnold J. Ford of 38 West 131st St., who is the director of music for the U. N. I. A., called to see me and in discussing the activities of the U. N. I. A. he stated that the real object of the movement was to line up all of the negroes of America and then use them for a catspaw to secure a hearing and possible standing in Africa, and, should they be successful they will turn over their commercial business to the West Indies and by so doing they would then have a way to the gold fields; but, that Garvey changed their plans by going over to the Ku Klux Klan in order to make it so disagreeable for the Southern negro that he cannot live in the South or in the North and by those methods the negro will have to go into some other country. Ford also advised that William Ferris intends to resign his office in the coming convention. I also had a talk with Dr. J. A. Holland and the Rev. G. E. Stewart, but secured no information of value from either.

July 29th: Today Rev. G. E. Stewart informed me that he had heard that Marcus Garvey was planning to break up meetings that are to be held during the month of August in the vicinity of 131st St. and 7th Avenue, and that he feared if Garvey took this action it would probably be the means of

he was married to Amy Jacques, but he made no mention of this fact to any of the officers of his organization. Mr. Mathes of Boston, who was formerly an officer in the Black Star Line, told me of Garvey having fooled the people by selling them tickets for passage when he did not even own a ship. Today there will be an officers' meeting at which time it is expected the board's attention will be called to the false statement Garvey made to Dean Eakens.

I attended a meeting at 133rd St. and Lenox Avenue at which meeting Carpenter spoke against the management of this government. During the meeting John T. Morris of 210 West 133rd St. advised me that there was a man coming from Ireland and that he was afraid that this government would make efforts to deport this person as he was coming here in the interests of the Socialist Party.

**Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.**

Los Angeles  
California

July 24, 1922.

61-50

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

Re:- MARCUS GARVEY  
U.N.I.A.

Attention Mr. Hoover-2-

Dear Sir:-

For the information of the Bureau,  
I am forwarding herewith Stenographic Report  
of the Address of MARCUS GARVEY, President  
of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,  
as delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles,  
California, June 5th, 1922.-

AAH/MM  
Enclosure

*EW 7-29-22*

Very truly yours,

*Frank M. Sturgis*

FRANK M. STURGIS  
Special Agent in Charge

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben. Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.D.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
AUG 1 1922  
DIVISION

Read by  
AUG 1 1922  
W. J. Burns.

*Chas. L.*

AUG 3 1922  
61-50-124  
RECORDED  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOPER

ADDRESS OF

HON. MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles, California,  
Monday Evening, June the 5th, 1922.

Taken in Shorthand and Transcribed by

EDNA GREENE SMITH  
Stenographer-Typist

With The California Eagle.

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ADDRESS OF  
MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, June 5.

Mr. President, Members and Friends of the  
Universal Negro Improvement Association:

Once more it becomes my pleasure to say a few words to you of the great work we are engaged in known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association. We who make up this organization represent a type or a class within our race possessed of faith and confidence in self. Looking at things as they are we realize that the world in which we live is about to reconstruct, to reorganize itself. Humanity everywhere are engaged in the process of reorganization, reconstruction. Out of the chaos of worldly things of human affairs the different races and nations expect to build up a new civilization of their own, whether they be Irish, Ethiopian, Indian, Jew, Russian, French, English or American, each group is seeking in this reconstruction, in this reorganization to build a civilization all its own. We who make up the Universal Negro Improvement Association believe that the time has also come for the Negro to build, to construct a civilization of his own. (Applause)

There are those who say our one desire is to destruct and destroy, but those of us who make up the Negro Improvement Association lack faith and confidence in the treatment that has been given us for the last 300 years, we have no more faith and confidence in the other man's civilization, in the other man's probation of human love and brotherhood because of the hypocrisy of it for over 300 years. We are therefore looking to ourselves, to our own efforts to build a civilization of our own; (Applause to re-educate ourselves, because we are not yet properly educated.

We have been inoculated with the other fellow's propaganda--not educated, only inoculated by the other fellow for his own convenience, to suit his own purpose; and for 300 years we have been slaves to this other fellow's propaganda--the propaganda that teaches us that there is a superior race and an inferior race. The Universal Negro Improvement Association refuses such an education, rejects such propaganda. The new education that we support is the education of human equality, and for that, the organization that I represent is striving, is struggling day by day. We have been struggling for four and a half years to carry this new education to the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. This new education teaches liberty, it is a new education industrially, socially and religiously. This new education industrially teaches us that the Negro must depend on his own sweat and manhood if he is to survive; this new education socially teaches the Negro that beauty is in his own eye, that the Negro is as good socially as any other race in the world. (Applause) This new education religiously teaches us that there is but one God who has no respect of color. The old propaganda taught us that socially the white man was supposed to be the acme of human perfection, that the white man was supposed to be the Lord of industry. Religiously, we were taught that we had a white God and a black devil. We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are objecting to that propaganda; we know that the God we worship has no respect of person, and if one is going to make a white man, we are going to make him being so.



my God could not look like anybody but like me.

The Universal Improvement Association is engaged in the development of a new education, a new culture. We are trying to unite all the Negroes of the world into one great, glorious body. We are endeavoring to unite 400,000,000 people of the world for the purpose of building up a nation of our own on the continent of Africa. The cry has gone out that Africa must be free, AFRICA SHALL BE FREE. (Applause) And it is our duty as members of the Universal Improvement Association to carry this declaration throughout the world; and I have come to your city to let you realize that Negroes all over the world have taken up the cry of "Africa for Africans", those here and those abroad. This glorious cry has resounded around the world. Every where colored men are to be found, you will find the colors of the red, black and green, the new emblems of Negro liberty. We have had a hard time carrying our propaganda because we have had to fight down opposition from within as well as from without, and yet tonight we have five and a half million members. You will be able to gauge our success when I tell you that four and a half years ago we had but one branch, tonight we have 900 branches. Today we have the governments of Europe and the government of the United States trembling in their shoes as to the outcome of the Negro Improvement Association.

In four and a half years we have changed the world's opinion as far as the Negro goes. Once it was said that the Negro was sleeping, today they are afraid of the Negro, especially the ones who wear the red, black and green, because they realize that he is a new man. Once upon a time we were typified as the Uncle Tom Negro who went hat in hand with shaking knees, looking up to the master; but today through the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, everybody feels, whether he be English, French, German or white American, that a new opinion must be formed of the new Negro. Today we have many of the governments of Europe very much concerned about their actions and attitude toward the Negro race. Once upon a time nobody would pay any attention to whatever the Negro said, whether in his church or in his club room or society hall, because everybody knew there was not anything behind it. Do you not know that we have for many years been sending up petitions and prayers to American assemblies--we have been meeting in mass meetings and making protests against our treatment, but the white man has never paid any attention to our prayers or petitions and could not waste time to hear our protests from our mass meetings. Prayers did not reach him at all. So long as we resorted to these methods, so long as he knew we were acting in that way, he was quite all right in acting in his belief that he could pay no attention to the Negro.

But when the Universal Negro Improvement Association adopted a new program of not holding mass meetings for protests, not begging anybody for a chance; but declaring to the world that we were going to take a chance, that somebody is going to die, then the whole world got alarmed. I tell you, more attention has been paid to the Universal Negro Improvement Association than to any other Negro organization in years. We told them that we demand our rights and if we don't get them, somebody is going to die, and since that time the whole world has been concerned. If you will study about this union, you will find that more printers ink has been used about us because we encouched that one word in our constitution, that word, "Death". Nobody likes that word. When you start to use that word, people become interested.

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But the Negro is not disposed to fight anybody or to kill any is prepared to adopt the course followed by everybody who has human liberty, and everybody knows there can be no remission of unless you know how and somebody will have to pay the price. Now we think we can sit here and get liberty sent us all parceled up in a package, we are making a mistake-- liberty does not come that way. Study human history and you will find it has never been given that way. Every race that has obtained human liberty has had to work for it and some have had to die for it. Liberty where? Not in Europe, not in Asia but all over the world. In order to be able to protect that liberty, we see that the first duty of the Negro is to build up a government of his own sufficiently strong as to demand that liberty. Some think the Negro problem is an American one -- the Negro question is a national one. Prejudice affects us everywhere. In Europe, Asia, Canada, everywhere the color of us affects us because of our condition and we will never be able to change this world feeling until we better our conditions., and that is what the U.N.I.A. is seeking to do.

For fifty years we have been trying to better our condition as people in America and we know the result, you see the condition today. We therefore have made a study of the question, of the problem, an international study and we find that Negroes are abused, maltreated and ill-treated everywhere because Negroes are disunited. Therefore we say if American Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if West India Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if African Negroes are suffering from a common malady, it is our duty to come together and create a union that will relieve us of this common malady from which we are afflicted, hence the birth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

How much we have done is told by the number of branches we have established all over the world. Therefore you will realize that this number represents a strength and force never known by Negroes before, a force that must be recognized by governments and empires. Two years ago they elected me as the first provisional president of Africa, I can not say why they gave me such a position but I suppose it was because they saw me with shoulders very broad and thought I could measure up to the burdens that such a position would inflict upon such a person called to lead. They have given me the biggest job of the age, bigger than Harding's job, bigger than the job of the president of the United States because President Harding is called to administer the affairs of a government that is already finished, all he has to do is to go in and work a government that has already been established, but they have given me the job of creating a government out of governments-- now you know that is a big job. But I believe I can measure up to the job after analyzing the thing properly and I am here to reaffirm the declaration that "Africa Shall Be Free", so long as 400,000,000 Negroes live, Africa must be redeemed. We are not sending up petitions about it, we are just organizing to take it. Some may say we can't do it but if we were men enough to drive the German hosts across the Rhine, we can drive somebody into the Indian ocean or across the Nile, and that some of us are prepared to do.

Now, understand the Universal Improvement Association re a manhood program, a program of unity and love, a program but we say Charity begins at home. We say we love all but expect all humanity to love us, we respect the rights of expect all men to respect us and since we are human beings

not going to give to the other fellow more than he gives to us. If he gives us love, we will return love. We love the great white man and desire to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy happiness of this world; we love the yellow man and hope to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy the happiness of this world, and we love ourselves for the same reason. (Applause) We have been helping the white man for the last 500 years to establish himself to enjoy life and now we are about to help ourselves and I know he is going to be large enough and broad-minded enough to help us as we have helped him but anyhow we are not going to have him start first helping us-- we are going to start first helping ourselves. We are not going to ask him however, if we should have a government of our own. Now this thing of governments is a big idea, very, very big, is the biggest thing of the age, is the thing men are seeking everywhere -- independence of government so that they can have a real democracy under their own system of government.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are very much dissatisfied with our condition at present, living under the different governments of the world because as we see things, we are just being fitted in for convenience of the various people of the world. When they want us, they are glad to see us and when they don't want ~~xx~~ our services they don't care about seeing us, as during the late war, they were very glad to see us. I came from a country where the black men except by some extra luck could never get the opportunity to live in the atmosphere of the other race; and they kept up their heartless treatment as long as everything was normal, but when an earthquake came and demolished the homes of the people who lived in that high atmosphere and they heard that the next thing to come would be a tidal wave, they came to us, saying, "we are all brothers, we are all one." Why? because they believed in that moment that we were all going across the Jordan and they didn't mind being brothers on that journey. But after waiting for twenty-four hours and the tidal wave did not come, in another twenty-four hours the country took on that same attitude. We were not brothers any longer. Now that happened in the West Indies two years ago but a similar circumstance happened in America in 1914 and 1915, everybody was then a brother to the other fellow, we were all brothers but when this war scare was over, they went right back up into their high atmosphere. Now the Negro of today refuses to be a convenience for anybody any more. We are either brothers now are we will all wait until we get to Heaven. But we are not going to let anybody take us for conveniences,-- we are brothers in earthquakes and in wars and then when we want positions to make a living for our families, they don't know us. Therefore knowing humanity as we do, that they are only using the black race as a convenience, we have determined to stick by the rule that Charity begins at home. So we come before you with a program that is not intended to offend anyone, endeavoring to build up a union so strong that when you strike one Negro in any part of the world, you strike 40000000.

That is what this program means, Unity. We can't afford to fall out and be against ourselves because all are links in the chain. We must arrange our affairs so as to have all the people pulling together for a stronger race economically, a greater race socially and a freer race politically. We have been inoculated with all kind of propaganda which causes us to believe among ourselves that we are inferior people. My father and mother died believing they were inferior to somebody, having a wrong conception of that great God of us all, but I hope

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God will pardon them and accept them into his great black throne. Yes, great black throne. So long as we reflect this white man's propaganda, so long will we be slaves. If they are going to have a white throne and white robes, we are going to have black throne and black robes. This other fellow has laid out a skillful propaganda, and that is why Negroes are such slaves physically and mentally. He tells us about his white God and beautiful white angels and about the black devil. Who told him the devil was black? If the devil is such a wicked creature he could not have been black at all, he would have had to be just the reverse color because if you go to Texas, you wont find one devil, you will find hundreds of devils down there. If God is to have color, God looks like me because God created me in his likeness. You know what a likeness is-- then if God created me in his picture, how could God look like somebody else to me? You know I went into a separate school the other day and asked the children to describe God and they described him as a beautiful white man with long braids. The white man tells us that God is a beautiful, handsome, prepossessing white man with long braids and they have so soaked it into our children until they grow up with that conception and see perfection only in whiteness. If virtue is white and all is black that is evil, what can you feel but that you are an outcast?

We allow them to paint that stuff, give it to us and we have had no better sense then to hang it up in our homes. Have you ever thought of it, now we have swallowed the other fellow's propaganda, followed the other fellow's way of thinking -- that is why we are the only inferior race in the world, because we are the only people who have accepted the other fellow's ideals. Go to Japan and see if you see any white God there. Every race if they have to portray God, and think of Heaven, do so out of their own kind. You say we all worship the same God. That is true, but they have brought God down to look like them and we are ~~the~~ only fit to take on the countenance of another God. God is a spiritual being, you understand that, but sometimes we have to paint objects to fit ourselves. The white man knows there is no white God and the yellow man knows there is no yellow God, but in order to focus on their mental visions an image of God, they imagine him as looking like them and we had no better sense then to accept the other fellow's physical God. Let us make God white just for argument's sake, suppose we have a white God over the millions of white folks over here, what would be that God's business but to look after the affairs of these millions of white folks, so the best thing we could do would be to get us a black God to pray to. Of course we all know that God is not physical, God is spiritual, we simply want to destroy that propaganda that God is a white man. God is a loving, merciful, spiritual being, loving black as well as white, that is the God we have accepted.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association teaches a closer kinship of races, not because we desire not to maintain the sacred injunction of Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God, but we realize that God must have had a purpose when he created the races different, when he created the great difference in the animal kingdom, the lion different from the tiger, etc. God must have had a purpose when he made this difference of race and color in the great human family. No chance, no accident, it must have been a purpose when he said, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands." God had a purpose for the black folks, he meant that we should find our own leader and that we should have our

God because he expects us to worship him under our own vine and fig tree. We should not blame the great white man when he builds up his Australia, America, Europe and Canada nor the yellow man when he builds up his Asia and his Japan and surely the world will not blame us when we build up our own Africa. Now when it becomes unnecessary for the Italians to have Italy, when it becomes unnecessary for the Japanese to have Japan, etc, then it will become unnecessary for the black folks to have no black empire -- not until then.

I know there are some of us who have no manhood, no courage, no hope no vision, we have been so brutalized in slavery until we have lost our manhood, we believe there is no use trying. Every race that lives in the world today passed through slavery at one time or another. The great white man who lynches and burns me below the Mason and Dixon line, who segregates me in different cities, who Jim Crows me, a few hundred years ago he was a slave. When Imperial Rome rose and stood out in her glory Britian was a slave nation --Britians were slaves to the Romans 55 years B.C. Ten Britians brot less money than one Negro brot in Georgia 60 years ago. And who is the Britian? He is the Anglo Saxon of today, he is the Englishman of today, who in the course of time crossed the Atlantic and settled on this continent and is doing to another race what another race did to him several hundred years ago. It is human history repeating itself. In every age the strong oppresses the weak. Slavery will ever be so long as one race remains strong and the other remains weak; and you and I will never be free until we become strong enough to protect ourselves in the world.

Do you know we are the most careless people in the world, not one better off physically than when Abraham Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, or when Victoria of England signed the emancipation proclamation. Do you know that President Harding can make us slaves again, because we have done nothing to protect our liberty, we have not acted as other people have done to safe-guard ourselves for the future. After being released from slavery by the Romans, the Britians did not remain careless about their freedom but got together and said we are going to build up a great nation and those Britians applied themselves assiduously to building up a nation for themselves and what happened? Today we have the great British empire upon which the sun never sets. We hear them singing, "Britianna, Britianna rules the world; Britians shall nevermore be slaves", and every time he sings that national anthem, he remembers he has been a slave and gathers strength and determination from it; but the Negro forgets his slavery five hours after he gets out of it. I have come across Negroes who attempted to fight when you tell them, their grand-fathers were slaves. He begins to deny where his grandfather came from. "Yes my grandfather came from Ireland, why you can see the map of Ireland in my face now." That is the way we try to get away from our race. When did you ever see a black Irishman, if so it is an accident, so don't think too much about it. So therefore I am not an Englishman, I am an African, and if I was given the chance to choose for myself, what I should be, I would say, let me be an African citizen; and I trust in time it will be an honor to be an African citizen as it was in days gone by to be a Roman citizen. And why not? We are made of the same stuff and if anything better because when other men started something, we had to finish it for them, and as we did it so gallantly and with our love and kindly disposition for other folks in those days, we are now

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prepared to do it for ourselves. Now you students and historians, I know you are hard to convince because we have imbibed within you so much of that other fellow's culture that it is hard to believe many things. So many of our people go thru college and don't know what they are studying. So many of us swallow things without digesting it. Before I swallow a thing when I read, I analyze it and if I don't believe it, I reject it. So many of us read things and believe anything we read as true. I refuse to believe anything as true until I apply the gifts God gave me in proper scrutiny so when those folks come and tell me that God made me to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, I am not going to believe it. God made me to be a man. Who told you I were to chop wood, who told you I were to draw water and if I want to chop wood, that is my business and I am not going to chop wood all the time. If I want to draw water, I will draw water to my convenience but I am not going to draw water all the time. God created me to be a man.

I trust you understand the purpose of the Negro Improvement Association -- we teach human love with respect to all mankind. I hope you will never do anything to interfere with the white man's government. Remember, this is a white man's country. Some of us flatter ourselves to believe that because we are here we are going to get everything -- we will get certain things up to a time, up to a certain point, that far and no farther. I am just an ordinary student of the times; I see that in another few years we are going to have all kind of indignities heaped upon us in all parts of the world because as the Negro fits himself and enters into competition with the other fellow for what he wants, he is going to kill you before he allows you to take his place. As you and I fit ourselves intelligently, the more we will engender his hatred, he will forget what he is if we rival him for the job he wants, he is going to do anything in the world to get rid of us. Even if he be a bishop, you will find him acting just this way and if a bishop will act in such manner, what will the politician do, what might we expect from the bread-winner, the man who doesn't stop to reason but only to eat; do you think that man is going to yield up his job to you when there is only one job and two men. And if you and I stay here without making any preparation for ourselves, we will soon find such conditions existing. I heard a man say the other day that it would in a little while be as scarce to see a Negro around America as to see a lion in a zoo. He knows what he talks about, he knows economically that the white man can kill every Negro in thirty days. He can take our jobs from us and if we haven't jobs, we haven't money to buy food, and if we can't buy food, we are bound to starve and if we starve, we are bound to die -- that is what could happen to you and I in thirty days.

We don't need to watch the ordinary white man on the streets, he is harmless for the time being, the ones for you to watch are the leaders. The masses will change their opinions over night -- watch the leaders, study them and you can tell where the race is going. That idea of Mr. Hughes for a greater America means a study. Don't follow the average white man, follow and analyze the leaders. They are not going to come out and tell you what they are going to do, we must find that out for ourselves, and that is strategy and diplomacy. That is what the Universal Negro Improvement Association is trying to do -- find out what is hidden in the gray matter of the leaders of the world. We know it means a bloody conflict between the Orient and the Occident so the U.N.I.A. is preparing the minds of 400,000,000 Negroes of the race so that when the clash comes we can fight our fight for African liberty and the emancipation of Negroes the world over.

I am sorry I cannot spend more time in Los Angeles to explain the work of this organization. Keep in touch with the union by reading the Negro World. I may pass this way but once, if I come not again, remember that Marcus Garvey was here and in his humble way tried to convey to you the signs of the times, that which was written on the walls of time. Before I say Good-night and Good-bye, I am going to ask you to join the Association. Buy one of the almanacs for 1922 and you will find there the pictures of all of the twenty-one leaders. I thank you for your presence and trust to meet you again. Good-Night.

1921

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>July 26, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>July 18th to 25, 1922. incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : All. Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.**

070606

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

Continuing on the above case, Agent interviewed CAPTAIN J. COCKBURN, #201 West 128th Street, who gave Agent the following information:

That one DR. BERNARDO RUIZ SUAREY is a Cuban by birth and has written a book entitled the "COLOR QUESTION" in the two Americas. COCKBURN says that GARVEY has invited RUIZ to make a speech at Liberty Hall in the month of August, which RUIZ said he would be glad to do, because it would help him, (RUIZ) sell his book. GARVEY told him he would have to write his speech and submit it first to him, and RUIZ refused to do so. RUIZ criticized GARVEY'S movement in his book, (pages 56 to 60) and GARVEY'S reason for asking him to speak was to make him take back from the platform, what he has said about him in his book.

Agent also interviewed A. M. THOMPSON, #231 West 135th Street, who told Agent that WILFRED SMITH was still with GARVEY and that he received pay from GARVEY last week. THOMPSON also stated that all the officials of the U.N.I.A., also the BLACK STAR LINE, were to be dropped at the convention and that STEWART was to leave the country as soon as he resigned.

AUG 1

61-50-123

Continued.

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76

Received by  
 JUL 28 1922  
 Wm. E. Bufus

RECORDED

J. E. L.  
 JEA: MVN.

REFERENCE PER FOIA REQUEST  
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REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>July 26, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>July 19, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Andrew M Battle.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.**      Violation Section 215. *c.e.*  
 Using mails to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

61-50 JUL 28 1922

To-day, July 19th, 1922, I had occasion to meet and interview the REV. E. BROWN, who resides at 209 West 137th Street and who is considered one of the leaders of the Radical wing among the negroes. He is a close friend of CLARENCE CARPENTER, CAMPBELL, and others. Of course, BROWN informed me that the Radical Government was the only salvation for the negro, and he pointed to BRIGGS, DOMINGO, MOORE and men of that type, as the persons who really had the right angle on the situation. Regarding MARCUS GARVEY, BROWN seemed to be of the opinion that GARVEY'S visits to the Klan meant no harm for the negroes, but rather meant that GARVEY was trying to form some sort of a compromise with the Klan. After which he could go to the southern negroes and claim that he had "put it over" on the Klan, and thereby gain many new members for his organization.

Read by  
 JUL 28 1922  
 Wm. J. Burns.

Later in the day I interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART of 223 West 135th Street. STEWART is Treasurer of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line. He advised me that he expects shortly to resign his position, as he feels he may be arrested. Before so doing however, he stated that he will have a talk with JAMES McLEONARD formerly one of the counsel for MARCUS GARVEY, now State-Assistant

JUL 31 1922  
 RECORDED

61-50-122

REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT TO REPORTER (Washington) Washington 3; New York 2; P-148/AH

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST HQ.

RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.

July 26, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

District Attorney, and rely upon McLEONARD's advice as to whether or not he should resign and leave the city. I will make it a point to keep in touch with STEWART and advise the Bureau should he leave the city.

On July 20th, 1922 I had an interview with CLARENCE CARPENTER of 76 West 131st Street. He is one of the negro radical leaders. During our talk he stated that he is in favor of "overthrowing the Government". He does not believe that President Harding means the negro race any good. He denounced Congress, both Republican and Democratic parties, in fact denounced everything in general, and finally recommended to me the Socialist party, which he suggested I join. He also informed me that DR. HOLLAND of 117 West 141st Street, and MR. MOORE, MR. SPENCER and MR. SIEGELMAN are furnishing the money for the Socialist campaign. He asked that I call at the CAMPBELL Tailor Shop at 135th Street, where he states all the Radical element, both negro and white, meet.

On this same date, I also interviewed DR. LUCAS of 126 West 135th Street, and a MRS. STEWART, Agent for the Cooperative Society of America, 132 West 43rd Street. I obtained no information from these people, as the purpose of my meeting them was for future reference and use.

On July 21st, 1922, I interviewed MR. ARNOLD J. FORD, 31 West 131st Street, Musical Director of the U.N.I.A. He was very enthusiastic over the fact that he had been victorious at the election of officers last week. He stated that GARVEY had

RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.

July 26th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

tried to put him out of office on the ground that he would not protect the U.N.I.A. against rumors which had been spread broadcast about the President. When the matter was put to a vote, however, it resulted 50 to 75 in FORD'S favor. GARVEY then made a speech and another vote was taken, the result of which was 92 to 50 in FORD'S favor.

FORD, in my conversation with him to-day, informed me that the U.N.I.A. is striving to line up every real negro and also every negro church, behind the society. The ultimate purpose being to gain sufficient members so that they can turn their attention to the south, where they will outnumber the whites more than two to one. He spoke of "getting their arms ready" and while I presume, of course, he referred to fire arms, he did not continue on this line, but

switched the conversation to the coming convention suggesting that I attend it so that I may obtain a clearer idea of the objects of this society. FORD however, as previously reported, is an enemy of GARVEY, and he told me in his opinion, the society will never be able to accomplish it's aims until GARVEY is dethroned. GARVEY, he states, caters too much to the West Indian negroes, and FORD states that the negroes will never accomplish anything in this country without the full support of the American negro.

I interviewed several other people during the course of the day, none of whom, however, appeared to be important, or seemed to have any information in which this department would be interested.

122

705-*m*

VWH:PMH  
61-50-

July 25, 1922

6250

Mr. Thos. P. Merrilees,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with your investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., In Re: MARCUS GARVEY, et al., I transmit herewith copy of report of Special Agent James E. Amos of our New York Office, under date of July 21, 1922.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 112508

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76.  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*H.A.*

61-50-121	
A.M.	

RECORDED

61-50

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>July 20, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>July 17 &amp; 18, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: U. S. vs. <sup>0</sup>MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>At New York, N.Y.</b>			
<b>JULY 17th:</b>			
<p>I today met <b>ARNOLD J. FORD</b>, Music Director of the U.N.I.A. at the Organization Headquarters, #59 West 135th Street. MR. FORD is at present residing at #38 West 131st Street. I got into a discussion with FORD about the aims and objects of the Organization and he stated that they have been changed from time to time by MR. GARVEY, without the consent of the members. FORD seemed to have an idea that the U.N.I.A. was originally formed to organize the negroes, have them march an army south and seize the territory below the Mason-Dixon line. FORD is a militarist and made it very plain in my conversation with him that he believes in the use of force by the negroes to attain their rights. I questioned him about GARVEY'S visit to the KU KLUX KLAN. He is of the opinion that GARVEY'S object was to get the KLAN to make it so hot for the negroes in the south that they will go back to Africa. He branded GARVEY as a traitor to the negroes.</p> <p>FORD claims that most of the negroes do not know the real and secret objects of the U. N.I.A., which are as stated above, and that these objects can be explained to them only after they join the organization. If FORD expresses the opinion of any number of negroes, it looks as though</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>Washington 2: New York 2:</b>		

JUL 24 1922  
 L.W.H.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ren W. Martin*  
 BY LETTER, 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST  
 RECORDED  
 AMB:MVN.

N.Y. File R-2 E.

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. will bring a new leader to replace MARCUS GARVEY.

JULY 18th:

Today I had an interview with MR. M. L. CAMPBELL, at #72 West 131st Street. He told me that C. J. DAVIS, #204 West 143rd Street, D. E. TOBIAS and CLARENCE CARPENTER, are the men who usually hang around the tailor shop on 135th Street, and that these men are prominent members of the radical movement. CAMPBELL told me that there are a great many secret things which he cannot inform me of at the present time, but he invited me around to his place at my convenience.

Later in the day DR. E. BROWN, a preacher and a member of the radical movement, called to see me. Although this man is a minister, he denounced religion to me, making the statement that he did not believe the story that CHRIST died to save men.

At 2283 - 7th Avenue, known as the "Club" I found about 200 colored men present. Most of these men appeared to be complaining about everything in general, but I was unable to get a line on exactly where they stand.

I also had occasion to meet the REV. R. R. WILSON of #2325 - 7th Avenue, who, while he is a vigorous pro-negro, strictly advises against the use of violence. DR. PERRY, another preacher who I also interviewed, is of like opinion. In a conversation with the REV. PARRIS DEKER, pastor of the Bethel M.E. Church, I found that he is very much against GARVEY, and he stated that in his opinion GARVEY is doing the negro more harm than good, creating lots of excitement, making a lot of money without accomplish-

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

ing anything, and in his opinion should be run out of the country. However, he stated he was afraid to say much against GARVEY in public, for fear that one of his henchmen might do him bodily harm.

A man named ANDERSON who owns a furniture store between 130th and 131st Streets on Lenox Avenue, said that a West Indian told him GARVEY intends paying off the stock holders of the BLACK STAR LINE and also is endeavoring to have the people who have complained against him to the Government, drop their charges by paying them off.

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REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 11th to 18th, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent, in company with Agent M.J. Davis, interviewed WILFRED SMITH, 251 West 138th Street New York City. MR. SMITH informed Agents that GARVEY was trying to get one JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Banker of Virginia, to take charge of all business transactions for the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A., and that he, GARVEY, would only carry on Propaganda; - that GARVEY went to Cuba and Jamaica to carry on propaganda for the Philis Wheatly. This statement coming from SMITH, who was acting in GARVEY'S absence, proves that GARVEY knew all about the Philis Wheatly. GARVEY has claimed that the propoganda for the Philis Wheatly was started in his absence from the country, but SMITH proves that GARVEY knew all about it. SMITH also informed Agents that the "KANAWAH" was to follow GARVEY to Cuba and Jamaica but that it broke down and could only go part way. SMITH also informed Agent that if the Government thought they would stop GARVEY they were very much mistaken, as GARVEY was only a young man and if he was sent to prison, when he came out he would still be a young man, and that he would start where he left off; - that GARVEY had thrown away thousands of dollars, buying things he knew nothing about; - that DUSEXALI MOHAMAD was to be in charge of a new magazine printed by GARVEY, called the "Black Man"

*6-24-1922  
6-25-1922  
E.A.M.*

*JUL 26 1922*

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT TO: Washington 2; New York 1;  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76 Wm. J. Burns.  
 REFERENCE: *Waltman 241022*

*JEA*  
 JEA:AH  
*9/11/22*

PER FOIA REQUEST *W.D.*



July 21, 1922.

James E. Amos.

and that he was not to take GARVEY'S place, as Agent had been informed. SMITH also informed Agents that GARVEY was to call a stockholders meeting and offer to redeem all Black Star Stock by issuing U.N.I.A. bonds, payable in five years.

Agent also interviewed A.M. THOMPSON, 231 West 135th Street, New York City, who informed Agent, as he had formerly stated, that WILFRED SMITH did know everything that went on, in fact nothing could be done without SMITH having first O.K.'d it.

Agent interviewed M. MANOEDI, 124 West 139th Street, who is the son of an African Prince. He claims that he is here for the purpose of starting propaganda to offset anything that GARVEY might say about Africa; - that GARVEY had claimed, in his last convention, that Africans were sent here to speak for the African people, but he says it was all a lie, and that no African was authorized to make any arrangements with GARVEY for the Africans.

Continued.

118

VWHP:PMH  
60-50.

July 17, 1922

61-50

25131

Mr. Thomas P. Merrilees,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with  
your investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. -  
RE: MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., there is enclosed here-  
with copy of report of Special Agent James E. Amos  
of the New York office, under date of July 12, 1922.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Burns*  
Director.

Enc. 118078

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Warren*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/19*

61-50-117

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JUL 19 1922	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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61-50

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>July 19, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>July 11th to 16th, 1922 incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
**RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)**

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**At New York, N.Y.**

JULY 11th:

JUL 21 1922

I today talked with CLARENCE CARPENTER of #123 West 135th Street, who informed me, among other things that G. ALENDOR is a German and has been going through the mining district for the purpose of obtaining information.

I also talked with M. L. CAMPBELL, who informed me that in his opinion it was all right for GARVEY to speak in favor of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that he should have kept it to himself and not made it public, as it was a private matter.

Later the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street, called me on the 'phone and asked me to go over to his rooms. In the course of his conversation he stated that the U.N.I.A. would go to the bad as BUNDY, who is President of the Ohio Division, is going to be one of the speakers on the opening night of the convention, and that he is a crook. It appears from the conversation had with BUNDY that he is very much against GARVEY as a leader and will evidently make efforts to oust him, if such a thing is possible.

I had a talk with the REV. H. HIGGINS of Coconut Grove, Florida, who informed me that his present address in New York is 2294 - 7th Avenue, top floor, west, care of PHILLIPS. He

also informed me that in his opinion it was proper for **MARCUS**  
 Read by  
 JUL 21 1922  
 DELETED COPY SENT *Ray Walker*

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>Wm. J. Burns BY LETTER 4-27-76</b> <b>Washington 3: New York 2:</b> PER FOIA REQUEST <i>AMB:NVH</i>
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JUL 25 1922

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

GARVEY to interview the head of the KU KLUX KLAN.

JULY 12th:

Today I interviewed the REV. J. D. BUSHELL of #12 West 130th Street, regarding his view of MARCUS GARVEY having interviewed the head of the KU KLUX KLAN at Atlanta, Ga., recently. He informed me that in his opinion GARVEY had made a mistake.

A number of other preachers with whom I spoke seemed to hold the same opinion as the REV. BUSHELL. Another person with whom I spoke was ISAAC B. ALLEN, #232 W. 135th Street, a real estate agent, who was the Second Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE when the latter first started.

At 9:00 P. M. I went to a meeting of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA, at #2241 - 7th Avenue. They are attempting to sell shares in the Society at the rate of \$75.00 per share, and expect each member to buy 20 shares, on which \$15.00 is to be paid on each share--the balance to be paid on the installment plan.

JULY 13th:

I today interviewed G. ALENDOR of #127 West 135th Street. In the course of our conversation, he informed me that he was a Jew and a radical and that while he had been here 40 years, he had not learned to like the white men of this country, nor to like the Government. He said the white men of this country had burned and lynched the negroes and had done the same thing to the Jew.

I later spoke with the REV. WILLS H. MOSAS regarding the KU KLUX KLAN, and he condemned it, saying that they appear to have no regard for the law which was the common will of all.

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RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

JULY 14th:

I today interviewed M. L. CAMPBELL, #127 West 135th Street. He stated in the course of the conversation that he is a radical and that when he was in the late war he took advantage of every opportunity in the ship's hold to try and spread radical propaganda. He said that DOMINGO, CARPENTER, MOORE and MILLER, all leaders in the radical movement, believed in the use of secret arms. He said that when CARPENTER was taking part in the Liberty Bond Drive in speaking from an automobile, he merely did so in order to keep from going to jail, but that his heart was not in the work.

#127 West 135th Street seems to be a meeting place where these radicals have a back room and talk over the radical situation.

JULY 15th:

Today I interviewed DR. LUCUS, Manager of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA. Among other things he said he was a friend of MARCUS GARVEY and had spoken to MARCUS GARVEY last Sunday night. He also stated that in his opinion GARVEY had to talk with the leaders of the KU KLUX KLAN in order to keep up interest in the movement which seemed to have been waning because of lack of confidence on the part of his followers.

I understand that LUCUS, in selling shares of the COOPERATION SOCIETY writes the contract in the name of the Lenard Motor Co., and in this way he said the buyers never receive a share of the COOPERATION SOCIETY, as he informed them all that the Lenard Motor Co. is guarantying the COOPERATION SOCIETY. I understand the

11-1200

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

Federal Court has been after this company for violation of one of the U. S. statutes.

I also interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street, Treasurer of the BLACK STAR LINE and the U.N.I.A. He informed me that he intends to resign his office as Treasurer in the GARVEY movement as he was afraid to remain in office because he might have to go to prison. He stated that he had made out a number of checks for GARVEY, which had been misused and if he did not resign and leave the city, he was liable to be called as a witness by the Government, and if he told the truth upon being called as such, the GARVEY crowd would get after him. He added that if he did not tell the truth, the Government would, no doubt, charge him with perjury and that he was "between the devil and the deep blue sea." He asked me what I would do under the circumstances, and I advised him, above all things to tell the truth, no matter who it might hurt. He seemed to be worried about the present situation and said GARVEY had told him that if he, GARVEY, had to go to prison, some more would go with him. He also expressed the fear that if he read to the convention the letter that he had written to GARVEY regarding the way the latter was using the money of the Company, and GARVEY'S answer to same, someone might be in the hall taking the whole thing down in shorthand and would thus get him into further trouble. He expressed the intention of resigning his office in a very short time and leaving for Canada, where neither GARVEY nor the Government could get him. He said that he would put his furniture in storage temporarily and if things ran against him he would remain in Canada,

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

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whereas, if the matter was cleared up he would return to New York. He also said that the U.N.I.A. owed him \$1,000. in salary and that they owed money to every officer to the amount of about \$5,000.

JULY 16th:

Today I talked with DR. LUCUS of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICAN and he stated that JOHNSON, the manager of the New York Branch was a crook and had left his wife in Louisiana and come here with MISS MORGAN, one of the saleswomen. She lives at #14 West 139th Street and is fooling the people by claiming to be able to tell fortunes. JOHNSON was a preacher in Louisiana and LUCUS says that JOHNSON and MRS. STEWART are crooks, while MRS. STEWART, MISS MORGAN and JOHNSON say the same thing about LUCUS.

I also interviewed E. P. TOBIAS, M.L. CAMPBELL and CLARENCE CARPENTER at #149 W. 136th Street, the Harlem Community Church; REV. E. ETHEBED BROWN is pastor of this church. In the course of a conversation I had with CARPENTER, he informed me that he had lost a good position in Chester, Pa., for advocating socialist propaganda and the foreman had stated that he, CARPENTER, was too dangerous a man to be near a plant. He said that he would never stop until he had put the propaganda over and that the revolution must come. He added that in his opinion the Socialist party came nearer giving the colored man a fairer deal than any other. He also said that he believed in violence and fighting and secret gatherings. He also said that DOMINGO is a power and a thinker, and MOORE is also a very good thinker and is a good leader.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 8, 9 & 10, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

Read by

FACTS DEVELOPED  
 At New York, N.Y. JUL 17 1922  
 JULY 8th: W.V.H.  
 JUL 17 1922  
 Wm. J. Burns.

Today I had a talk with F. DAVIS, #26 West 131st Street, who stated that he believed in colored people having secret arms, or concealed weapons, and that in his opinion MARCUS GARVEY made a mistake in disclosing to the public the interview he had with the head of the KU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga. The general impression among the American negroes seems to be that GARVEY made a mistake in making a public statement regarding his interview with the head of the KU KLUX KLAN. The West Indian negroes, however, seem to stand solidly behind GARVEY and claim to believe that the move he made in making this disclosure was the proper course to pursue.

JULY 9th:  
 I today had a talk with the REV. R. H. HIGGS of Coconut Road, Fla., where he was the pastor of St. James Baptist Church. He stated that as a result of a story spread throughout the community, to the effect that the colored people of the neighborhood had been advised to put poison in the food of the white folks by whom they were employed as cooks, he had been forcibly taken from his home and subjected to a severe whipping.

In the evening I attended a meeting at Liberty Hall

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JUL 20 1922

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RECORDED



U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

July 14th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

on 138th Street, where MARCUS GARVEY made an address to an audience of about 4,000 negroes.

GARVEY stated in effect that instead of criticizing the KU KLUX KLAN, the negroes of the United States should be guided by them and should follow their example; in other words, they should benefit by the experience of the KLAN and organize so that they could thus better protect their joint interests.

JULY 10th:

I spent practically all day in obtaining the opinions of the negro population of Harlem, with regard to the statements made by MARCUS GARVEY in a speech made at Liberty Hall on the 8th inst., and as reported previously, found among the American negroes the general sentiment to be that GARVEY was wrong, while the West Indian negroes, almost to a man, stated that in their opinion he was correct in the attitude he had taken regarding the KU KLUX KLAN.

Continued.

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# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 12, 1922.

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY et al  
Vio. Sections 37 & 215 U.S.CC  
Conspiracy to Use the Mails in  
Furtherance of a scheme to Defraud.

61-50

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

Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

I am attaching herewith a copy of a letter from United States Attorney Hayward requesting that Mr. Vernal J. Williams or his representative be given permission to examine the books and records in the above entitled case which are in the files of the Accountants Room or branch of this office.

JUL 15 1922  
K. W. H.

These books and papers have been practically in the custody of Bank Accountant Thomas Merrilles who is and has been in Washington on a special investigation for some little time.

Please advise approximately when Mr. Merrilles will return to New York as it would save much time and annoyance to have Merrilles exhibit these books and accounts and be present when this examination is made.

If accountant Merrilles is not available and will not be in New York for sometime I will endeavor to make other arrangements.

Very truly yours,

JUL 20 1922

*Merrilles reported  
A. J. 7/18/22 G. J. JRB*

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge

EJB/DD

61-507-114

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Warren

Read by BY LETTER 4-27-76

JUL 14 1922 PER FOIA REQUEST

CUNNINGHAM  
*MMH*

Wm. J. Burns.

(COPIED MDP)

MSM JJJ

26861  
C-31-37

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

New York

JUL 11, 1922.

Bureau of Investigation,  
23 Park Row,  
New York City.

Sirs:

There has been handed to Mr. Mattuck a communication from counsel for Marcus Garvey in which communication the request is made that Garvey's lawyers and accountants be given permission to examine his books. There is no objection to permitting them to do that provided the books are not taken from your office, and provided further that no one except Mr. Vernal J. Williams of 56 West 135th Street or his representative is given that permission.

Respectfully,  
(signed) Wm. Hayward  
WM. HAYWARD  
United States Attorney.

VW:PLH  
61-50.

61-50

July 12, 1922


25132

Mr. Thos. P. Merrilee,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with your investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al., I am enclosing herewith copy of report of Special Agent James E. Anos of our New York office, under date of July 6th, 1922.

Very truly yours,



Director

Enc. 118057

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST *HQ.*

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61-50-113

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>July 8, 1922.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>July 5th to 7th, 1922 incl.</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>Andrew M. Battle.</u>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. : Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)  
 Read by

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y. JUL 1 1922  
 61-50  
 Wm. J. Burns.

Today I met RICHARD B. MOORE at #237 West 135th Street, who stated that he was pleased with MARCUS GARVEY for meeting the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga., and that the only thing left is for GARVEY to sell out his organization to the KLAN, bringing the entire colored race over. MOORE resides at #211 West 140th Street.

I next conversed with M. L. CAMPBELL of #227 West 137th Street, who also approved of GARVEY'S negotiations with the KLAN. J. A. DAVIS of #73 West 131st Street, expressed himself as believing that GARVEY did a very wise thing in affiliating with the KLAN, as the "WIZARD" is the richest man in Georgia and if GARVEY is right, he, the "WIZARD", will assist him. MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue also approved of GARVEY going over to the KLAN, saying that she could see no difference, inasmuch as the white folks are after the colored, and as GARVEY is after the white folks, if they can come together, some good can probably be done.

At 7:00 P. M. the REV. G. E. STEWART called me on the telephone, requesting that I come over to his room, which I did, and held a conversation with him. STEWART requested that I become one of the delegates to the coming convention and then I would

JUL 20 1922

RECORDED

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RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

I represent a church, as it has been asked that delegates of the various colored churches be present. GARVEY has a sign up at LIBERTY HALL reading, "THE NEW NEGRO IS READY FOR THE KU KLUX KLAN."

A. 10:00 P. M. I went to LIBERTY HALL, which is located at #138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, and there I found GARVEY addressing his audience, which numbered about 1200.

JULY 6th:

Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER, #76 West 131st Street, and in the course of conversation he advised me that RICHARD MOORE, PROFESSOR SPENCER, HERBERT MOORE, C. BRIGGS and F. M. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue, were members of the ~~same~~ organization, known as the "AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD," but at the present time no meetings are being held, which is probably due to the fact that BRIGGS, in a recent issue of the "CRUSADER", a negro publication, criticised GARVEY and his associates prohibited the sale of the paper on the streets.

MISS CORA ANNIS of #2174 East 85th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who is in this city as the delegate of the U. N. I. A. again informed me that BUNDY of St. Louis was expected at the coming convention, having been invited by GARVEY. She claims that BUNDY is a crook and that he was under bond in St. Louis on five different charges; that he led the race riot in St. Louis, and then tricked the colored folks in the last election. MISS ANNIS said that she was of the opinion that GARVEY was pleased with this type of man. She said that she was secretary of the Cleveland division of the U.N.I.A., but resigned a month ago. MISS ANNIS further stated

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

that she is going to call a meeting of her organization as soon as she returns to Cleveland, and advise her followers as to GARVEY'S activities.

Later met RUDOLPH SMITH, but learned nothing of interest from him.

STEWART called at my house during the night and again requested that I act as one of the delegates to the convention.

JULY 7th:

ARNOLD J. FORD of #33 West 131st Street, Director of Music of the U.N.I.A., told me today that he approved of GARVEY interviewing the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that GARVEY made a mistake in not keeping the matter secret. I. HOUGHTON of #48 West 136th Street expressed the same opinion about GARVEY and the K.K.K., as did the REV. R. R. WILSON of #72 West 131st Street.

At 8:30 P. M. I arrived at LIBERTY HALL, where SMITH was addressing a meeting and among other things he stated that while it may be said that President Harding is a friend of the colored people, should a race riot start, the President will take the guns away from the negroes and from the negro officers, but will let the white officers retain their arms, therefore we must set up a Government of our own. MARCUS GARVEY next spoke and he stated in part that this Government is not safe for the negro and the only thing for the negro to do is have a Government of his own. There were about 700 people at the meeting.

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REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 6, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE June 27 to July 4, 1922 incl.	REPORT MADE BY. James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  RE: U. S. vs <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (using the mails in furtherance of <del>Read by a scheme to defraud.</del> )			
FACTS DEVELOPED:  <u>At New York, N.Y.</u> JUL 1 1922 <u>Wm. J. Burns.</u>  Continuing this investigation, Agent, in interviewing witnesses, was called on by CHARLES C. HARRIS, #3 Masterson Street, Pawtucket, R. I., who was first engineer on the "KANAWAH." HARRIS informed Agent that GARVEY was aware that the S. S. "KANAWAH" was no good; that he, HARRIS, had informed GARVEY that he had examined the engines of the ship and found them in very poor condition; that he had also informed GARVEY that the ship had been offered for sale for \$10,000. before GARVEY bought it, and the man who had taken the ship over had said he would not pay \$100.00 for it; that GARVEY had informed HARRIS it was none of his business what he was buying, and intended to use the boat for propaganda, and regardless of what anyone said he would and did buy the old boat. HARRIS says GARVEY refused to pay him his wages, but was forced by the American Consul to do so.  HARRIS is willing at any time to come to New York as a witness for the Government, and it is Agent's opinion that HARRIS will make a very good witness, as he is an American negro and has a great deal of respect for our Government. HARRIS also told Agent that GARVEY had sued the entire crew for \$25,000. for trying to destroy the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that before he went with GARVEY he  61-50-111 DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST RECORDED J. E. Amos M. J. Burns J. E. Amos M. J. Burns			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 2		



RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 6th, 1922. James E. Amos.

was with the U. S. Shipping Board as 1st Asst. Engineer, North Pole, and served with them through the war; that they left or sailed on the S. S. "KANAWAH" a few hours after had to pay \$1,000. to be towed to Delaware Breakwater; that the crew and Captain wanted to come to New York, as the ship had to be repaired at New York, but GARVEY insisted on going to Wilmington with the ship so that he could bring the negroes on board and show the people, so he could sell more stock; that it cost the BLACK STAR LINE \$42,000. for new tubes in the boilers on the "KANAWAH."

Agent also interviewed CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON, #164 West 146th Street, who was Captain on the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that Richardson had loaned GARVEY money and his cousin, ALEXANDER FLANDERS had loaned GARVEY \$100.00, but when he, RICHARDSON was through on the "KANAWAH" he was unable to collect his wages and had to sue GARVEY, but has not been able to collect yet, and that he is willing to be a witness at any time.

Agent also interviewed J. H. LUCAS, 4 West 134th Street, who was first pantry-man for GARVEY and will also make a good witness. Agent, has, through CAPT. RICHARDSON, made an appointment to meet the rest of the crew and RICHARDSON says he will bring them as soon as they are in town again.

Continued.

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REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 5, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 3rd & 4th, incl. 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215. U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:  At New York, N.Y.  <u>JULY 3rd, 1922.</u>  Today I met CARPENTER who advised me that he was against this Government, due to the treatment given the colored people since the war and that he was going to use every effort possible to work secretly among the negroes. He also stated that MARCUS GARVEY did right in deceiving the BLACK STAR LINE stockholders.  Met REV. G. E. STEWART who invited me to call to see him at his office. Later talked with DR. J. H. JENKINS of No. 17 West 135th Street, New York City. JENKINS stated that he approved of MARCUS GARVEY going over to the KU KLUX KLAN and advised me not to form any opinion on the matter until I heard GARVEY speak on Tuesday night and that after GARVEY had a member of the KLAN address the people, it would be time for us to decide whether GARVEY was acting in a fair manner.  <u>JULY 4th, 1922:</u>  Today I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART at No. 223 West 135th Street. This man stated that his reasons for resigning from the office he holds in the U. N. I. A. and in the BLACK STAR LINE is that he fears that he will be involved in some trouble over the misuse of the funds and that the only means of defending himself			
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61-50  
JUL 11 1922

JUL 1 1922  
Wm. J. Burns.

JUL 14 1922 61-50-110 RECORDED

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

will be copies of letters he has sent GARVEY concerning the latter's method of disbursements. He, STEWART, further advised that GARVEY is bringing on to this City, a man named BUNDY, of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of having him take an official position with the BLACK STAR LINE. BUNDY is said to have been the leader of the St. Louis riot; that GASHER and TERVIS the Asst. President will tender their resignations, due to the mishandling of the funds by GARVEY and that at the coming convention both will make known their grievances.

Had GARVEY consulted his associates on the matter of meeting with CLARK of the KU KLUX KLAN, the matter would have been fixed up. I believe that either SIMMONS or CLARK of the K. K. K. will speak at the Convention.

Went to Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 7:30 P. M., at which place there were gathered about three thousand colored persons. The first speaker, MR. RUDOLPH SMITH, stated that he supposed that everyone present was anxious to learn about the KU KLUX KLAN of Atlanta, Ga., and that MARCUS GARVEY would explain everything. GARVEY then made a speech, which in substance was to the effect that he had put over his program in the South by outwitting the negroes, the poor whites and the colored clergy; that in Los Angeles an attempt was made to stop him from talking but he secured an injunction restraining the police from bothering him; that he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he had a two hour talk with CLARK and other officers of the K. K. K., and that on Sunday next, he would explain in detail as to his visit with these people.

N. Y. File #R-218

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

He also made mention that during his absence a great deal of dishonesty had taken place among the whole staff of officers and that he intended to make a clean sweep so that he will have a new staff when the Convention closes on August 30th; that the present officers are nothing but a bunch of crooks and thieves.

Meetings will be held at Liberty Hall during the entire week and it is my intention to be present at all.

N. Y. File R-218-E. 2/3

REPORT MADE AT. New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 3, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE June 29, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY. Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>A. S.</u> vs. <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud)			
FACTS DEVELOPED. <p>At New York, N.Y. <span style="float: right;">6/11 10:02</span></p> <p>Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER and M. L. CAMPBELL at #127 West 135th Street, and agreed to attend a Socialist meeting on Saturday night at which MR. G. O. ALENDER would speak. CARPENTER advised me that ALENDER was a true friend of his and that he is the one who carried the step ladder upon which <del>the</del> <sup>speakers</sup> stand, and I told CARPENTER that I was glad to see <sup>that he had</sup> such a true white friend. <span style="float: right;">Wm. J. Burns.</span></p> <p>I next went to #496 Lenox Avenue, where I had a talk with MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE, who informed me that she was one of the first to buy stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, and that GARVEY, in her mind, was a crook, as he had a plan to have the stockholders sign over their stock in the BLACK STAR LINE as soon as it was paid for, and because she, MRS. BLACKSTONE, would not sign over her stock, GARVEY was instrumental in having her resign from the office she held, although he carried her name on the printed matter for a year later. MRS. BLACKSTONE further stated that a man by the name of COTTER was acting as Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE. She also stated that GREY and others were intending to go to the Chelsea Bank, at 135th Street &amp; 7th Avenue, for the purpose of attaching the funds of GARVEY. MRS. BLACKSTONE is a Socialist and is endeavoring to assist CARPENTER to secure a nomination on the ballot of that organization. <span style="float: right;">61-50-109</span></p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 2: BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <span style="float: right;">AMB: MVN.</span>		

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JUL 13 1922  
M.D.

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>July 3, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>July 1st and 2nd, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY. <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b> ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: U. S. vs. <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><i>JUL 10 1922</i>      <i>61-50</i></span>			
<p>Today I had a talk with the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street. MR. STEWART again advised me that the officers of the BLACK STAR LINE and of the U. N. I. A. were disgusted with the methods of GARVEY, as GARVEY was continually neglecting them. He also advised me that GARVEY has been in conference with officials of the KLU KLUX KLAN and that some of the officers of that Organization are to speak at the coming convention.</p> <p>GARVEY has recently started a Complaint Department and has ordered that all complaints made against members of his staff be sent to the office of the President General at #56 West 135th Street. Asked as to the purpose of this Complaint Department, STEWART informed me that it was a scheme on the part of GARVEY to have complaints filed against his associates so that he could force them to resign. DR. HILLIGER of Yonkers stated that he was going to resign his office shortly.</p> <p>I next had a talk with C. H. DUVALL, who informed me that the U. N. I. A. owed him the sum of \$800., which amount he was endeavoring to collect.</p> <p>On July 2nd I attended a meeting held at #196 West 131st Street and there conversed with D. E. TOBIAS, GRACE CAMPBELL and CLARENCE ALLISON and it was remarked that <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> should</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>Washington 3: New York 2:</b>		
	DELETED COPY SENT <i>Rev. W. A. ...</i> RECORDED BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <i>7/9</i>		

AMB: MVN.  
9/1/76

vs  
RE: MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

Be whipped out of the city as soon as he arrives here , for mixing up with the KLU KLUX KLAN, as this was about the worst thing he could do.

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61-30 *ca/*

MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	July 3, 1922.	June 28th, 1922.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.  
At New York, N.Y. 776:01 702

I met CLARENCE CARPENTER today at my residence, #72 West 131st Street, and the subject of MARCUS GARVEY again came up. CARPENTER stated that he understands GARVEY will endeavor to show his followers that while he was out of the city in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE, his associates involved the Organization, and that it was necessary for him to return and right matters. During the course of conversation, CARPENTER told me that he would introduce me to MRS. GRACE CAMPBELL, a prominent Socialist.

At 8:00 P. M. I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART, of #223 West 135th Street, who stated that during the last convention of the U. N. I. A., MARCUS GARVEY asked for power over all finances for the year, and that this power was given him. STEWART claims that he fought against giving GARVEY this power, but it was carried, despite his protests, although he was the Treasurer of the Organization. STEWART further informed me that GARVEY is endeavoring to put him out of the Organization and that is the reason he intends to resign, as he has no voice whatsoever concerning the disbursements of the monies collected, as GARVEY wants to run everything and have his followers believe that he is the only one with any sense in the organization.

JUL 13 1922

61-50-107

Information having been furnished by Agent Scully to the DELETED COPY SENT *Rev. Watkins* RECORDED

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 2: BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <i>MA. J. J. [Signature]</i>
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RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

effect that a telegram was said to have been delivered to MARCUS GARVEY, said telegram having been sent him by CLARK, a prominent member of the KLU KLUX KLAN, in which CLARK requested a meeting with GARVEY, I this day verified the fact that the telegram was received by GARVEY, but I was unable to ascertain the contents of same.

In a second conversation with the REV. STEWART, as to the number of officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, he advised me that there were eighteen. I then asked STEWART how it was that he had remained in office for nearly a year, whereupon he answered that he remained in office on account of the people putting him there, and that he could stay four years longer if he so desired, but that he would resign during the coming convention, as he possessed a clean record and that he does not desire to have GARVEY lead him about.

The subject of conversation again reverted to the KLU KLUX KLAN, and STEWART stated that the REV. WILLIS MOSES of Philadelphia indorsed the plans of the KLAN and that his congregation then caused him to leave his church in Philadelphia.

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RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

for same.

CARPENTER further informed me that last night he feared he was to be arrested while making a speech at a meeting held at 138th Street near Lexington Avenue, and that his fear was based on the fact that he had been denouncing the present management of this Government.

Returning to the subject of the BLACK STAR LINE, CARPENTER stated that GARVEY never had any intention of actually operating ships, but that he was compelled to go ahead in order to keep his share holders from making complaints.

Asked as to what caused the final disagreement between he and GARVEY, CARPENTER stated that same was caused after he had made efforts to show the Directors that they had the power to say what should be done. CARPENTER further stated that he expects GARVEY to return here next week, and that again GARVEY will endeavor to fool the people and secure further subscriptions for the operation of the steamship company, but that it is quite possible that the Directors might turn against GARVEY and put him out.

106

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>July 3, 1922</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>June 26 &amp; 27, 1922.</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>Andrew M. Battle.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : <u>Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.(Using mails to defraud.)</u>			
FACTS DEVELOPED  <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>  Today I met G. CAMPBELL at #227 West 135th Street, and after a short conversation concerning business matters, I referred to the radical papers and booklets given me by him several days ago, saying that I did not quite understand just what was in same, where-upon CAMPBELL advised that his partner, CARPENTER, would explain them to me.  CAMPBELL later stated that he was a close friend of MARCUS GARVEY at the time the BLACK STAR LINE was organized, and that he assisted GARVEY in formulating plans to get the peoples money, but that he never received a cent for his services. That they later quarreled and GARVEY called a secret meeting for the purpose of having his associates believe that CAMPBELL was stealing money from the organization. This, after CAMPBELL had turned over \$14.00 to MISS DUNN, the secretary. CARPENTER, when asked as to the financial support of the U. N. I. A., replied that the "NEGRO WORLD" which was the back-bone of the Association, was a joint idea of he and GARVEY, and that GARVEY started this paper after the paper published by HARRIS was about to fail, and that the first issue of the "NEGRO WORLD" bore headlines denouncing lynchings and burnings of negroes, and subsequently there was published a full and complete story of the BLACK STAR LINE, soliciting subscriptions  61-50-106 JUL DELETED COPY SENT New York Washington 3: New York 2: BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 7A RECORDED AMB:MYN 9/11/76			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 2: BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 7A		

N. Y. File R-219-E.

RE: U. S. Vs. MALUS GARVEY :

June 28th, 1922.

James E. Amos.

considerable thought, that he had come to the conclusion that DR. ANTHONY R. SILVERSTON living at the Park Avenue Hotel, had defrauded the Black Star Line out of money, in buying ships for the Black Star Line. Agent was also informed by THOMPSON that all of the officials of the Black Star Line were sure GARVEY was going to prison and when he was out of the way, they intended to put ALI DUSE MOHAMMED in GARVEY'S place.

Continued.

105

VWH:DJ  
61-50-

61-50

June 28, 1922.

Mr. T. P. Merrilee,  
Expert Bank Accountant,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the Black Star Line, Inc., re Marcus Garvey et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent J. E. Amos of the New York office, under date of June 22, 1922.

Yours very truly,

*W. J. Quinn*  
Director.

enc. 117560

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST H.A.

61-50-104

RECORDED

MADE BY REPO J. TOLIVAR.	PLACE WHERE MADE New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN June 26, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE June 23, 1922
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OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION

25139

MARCUS GARVEY; NEGRO AGITATOR.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

61-50 JUN 23 1922

Subject made application to the Mayor of New Orleans for a permit to make an address at a meeting in the Longshoremen Hall at S. Franklin & Jackson Ave. This permit was denied him by the Mayor for the reason that the night previous subject endeavored to deliver an address when the police broke up the meeting, because they stated that permit had not been obtained.

Friday morning, a delegation of negroes visited Mayor Mc Shane and the Mayor told them that he would not allow subject to speak here because of his reported "TROUBLE INCITING RESPECTION".

The police were instructed that should Garvey attempt to speak to break up the meeting.

Late Friday evening, however, GARVEY, through the courts, got out an injunction restraining the Police from interfering with his lecture, and Friday night delivered a lecture on the lines that this was a white man's country, and that the white people were entitled to this country for the reason that they had framed the laws that govern this country. He gave as an example the "JIM CROW" law, and stated that notwithstanding that the white folks had framed this "Jim Crow" law, that they did not object to the negroes riding in their cars; that it was up to the negroes if they did not want to ride in the cars, why they did not have to. On the other hand, if they wanted to ride in the cars, that they must be guided by the rules that are made with reference to this law.

Wm. J. Auguste.

JUN 24 1922

Read by

DELETED COPY SENT Rev. W. A. ...

JUL 6 1922

61-50-118

25140

of Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association at its convention in New York, where he claimed the organization had 4,000,000 members.

He set out that AFRICA was the country for them to go to, where they would frame their own laws and make "JIMCROW" laws for the whites, if they so desired.

The meeting was not of a radical nature, and was on entirely different lines than the other lectures delivered by subject.

Matter closed.

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103

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 6/26/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/23-24/22	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., READ by SECTION 215, USING  
MAILS TO DEFEND.

JUL 1-1922

61-50

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Wm. J. Burns.

June 23rd: This day I proceeded to the Negro district in Harlem for the purpose of ascertaining the present activities of Marcus Garvey and his associates. Met Mr. Clarence Carpenter of 127 West 155th St. who, in the course of conversation, informed me that he had put up the first money in the Dime Savings Bank downtown for the Black Star Line and that he had been elected first Treasurer of this organization, as he thought very well of the company when it started.

Asked as to why he left the Black Star Line, Carpenter stated that Garvey was a type of man that would not take advice from anybody as he felt that he knew everything, and that after he had found that Garvey's methods were wrong he, Carpenter, left the company. This man further informed me that he was a Socialist and that he was a candidate for the position of alderman on the Socialist ticket in the 21st district and that he intended to make a speech on next Saturday night. Carpenter further stated that if I should call at his house on some occasion, he will inform me further concerning Garvey.

JUL 1 1922

I am of the opinion that Carpenter is in a position to give me considerable information concerning the activities of the officers of the Black Star Line and it is my intention to cultivate his acquaintance in order to secure full and complete information.

61-50-102

I later talked with a Mrs. Johnson who resides at 76 West 151st

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

DELETED COPY SENT *Rev. W. A. ...* (2)

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST 7/10

AMB: JJE

*9/11/22*

RECORDED



St. who informed me that Carpenter was residing with her and was a candidate for alderman. She said that Carpenter did not have any money, but that a white man in the Socialist Party was looking after his financial affairs.

June 24th: Information having been learned to the effect that one of the officers of the Black Star Line, a preacher, was going to resign his office in August, after an investigation I ascertained that the name of this man was Rev. G. E. Stewart, 223 West 135th St. Rev. Stewart, interviewed under pretext, advised me that he intended to resign his office in the U. N. I. A. at the next meeting which is scheduled to take place in August; and, asked for his reasons for resigning, Stewart stated that the management by Marcus Garvey was not on the level; that Garvey would not listen to anyone, but had a way of his own which was damaging both to himself and to the people and that he, Stewart, would have resigned prior to this but for the fact that the people elected him and he desired to leave the organization in an honorable way. He said that Garvey had managed the whole affair in a poor manner and had hindered the cause.

My purpose in establishing a friendship with Stewart is so that when Stewart resigns he might furnish me with some information concerning secret plans of the negro radicals in this district, also such information as he might possess concerning the August convention.

I spent part of the day reading the Negro World, the Chicago Defender and other publications for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the situation.

61-5-0

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>June 22, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>June 12th to 19th, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Using the Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**At New York, N.Y.**

Referring to previous reports in this matter, in interviewing witnesses, Agent called on one CAPTAIN ALBERT A. ZINK, residing at #225 West 133rd Street, who was captain of the Yacht "MACIO" later named the "KANAWAH." ZINK, who is a West Indian, and from Jamaica, B. W. I., told Agent that he had gone to school with GARVEY and that when GARVEY came to New York to start this movement of his, ZINK was told by GARVEY to come to New York and he would be put in charge of a steamship called the "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" which GARVEY claimed to have at the time he wrote to ZINK.

ZINK further stated that he has never seen a ship by the name of "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" and after he had given up a good position to come to New York, he was put in charge of the "KANAWAH" a boat that LLOYDS' Agents had told GARVEY was no good. He further stated that GARVEY tried to make several ports in the "KANAWAH" after having spent thousands of dollars of the people's money on the boat for repairs, but found it was impossible to get any great distance; in fact ZINK claimed it took four days to go a distance of eighty five miles, and after a great many repairs had been made on the boat, survey had been made, and they again tried to leave port and got about five miles. Again the engines broke down and they

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
61-50-100

REFERENCE. <b>DELETED COPY SENT</b>	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>New York 1:</b>	Read by <i>[Signature]</i> JEA:MVN.	RECORDED
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BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

June 22nd, 1922. James E. Amos.

had drifted about for four days. They finally got to Havana, Cuba, tied up at the pier and the crew were all discharged without pay. ZINK went to the American Consul and he forced GARVEY to pay ZINK \$185.00, leaving a balance of \$510.00, which ZINK has since sued GARVEY for and got a judgment, but has been unable to collect. ZINK has promised to serve as a witness any time the Government wants him. He also promised to obtain for Agent a list of all the names of the rest of the crew. Agent will interview each and every one of these men.

Agent also interviewed VALENTINE CHADDICK, residing at #149 West 142nd Street, N. Y. City, who was stevedore and who loaded the whiskey cargo on the Steamship "YAWMOUTH." He stated that he had known GARVEY for years; that he had done the same thing in Jamaica that he had done in the United States, and that was to rob poor people, but that he had not carried it on in such a large scale in Jamaica, as the British Government would not allow him to do so. CHADDICK further stated that he has had to sue GARVEY for his salary, and got a judgment for same, and in his opinion GARVEY is one of the biggest crooks he has ever met.

Agent interviewed MISS GIVEN CAMPBELL, #2376 1/2 7th Avenue, one of our witnesses who is going away for the summer, and is not expected back until October. MISS CAMPBELL said she could be reached through her address on 7th Avenue if she was wanted before she returned in the fall.

Continued.

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T. A. S.

61-50

N. Y. FILE

R-218-E

Instructions received from Special Agent in Chg. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE: June 16, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6-6-22 to 6-12-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Violation Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.  
Read by

FACTS DEVELOPED

Philadelphia, Pa. &  
New York, N.Y.

JUN 21 1922

Wm. J. Burns.

Referring to previous reports in this matter, and based on a letter from the Director initialed VWH:PMH I proceeded to Philadelphia Pa. on Mon. June 5, 1922, went to Bureau office and there saw Spl. Agt. in Chg. W. C. Foster who turned me over to Spl. Agt. J. F. McDevitt.

In company with Agt. McDevitt interviewed one J. Joseph Murphy who had written several letters to U. S. Attorney Wm. Hayward in New York concerning several witnesses who had employed him, Murphy, as their atty.

Murphy stated that Walter R. Grant who had resided at No 1647 North Darien St. had moved to 203 Main St. Greenville Pa. Special Agt. Foster had Agt. J. F. McDevitt dictate a letter to the Pittsburg office asking them to call on Walter R. Grant and have him give a statement. Grant, as I have been informed by Murphy had brought the names of the other witnesses to Murphy. These witnesses names in this report.

Grant, as Murphy informed agent, had stated to Murphy that he would come to New York at any time he was wanted by the government because he felt that Garvey had swindled the colored people out of thousands of dollars.

JUN 27 1922

Murphy also stated that Grant had told him that he had subscribed to stock in the Black Star Line, and also to the

61-50-99 RECORDED

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PER FOIA REQUEST 7/2

ORIGINAL

JMA

Negro Improvement Association and African Countries League on which he paid in monthly dues of \$10.00 and that Garvey had promised to pay a dividend each year but that he and none of the people he knew had ever received one cent dividend, neither had they been able to get any of their money back that they had invested. That after he had tried to get some of his money back or get interest on same and failed, he had gone to Attorney Murphy to see if he could get same for him; that Garvey had also claimed to have had three steamships running to and from the West Indies, Africa and other ports. Attorney Murphy also told Agent that he had sent to U.S. Attorney Hayward letters, stock certificates and correspondence that Grant had received from the Black Star Line and that he had Grant initial each piece so that he could identify same if he was called as a witness for the Government.

Agent also endeavored to locate E. B. Anderson and Wm. Philadelphia Frazier supposed to live at 1910 Euclid Ave./but as Euclid Ave. only runs to 16th St. agent was unable to locate them but will endeavor to do so at a later date through Walter R. Grant.

Agent also called on Mrs. H. H. Hazelwood, 1928 North Warnock Philadelphia St, but was informed by Mrs. Hazelwood's daughter that she was not in but that she, Mrs. Hazelwood had not bought any stock in the Black Star Line although they had been approached by one of the Garveys agents to do so; that they had been several times to the Garvey meetings but as they did not approve of Garvey's methods they had refused to buy any stock. They promised agent if at any time she heard of anyone

that had and was willing to testify they would communicate with agent.

Philadelphia

Agent also interviewed Mrs. Elen J. Simmons, 5341 Pulaski Ave./  
Mrs. Simmons told agent she had bought her stock in the Garvey movement because she felt she was putting a little by for a rainy day but that she had tried on several occasions to get her money back but she had been unable to do so and that on each occasion Garvey or his agents would call her and others traitors who tried to get their money back from him.

Agent also called on other witnesses on his return to New York to keep in direct touch with them and to see if they could give agent any more leads in New York.

Case continued.

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Instructions from Special Agent in Charge R.B.Spencer.

REPORT MADE AT Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE. June 14, '33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE May 29-31, June 1-7, 1932	REPORT MADE BY: J. C. RIDER.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., Violation Section 215 C.C. - Using the Mails in furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.			
FACTS DEVELOPED AT PITTSBURGH and GREENVILLE, PA. Office File No. 1633. 67-50			
<p>References - Letter, April 22nd, 1922, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed MJD, N.Y. file No. R-218-D; letter, April 28th, 1922, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed EJB; letter, June 5th, 1922, signed Walter C. Foster, Philadelphia office, initialed JFMd.</p> <p>The files of this office refer to MARCUS GARVEY in connection with the promotion of the BLACK STAR LINE in and about Pittsburgh; however, not under the caption of "Violation Section 215 C.C.", but more particularly in connection with alleged radical activities.</p> <p>The initial letter received by this office from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York, dated April 22nd, 1922, suggested that an agent of this office confer with Post Office Inspector O. B. WILLIAMSON, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, whom, we were advised, was handling the entitled matter in conjunction with agents of the New York office, with a view of having the investigation in this case, which was instituted in New York, continued in this district.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JUN 21 1922</p> <p>Post Office Inspector WILLIAMSON submitted to Agent his file in this case, and gave it as his opinion that the matter of inter-</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
Hughes-3	New York-2; Philadelphia.		
	BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST		
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DMN

viewing those shown on the list contained in the file, and as purchasers of stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, could be made to better advantage if arrangements were effected to have said stockholders appear at the office of this Bureau for interviews; accordingly, letters were addressed to said stockholders and to date only a few have responded, and referred to in this report:-

SARAH GROSS, 3104 Rose Street, Pittsburgh, appeared at this office on May 29th, and stated that she owned eight shares of the BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., stock; that it was fully paid and came into her possession about two years ago. SARAH GROSS stated that she was entirely satisfied with the proposition, and that the present prosecution, which has been instituted by the Government, came about through factionalism of the colored races. Further conversation with SARAH GROSS indicated that she would not be a favorable witness for the Government in the case when it goes to trial.

HENRY SCOTT, 1202 Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office of May 31st, and stated that he owns forty shares of the referred to stock, which is fully paid in the sum of \$200.00, five shares having been acquired by him in 1920, and the remainder during 1921. MR. SCOTT appears to be entirely satisfied with his transactions with the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GERVEY, and from further conversation had with him, it is evident that he would not be a favorable Government witness in the case which will come to trial later on.

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DANIEL W. WILSON, 2426 Wadsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office on June 1st, and stated that he had acquired during 1920 and 1921 forty-one shares of the stock in the referred to company, all of which he purchased direct from the New York office of said company, and that said stock had been transferred to him through the United States Mail, except four or five, which he purchased at Liberty Hall, Caldwell and Miller Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. This man is not considered a favorable witness for the Government.

Referring to letter received at this office under date of June 5th, 1922, from Agent in Charge Foster, at Philadelphia, captioned "THE BLACK STAR LINE - MARCUS GARVEY", requesting that an agent interview WALTER R. GRANT, formerly living at 1647 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, but since moved to 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, further advising that GRANT, through his attorney John Joseph Murphy, had expressed a willingness to appear as a Government witness at New York in the case of the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GARVEY, GRANT appearing to be a favorable witness to the Government.

Agent, on June 7th, endeavored to locate WALTER R. GRANT, 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, but MR. NOURSE was not known at that address. At the Post Office, Agent was advised that J. F. NOURSE is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, 194½ Main Street, Greenville. The EISLE COMPANY is a highway contracting company, and doing considerable work for the State of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Greenville.

98

PHILIP EISLE, the President of said company, was interviewed by Agent, it having been ascertained from him that J. F. NOURSE was in the field during the entire day as Supervising Engineer and Foreman for the said contracting company, and the hour of his return was questionable. MR. EISLE stated that his company had no record of a man by the name of WALTER R. GRANT in its employ; therefore, Agent remained at Greenville until later in the day, and had an interview with MR. NOURSE.

MR. NOURSE stated that he recalls WALTER R. GRANT as having been in his employ about two years prior to this date; that GRANT was colored, and resided on N. Darien Street, Philadelphia; that information as to the present address of GRANT might be obtained of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., which company is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, although MR. NOURSE stated that he was expecting a shipment of laborers from Philadelphia on or about the 8th or 9th of the present month, and it was possible that GRANT would be included in the shipment.

MR. NOURSE agreed with Agent that he would personally notify this office by letter or wire in the event WALTER R. GRANT, colored, arrived at Greenville, thus enabling this office to proceed to Greenville for an interview with GRANT. At the date of making this report, no word has been received from MR. NOURSE, and it is inferred that GRANT has not as yet left Philadelphia.

98

J.C.Rider,

June 14, 1932

Page #5.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

AT PHILADELPHIA:

It is suggested that the Philadelphia office endeavor to obtain of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., or through their foremen, the present address of GRANT.

This investigation will be held open pending receipt of further information, either from MR. NOURSE, at Greenville, or the Philadelphia office.

*NY File R. 218-1*  
*T. A. S.*

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>May 29, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>May 21 to 28 1922</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY**      *Via Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.*

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**New York, N.Y.**      *JUN 3 - 1922*  
*61-510*      *new JUN 3*

Adverting to previous reports in this matter agent called on and interviewed many witnesses for the purpose of keeping in touch with them. Called on O.M. Thompson, 317 W. 137th St. Thompson told agent that everything he ever did while Garvey was out of the country was O.Ked by Tobias Garcia and Wilfred Smith - in fact he has letters authorizing him to go ahead and get a boat at any price and that Wilfred Smith who was taking Garvey's place while Garvey was out of the country would O.K. same; Thompson never did purchase a ship although he did attempt to buy the steamship Orien but the sale was held up by the U.S. Shipping Board because the Black Star Line could not furnish the proper bond. Thompson stated that no one could buy anything or contract any bill no matter how small unless Wilfred Smith first O.Ked it. Agent's reason for again interviewing Thompson was that Agent was not satisfied with what Wilfred Smith had told him. Agent is now more convinced than ever after talking to several witnesses that Wilfred Smith should have been indicted also with Garvey and the rest.

**JUN 8 1922**

Agent also interviewed Anna Carrington 120 W. 127th St. She promised to have one Valentine Chaddick, who, agent thinks will have some valueable information, call on agent as soon as possible.

*61-50-97*

Called on Capt. Cockburn who informed agent that one

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BY LETTER *4-27-26* WASHINGTON 3; New York 1

*JER*      *9/11/22*

PER FOIA REQUEST *7110*

Isaiah T. Montgomery, colored, who founded the town of Mound Bayou Mississippi, had gone or was going to Washington in the interest of Garvey - that Montgomery was going to see if he could get one Dr. Johnson, the Recorder of Deeds to use all of his political influence to save Garvey. Agent was also informed that William C. Matthews was also going to see if he could get Dr. Johnson to help Garvey. Matthews was the United States Attorney in Boston and, as stated in previous reports is now Garvey's attorney.

Agent also interviewed one Casper Holstein, colored, who had loaned O.M.M Thompson \$1000. to help buy the S.S.Orien. Holstein says he has never received any of his money back and has been to Garveys office several times for it but so far he could not get any pf it. He has now put it in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Investigation Continued.

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VWH:PMH  
61-50-

61-50

May 29th, 1922

25141

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,  
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, your file R-218-D, relative to the matter of U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, et al., please be advised that the copy of letter addressed you by the Philadelphia office, which you state was enclosed was not in fact received at this office. However, I see no reason why you should not authorize Special Agent James Amos to proceed to Philadelphia to interview the witnesses named, and the authority to so instruct him is granted herewith.

I would suggest that you forward an additional copy of Agent Foster's letter to this office so that our files may be complete.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

61-50-96

RECORDED


OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 2160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

N.Y. FILE #R 218-D

May 31, 1922.

61-50

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Sec. 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance  
of a scheme to defraud.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 29th  
initialed VWH:PMH 61-50, advising that you  
did not receive a copy of the letter addressed  
to this office from the Philadelphia office  
with reference to the above entitled matter,  
enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter for  
your records.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

*Each  
EW 61-50-22*

Filed by  
JUN 2-1922  
Wm. J. Burns.

JUN 2 1922

W. J. B.

JUN 6 1922

61-50-95

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *MB*

*9/11/76*

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Bureau of Investigation  
P. O. Box 451  
Philadelphia,

JFMCD:AG

May 23, 1922.

Edw. J. Brennan, Esq.  
P. O. Box 241, City Hall Sta.,  
New York City, N. Y.

RE: MARCUS GARVEY  
Violation of U. S. CC Sec. 215

Dear Sir:

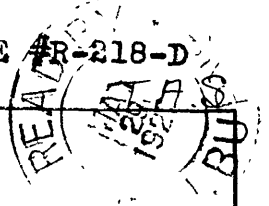
Regarding previous reports of your agents requesting that we interview John Joseph Murphy, an attorney here in Philadelphia, with the view of having him give us the names and addresses of his clients, whom he said knew something of the Black Star Line, I have to report that Agent J. F. McDevitt of this office has made several attempts to have Mr. Murphy get him in touch with his clients but up until this writing he has been unsuccessful.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Walter C. Foster  
Special Agent in Charge.







REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b> <del>XXXXXXXXXX</del>	DATE WHEN MADE May 24, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE May 15 to 22 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
--	--------------------------------	--	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY**      Vio. Section 215 C.V. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED

61-50

New York N.Y.

Agent in interviewing and visiting a number of witnesses called on Bishop McGuire, colored, 224 W. 135th St. who informed agent that Wilfred Smith had called on him and told him he was in sympathy with Garvey and that he had promised Garvey to come back when his trial was on to help him in any way he could. Smith is the man Agent spoke about in his last report and although he, Smith, told agent he was willing to help the government it can be seen that his intentions are to help Garvey if he can do so without causing himself any embarrassment. Smith is very much afraid of being disbarred.

Agent also called on Garrett and Marshall, 2295 Seventh Ave; Anna Carrington, 120 W. 137th St; Capt. Cockburn, 201 W. 128th St; French & French, 139 W. 135th St; Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave; Mrs. A.E. Johnson, 17 W. 132nd St; Jas. S. Watson, 240 Bway; Louis La Mothe, 221 W. 141st St; Martha Perry, 6 Lawrence St, and all of these witnesses have told agent that Garvey has given everyone the idea that nothing can be done with him, that he is bigger than the government and that William C. Matthews was at one time U.S. Attorney in Boston and who is now acting, as I have been informed, as Garvey's attorney has been able to fix it for Garvey so that he will never be brought to trial. Everyone that Agent has talked with has told agent the

61-50-94 RECORDED  
JUN 3 - 1922  
AMM

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
Washington 3; New York 1

same thing and all have said if he is never tried it will just put the negro back another fifty or hundred years as Garvey has made all the good thinking white men turn against the negro now and that he should be put away as an example to other negro crooks

Agent interviewed Harry Watkiss, 80 Wall St. Watkiss was stock sales manager for Garvey from Feb. 1920 to Oct. 1920; that he started the duplicate receipt also the triplicate receipts for stock sales and his reason for doing so was because he had found shortage of from three to four thousand dollars a week. That he had personally found Eli Garcia short and that he had gone to Garvey about it and Garvey had made Garcia Secretary of the ~~the~~ Black Star Line even after he Watkiss had pointed out Garcia's theft. Watkiss also told agent that after he had been away on a trip on his return he had found his desk broken open and papers he had of Garcia's crookedness gone. He also told agent that when he was away with Garvey and Amy Jacques on one of the trips that he was in the habit of counting the money after each meeting but Garvey had instructed Amy to take all the moneys in his Garvey's room and they, Garvey and Amy would count it, but they never made any return to him. These moneys were for stock sales. Watkiss further stated that he ~~knows~~ knew of seven thousand dollars that was never turned in to the corporation. Miss Campbell who was assistant secretary and a Tina McDonald knew of all the transaction that were carried on by Garvey & the other members of the corporation. Agent feels that Watkiss will make a very good witness for the government. Agt. will also try to get in touch with Miss Campbell and Tina McDonald as soon as possible.

# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

N. Y. FILE  
R-218-D

May 24, 1922.

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY  
Vis. Section 215 U.S.CC

61-50



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

Dear Sir:

Referring to attached copy of a letter received from Special Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office concerning the attempt of Agent McDevitt to get in touch with Attorney Murphy in Philadelphia who has written the United States Attorney here that he represents several colored victims in Philadelphia who were swindled and enticed into purchasing stock in the Black Star line beg to state that it is considered important that these alleged victims be located and interviewed. We have on our files here the following named persons who we are advised would make good government witnesses:

- Elen J. Simmons, 5241 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Walter R. Grant, 1647 No. Donen St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- E. E. Anderson, c/o Wm. Frazier, 1910 Euclid Av. Philadelphia, Pa.
- M. H. Hazelwood, 1928 No. Warnock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is requested that I be authorized to direct Special Agent James Amos to proceed to Philadelphia to meet and interview Attorney Murphy and locate and interview all these witnesses and make other necessary investigations pertaining to this case.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

61-50-93

MAY 31 1922

RECORDED

EJB/DD

*you*

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7519*

*JW*

*mk*

VWH:PMH  
61-50-

61-50

May 15, 1922

Mr. Thomas P. Merrilces,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in re MARCUS GARVEY, et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent James E. Amos of the New York City office of the Bureau, under date of May 9, 1922, regarding a check for \$500. drawn on the funds of the Corporation and apparently used for the personal benefit of Garvey.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure  
89624

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watson*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *W.A.S.*

RECORDED

W. A. S.

61-50-92

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

6  
 READ  
 MAY 19 1922  
 B.A.S.

REPORT MADE AT: <b>NEW YORK NY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>May 15, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>May 8 to 15 1922</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
**U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY**      **Violation Section 215 CC**  
**Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to**  
**defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED:

**New York N.Y.**

Agent in visiting witnesses again called on **A.B. PILKINGTON** 2214 Seventh Ave., real estate agent who sold the house to Garvey for Amy Ashwood. The deal for the house was started in October 15, 1919 and was concluded in December 1919, Mr. Pilkington advised agent. The house was to cost \$9000. the first payment was to be \$500.00 and \$1000. on delivery of deed. The house that was bought for Amy Ashwood was located at 123 W. 131st St. New York N.Y. Mr. Pilkington told agent he would help the government in any way he could.

Agent interviewed Wilfred X Smith, 251 W. 128th St. who was chancellor for the Garvey movement from Nov. 1, 1920 to Nov. 30, 1921. Smith said he was born in Mississippi May 11, 1863; that his salary was \$7000. a year and that when he resigned they owed him for four weeks pay - he had signed same over the corporation because he was anxious to get away. He said his reason for resigning was that he found Thompson, Garcia, Silveston and Nolan crooked and he did not feel that he could stay with a concern that was crooked. He also stated that he was going to Galveston Texas and that his office would be located at 2311 Avenue E and his home address was 1211 29 St. He said all he knows about the Philis Wheatley (steamship)

MAY 22

RECORDED

REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <i>Ben W. ...</i> Washington 3; New York 1	17 922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HUGHES
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ORIGINAL

was that Thompson had carried on the business for some and he did not know very much about it. Agent asked him if it was not a fact that Thompson or anyone else could not make any contract without his O.K. on it and he said yes, that it was true. Agent then said "Then you don't know about the whole transaction" and he said yes. Agent asked him if he was connected in any way with the Garvey movement now and he answered no. Agent asked him why did he go to Garvey's office every day and he said to get his mail. He said Crichlow was honest and straight forward - that Garvey had sent Crichlow to Africa so that he Garvey could get a foot hold there. He said he had never sold any stock for the Black Star line; that he was present when the last \$5,000. was paid to Silverston on the S.S. Orien. That it was a certified check made payable to the U.S. Shipping Board. Agent feels that Smith came back to New York to try and get the moneys from the U.S. Shipping Board, in fact agent was so informed by Capt. Cockburn. Smith told agent he was willing to help the U.S. but from Smith's way of putting questions and making answers agent feels he could not be trusted. Agent called to see Mrs. E. A. Johnson, 17 W. 132 St. but found Mrs. Johnson sick. Agent was informed Mrs. Johnson could give him names & addresses of people who had bought passage on the Philis Wheatley. Agt will see her at a later date.

91

61-50-25142

VWH:DJ  
61-50-

May 10, 1922.

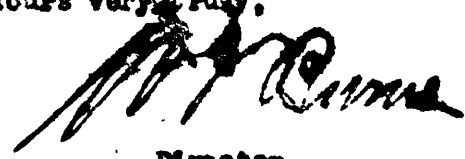
Mr. Wm. L. Hurley,  
Office of the Under Secretary,  
State Department,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

For your information I wish to advise that <sup>0</sup>MARCUS GARVEY, Editor of the Negro World and leader of many negro organizations known throughout the country, was indicted by a United States grand jury in the Southern District of New York on February 17, 1922, charged with using the mails to defraud in furtherance of the promotion of a steamship line known as the "Black Star Line, Inc."

Together with Garvey, who was president of the Black Star Line, the following men were also indicted: George Tobias, treasurer, Elie Garcia, secretary and O.H. Thompson. These men all furnished bond in the amount of \$2500. and are now at liberty awaiting trial.

Yours very truly,



Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*HQ*

61-50-92

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Agent interviewed O.M. Thompson who informed agent that Elia Garvia was arrested in Haiti; he did not know the date or year but said he had been arrested twice for defrauding the British Government. He also advised agent that Wilfred Smith who was at one time attorney for the Black Star Line was in the office of Silverston when the last \$5000. was paid for the S.S. Orien. Agent has been trying to locate Smith for several weeks but so far has not been able to find him.

Agent also called on the following named witnesses in order to keep in direct touch with them:

Captain Cockburn, 201 W. 128th St.

French & French, 135th St. & Lenox Ave.

Edgar M. Grab, 214 W. 140th St.

Garrett & Marshal, 2295 Seventh Ave.

Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave.

Fred Powell, Lenox Ave & 135th St.

These witnesses have been called upon by agent several times during the last week.



N.Y. E #R218 C

61-50

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: MAY 9, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May Apr. 30th to May 8, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
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25143

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.CC Using Mails  
in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed A.B. Pilkington, colored, with offices at 2214 Seventh Ave. who told agent that he was the real estate agent who sold the house to Amy Ashwood (who later became Mrs. Garvey); that Garvey gave him a certified check for \$500.00 made out to Amy Ashwood on a check of the Black Star Line. The check was for first payment on a home for Mrs. Garvey also the check was made payable on the Corn Exchange Bank. When the check was taken to the Corn Exchange Bank although it was certified, the bank refused same and gave as the reason that Garvey had no right to make out a check against the Black Star Line made payable to his wife, further that the Black Star Line was a corporation and they could not accept check to make payment on a home for his wife or anyone else unless it was for the corporation. Pilkington also informed Agent the check was cashed at the Chelsea Exchange Bank and the \$500.00 turned over to him. Pilkington promised to let agent see contract so that agent can get the date, also number of said home. Agent was also informed that the house was sold by Mrs. Garvey after Garvey and she had separated.

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*Jell*

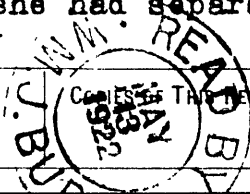
MAY 17 1922

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3; New York 1

EXTRA COPY SENT New York



ORIGINAL

LETTER 4-27-26

Phila. File #40-234.

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/2/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/2/22	REPORT MADE BY: J. F. MC DEVITT
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY- BLACK STAR LINE, INC.		; VIOLATION OF SECTION 215- : USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD	
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT PHILADELPHIA:			
<p>Referring to letter received at this office from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan of the New York, N.Y. office dated April 22nd 1922, to which was attached a typewritten copy of a letter sent to Agent in Charge Brennan by J. JOSEPH MURPHY, of 1315 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which letter indicated that MR. MURPHY, who is a lawyer, has some clients who are willing to testify in regard to shares of stock purchased in the Black Star Line, Inc., all of which is part of a case now pending in the U. S. Court in New York. and MR. MURPHY being the Philadelphia party whom the New York office desired to have interviewed:-</p> <p>I have to report that I made several attempts to interview these people through MR. MURPHY, but up to date have been unsuccessful. MR. MURPHY has written to his client, a man named GRANT, who is the person who knows the stockholders and he has not, as yet, heard from MR. GRANT, but as soon as he does, GRANT and his friends will call at the office of the Bureau and I will interview them.</p> <p>J. JOSEPH MURPHY is a very old attorney here in Philadelphia; in fact the oldest practicing member of the Philadelphia bar. He is a man nearly 80 years of age.</p> <p>I will keep in touch with MR. MURPHY at regular intervals.</p>			
REFERENCE:	3-WASHINGTON: 1-NEW YORK 1-PHILADELPHIA		
BY LETTER 4-27-26		ORIGINAL	
PER FOIA REQUEST			

61-50-88

MAY 10 1922

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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MCS DELETED COPY SENT *Ben W. Rain*

V.H:DJ  
61-50-

61-50-87

MAY 14 1922

April 26, 1922.

Mr. Frank Burke,  
Manager, Division of Investigations,  
United States Shipping Board,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burke:

Confirming telephone conversation of the 17th instant and in reply to your letter of April 14, relative to the officials of the Black Star Line, Inc., I beg to advise that the records of this office show that on February 17, 1922, indictments were found by the Federal grand jury at New York City against Marcus Garvey, president, George Tobias, treasurer, Elie Garcia, secretary, and O. M. Thompson, charging them with a violation of Section 215 of the United States Criminal Code or Use of the Mails to Defraud.

Yours very truly,

Director.

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben W. Atkin*

*W.D.*

RECORDED

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  
P.O.Box 845--Penna. Ave. Station.  
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1922.

SUBJECT: Black Star Line, Inc.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The Black Star Line, Incorporated,  
entered negotiations for the purchase of a  
steamer from the Shipping Board in August 1921.  
Through a series of circumstances the purchase  
was not completed and the corporation is asking  
for the return of its good faith deposit. We  
have been confidentially informed that the cor-  
poration is now involved in legal entanglements  
and that several of its officials are under in-  
dictment for using the mails to defraud.

Before taking any action in the way  
of either completing the sale of the ship or in  
returning the good faith deposit, it would be ap-  
preciated if you will advise me if there is any  
truth in the information regarding the indictment  
of any of the officials of that corporation or  
other legal entanglements.

Yours very truly,

MAY 14 1922

*Frank Burke*

FRANK BURKE, Manager,  
Division of Investigation,  
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DIVISION  
APR 15 1922

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.P.*

FB:PCM:LM

*Mr. Burke notified of indictments  
by phone 4/17/22*

W. A. S.

61-50-87  
*[Handwritten initials]*

HUGHES

WRE:DJ

61-50

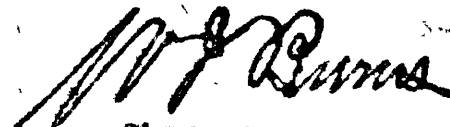
April 29, 1922.

Mr. J. R. Cox,  
Room 238<sup>1</sup>, Treasury Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to arrangement made with you in January 1922,  
I enclose herewith statement of the accounts paid to Marcus Garvey  
as salary by the organizations with which he was affiliated during  
the calendar years 1919 to 1921, this statement being taken from  
the books by Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees of this  
Bureau.

Yours very truly,



Director.

enc. 45939

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*749*

RECORDED

<i>61-50-86</i>	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 29 1922 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

T.A.S  
N.Y. 3-1-15

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>APR. 28, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Apr. 21 to 28 1922</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY**      Viol. Section 215 - Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:  
**New York, N.Y.**

Agent called on Anna Carrington (colored) 120 W. 137th St. a witness in this case with a view of keeping in direct touch with her. She stated that she is anxiously waiting for the time to be called to the witness stand and was very anxious to know when the trial would be. Agent told her he expected it in June.

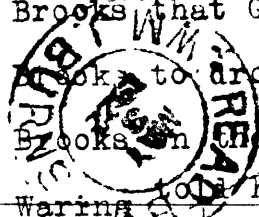
Also called on Cyril A. Crichlow, 92 Ege Ave., Jersey City N.J. who had won a suit for \$750.00 for salary, against Garvey and who, agent had been informed, had settled for five hundred with the understanding he would not testify against Garvey. Chrichlow told agent it was not that he had settled with Garvey but that he intended to testify against Garvey whenever we wanted him to and that the reason that he settled for \$500. was because he was very badly in need of funds as he had been sick since he returned from Africa, which, agent knows to be true.

Agent called on Robert Lewis Waring (colored) attorney for Brooks who had also sued Garvey for \$750. for salary. Waring informed Agent that after they had won the suit against Garvey for \$750. Brooks that Garvey had come to him and had told him if he would get Brooks to drop his case against him he would refuse to prosecute Brooks on the charge of theft that he, Garvey, had him arrested for. Waring told him that there was nothing doing. Waring also told

22/12  
61-50-85

61-50-85

HUGHES 9/17



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DELETED COPY SENT *Wm. W. ...* Washington 3; New York 1  
BY LETTER 4-27-26

*J. E. Amos*

PER FOIA REQUEST 710.

agent that he intended to levy on all of Garvey's furniture if he did not pay the judgment in a very short time. He also stated that as soon as he could get enough stock holders he intended putting Garvey in the hands of the receiver.

Interviewed Zola Neal Huston, 140 N. 142nd St. who is writing an article on Garvey for the New York World. She asked agent if he could help her and was told that the only way to obtain this information was for her to write to the Director of the Bureau.

Interviewed C.G.A. French, colored, who is an attorney with offices at 139 W. 135th St. French had charge of the case for the Chicago Defender when Garvey sued for \$200,000. dollars and got a judgment for six cents. He told agent that he (agent) should see one George Johnson who Garvey sent to Canada for the purpose of fooling the people into believing he sent him there to buy a ship and Johnson had instructions not to attempt to buy a ship.

Agent interviewed Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave. who he had been informed had a quantity of stock of the Black Star Line. Meade is a stock broker and he informed agent that several people had bought stock for him to sell for them to the amount of 200 shares but when they left the stock with him he told them there market for it. He also told agent that he had returned all the stock except 48 shares.

Agent called on Fred Powell, 135th St. & Lenox Ave; he was out but agent will call again. Also called on Reverend Garner, 48 Edgec Ave. who had promised to get Wilfred Smith's address for agent, but he also was out; agent will call on him again.

Continued.

REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>	PLACE WHERE MADE <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>APR. 24, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Apr. 14 - 21 1922.</b>
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TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION  
**U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY**      Violation Section 215 C.C.  
 Using the Mails in furtherance of a  
 scheme to defraud.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:

New York, N.Y.

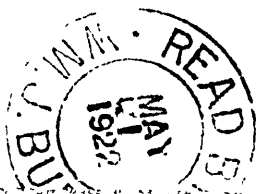
Agent called on Captain Cockburn who gave him the address of Edgar Gray (colored) 214 W. 140th St. Cockburn advised agent that Gray would be glad to testify against Garvey. Agent called on Gray but was unable to find him at home; called at the Municipal Building where I was informed Gray worked but after going over the records of the City employes I was unable to find him.

Agent also called on A. Rudolph Silverston with Agent Davis but found him not in; also Robert Lewis Waring (colored) 77 W. 131st St. also O.M. Thompson, colored, 317 W. 138th St. We were informed that Garvey was making an effort to get the money back from the U.S. Shipp' Board that he had on deposit for a ship. Thompson told us he did not know anything about it but he was not surprised - that Garvey was capable of doing anything dirty and mean.

Also went to the Seventh District Court as Garvey was being sued for salary by James D. Brooks, colored and Ed Orr, colored. Called on J.C. Thomas in an effort to locate Wilfred Smith as we had been told that he was living at Thomas' but on making inquiry we were informed that Smith had been there but they did not know where he was living; so far we have not been able to locate Smith but hope to in the near future.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-26  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

MAY 4 1922 *W. A. S.*



Continued.

61-50-84  
 APR 24 1922  
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 111



61-50

VWH:PMH

April 25, 1922

Mr. Thomas P. Merrilees,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in re MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, under date of April 20, 1922.

I might further advise you at this time that upon receipt of advice that Garvey was attempting to recover the good faith deposit in the custody of the Shipping Board I took the matter up with that Board and learned that they would make no return of this money as long as indictment was pending against the officers of this company.

If you think that the suggestion of Agent Davis, to the effect that further inquiry should be made at the Shipping Board relative to the persons who made the good faith deposit, will assist you in your investigation, please advise.

Very truly yours,

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Wadman*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/9*

Enclosure  
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61-50-83	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 26 1922 4 14	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

V.H:DJ  
61-50-  
61-50

April 20, 1922.

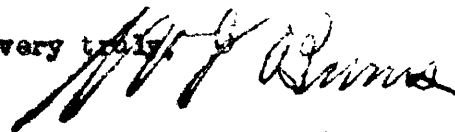
Mr. ~~Law~~ J. Brennan,  
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, MJD (R 216 D), relative to the matter of U. S. v. Black Star Line, Inc., please be advised that unless there is some particular reason why Special Agent Amos should make the investigation requested by Post Office Inspector Williamson at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, such inquiries should be made by the agents of the local offices at those places.

The policy of the Bureau is correctly stated in your letter, but if for any reason Agent Amos is specially qualified to make the interviews desired, you are authorized to instruct him accordingly. Under all the circumstances, however, I see no good reason for departing from the rule, and suggest that you forward the necessary information to the Pittsburg and Philadelphia offices.

Yours very truly,



Director.

61-50-82

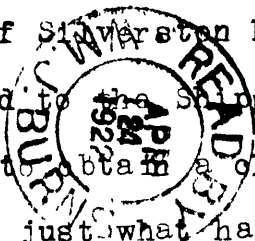
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J. M. B.

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REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/20/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/15/17 & 18th	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc. Via. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., Using Mails to Defraud			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p style="text-align: center;">On the 15th inst. agent received information from Confidential employe #800 that Marcus Garvey, who had been in Detroit, rushed into town on this date and signed a power of attorney giving W. C. Matthews, attorney for the Black Star Line, authority to collect from the Shipping Board, Washington, D.C. the sum of \$22,500 deposited there last year as first payment on a tentative contract for the S/S "Orion". This being an unusual procedure, Agent interviewed Orlando M. Thompson, now under indictment in this case, and learned from him that the money in question had been originally deposited with the Shipping Board by A. Rudolph Silverston, who in 1921 had been given a power of attorney by the Black Star Line to represent them in the deal. Silverston has been referred to previously as a ship broker who operated the now defunct New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway. It appears that Silverston was originally given, in checks of various amounts, \$25,000 by the Black Star Line, to be used by him at his discretion in the procuring of a boat. When the opportunity to obtain the "Orion" presented himself Silverston had but \$12,500 of this amount left, which he handed to the Shipping Board. It has been impossible up to this time to obtain a clear explanation from Silverston or anyone else as to just what happened to the difference between that \$12,500 and</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3)	DELETED COPY SENT <i>Rev. Watkins</i> BY LETTER 4-27-26 TO BUREAU.	
ORIGINAL PER FOIA REQUEST <i>719</i>			


  
 APR 26 1922

APR 26 1922  
 61-50-81  
 RECORD

*MA*  
 116

Re: Black Star Line

the original \$25,000 in his possession, outside of the statement that "there were large expenses". (See statement of Silverston 2/24/22 regarding this). When, within a short time the Shipping Board demanded an additional \$10,000 deposit, Silverston appealed to Louis Nolan, then admiralty attorney for the Black Star Line. Mr. Nolan at this time informs me that he borrowed that amount from the International Finance Corp. of this city, and then gave his personal check to Silverston, which later found its way to the Shipping Board and now makes up part of the \$22,500 there. It was agreed between Silverston and Nolan that the latter would be reimbursed by the former when Silverston collected his commissions on the sale of the ship. Therefore, Mr. Nolan at this time is also making strenuous efforts to have the Shipping Board return the deposit to him so that he may collect his loan. In this connection Nolan advises that he has been down to Washington but recently and has been assured by the Shipping Board that his money will be protected. In the meantime he has been trying to obtain a resolution from the Board of Directors of the Black Star Line authorizing him obtain this money, which resolution they have promised him but state they are unable to give due to the absence of the President, Garvey, from the city. Thus it will be noted that the Black Star Line is apparently double-crossing Nolan and trying to get the money itself; at least Garvey and Matthews are.

I understand that originally the deposit was placed with the Shipping Board by Silverston either in his name

81

he: Black Star Line

or the name of his defunct company, but that the Board subsequently learned that he was acting for the Black Star Line, and that at least one of the deposit checks was made payable to the Shipping Board direct by the Line.

It would appear interesting to trace these developments, inasmuch as they relate directly to the violation in this case.

81

T. A-5

N.Y. FILE #R 218 - D

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: April 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 7 to 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
 U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY      Vio. Sec. 215 C.C. - Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:  
 New York, N.Y. (1-50)

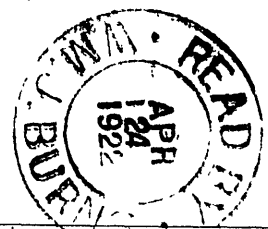
Agent interviewed Capt. Cockburn who gave agent the name of Rev. Norman Wilson (colored). Called on Norman Wilson (probable witness) at 206 E. 95th St. Wilson stated that at one time Garvey sent some of his paid thugs to Wilson's church to beat him (Wilson) up, the reason for this being that he advised his congregation to ~~having~~ have nothing to do with Garvey. Wilson is reluctant to go to Court because he feels that it will hurt him with his congregation.

Agent also interviewed Rev. McGuire. He also feels as all the other ministers interviewed - reluctant to go into court.

Interviewed Fred Powell, colored, 135th St. & Lenox Ave. He is willing to help in any way that he can to get evidence against Garvey. He stated that he was formerly Assistant Treasurer and Secretary under Garvey and resigned because he felt that the people's money was not being properly handled.

Interviewed Dr. Ubert C. Vincent, 209 W. 135th St. with a view of locating Wilfred Smith. Dr. Vincent informed me he did not know the whereabouts of Smith.

APR 28 1922



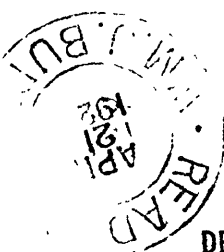
61-50-80

Continued COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 W.F. PER FOIA REQUEST *W.F.*  
*TUGHES.*

RECORDED

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 JEA:DD

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3; N.Y. 2
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REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Apr. 7, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Apr. 1 to 7th 1922, incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b><u>U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY</u></b> <b>Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>New York, N.Y.</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>61-570</i></span>  Agent interviewed Mrs. Amy Taylor, 2184 Fifth Ave., New York, a probable witness. Amy advised agent that she had bought stock from Garvey in the Black Star Line (she showed agent these certificates) and stated that she would be willing to go on the stand at any time as she felt that Garvey should be punished.  Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) but he has nothing new to tell agent.  Interviewed John Bayne, colored, 167 W. 145th St. in re Marcus Garvey. Bayne did not want to talk but he did inform agent that he (Bayne) was the man who first gave Garvey his start when Garvey came to New York, but he is unwilling to go on the stand although he says he knows Garvey was wrong in his actions.  In company with Agent Mortimer Davis interviewed Captain Cockburn; Cockburn has done everything to help us on this case. See agent Davis' report on this matter.			
		<p style="text-align: center;">Continued.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DELETED COPY SENT <i>to Gen. W. A. R. ...</i> BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i> PER FOIA REQUEST <i>RD</i></p>	
REFERENCE.	<p style="text-align: right;">APR 26 1922</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;"><i>61-50-79</i></p> <p style="margin: 0;">RECORDED</p> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>HUGHES</i></p> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>[Signature]</i></p> </div>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	<b>Washington 3; New York 1</b> <i>[Signature]</i>		

# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 14, 1922.

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

61-50

R-218-D

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.  
Vio. Sec. 215, USCC.

W. W. H.

Dear Sir:-

Post Office Inspector Williamson, with whom Agents of this office have been working on this case, telephoned to Special Agent M. J. Davis this morning and stated that Asst. U. S. Attorney Joyce informed him that it will be impossible to bring the matter to trial before July 1st next. Mr. Williamson also stated that Mr. Joyce had intimated that complaint had been made in Washington regarding the manner in which the United States Attorney's office in New York appears to be handling the case, and desired to know where such complaint had originated. Mr. Williamson's inquiry today was to ascertain whether any such complaint had been made in Washington by this office, and, of course, was assured that such was not the case. In this connection I desire to refer you to a report made by Agent Davis under date of March 8th, 1922, upon page #3 of which are quoted statements made to that Agent by Inspector Williamson at the time.

Mr. Williamson also advised that he had interviewed several prospective witnesses in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the names of which were furnished him by this office on his request sometime ago, but that he was unable to obtain statements from them. Therefore, he suggested that Agent J. J. [unclear] of this office go to those cities and interview the people. Mr. Williamson was thereupon advised by Agent Davis that the matter would be taken up with the Director for his instructions, and, furthermore, that this Department maintains offices in each of the cities mentioned, to which, if the Director so desires, the matter will be referred. I might add here that the names furnished Mr. Williamson were those of persons who had signified to this office, in writing, their dissatisfaction with the purchase of Black Star Line stock, and who, therefore, would appear to be willing witnesses.

7/15/22

RECORDED  
MAY 2 1922

BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

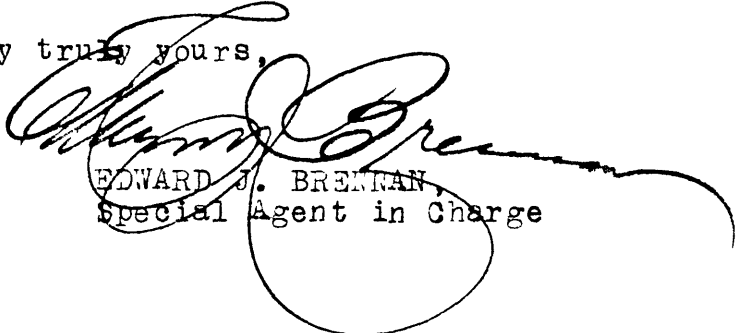
DELETED COPY SENT Ben Williams

61-50-78  
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9/11/22



This matter is called to the attention of the Director for such action as he may deem advisable in the premises.

Very truly yours,

  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,  
Special Agent in Charge

MJD/MJD

P.S. The names and addresses of witnesses in Philadelphia may be obtained through Mr. J. Joseph Murphy, Attorney, 1315 Arch St., and those in Pittsburgh from Mr. O.B. Williamson, P.O. Inspector, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

78

61-50

April 4, 1922

W.L.P.M.

Mr. William J. Carr,  
Director of Consular Service,  
State Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 29th ultimo, ( GL-195.91/2077 ) with which you transmitted copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, relative to certain information in connection with the movements of the S. S. "Kanawha."

Very truly yours,

*W. L. P. M.*  
Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76.  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*W.A.*

61-50-77

RECORDED

April 4, 1922

61-50

VWH:PMH

Mr. Thos. P. Merrillson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your letter of March 2, 1922, requesting certain information relative to the Steamship "Kanawa" from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, there is transmitted herewith photostatic copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the Consul at Antilla, Cuba, furnishing the information desired.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Quinn*  
Director

Enclosure  
32261

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76,  
PER FOIA REQUEST *74A.*

RECORDED

61-50-76  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

T.A.S.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 28, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 21 to 28, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. Amos
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY et al			
Violation Section 215 U.S.C.C. Using Mails in Furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			
FACTS DEVELOPED New York, N.Y.			
<p>Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) who has been furnishing agent with names of witnesses to interview. He had promised to locate John Bayne, a probable witness at his home for agent to interview, but was not able to locate him at this time, however, he will do so at a later date and let agent know.</p> <p>Called on and interviewed Bishop George McGuire, colored, at 224 W. 135th St. NYC, his home. Capt. Cockburn furnished his name to agent as a probable witness. Bishop McGuire stated:</p> <p>That he had been associated with Garvey as Chaplain General in the U.N.I.A. for a number of years. He stated that he bought \$1000. worth of stock in the Black Star Steamship Lines, 200 shares at \$5.00 per share. That he was forced to buy this stock as all officials of the company were - money for same being taken from his salary each month.</p> <p>On account of his position as bishop in the Church of the House of Good Shepherd, he is very reluctant about testifying or going on the witness stand on account of the feeling that it might <del>appear</del> <sup>appear</sup> in his congregations.</p> <p>Annie Carrington, colored, called at the office of the Bureau and in the presence of agent gave a statement to Special Agent M.J. Davis - see Agent Davis' report for March 25, 1922.</p> <p>Investigation Continued</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3; New York 1.		
	<p>CUNNINGHAM DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST</p> <p>61-50-75 APR 5 1922 REGORDED 7-1160</p>		

VWH:PMH  
61-50-70

61-50

March 31, 1923

Mr. Thos. P. Merrilees,  
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, in re MARCUS GARVEY, et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of despatch No. 161, dated March 9th, received from the American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala, relative to the negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

The information contained in this despatch may be of use in your investigation, but under no circumstances should the source of it be divulged as the State Department advises that it is strictly confidential.

Very truly yours,

*W. F. Quinn*  
Director.

Enclosure DELETED COPY SENT  
65502

BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
K.A.

61-50-74

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61-50

March 21, 1923

Mr. W. L. Hurley,  
Office of the Under Secretary,  
State Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

I wish to thank you for your communication of  
the 29th instant, transmitting copy of despatch No. 151, dated  
March 9th, received from the American Consulate at Guatemala  
City, Guatemala, relative to negro activities at Fuerte Barrios.

I assure you that this information is of interest  
to us in connection with our investigation of the Black Star  
Line, in re MARCUS GARVEY.

Very truly yours,

*W. L. Rums*  
Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *719*

RECORDED

61-50-73	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 21 1923 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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36-743-

61-50

March 30, 1922

Mr. Thomas P. Morrises,  
Pl. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Having in mind your recent advices relative to the conclusion of the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, in re MARCUS GARVEY, it is assumed that you will soon conclude your summary report and be available for assignment.

Under date of June 8, 1921, former Bank Accountants Newman L. Green and A. M. Landman submitted a preliminary report regarding the Barnett Oil & Gas Company, alleged violation Sections 37 and 215 Criminal Code, and it is noted from this report that a thorough investigation should be made of this matter before it is ready for prosecution. It appears that a sealed indictment has been returned. It is suggested, therefore, that you get in touch with the United States Attorney, go over the matter with him, and if he desires it, make such additional investigation as may be needed.

Special Agent H. L. Shins, recently transferred from the position as an Examiner of the Division of Accounts to Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, is now in New York. I have instructed him to report to you to assist in any capacity that you, in your judgement, deem he is best qualified to act. In other words, I desire you to try him out and advise me of his qualifications and proficiency.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

RECORDED

MAR 31 1922

61-50-72

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
Co - 195.91/2077

March 29, 1922.

W. J. Burns, Esquire,

61-50

Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

NWH

MAR 1 1922

V.W.K.

Referring to your letter dated March 7, 1922, re-  
questing certain information relative to the steamship  
KANAWHA, which is supposed to be at the port of Antilla,  
Cuba, the Department encloses for your consideration a  
copy of a despatch dated March 21, 1922, from the Consul  
at Antilla furnishing the information desired.

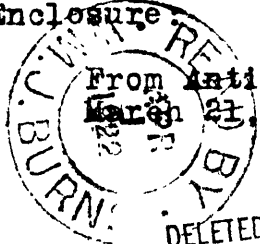
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Director of the Consular Service.

Enclosure.



From Antilla,  
March 21, 1922.

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 6-9-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

Ben Watkins

7149

MAR 8 1922

61-50-71

RECORDED

MAR 31 1922

Cunningham 911H



Despat (sent 1. Duplicate.

No. 8.

25134

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Antilla, Cuba, March 21, 1922.

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF THE S.S. KANAWHA.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction dated March 10, 1922, instructing me to obtain, for the use of the Department of Justice, certain information relative to the S.S. KANAWHA, which is owned by the Black Star Line, Incorporated; and, in connection with a remittance of \$1100.00 made to this office on August 31, 1921, for the use of the vessel, I am requested to state the purpose for which this money was to be used.

*Rec'd in State Dept  
Letter of 3-29-22*

In reply I have the honor to report that the S.S. KANAWHA is at the present time in this port, having arrived here in a disabled condition on August 25, 1921, from Kingston, Jamaica, with nine passengers on board and one stow-away from Jamaica.

On the evening of August 24th, this office received a cable from the Black Star Line in New York, stating that the captain and crew of the KANAWHA had diverted the vessel from its course in violation of orders and were bringing it to Antilla, and that the company refused to be responsible for them in any manner.

*61-55-11*

On August

APR 24 1973  
*Lgh*  
AEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

On August 26th, the master presented himself at this office<sup>and</sup> entered a protest stating that the vessel had to enter here because of the defective condition of the boilers, after having spent two weeks in Baracoa, Cuba, which port the vessel had to leave because it was impossible to obtain the necessary repairs for the machinery or proper food and water for the passengers and crew. The captain further stated that he had received cables from the company to the effect that they would furnish no more money for the crew nor for the continuance of the voyage, and that he was therefore without means to buy supplies or to pay the crew their wages. As the articles of the ship had expired, the crew was entitled to discharge and transportation to the United States.

On August 29, 1921, the Black Star Line cabled this office as follows:

"Owing to disloyalty of crew on KANAWHA we are asking you to tranship to New York on first ship leaving Antilla at our expense all passengers who sailed from Jamaica for New York. This does not mean the crew. Cable us how much money is needed to tranship passengers".

To this the following reply was despatched by cable:

"Cable eleven hundred dollars send passengers New York. Your attitude forces crew abandon ship. Steamer threatens total loss unless locked after."

On September 2, 1921, this office received a telegram from the Black Star Line, dated August 31, 1921, reading as follows:

"Eleven hundred sent today Royal Bank of Canada for transhipment of passengers to New York. Protest is being lodged here and in Washington against conspiracy and destruction by crew".

On September

71

On September 3, 1921, this office shipped the nine passengers of the S.S. KANAWHA to New York on the S.S. MUHAMAR of the Munson Steamship Line. The stowaway was shipped to Jamaica a fortnight later.

Inasmuch as no provision was made for the discharge and transportation to New York of the crew, who had become destitute, all of them, with the exception of the master and chief engineer, were shipped to New York on September 3, 1921, as destitute seamen at the expense of the United States Government.

The Black Star Line was advised by this office of the shipment of the passengers and crew above referred to in a letter from this office dated September 3, 1921, requesting that they refund to the Munson Line the cost of transporting the crew from here to New York in order that this expense might not fall on the government, and I understand that the request was complied with. The Black Star Line was also requested to immediately send to Antilla some one fully authorized to settle up all matters pertaining to the S.S. KANAWHA and to take charge of the vessel which, at that time, was understood to be in good shape with the exception of the boilers, which appeared to be in an entirely unserviceable condition. It was pointed out to the company that if the vessel were permitted to remain here without being well looked after it was liable to be stripped of all articles of value that could be removed and, in any event, would sooner or later become entirely worthless.

On September

71

On September 23, 1921, this office received a cable from the Black Star Line requesting that the master of the vessel be returned to New York; that the chief engineer be retained on board to care for the vessel and that a watchman be employed to assist him, all expenditures to be paid from the funds remaining on hand after the shipment of the passengers above referred to to New York and to Jamaica.

The master was accordingly returned to New York and the chief engineer together with one watchman were retained on board until the funds on hand were exhausted as well as additional funds supplied during December, January and February, aggregating \$400.00.

In response to repeated requests from this office, the company refused to make any further remittances and on March 10th, the date on which I took charge of this office from Consul H. C. von Struve, there were no funds on hand with which to pay the chief engineer and watchman for their further services. I was accordingly obliged to return the chief engineer to New York as a destitute American seaman and to dispense with the services of the watchman, who had been employed locally.

I have the honor to enclose copies of the accounts rendered to the Black Star Line by Consul von Struve under dates of December 15, 1921, and March 10, 1922, which show the disposition made by him of the funds remitted to him by the owners on account of the vessel. The original vouchers accompanying these accounts are in the hands of the Black Star Line and it is not thought necessary to furnish them to the Department at this time. The accounts, I believe, have been approved by the company, which has on severals

71

occasions expressed its appreciation of the services rendered by this office. Should I receive any further remittances from the Black Star Line, I shall endeavor to secure the services of a watchman to look after the ship.

So far as I have been able to learn, there are no libels attaching to the vessel at the present time. I understand, however, that the chief engineer upon his arrival in New York will present his claim for wages which were in arrears even at the time the vessel first arrived in Antilla on August 25th, last. In this connection, I may state that under date of September 3, 1921, the United States Shipping Commissioner at New York <sup>was</sup> supplied with a copy of the pay roll of the S.S. KAKAWHA as furnished this office by the master of the vessel, who provided each man with an order on the company for the wages due him. The wages on the pay roll were stated by the captain to have been calculated up to and including September 3, 1921.

As regards the present condition of the vessel, I may say that no official survey has been made upon the ship since its arrival in Antilla, and any statement I might make would scarcely be of any value. If it is the Department's desire that such a survey be made, I shall be pleased to issue the necessary warrant upon the receipt of the instructions to do so. The cost of the survey would be about \$75.00. I may say, however, that a very cursory examination of the vessel reveals that she is in a very uncleanly condition and the engine room appears to be in anything but a creditable state. The machinery is rusty  
and several

- 6 -

and several steam pipes appear to have been wrenched from their places and otherwise damaged. It is also very probable that some of the portable property on board has been stolen, although I understand that the chief engineer locked up such of it as could be secured in this way prior to his departure for New York with the keys in his possession.

Should the Department desire any further information in connection with the case, I shall be pleased to furnish it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Veracy J. Dickinson*  
American Consul.

Enclosure: 1. Account dated December 15, 1921;  
2. Account dated March 10, 1922.

885.

71

Enclosure No. 1, Despatch to the Department No. 8, March 21, 1922.

AMOUNTS PAID OUT BY

HENRY C. VON STRUVE, American Consul at Antilla,  
Cuba, for account of the S.S. KANAWHA.

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1921.

Sept. 1, /21.	Cables	\$ 6.08	
" 2, "	"	5.15	
Nov. 21, "	"	1.90	
Nov. 30, "	"	2.85	
Dec. 11, "	"	2.09	\$ 18.05

PASSAGE MONEY:

Sept. 8, /21.	9 Passengers to New York	\$568.90	
" 17, "	1 " " Jamaica	10.50	
" 30, "	1 Passage supplied to master to New York	56.10	\$635.50

MONEY for Subsistence, etc.

Subsistence money to master and Chief engineer to Sept. 17, 1921	\$ 32.00	
Subsistence money to master to Sept. 30, 1921	15.00	
Cash to Master Sept. 30, 1921	25.00	
Pilotage Fee Oct. 13, 1921	22.40	
Subsistence money to Chief Engineer to Nov. 25, 1921	199.00	
Cash for oil	3.00	
Watchman	150.00	446.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....\$1,099.00

Antilla, Cuba, December 15, 1921.

71





ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
U-2

March 29, 1922. 61-50

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Mr. Burns:

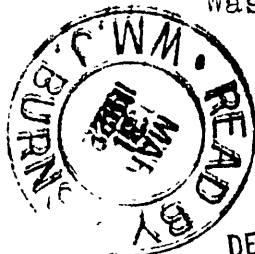
For your strictly confidential information  
I enclose herewith copy of despatch No. 181,  
dated March 9, which has been received from the  
American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala,  
relative to negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:  
Copy of despatch  
No. 181.

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

APR 5 1922



DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *6-9-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/2,*

61-50-70

MAR 30 1922

RECORDED

Mr. Hutchinson states that, according to a recent article in the NEW YORK TIMES, Marcus Garvey, publisher of THE NEGRO WORLD, president of the "Black Star Steamship Line," and head of the "Negro Improvement Association," has been arrested for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, and it is thought that the foregoing information may be of interest to the Department of Justice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Frost,  
Consul.

380

ACF:HTD

A true copy of  
the signed original.

*A/O*

No. 181

AMERICAN CONSULATE,  
Guatemala City, Guatemala, March 9, 1922.

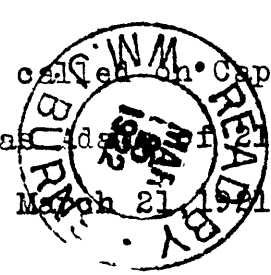
SUBJECT: Negro Activities at Puerto Barrios.

THE HONORABLE  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that  
W. C. Hutchinson, American Vice Consul at Puerto  
Barrios, Guatemala, has advised the Consulate that  
the United Fruit Company at that port during four  
months, November, 1921, to February, 1922, sold  
drafts payable to the ~~"Black Star Steamship Line"~~  
and the "Negro Improvement Association" to the value  
of \$2,941.08. The total number of drafts sent were  
thirty-six, containing sums varying from \$5.00 to  
\$235.00. About one-third were in favor of the "Black  
Star Steamship Line" and the balance in favor of the  
"Negro Improvement Association." It is believed that  
the total amount transmitted is much larger, since  
many drafts were in the name of the person purchasing  
them and may have been endorsed to the above-mentioned  
organizations. As Puerto Barrios has a population of  
2,400 only, it is obvious that the efforts of these  
concerns have been very successful

*State Dept  
379-22*

REPORT MADE AT New York, NY	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 14 - 21 1922	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY		Violation Section 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<p style="text-align: right;">61-50</p> <p>New York, NY.</p> <p>Agent, in company with Special Agent Davis, called on and interviewed Captain Joshua Cockburn and William Darby - see Agent Davis report for March 14th.</p> <p>Called to see Rev. G.D. Gordon who gave agent the name of Adolph Graham, 712 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, as a probable witness; Graham was not in when agent called at his residence, but arrangements will be made to see him later.</p> <p>In company with Agent Davis interviewed Edward D. Smith Green - see Agent Davis' report for March 16, 1922.</p> <p>Called at the following places to interview probable witnesses:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Josephine Boyde, 16 W. 137th St., NYC. Eugene Speares 599 Lenox Ave. N.Y.</p> <p>Miss Boyd was not at home but arrangements were made to see her later. There is no such person as Eugene Speares at 599 Lenox Ave.</p> <p>Also called on Capt. Cockburn at 201 W. 128th St. where agent met Thomas Adams at 2164 Seventh Ave. NY. Thomas Adams stated that in March 21, 1921 he gave up his home in Detroit and</p>			
			
<p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Per W. A. Minin</i></p> <p>BY LETTER 4-27-26</p> <p>PER FOIA REQUEST <i>7/19</i></p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3; New York 1		
	<p>61-50-69</p> <p>MAR 28 1922</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p><i>Cunningham J. D. [Signature]</i></p> <p>JEFA:DD</p>		

came to New York to buy passage on the steamship that was to go to Africa; he claimed that he was led to believe by Garvey that the ships were sailing in January, February and March of 1921 but was told when he arrived at Garvey's office that they did not know when the ships would sail.

Agent called to interview Mrs. Bessie Scott, 271 Bergen St., Brooklyn; Mrs. Scott was not in but agent had a talk with Mrs. Frank Smith, a daughter of Bessie Scott, who informed agent that she had bought ten dollars worth of stock, her mother (Mrs. Scott) had bought ten dollars worth and her husband, Frank Smith had also bought ten dollars worth. She claimed they had been induced to buy by one George H. Hart, 164 Third Ave., Brooklyn; that they all hoped that Garvey would be sent to prison.

Agent then called on Elias B. Howard, 506 Macon St., Brooklyn, who informed agent that he had invested ten dollars and that he was getting letters from the Black Star Line to buy more stock. That he lost the first stock certificate and sent to the office of the Black Star line for another one which they sent him. He also told agent that he thought he could locate Wilford Smith - we have been looking for Smith and so far have been unable to locate him. Howard advised agent that he felt sure he could locate him through his preacher as he was a friend of his minister; he promised to advise agent as soon as Smith was located by him.

69

OFFICE OF  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JEH\*H



61-50

January 17, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Lewis:

Our confidential informant at New York advised by telephone on the evening of January 16, 1922, that a special delivery letter was being mailed to Henry Lincoln Johnson, 1461 S Street, N.W. by W. E. Burke, who was then in New York.

He stated that Garvey had been unable to raise the \$3,000, consequently Burke was communicating with Johnson.

He stated that Burke's residence is 224 N Street, N.W.; that Burke is still in New York, and the informant will advise by telephone when Burke leaves New York.

61-50-68

Respectfully,

DELETED COPY SENT *Benjamin J. H.*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *219.*

H.O.L.

*Cunningham*  
*John W. Harlow*  
*Chas. J. ...*

RECORDED

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

2wa 14 lx

7-1062

New York, March 21, 1922

Burns,

Washington.

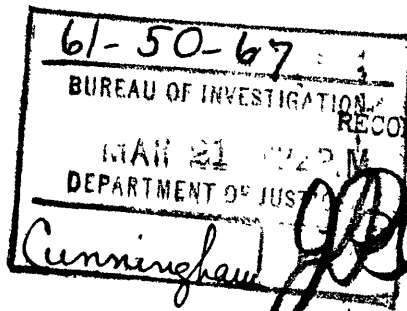
Three stop Will complete work assigned me case Marcus Garvey  
today awaiting assignment.

Jamison

Accountant

11 52 A.M.

12-37  
9:45  
12:40  
7:15  
12:55  
E.W.



MAR 23 1922

W. L. M.

61-50  
[Handwritten signature]



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

61-50-

In reply refer to  
Co -

March 17, 1922.

W. J. Burns, Esquire,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

*BWTH*

The Department has received your letter dated March 7, 1922, requesting certain information relative to the steamship KANAWHA, which is supposed to be at the port of Antilla, Cuba.

The Consul at Antilla has been instructed to submit the desired information and upon its receipt, you will be promptly informed.

I am, Sir,

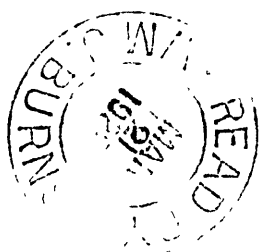
Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

MAR 25 1922

*W. M. B. ...*

Director of the Consular Service.



DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 6-9-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.A.*

61-50-66  
RECORDED  
CUNNINGHAM *[Signature]* J. P.



*Get  
Deleted copy sent to  
Mr. C. Cunningham*

**Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.**

New York City, N. Y.  
March 18, 1922.

*RECEIVED  
MAR 15 1922  
5-0*

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of December 12, 1921 -WWG-AS- addressed to the New York office of the Treasury Department in re <sup>0</sup>Marcus Garvey, which was shown to me some time ago.

In order that you may be in a position to supply the Treasury Department with such of the information gleaned from the books of the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro Improvement Association as pertains to their Department I beg to enclose herewith a statement of the amounts paid to Marcus Garvey, as salary, by the concerns named during the calendar years 1919-1921 inclusive.

Respectfully,

*Joseph M. ...*  
Expert Bank Accountant.

*W. J. BURNS  
1922  
READ  
en*

*3-21-22 W*

*MAR 22 1922*

H. C. L.

*61-50-65*

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *74A*

*fy*

*CUNNINGHAM*

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Statement of amounts paid to MARCUS GARVEY, as salary,  
by the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro  
Improvement Association during the calendar years  
1919-1921 inclusive.

1919

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president August 12-December 22, 1919	\$1,175.00	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	-0-	\$1,175.00

1920

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	5,168.84	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	<u>1,016.68</u>	6,185.52

1921

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	-0-	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	<u>7,950.14</u>	7,950.14

The checks and Cash Books with entries establishing  
above are in possession of the writer.

Note: During part or all of the above period Marcus  
Garvey was also Managing Editor of the Negro world (news-  
paper). What compensation he received, if any, in that  
capacity is not known as the books of that concern were  
not obtained.

Miss Gwendolyn Campbell (Garvey's stenographer)  
states that Marcus Garvey also received a salary of \$50.  
a week from the Negro Factories Corporation, an affiliated  
concern.

New York City, N. Y.  
March 18, 1922.

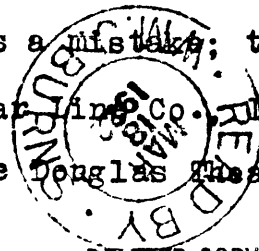
Thos. P. Merrilees  
Expert Bank Accountant.

65

CL

61-50-

REPORT MADE AT Baltimore, Md.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar.14,1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar.13,1922	REPORT MADE BY. Young O. Wilson
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE MARCUS GARVEY et al.- New York City. Misuse of Mails.			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At Baltimore, Md.</u> Reference is made to report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis, of the New York office, dated March 10, 1922, under the following caption: "U. S. vs. BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,- Violation Section 215, U. S. C.C.- Using Mails to Defraud" -- in which it was suggested that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Md., be interviewed relative to stock held by him in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc.", with the view of establishing certain facts, the officers of said corporation being under indictment at the present time in the Federal court at New York City.  Pursuant to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge McKean, I proceeded to the home of CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, and in an interview with him obtained the following information: He is a native of St. Lucia, West Indies (British subject), has been in the U. S. eight years and conducts a barber shop at 801 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Md. MARSHALL stated that his report of the loss of 50 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." to the local police on March 2, 1922, was a mistake; that he was excited at the time and had the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock confused with other stock he owned, namely, the Douglas Theater Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; and that in reality			
<p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Wilson</i> MAR 22 1922</p> <p>BY LETTER 4-27-76</p> <p>PER FOIA REQUEST <i>md</i></p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: New York City.</p>			



61-50-61

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

10 shares of "Black Star Line, Inc." stock, the receipts in payment of said stock, papers, correspondence, etc., and \$6.00 in cash money were taken from a bureau drawer in his bed room at 1538 E. Madison St. sometime between Feb. 22nd and 26th, 1922, an entrance to the premises having been forced. MARSHALL further stated that he is a member of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and "African Communities League", and that in this connection he became interested in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., an auxiliary company formed for the purpose of putting on the high seas negro owned and negro manned ships to ply particularly between the United States, the West Indies, and Africa. He informed me that he purchased 10 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." at \$5 a share but could not recall the date of purchase. He remembers having forwarded to the home company of said "Black Star Line Co., Inc." a money order for \$10 with application for the purchase of this stock, following same later with a payment by money order of \$40 within a period of 60 days. His receipts for the payment of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock were in the same envelop with his certificate of stock, therefore dates could not be ascertained. In my interview with CHARLES D. MARSHALL he impressed me as being an enthusiastic worker in the behalf of the negro race in connection with the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and African Communities League", and seemed to be well informed as to the work being done by said associations and its officers, who are:

61

Marcus Garvey, President General.  
Sir William Ferris, K.C.O.N., Ass't. President General  
G. E. Stewart, Chancellor  
Fred A. Foote, Secretary General  
J. B. Yearwood, Ass't. Secretary General.  
R. L. Poston, 2nd Ass't. Secretary General

Headquarters in the Universal Building, No. 56 W. 135th St., New York City.

CHARLES D. MARSHALL expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with his purchase of ten shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., the auxiliary company, and seemed confident that everything would be all right. He was unable to furnish me copies of circulars and other literature in his possession, due to the fact that all papers in this connection were tucked away in the envelop which was stolen.

I am sending with the New York copy of this report a clipping from the Afro-American, dated March 10, 1922, which may be of some interest to that office.

CONCLUDED at Baltimore.

61

705-1  
March 15, 1922.

Mr. T. P. Harrillee,  
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 13th instant, advising that Accountant Jamison will probably complete his work on the Black Star Line, Inc., by the end of the week, and that Accountant Mendenhall had been released to proceed to Washington as instructed.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General Henry A. Guller, Room 411 Federal Building, New York City, has requested the services of an accountant in connection with an investigation of the General Electric Lamp Company, alleged to have formed a combination in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Not knowing just how extensive or complicated such work as he may have may be, I think it would be well for you to call upon him and then make a preliminary survey so that you could then determine whether or not Accountant Jamison could perform the work desired.

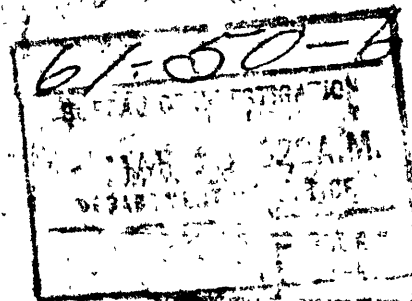
Please, therefore, call upon Mr. Guller and advise me your views so that I may be in a position to instruct Accountant Jamison, or some other accountant to make the necessary investigation.

Yours very truly,

John W. E. (W. E.)

*John W. E.*  
Director.

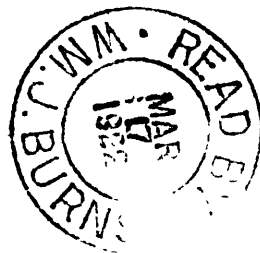
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REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Mar.14,1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Mar 1 - 7, 1922</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY</b>		<u>Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.CC; Using Mails in Furtherance of a scheme to Defraud.</u>	
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>New York, N.Y.</b>			
<p>During the above mentioned period, March 1st to 7th inclusive, agent was engaged exclusively on the above mentioned case, locating in Greater New York certain witnesses and having them come to the local bureau office to make statements. The following witnesses were called on; for statements see Agent Davis' reports on this matter:</p> <p>March 1st, called on Gwen Campbell, witness.</p> <p>March 2nd, Called on Rev. J.D.Gordan, 585 Hermiker St., Brooklyn, N.Y.</p> <p>March 3rd, Interviewed Gwen Campbell</p> <p>March 4th, Interviewed Gwen Campbell</p> <p>March 6th, With Agent Davis took statement from Gwen Campbell also Louis Le Mothe.</p> <p>March 7th, Checked Campbell and Le Mothe statements.</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>Washington 3; New York 1.</b>		

61-50



27

MAR 21 1922

61-50-6

RECORDS SECTION

RECORDED

INDEXED

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*[Handwritten signature]*

JEA:DD

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	MADE Mar. 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 7 - 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. AMOS
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Section 215 U. S. CC  
Using Mails in Furtherance of a  
Scheme to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED.

New York, N.Y.

61-57

Agent had an interview with Gwen Campbell, 2441 Seventh Ave. Miss Campbell was former assistant secretary to Marcus Garvey. She gave agent names of certain people who were dissatisfied with the stock they had bought and had taken same to Claudius Meade, a broker, for him to sell. Miss Campbell stated that Claudius Meade had told these people that the stock was not worth the paper it was written on; nearly all of his clients were willing to sell stock at fifty cents on the dollar, but so far Meade has been unable to sell any of it.

Meade is a stock broker with business at 2376 Seventh Ave. Following is a list of those who left stock with Meade for sale - this list furnished by Miss Campbell.

- Cyril W. Stephens, 10 W. 141st St. NYC ..... 160 shares
- J. A. Smart, 204, W. 131st St. Apt. 22, NYC.....
- J. A. St. Clair, 167 W. 129th St. c/o McCray..... 18 shares
- James Farril, 131 W. 138th St. NYC..... 10 shares
- Sidney S. Bailey, 151 W. 140th St., NYC..... 150 shares
- Mr. Lloyd, a/o Seally, 58 East 137th St. NYC..... 40 shares
- Samuel Johnson, 46 W. 141st St. NYC..... 5 shares
- W. C. [unclear], 150 W. 141st St. NYC..... 10
- Jas. H. Simmons, 2324 Seventh Ave, NYC.....
- R. Thompson, 319 Federal St. Pittsburg, Pa.....

RECORDED

61-50-2

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST  
 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
 Washington 3; New York 1

MA:DD  
 [Handwritten signature]



Agent interviewed Annie Alleyne, 120 West 137th St.,  
New York City.

Also interviewed Mrs. Parris 117 - 119 West 142nd St.

For all statements of interviews see Agent Davis' reports  
on this matter.

61

WFG-AS

61-50-59

25145

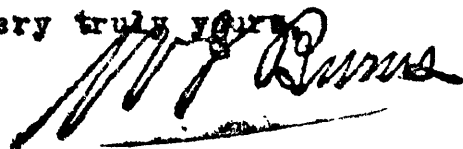
March 20, 1922.

MAR 22 1922

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CRIM.

I invite your attention to the marked editorial in the "Negro World", which is the official organ of Marcus Garvey and his organization, including the Black Star Line. Garvey, as you will remember, is being indicted for a misuse of the mails in a wholesale fraud in which he has stolen the lifes' savings of many old Negroes throughout the country. He is the most prominent Negro agitator in the world today and we have been "on" him for over two years. The Post Office Inspector has reported that he is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Assistant United States Attorney in New York who is handling the case, and protests his inability to arouse the interest of the official. He has indicated that the Post Office Department intends to make formal request that a special assistant be assigned to this prosecution. Therefore, I consider this editorial in Garvey's paper of particular interest to you.

Very truly yours,



Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST

*H.A.*

RECORDED

Mortimer J. Davis,  
James E. Amos

March 6, 1922.

On this date MISS GWENDOLYN CAMPBELL, residing at 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York City, came to the Bureau office upon request, and made, substantially, the following statement:

That she is a West Indian; she knew Garvey in Jamaica; where he was doing journalistic work in about 1914, at which time she did stenographic work for him from time to time. She understands that Garvey developed the idea of the Universal Negro Improvement Association himself, and came to America around 1915.

She was sent for by Garvey during March, 1920, at which time he asked her to take charge of the stenographic force in his office, which position she accepted at \$20 per week, later receiving \$25. She states she was in the employ of both the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line at the same time, but was paid by the Black Star Line. She, during her employment, purchased ten shares of stock of the Line, paying \$50, but states that subscription was not compulsory among employees. Employees were, however, to subscribe to the African Construction Loan, the purpose of which, she states, was to build factories in this country and in Liberia, Africa. Other funds collected which Miss Campbell recalls are the Negro Factories Corp., Liberty Hall building fund, Black Star Line and Construction Loan.

59

Miss Campbell

Miss Campbell states that the S/S "Yermouth" was purchased as a propaganda ship, with no idea of making profit. This understanding she received from conversations between Garvey and other officers of the Line, and from talk about the Black Star Line office.

Garvey, states Miss Campbell, drew \$100 weekly from the Black Star Line, \$50 weekly from the U.N.I.A. and \$50 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp., as Salary. Miss Jacques, his Secretary, drew \$30 weekly from the Line and \$10 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp. Garvey was given permission from the Board of Directors, states Miss Campbell, to draw money for his expenses without giving itemized statements. Upon his trips out of town, he merely submitted a slip on his return stating that so-and-so-much was spent for expenses, and so-and-so-much collected, turning in the balance (if there happened to be any) without itemized explanations. When Garvey went on the road he was invariably accompanied by Miss Jacques, who took care of all collections and expenditures. She was very particular to see that no one else attended to this feature, states Miss Campbell.

Miss Campbell states that one of her duties was to order all checks drawn on the account of the Black Star Line for the payment of all debts, salaries, etc., etc. She could not draw such orders, however, without proper authority from Garvey. When Garvey left the country in 1920 (February) he gave written instructions that Wilford H. Smith was to have complete control of the funds <sup>o</sup>

57-1100

Black Star Line. Miss Campbell has in her possession the letter issued to her at the time containing these instructions. Questioned as to the activities of O.L. Thompson during Garvey's absence, she states that no checks were issued to the former by Smith without complete and detailed explanations and investigations. This feature was taken up with Miss Campbell because of Thompson's apparent ease in securing checks for payment on various ships during Garvey's absence. Miss Campbell believes that Thompson is sincere and honest.

Miss Campbell states that she saw the report on Africa which Cyril Crichtlow sent to this country and that she personally gave it to Garvey and saw him read it. This report, she states, was generally unfavorable so far as the aims and objects of the U.S.L. were concerned.

Questioned as to the use of the various funds collected Miss Campbell states that all funds were interchangeable, that is that officers, particularly Garvey, drew promiscuously on each and every fund available regardless of whether or not the use of the money had any direct connection with same.

Regarding Garvey's trip to Jamaica, Miss Campbell states that no one knows exactly how much money he took, but it was the general understanding that he was handed \$1,000 for expenses before leaving. The report which Miss Jacques turned in when they got back to this country indicated that they had sold about \$12,000 worth of stock, whereas but a few hundred dollars were turned into the treasury of the Line. The only accounting given for the trip was "collections, so-much, and expenses so-much" without details.

59

Miss Campbell wishes to make it very clear that she will assist the Government to the extent of her ability, but objects strenuously to being called to the witness stand, having fear for her personal safety. Arrangements have already been made to avail ourselves of her assistance, as the reports of Agent Amos will show. Miss Campbell is now employed in the office of a colored stock broker in Harlem, named Lead. Many persons have come to that office recently endeavoring to dispose of their Black Star Line stocks. Lead is forced to tell them that they are not worth the paper they are written on and that there is no market, despite the fact that most of these people are willing to accept 50¢ on the dollar. The names of such persons are being obtained.

59

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/8/22	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
---------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: US vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED

61-50

On March 8th Detectives Barth and Correll of the Bomb Squad, Police Headquarters, brought to this office a letter from the Marshal of Police, Baltimore, Md. to the Police Commissioner, this city, advising that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. reported the loss, on March 22, 1922, of fifty (50) shares of stock of the Black Star Line. The letter in question asked that the Police Commissioner take the matter up with the Line here and also advise as to the nature of the difficulties in which it now is.

On Feb. 17th Marcus Garvey, Pres., Geo. Tobias, Treas., and Elie Garcia, Secretary, O.M. Thompson, V.P., were indicted in the Federal Court at this city under the above named section, and are now out on \$2500 bail each. With this data in hand, I would suggest that the Baltimore office have Marshall interviewed, for the purpose of ascertaining his attitude in the matter, learning whether he is satisfied with his purchase, the representations upon which he purchased the stock, copies of circulars and other literature in his possession sent him through the mails. I would also suggest that if possible Marshall furnish the date or dates upon which he made the purchase, whether the fifty shares were obtained in a block or in installments, as the books of the Black Star Line indicate that he has

DELETED COPY SENT *Rev. W. A. ...*

BY LETTER 4-27-26	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO	MAR 16 1922	11
PER FOIA REQUEST <i>710</i>	Washington (3)	Baltimore, Md. (1)	New York (2)

RECORDED

but ten shares (purchased March 31, 1920, No.19320) to his credit, whereas, as stated, he apparently held fifty.

If, upon investigation, it would appear that Marshall will make a good witness for the Government, I would suggest that a short statement be taken from him, forwarding copy of same to this office.

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DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY.
3/8/22	2/28 to 3/5/22	Mortimer J. Davis

\*  
 3. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
 . Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., (Using Mails to Defraud)

During this period, in company with Agent Amos, going over papers and books seized under subpoena, locating witnesses and taking statements, all of which will be reported on due course.

Continued.

61-50

WAR 14 1922



61-50-37  
 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 MAR 11 22  
 W. A. S.  
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 911A

REFERENCE.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Nortimer J. Davis  
James L. Amos.

March 6, 1922.

On this date LOUIS Le MOTH, residing at  
came to the Bureau of Ice, and made substantially the  
following statement:

That he is a stockholder in the Black Star Line,  
owning \$15.00 (three \$5 shares) worth. He is a West Indian by  
birth; knew of Garvey in the West Indies before coming to this  
country, at which time the latter was connected with some news-  
paper in a journalistic capacity. First heard of Garvey in the  
U.S. during 1919, at which time he, Le Moth, became a member of  
the U.N.I.A. LeMoth, having been on the sea all his life, was  
referred to Garvey by Cyril Henry, in 1919. Garvey, in turn re-  
ferred him to Capt. Cockburn, who hired LeMoth as purser for the  
S/S "Yarmouth" at \$125 a month. LeMoth sailed on the "Yarmouth"  
during its maiden voyage for the Black Star Line. Before leaving  
port, however, he assisted Capt. Cockburn in having the ship re-  
conditioned, and states that contracts for such work were given out  
by Cockburn with the approval of Garvey. No one except Garvey could  
give such permission, states Le Moth.

The "Yarmouth" left New York the first time during  
October, 1919 and went direct to Sagua Isabella, Cuba; thence to  
Jamaica remaining two days at Kingston. When leaving New York the  
boat had aboard gasoline drums and cement consigned to Sagua Isa-  
bella, as well as 23 passengers for Colon and Jamaica. On the  
way down the ship developed boiler trouble, which was repaired in

LeMoth.

Jamaica, payments for such work there being made by the local agents of the U.N.I.A and Black Star Line.

The second trip of the Yarmouth from New York was made in January, 1920, to Cuba. LeMoth was aboard in the same capacity. This is the trip on which the fatal whiskey cargo was carried. LeMoth states they were delayed in New York because of boiler trouble, which also developed on the way down the coast but it did not force them to stop. From New York the boat went to Havana, remaining there a month because of harbor congestion; then went to Kingston, Jamaica, remaining there a few days; then to Colon, remaining two days; then to Bocos del Toro, one day; Costa Rica, one day, Santiago, one day; back to Jamaica, remaining there about five days picking up a cargo of coconuts for New York. From Jamaica she went to Nassau, Bahamas, then up the coast to Norfolk, stopping there for coal; then proceeded to Philadelphia, and from there direct to Boston; from Boston to New York. On this second trip to the West Indies, 33 passengers were carried from New York for Jamaica and Colon. The trips to the various other places mentioned were for the purpose of carrying back and forth a few passengers and little cargo, which in no case, states LeMoth, paid for any one of the trips. The stop at Philadelphia on the way up was made to discharge passengers taken on in the West Indies; the trip to Boston was made purely for propaganda purposes, states LeMoth, as there were no passengers or cargo aboard for that point. This jump was ordered by Garvey. The boat had aboard, as stated a consignment of coconuts for New York

LeMoth

and when this was called to Garvey's attention, he ignored it and ordered the boat to proceed to Boston. This resulted in damage claims being lodged against the Black Star Line for this shipment, as their books show.

The third trip of the Yarmouth from New York to Cuba, (Havana) and Jamaica, was made during April, 1921. LeMoth was not aboard, however, for in the meantime he had been designated Passenger Traffic Manager of the Black Star Line, and occupied a desk at the Line's headquarters in 135th Street. In this latter capacity, LeMoth had charge of booking passage on the Black Star Line boats "Yarmouth" and "Kanawha" which was about to be acquired; in fact he had charge of carrying out the specifications for the "Kanawha" which were laid down by the U.S. Customs officials. LeMoth states that he never sold passage for any other boats except the two mentioned. However, he states that one day a man named Wells came to the Black Star Line office and asked whether any word had been heard from his family in St. Kitts, Windward Islands. LeMoth, knowing nothing of the matter, questioned Wells, who stated that sometime previously he had come to the office and asked Garvey whether he could purchase tickets to be sent to his family for their passage; Garvey accepted his money, but nothing more had been heard by Wells. LeMoth states that the Black Star Line had never intended to run to St. Kitts, nor in fact had the "Yarmouth" or "Kanawha" touched there at any time, and therefore took the matter up with Garvey, who told LeMoth that he had accepted the.

57

LeMoth

money from Wells knowing that the Line could not bring his family to the U.S., but that on the day in question the Line had been a little short of cash and "the money had come in handy to cover operating expenses." LeMoth states that Wells, who during this conversation had remained outside the door of Garvey's office, overheard same and at once demanded an explanation from the latter, becoming so angry that Garvey threatened to throw him out. LeMoth has promised to obtain Well's address for this Bureau.

LeMoth remained as Passenger Agent for about a month; on June 30th, 1920, he left New York by rail for Key West, from where he went to Cuba in the capacity of stock salesman of the Black Star Line. He has a letter signed by Garvey, authorizing him to transact business for the line and to sell its stock in Cuba and Hayti. When LeMoth left New York he was given \$300 in cash and told by Garvey to take any other incidental expenses (when the \$300 ran out) from the stock sales. He went first to Havana, Cuba, and has a telegram from Garvey dated June 20th at New York, instructing him to sell stock and conduct mass meetings, and to rush to New York as soon as possible some cash. LeMoth remained in Cuba until Jan. 1st, 1921, during which time he sold about \$3,000 worth of stock all told. He collected about \$2,000 in cash (the balance being the installments which subscribers were to pay). Of this \$2,000, LeMoth states he turned but \$500 over to the Black Star Line, the difference being expended by him on the printing of propaganda, hire of halls, board and lodging, travel expenses, expenses of Havana office of

LeMoth

the U.N.I.L., which LeMoth was supporting from his stock collections. This office employed an interpreter, in addition to ~~xx~~ Lemoth. Before LeMoth left New York Garvey stated his salary would be \$30 per week, which was to be sent to him from New York. This was not done, however, so LeMoth took same out of his stock collections. However, he claims the Line still owes him \$430 salary, for which he has entered suit to recover. While in Cuba, LeMoth came to the conclusion that expenses for his work were too high in comparison with the sale of stock, and so notified Garvey, suggesting that he be returned to New York. He has telegrams and letters, however, ordering him to stay there, despite this fact. <sup>states</sup> LeMoth/he received practically no cooperation from the Line, and finally became so disgusted that he resigned and returned to New York.

LeMoth states that while in Cuba he corresponded with various officers of the Black Star Line, and has in his possession all cables and letters sent to him, which he will yield under proper subpoena. He is willing to testify against the Line. He has, also, an itemized list of all his expenditures in Cuba to prove his assertions regarding the cost of stock selling work there.

The letters in LeMoth's possession I consider very important, not only for the reasons above stated, but because he has ~~xx~~ several letters signed by Thompson, stating in effect that the Black Star Line was practically bankrupt and about to smash, but urging him at the same time not to reveal this situation to the people of Cuba and to keep up their spirits and enthusiasm by further sales

Lemoth

of stock.

Lemoth can be seen at any time and, as stated, will testify to the facts outlined herein.

61-57

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE MADE 3/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/6/7/8	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED

On the 6th inst. Miss Gwendolyn Campbell, 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York, who was formerly in the employ of the Black Star Line as chief stenographer, came to the Bureau office voluntarily and gave a statement of which a copy is attached. Miss Campbell expresses her willingness to assist the Government to the extent of her knowledge and ability, but declines to be called as a witness, stating that she fears for her personal safety. No threats have been made to her, the fear being based mainly upon what she believes might happen should she testify against Marcus Garvey. She states Garvey has roused his followers to such a pitch that they will do most anything at his mere intimation. This was illustrated in the case of O.M. Thompson, who has been branded as a "traitor" and who, since Garvey's attack upon him has been visited several times and threatened with bodily harm to such a degree that he has been forced to remove himself and family to another part of the city. In this connection I might call attention to the fact that since his indictment Garvey has made this matter a race issue, advising his followers that this is an attempt by foreign governments to thwart the progress of the negro race and prevent the capture by them of Africa. I have taken to Asst. U.S. Attorney Matlock copies of the

RECEIVED BY  
 MAR 15 1922  
 J. B. BRIS

MAR 22 1922

Handwritten notes and stamps on the left side of the page, including "COPY SENT" and "BY LETTER 4-27-76".

NEGRO WORLD IN WHICH SUCH STATEMENTS HAVE RECENTLY APPEARED BUT AM

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 Washington (3) New York (2) U.S. Attorney (1)

PER FOIA REQUEST

FILE  
 W.W.G.

Handwritten signature or initials in the bottom right corner.



advised by him that nothing can be done to prevent Garvey's making such assertions.

Louis LeMoth, former purser of the "Yarmouth" also came to the Bureau office on the 6th inst. and gave a statement, copy of which is attached. His testimony I consider of importance.

Also on the 6th I obtained from the Post Office Dept. about 100 replies received from the 500 form letters sent to stockholders following the indictment. Of the 100 returned, about 15 state they are not satisfied and give reasons, which, added to the witnesses already interviewed and listed, bring the total up to about 35.

On the 7th inst. I was advised from a confidential source that the U. N. I. A. had received a tax bill from the City of New York on Liberty Hall, amounting to \$3,000, and that they had furnished an affidavit to the effect that this hall is used exclusively for religious and charitable purposes. This, of course is not true, and upon taking the matter up with the Tax Dept. I was shown copy of an affidavit signed by Geo. Tobias and one Paul, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. containing the statements mentioned above, made, of course, for the purpose of being exempted from tax. Later in the day a representative of the Tax Dept. called at the Bureau office and was permitted to go over the accounts of the U.N.I.A., after which he stated that they would now have to pay the tax inasmuch as he was convinced that the Association had received a revenue from the use of the hall.

On the 8th inst. P.O. Inspector Williamson, who has been out of New York since January, returned to New York today and went over the case with the writer. Mr. Williamson, who left the city again tonight, states that Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce has advised that the case can go to trial about the end of April, at which time Mr. Williamson expects to return to New York City. Mr. Williamson states that he is not satisfied with the manner in which the U.S. Attorney's office is handling this case here, stating that their attitude is one of disinterestedness and that the Assistant to whom it has been assigned has shown little or no willingness to study the details. Mr. Williamson states further that he will take the matter up with Washington for the purpose of securing the aid of a Special Attorney to prosecute the matter.

Continued.

59

e originated at H. [redacted] al to be made at orig [redacted] office ONLY.  
 (By direct [redacted] agent in Charge Geo. [redacted] on)

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/26/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22-23-24-25/ 1923	REPORT MADE BY HARRY D. GULLEY.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 MARCUS GARVEY et al (Negro radicals) USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD,  
 PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO KILL  
 GOVERNMENT WITNESS.

FACTS DEVELOPED  
Attention Mr. Hoover-2  
At New Orleans, La. 69589 61-50

Reference is made to former report on above subject.  
 Accompanied by CAPTAIN REID of the Police Department,  
 interviewed CELESTE DWYER, who stated that she married CORNELIUS  
 DWYER, about 10 years ago, and that they have been living in New Orleans  
 since that time; that about a month before DR. EASON was killed a  
 negro by the name of ESOS RAMUS came to her house, and rented a room;  
 that she did not know his former address; that RAMUS organized a  
 POLICE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, which her husband, SHAKESPEARE  
 and several other negroes had joined, the names of the other members  
 she did not know; that RAMUS stated that he had formerly organized  
 a Police and Secret Service force in Philadelphia, and also in New  
 York City, and that MARCUS GARVEY had sent him here to do the same  
 thing; that these meetings were held in RAMUS' room every WEDNESDAY  
 night, and that the last two meetings were held at an old church on  
 Conti St., between Villere and Marais; that WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE  
 had lived with her for three years; that she DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  
 had always been suspicious of RAMUS  
 his coming to her house; that on  
 the night that DR. EASON was shot,  
 her husband, CORNELIUS DWYER, was

FILE NO. since 61-50-194	JAN 31 1923 B. C. [Handwritten initials]
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO:	

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 WASH(3) NEW YORK(1) PHILADELPHIA(1) [redacted] COPY SENT [redacted]

at her house; that two nights later, RAMUS came in very excitedly and stated that he had heard her husband and SHAKESPEARE had been arrested for the murder of DR. EASON, and stated that he did not have any money to pay her for her room, and that he was the one that had shot the old "S. of B."; that he immediately left, and she had not heard from him since; that she had been trying to locate RAMUS for the police, and would advise this office immediately if she had any information of his whereabouts; that ELLEN THOMPSON was supposed to be his woman, but she did not know her address.

CAPTAIN REID took as evidence ESOS RAMUS' trunk, on which there was a trunk card which read "E. ILLIDGE, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La." (This is the address of the U.N.I.A. office and meeting place).

There was also found in this trunk a uniform which belonged to RAMUS; description as follows:-

Collar insignia -U.A.P.  
Red and green sleeve insignia with gold braid and stripes and shoulder straps; badge "INSTRUCTOR OF POLICE, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same, reading "JUSTICE U.N.I.A. POLICE #26"

Also voucher dated Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1922, to E. Ramus, U.A.P., for 3 nickle police badges- \$2.70 from George S. Gethen Co., 1616 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Receipts for registered articles, dated New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1922, No. 86098 sent by E. R. Ramus, 3029 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1307 Third St. N.Y. New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1922, No. 86396, sent by E. Raziro, (Ramus) 2059 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1307 Third St., New York City.

Also letter dated Dec. 6, 1922, signed by ENID H. LAMOS, Secretary to the President General, U.N.I.A., addressed to ESOS RAMUS, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La., from which is quoted the following:-

"Mr. Garvey is at present out of the city but he is expected back sometime next week at which time I shall bring the matter to which you refer in

"your letter to his immediate attention as you requested. We have received the letter to your wife and they shall be forwarded."

69591

Accompanied by Special Agent Bruner, interviewed WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE at the Parish Prison, and he made the following statement:

That he was 39 years old; born in Jamaica, never had been naturalized, but came to New Orleans 4 years ago from South America; that he lived with CORNELIUS DWYER about two years; that ESAU RAMUS was also a roomer at DWYER'S house, and organized a police force about one month before DR. EASON was killed; that they met every Wednesday night, first at DWYER'S house, and then at a church on Conti St.; that besides himself, DWYER, THOMPSON, a negro by the name of LAWRENCE, and another man by the name of ROBINSON were members, and there were probably 15 others, whose names he did not know, all members of this organization; that on the night of DR. EASON'S death, he and DWYER were together at the church where he (EASON) lectured, and remained there until the meeting was over. He stated there were several others who belonged to the police force, whose names he could not recall, except S. V. ROBINSON and THOMPSON. He denied that he knew anything about the cause of EASON'S death, and denied that he and SHAKESPEARE had anything to do with it. He stated that he did not see ESAU RAMOS at the CHURCH that night, nor had he seen him since the murder. He stated that HELEN THOMAS was RAMUS' woman.

CORNELIUS DWYER stated that he was 36 years old; born in JAMAICA, had lived in the U.S. since 1908, except that he was in England four years during the war; that he was not naturalized

was a member of the ODD FELLOWS and MASONIC LODGES. He denied that he was a member of the police force or secret service of the U.N.I.A. but that he had joined the latter organization about two years ago. He denied that he was at the church where EASON had lectured on January 1st, and denied that he was with SHAKESPEARE at the meeting that night, and stated that he was at home with his wife. He did not know where SHAKESPEARE was, and stated that ESAU RAMUS was not at his house on the night of January 1st. He stated that RAMUS rented a room at his house about a month before EASON'S death, and that he had organized the police force, which met every Wednesday night, in order that he could report the results of the official meetings of the U.N.I.A., which met Thursday night at the long-shoremen's Hall; that the last two meetings of the police force were held at the church near Larais Street; that he did not know anything about the death of EASON. He stated, however that LAWRENCE, SHAKESPEARE, S.V. ROBINSON, and another negro by the name of JOHN BOYD were members of the Police Force, and that SHAKESPEARE was RAMUS' righthand man. He stated that HELEN THOMAS had visited him and SHAKESPEARE in the Parish Prison the day after they had been arrested for the murder of EASON.

SYLVESTER V. ROBINSON, 2222 Phillip St., stated that he had been married about 12 years ago, his wife having been a native of BLUEFIELD, NIC.; that on October 12, 1920 his wife, ALIDA, visited New York City, and on her return here organized the local branch of the U.N.I.A.; that she brought credentials from GARVEY and he was elected President to serve from October 1920 to Oct. 1921; that on October 1, 1921, he was appointed COMMISSIONER for

1/26/23

1/26/23

for the State of Georgia, Headquarters, ATLANTA, where he served until May 1922; that he returned to New Orleans, and in August 1922 attended the Convention in New York City as a delegate. He stated that he was invited to join the Police Force by ESAU RAMUS and attended one of these meetings at the home of DWYER, several other members of the organization having gone with him to inquire into the merits of this branch; that RAMUS told him that GARVEY had authorized the organizing of a Police Force in Philadelphia and New York; that the officers of the local branch did not take kindly to Ramus' proposition, and had not officially authorized same for the local branch. He denied that he knew anything about the pre-arranged murder of EASON, and denied that he was a member of the Police Force; that on the night EASON was murdered, he went to the church alone, and saw DWYER and another negro by the name of ROBERT OWEN, but did not see SHAKESPEARE at the church. He did not know any members of the police force except CORNELIUS DWYER, JOHN BOYD, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and ESAU RAMUS.

## UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Copy of this report to the Philadelphia office with the suggestion that they try to locate ESAU RAMUS, as he is wanted in connection with the murder of DR. EASON on January 1, 1923, and for further investigation.

CONTINUED

HDG:CL.

194

January 26, 1923.

WJB/LMR

Mr. George R. Shanton,  
P.O. Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.

61-50

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of an article appearing in the New York "Times" for January 20, 1923, which refers to certain statements made by you to representatives of the press in connection with the murder of J. W. H. Rason, a principal witness in the case against Marcus Garvey.

While, I, of course, do not believe that you gave any interview to the press of the character attributed to you, yet I am calling this to your attention in order that you may be fully informed upon the situation and may know what they claim you have stated.

Very truly yours,



Director.

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MAILED  
JAN 26 1923

Encl. 145397.

61-50-193	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 27 1923 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE



61-50

WWG-AS

January 23, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton, *ag 8.*  
Box 696,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Special Agent J. W. Jones is leaving Wash-  
ington at once on a special assignment at New Orleans  
in connection with the murder of J. W. H. Eason, a  
material witness in the case of United States v.  
Marcus Garvey. Agent Jones will work undercover and  
submit his reports directly to the Bureau. He will  
report to you promptly upon arrival for the benefit  
of any information already procured by you on the  
case and it is probable that at various times he  
will need assistance or advice, which of course  
you will give. Should he desire to communicate  
with the Washington office by telegraph, he should  
be accorded that privilege and it may be necessary  
for you to keep in touch with the Philadelphia and  
New York offices for assistance in running out  
leads.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. B.*  
Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *9/12*

RECORDED

MAILED  
JAN 23 1923

61-50-192  
JAN 23 1923  
FILE

N. Y. File #R-218-E.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 19, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 19, 1923	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

In connection with the above entitled matter, following is quoted an editorial which appears in the "NEW YORK NEWS" for January 20th, 1923, (colored newspaper):

"THE MURDER OF DR. EASON.

There are many circumstances connected with the cold-blooded murder of Dr. J.W.H. Eason which demand the attention of the authorities. That he was to have been the star witness against Marcus Garvey in the trial on the calendar for last Monday is not the least of these. That he was killed, as it is alleged, by two policemen of the Garvey association whom Dr. Eason in his ante-mortem statement named as his assassins is another of the suspicious circumstances. That this was a second time, as he alleged in that statement, that he had been so attacked since his severance of relations with the Garvey association adds to the chain of circumstantial evidence. That this was only one of a series of many offenses alleged to have been committed by the adherents of the Universal Negro Improvement Association makes the chain apparently complete in the case that argued against the culpability of the radical racial propagandist. For these reasons the colored citizens of this country demand that the killing of Dr. Eason be probed to the bottom. The murder of a Federal witness in the face of an impending trial by the adherents of the accused brings the assassination properly within the purview of the Federal government. It is now time to call a halt to this program, which has resulted in such widespread dissension and discord within the race. There is no place in this country for any policy which justifies the commission of crime for the accomplishment of any end. The U.N.I.A. Constitution forbids membership

JAN 27 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-50-191	RECORDED GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JAN 27 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	JAN 27 1923

DELETED COPY SENT Ben. Watkins

BY LETTER 4-27-76 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

PER FOIA REQUEST 210 Washington 3: New York 1:

JEA:MVN.

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

January 19th, 1923. James E. Amos.

in that organization to any person who has committed a crime except that crime was committed in behalf of that organization. The colored people of this country regret and lament the untimely death of the brilliant Eason. It was, however, the logical conclusion of the program and policy of the organization which he so long and willfully supported. Those who play with fire cannot complain when they are burned. There is no excuse by justification for any man of color, native born or foreign born, professional or layman, to further support the U.N.I.A. if these things are proven, to which all of these damaging testimonies so conclusively point.

There can be no question in the minds of any fair-minded citizens as to the value of this organization if these things are true. These things being true, it must be routed out of the life of the people of this community and this country. It is more dangerous to the people of color than the Ku Klux Klan. We have long withheld our condemnation of the U. N. I. A., but forbearance at this time is no virtue. We ask the Government to probe the dastardly murder of Dr. Eason and to prosecute the conspirators, whoever they may be, to the full extent of the law."

Continued.

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Instructions received from Special Agent Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 22, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 20, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N.Y.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>Continuing the above case, at 4:00 P. M. on January 20th, 1923, Agent received a telephone call from a MR. FRENCH of the law firm of FRENCH &amp; FRENCH, #135 West 135th Street, New York City, who stated that MRS. LAWSON, a Government witness in the GARVEY case, was in his office and claimed that two men whom she stated belong to the GARVEY organization, had been following her and when she recognized them she immediately went up to a traffic policeman at the corner of 135th Street &amp; Lenox Avenue and called his attention to this fact and the traffic officer told her to point them out and he would arrest them. The two parties in question, on seeing her talking to the traffic policeman, ran down the steps of the subway where it was impossible to follow and apprehend.</p> <p>The writer was unable, at the time the call was received, to make a personal visit to the office of FRENCH &amp; FRENCH, on account of urgent work mapped out by Asst. U.S. Attorney, and therefore advised Attorney FRENCH to have MRS. LAWSON return to her home and remain there until Monday morning, at which time Agent would make a personal call and question.</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 2:		

JAN 27 1923

JAN 31 1923

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FILE NO. **61-50-190** RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 27 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO *Ben Walker*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

JAN 27 1923

PER FOIA REQUEST

*JMA*

*JEA*

JEA:MVN.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 22, 1923. James E. Amos.

MRS. LAWSON relative to the identity, etc. of the two men in question.

After making these arrangements, the writer attempted to get in touch with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, but owing to the late hour, MR. MATTUCK was not in his office and no information was available as to where he could be reached.

Immediately on return to this office from above mentioned conference with MRS. LAWSON, the facts developed will be made known to Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Jan. 23, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Jan. 22, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:</u></b>			<b>Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to interfere with Government witnesses.</b>
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b>			
<p>Reference is made to the report of Agent Harry D. Gulley of the New Orleans office, dated January 13th, 1923.</p> <p>Reference is also made to telegram received from Agent in Charge Shanton of New Orleans, dated January 20th, 1923, which contained data on one <b>ESAU RAMUS</b>, formerly 3rd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division of the U. N. I. A., who, it is alleged, was responsible for the shooting of <b>DR. EASON</b> recently.</p> <p>Acting on the information contained in this telegram, Agents interviewed various informants in this city. One of our informants immediately telephoned to a friend of his in Philadelphia and received a reply to the effect that information regarding the whereabouts of <b>RAMUS</b> will probably be furnished by him within a day or two. If this cannot be obtained, the address of his family will be furnished.</p> <p>The death of <b>DR. EASON</b> is but the culmination of many threats which have been made against Government witnesses in this case. Allied with <b>DR. EASON</b> was a woman by the name of <b>MRS. DOROTHY LAWSON</b>, of #2092 Madison Avenue, New York City, who is at the present time under subpoena in this case. Some</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 3; New Orleans 2; New York 1.</b>		
FILE NO. <b>61-50-189</b>		RECORDED DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-26 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOIA REQUEST Routed to CUNNINGHAM HOOVER J.E.D. MJD:MVN	

61-50

JAN 31 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

time ago MRS. LAWSON and her husband were met on the street by a colored man, who, after drawing a revolver, threatened both MR. and MRS. LAWSON with death if they did not cease their attacks on GARVEY. This man was later identified and arrested and during the trial it was learned that he was a member of GARVEY'S so-called "secret service." He is now serving a term in State's prison.

MRS. LAWSON, within the last few days has complained to Agent Amos that she is again being molested, the particular instance in question having occurred on Saturday last (January 20th) when two unknown men accosted her on the street. Today Agents interviewed MRS. LAWSON, but outside of stating that she had seen one of these men previously around Liberty Hall, GARVEY'S headquarters, she could furnish no further identification. Agents instructed MRS. LAWSON to walk through the section where GARVEYITES are strong, at which time we followed her, but she was not molested, neither could she locate either of the men alleged to have interfered with her.

Agents also interviewed CAPT. JOSHUA COCKBURN, who is also a Government witness. He advises us that new threats have been made against him. CAPT. COCKBURN has been previously threatened. The threats against him have also come from an unknown source.

Agents have instructed these witnesses to endeavor to obtain the names of persons threatening them or some identification through which they can be picked up. We have instructions from Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck to call to his immediate attention any

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RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

attempts to interfere with the witnesses in this case.

It will be extremely interesting to receive from the New Orleans office copies of the documentary evidence secured in New Orleans, which, as stated in their telegram, shows that GARVEY sent RAMUS to New Orleans, and that the death of DR. EASON was the result of a deliberate plan.

It is noted that Agent Gulley's report does not state whether or not either of the men arrested at New Orleans for the shooting of DR. EASON have made statements. If possible, it is requested that the samples of the handwriting of each of these men be secured and forwarded to us so that we may compare same with the handwriting on several anonymous and threatening letters received by Government witnesses in this district.

Continued.

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WM. J. BURNS  
DIRECTOR



WWG-AS

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

69592

3  
JAN 20 1923  
J. E. C.

January 19, 1923.

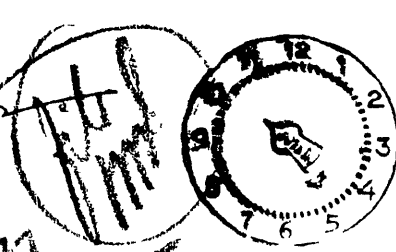
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

61-50

On the 16th you sent me a report from Agent Davis in the New York office indicating that MARCUS GARVEY contemplated making a world tour about the first of February. His case is fixed for hearing on February 5th. Mr. Davis suggested, and you and Mr. Cunningham both relayed the desire, that arrangements be made with the State Department to block any request for passport. Marcus Garvey is an alien and would not apply for a passport to the American State Department. There is no action that we could take to keep him from leaving the country, other than to have his bond raised, which seems to be a very sensible thing to do, as the report that he is to leave the country emanates as a press notice from his own office. He is now out on \$2500 only. His bond should be promptly increased to \$10000, which he could not raise, and he would be put in the place where he should have been long ago. Should he be able to raise the bond he probably would skip and he should be kept under strict surveillance as it is only a short time now.

61-50-188  
RECORDED  
JAN 24 1923 P. M.  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
LOOK UP FILE

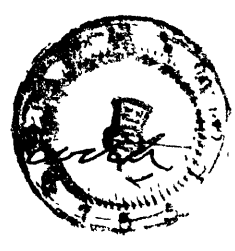
*[Handwritten signature]*



*Mr. Cunningham*

JAN 19 1923

*strongly*  
*Ben. Watkins*  
DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*His matter has been taken up with*  
*U.S. Atty. N.Y.C.*



WKG-AS  
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61-50-187

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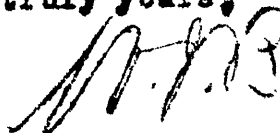
February 12, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith, for your information,  
carbon copy of a report received from New Orleans,  
Louisiana, dated January 16th, in the case of  
MARCUS GARVEY, et al.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 2710.

MAILED  
FEB 12 1923

se originated at New York Journal to be made originating office ONLY.  
 (By direction Agent in Charge Geo. R. Stanton)

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/13/23	REPORT MADE BY Harry D. Gulley.
------------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al (NEGRO RADICALS): Using Mails to Defraud Probable Conspiracy to Kill Govt. Witness. 63791

FACTS DEVELOPED  
Attention Mr Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La. 61-50

Reference is made to report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis, New York City, dated January 6, 1923.

Interviewed CAPTAIN GEORGE REED, 12th Precinct Police Station, who stated that on the night of January 1st, in company with Corporal Alix Scherer, at 10:50 P.M., he received a telephone message that J.W.H. EASON, Field Editor of the Negro Advocate, Pastor A.M.E. ZION CHURCH of New York City, and also Organizer of the Universal Negro Alliance, had been shot at the corner of 1st and S. Robertson Sts.; that investigation showed that REV. JOS. W.H. EASON had left St. Johns Baptist Church #4, located on 1st and Ferret Sts., in company with Frederick H. Collins, 2610 Vermont Place, W.A. Thomas, 2230 Jackson Avenue, and Henry Scott, 2909 2nd Street, and upon reaching the corner of 1st and S. Robertson St., he was shot from behind. EASON made a statement to CAPTAIN REED that he did not know who shot him, but suspected members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which MARCUS GARVEY is president. He also told Captain Reed that he was opposed to the GARVEY FACTION, and was a witness against GARVEY, who was charged in New York City with "USING THE MAILS

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FILE NO. 61-50-187	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JAN 20 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO. CHANNING BELM E. J. P.	FILE W. D. S.

REFERENCE COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
 WASH (3) NEW YORK (1) NOLA (2) DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-26

TO DEFRAUD", and was subpoenaed to be in New York on Wednesday or Thursday of that week to testify against GARVEY. After the shot, two unknown negroes ran up S. Robertson Street, jumped the fence at Magnolia, but search for these men proved fruitless. EASON died in the Charity Hospital on January 4th.

Later, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (Col) laborer, age 39, residing at 1532 Iberville Street, and CONSTANTINE F. DYER, age 39, residing at 1538 Iberville Street, were identified by witnesses, and charged with "MURDER".

From the person of CONSTANTINE F. DYER were taken the following evidence:-

1 Badge with the following inscription:

"JUSTICE-  
U.N.I.A. POLICE  
47"

On this badge is the figure of an eagle and two policemen, and in the center is a tri-color button red, black and green.

1 Membership card- JUSTICE COUNCIL,

G. E. K. K. H.  
JUR. S. C. of LA.  
A. A. S. R. F. M.

Name of Knight FRED C. DYER,

No. --Page---Year 1922. No. ---Page...Year---

January February March 25¢

Sec. P. Dominguez, Act.

April May June - - - - 25¢

Sec. O. Colon

July, August, September -25¢

Sec. Geo. Beyer, Act.

October, November, December.

Sec.

Also several samples of police badges which were obtained from the George S. Gethen Company, 1616 Arch St., (City Unknown) From whom it is possible that the above badge was obtained.

Also a newspaper clipping showing photograph of negro delegates attending assembly of the League of Nations, to urge that a former Germany colony in Africa be set aside for the founding of a new native African Republic, probably taken from the "Chicago Defender".

*2 files*

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1/16/23

Also memorandum of the following address:  
W.T.Domingue, 3017 Perdido St.

DYER was identified as the negro who actually shot EASON.

The following are witnesses:-

JOHN RILEY,	2223 3rd St.
W.A.Thomas,	2230 Jackson St.,
Benjamin Dujas,	2909 2nd St.,
Henry Scott,	2808 Philip St.,
Minnie Reason,	906 7th St.
Alice A.Williams,	1305 S.Robertson St.

Statements were obtained by CAPTAIN REED from the REV.

J.W.H. EASON as follows:-

"My name is James W.H.Eason (C) age 36 years, residing at 2808 Philip St. I formerly resided at 245 West 136 Street New York I am a Preacher and preached in the Second Baptist Church on First near Freret Streets. relative to being shot on First near S.Robertson Sts. upper side about 10:50 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 by some unknown party.

"I was invited by a committee of members of the Universal Negro Alliance to Preach to the congregation of the Second Baptist Church which is on First St. near Freret St. of which Rev. A.Hubs is the regular preacher of this church. The following invited him down from New York to preach in the church James Crawford (C) 2062 Jackson Ave., Mrs. Mamie Reason (C) 900 Seventh St., Rev. Burrell, Rev. Collins, and Rev. A.Hubs all colored and residents of New Orleans. After the services about 10.35 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 while walking out First St. Upper Side with Rev. Collins when a shot struck the pavement I turned around to see where the shooting was coming from, I was shot in the back, first and turning around I was struck in the forehead and knocked me down I then asked Dr. Collins to ring up for the Ambulance as I knew I was shot. 3 men followed me and one man did the shooting I could identify the man that shot me. Attended-Sunday night-in-Dr.Hubs-Church-and-Monday-night-I. That is all I know until I woke up in the Hospital this morning.

(Signed\*) J.W.H.EASON,  
2808 Philip St. formerly resided  
at 245 West 136 St., New York City.

This statement was taken in the presence of Patrolman Leonard Salath.

Henry Ledig,  
Supy. Clerk."

1/16/23

## This statement of SYLVEST ROBERTSON:-

"My name is Sylvest Robertson (C) my age is 40 years. I reside at 2222 Philip St. My occupation is porter employed in the Carondelet St., My wife and I are the Organizers of the Universal Negroes Imp. Association.

On Monday January 1st, 1923 I went to the St. John's Baptist Church on First St. bet Howard & Freret Sts., about 9:30 P.M., to hear Rev. Joseph W.H. Eason lecture, and remained until after the lecture was over about 10:45 P.M. During the lecture I seen Constantine F. Dyer setting in the church, It is the first time I have seen him in the church. I left the church in company with Rev. H. Fisher, going towards the river, on my way home I did not hear any shots fired or see any one running. I was informed Tuesday morning January 2nd, 1923 at the building where I work by one of the porters named Emile.

(Signed) Sylvest Robertson,  
2222 Philip St.

This statement taken in the presence of George Reed,  
Captain Commanding 12th Precinct.

HENRY LEDIG  
Supy Clerk."

CAPTAIN REED also stated that he had received the following letter by mail:-

"Jan. 5, 1923

"I will inform you that A.N. Wabley 1420 Iberville St., his one of them that shot the preacher he is one of the member of Garvey and it was puting up a long time to kill him, so you see I am going to get all of them an repot them. Wabley say if he did have one more shot he would shot you when you made the rest of those to men he said it at the club the same man should die long time be fo now.

I am Francis."

He stated that he had made investigation, but was unable to learn the name of the writer. He had located the negro mentioned therein, but pending further developments had not questioned him.

REV. NOEL OLIVER (Col), who lives at 2222 South Rampart Street, stated that he was Pastor of the A.M.E. CHURCH, and had joined the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and AFRICAN COMMUNITY

located at New Orleans in May 1921, and that he was elected CHAPLAIN; that SYLVEST ROBERTSON and wife were organizers of the local order, and that a "HIGH COMMISSIONER" of the local order by the name of GIBSON was in charge of this District out of the New York office; that he resigned Sept. 1921 because of the radical addresses or lectures in which they tried to incite ignorant negroes, and he believed that in the event that some step is not taken to curb the activities of this league, that it will eventually lead to numerous riots between the whites and blacks. He stated also that each of the officers of this organization would publicly as well as at private meetings proclaim that any one opposing MARCUS GARVEY, Provincial President, had to be put out of the way, that he deduced that that meant that they would be killed in the event that they would in any way oppose GARVEY. He stated that another "HIGH COMMISSIONER" by the name of ANDERSON came down from New York later, and had charge of this district; that at that time there were probably 3000 members in the league in New Orleans, and that he would estimate that the present membership was about 2000; that they did at that time and now hold meetings at the Negro Longshoremen's Hall in New Orleans; that another subdivision of the League is at Algiers, but he did not know the meeting place; that a negro by the name of PHILIPS is now the Acting Secretary and leader in this district, and was sent to New Orleans from New York on August, 1922; that he is of the opinion that SYLVEST ROBERTSON above referred to is acting as confidential informant for MARCUS GARVEY, and if any conspiracy existed between the New York organization and the New Orleans organization for the purpose of

putting out of the way EASON, ROBERTSON and another by the name of FRANK JOHNSON, who operates a shoe shop at the street from the negro Y.M.C.A., probably are "in on it"; that ALLEN THOMAS, who lives at First Street between Dryades and Hampart, is supposed to be at the head of the "UNIFORM RAIL" a military organization for the League. He did not know DY or SHAKESPEARE, nor does he know the present officers except stated above.

W.A. THOMAS (COL) 2230 Jackson Ave., stated that he joined the U.N.I.A. July 1921, and resigned in October 1922; that his reason for sending in his resignation was because of the incite lectures of blacks against the whites; that WILLIAM PHILIP, who resides at 2068 Jackson Avenue, is now "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of the local district. The president of the local order, whose name he does not know, is in the hospital. Among other radical remarks that have been made by the lecturers in mass-meetings and at the business meetings, which are held every Thursday night, was "THE WHITE MEN ARE MASTERS AND NOT FRIENDS OF THE NEGRO, YOU ARE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS but are CITIZENS OF AFRICA. THE AMERICAN FLAG IS NOT OUR FLAG, AWAY WITH AMERICAN FLAG." He stated that the "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of this district had on numerous occasions stated that any man who was against MARCUS GARVEY and his teachings is not worthy of living and must go; that a man by the name of THOMAS, is now CAPTAIN of the Legions, being a Division Head, and lives somewhere on General Taylor Street, exact address unknown.

He stated that he first met DR. EASON in October, 1922



HARRY D. GUNN

16/23

on his first visit to New Orleans; that EASON was formerly connected with MARCUS GARVEY, but had organized a new fraternity known as the "UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE; that EASON made several addresses in the different negro churches, and on each occasion five or six GARVEYITES, mostly JAMAICAN NEGROES, would follow him; that DYER, who shot EASON on the night of January 1st, was among these, and he lectured here for fifteen days, and that this was a common occurrence noticed by all; that on one occasion a GARVEYITE interrupted and threatened him while on the platform, but was put out of the church. He stated that on the night EASON was killed, that he saw about six of these GARVEYITES together at the church where EASON had lectured, and among them were DYER and SHAKESPEARE; that he also saw S.E. ROBERTSON above referred to, among this group of men; that THOMAS, who is the Division head of the Legion, was also there; that EASON came out of the church with him, and at the time he was shot was probably forty or fifty feet in front; that he recognized DYER as the negro who had shot EASON, DYER being with SHAKESPEARE, and both of them hurried away after the shot was fired; that both of these negroes rushed by him in an effort to get close to EASON after they had come out of the church and that he could positively identify the two as being the murderers of EASON.

REV. A. HIBS (Col) 2217 Willow Street, stated that he was pastor of the 2nd Baptist Melpomene Church; that the day after EASON was shot, he went to the hospital to see him, and had a long talk with him; that EASON stated he believed that GARVEY

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had planned his murder because he was the star witness in the case of the UNITED STATES vs GARVEY, who was to come to trial on Thursday following in New York City, and that he intended to leave New Orleans Tuesday in order to be in New York City on that date; that EASON requested him to telegraph his (EASON'S) brother who lives in ELIZABETH, N.J., he did not recall his name, to come to New Orleans at once, as he desired to tell him something about GARVEY; that he sent the telegram to EASON'S brother, who came to New Orleans, but did not get here until after his death; that he was of the opinion that there was a collusion between GARVEY and his (Garvey's) followers in this city who murdered DR. EASON; that he had heard it rumored among the different negroes that GARVEY sent a telegram to PHILIP the day preceding the murder, but this was only a rumor and thinks it unfounded; that he recognized several of GARVEY'S followers on the night of the murder in the church where EASON had lectured; that he recognized these same men who had formerly attended the various other churches in the city where EASON had lectured when he was here on a former visit; that at his church, while EASON was lecturing sometime in October and November several of the GARVEYITES went to attack him at that time, but were prevented from doing so. He did not know the names of any of these men, but knew their faces. He stated that the JAMAICAN NEGROES were hard to handle, and that most of the resident negroes were deserting the GARVEY Organization.

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL. *ADG*

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 17, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 17, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, Agent received a telephone call on January 15th, 1923, from CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the "MESSENGER" Negro Magazine, requesting that Agent call on him as he had some information in regard to a letter or communication which he was going to send to the Attorney General, and also to the press of the country, concerning MARCUS GARVEY.

Agent proceeded to the office of the "MESSENGER", #2305 - 7th Avenue, New York City and there received a copy of the letter referred to above, copy of which is attached hereto, and which is self-explanatory. This document is to be signed by CHANDLER OWEN, PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and WILLIAM PICKENS, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and Field Secretary of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-22-26

JAN 27 1923

Continued.

PER FOIA REQUEST *JD*

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

*Hand  
 Repts.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
 JAN 27 1923  
 DIVISION

FILE NO. <i>61-50-186</i>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JAN 1 1924 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO	<i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1:	<i>J.E.A.</i> JEA:MVN.
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2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty  
United States Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, a Negro from Jamaica, British West Indies, not a citizen of the United States, and an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to undermine the loyalty of all Negroes to this country, and to arouse antipathy towards whites. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that decent Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

61-50-186

1

This organization and its leader, Marcus Garvey, encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening-- who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Norris a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

When William Pickens, who had cooperated in an expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activity of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which is fundamentally and wilfully criminal. This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of crime or felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one J. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address scoring Garvey in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are said to be prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, and are immigrants from Jamaica, B. W. I. Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

4--

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these alleged Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Insomuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. When convicted we urge that he be severely punished. This last should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

186

5--

The government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment,--many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it deals with an even lower level of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

186



**HE DENIES DICKER WITH KU KLUX CHIEF**

**Didn't Talk of Black Star Line, He Says.**

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Marcus Garvey, president-general of the African Communities League, denied yesterday that he ever discussed the Black Star Line with Edward Young Clark, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, as Clark is alleged to have testified before a Federal Grand Jury last Wednesday. He also asked that the judge judge him before his trial on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

"I feel perfectly sure," said Garvey, "that Mr. Clark did not state that I interviewed him on behalf of the Black Star Line, because that was not the object of my visit. The oft repeated allegation that I had sought the assistance of the Klan for the Black Star Line is base and unfounded. Mr. Clark and I never discussed the Black Star Line, and whatsoever we had to say about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the negro people in the attitude of the Klan toward them was of such a nature that Mr. Mattox, the District Attorney of New York, could have gotten the information from me without bringing me to court from Atlanta."

**FEB 10 1923**

61-50

*File  
ms.*

186

January 16th, 1923

JBC:PMH  
61-50-

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,  
P. O. Box 141, City Hall Station,  
New York, N. Y.

N.Y. File R-218-D

61-50

Dear Sir:

I have the report of Special Agent M. J. Davis, dated January 11th, 1923, in re: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., alleged violation Section 215 U. S. C. C.

I note in the last paragraph he states: "I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500. bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial."

While this information is given with good intention, please be advised that this cannot be done inasmuch as this subject is a British subject and not an American. However, this matter should be taken up with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, positively with a view of increasing the bond to \$10,000. on information and belief that he is ready to flee the country.

Very truly yours,

Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*H.A.*

MAILED  
JAN 13 1923

61-50-184  
JAN 13 1923  
RECORDED

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 13, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 8th to 13, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y. 61-50

Continuing the above matter, Agent was engaged during the above period conferring with the United States Attorney, and looking up and interviewing witnesses for U. S. Attorney, etc.

Continued.

JAN 18 1923  
 J. E. C.

JAN 22 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben. Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 FOR FOIA REQUEST  
*H.G.*

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FILE NO <b>61-50-183</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>JAN 15 1923</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO CUNNINGHAM	<i>[Signature]</i> <i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 3: New York 2:</b>	JEA:MVN.
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Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 13, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 13, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N.Y.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span> Continuing the above matter, the writer was in conference this day with the REV. J. D. BROOKS, #349 Amherst Street, Orange, N. J., in which he stated that if one REV. J. L. BURRELL, residing at #2809 Milan Avenue, New Orleans, La., was interviewed, valuable information could be secured relative to the recent killing of DR. J. W. EASON. Agent has also received some very valuable information from MR. H. S. WALEY, #267 W. 138th Street, N. Y. City, to the effect that he was informed through his wife, MRS. WALEY that MRS. EASON, #320 W. 139th Street, N. Y. City, had informed MRS. WALEY that on the night the REV. EASON was shot, a few minutes after the shooting took place, a telegram was sent to MRS. GARVEY, stating that the work had been done. It is therefore requested that the New Orleans office locate and interview DR. BURRELL and also investigate at the various Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices in an endeavor to obtain copies of any telegrams addressed to Mr. or Mrs. GARVEY or anyone connected with the Universal Negro Improvement Association, two days before and two days after the shooting			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1: New Orleans 2: JEA:MVN.		

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FILE NO <b>61-50-182</b>	RECORDED JAN 25 1923
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i>	BY LETTER <b>4-27-76</b>
ROUTED TO PER FOIA REQUEST	<i>J. B. [unclear]</i>

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 13, 1923.

James E. Amos.

of DR. EASON.

It is also suggested that the Agent interviewing DR. BURRELL mention the fact that he was sent by DR. BROOKS to secure information.

As the above information, if secured, would be of great value in the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, it is requested that the New Orleans office give this matter immediate attention.

Agent will also endeavor to secure a copy of the telegram referred to above, at this end.

Continued.

182

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

GRS:CL.

Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.,  
January 13, 1923.

Wm. J. Burns, Esq.,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

*(1)*  
JAN 20 1923

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

Dear Sir:

Have had some very interesting investigations along the lines of MARCUS GARVEY, the black Africa King, who is under Federal indictment, due to the fact of Dr. J.W.H. Eason, who was killed here some 15 days ago by two suspected negroes, C.F. Dyer and W. Shakespeare.

Our investigation up to date discloses that the suspected murderers had nickel plated badges marked "JUSTICE - UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION" on them, and from testimony of witnesses taken here today, it appears as though we are going to dig up much information on this Garvey organization. It appears to have a large membership here, and reliable negroes in this community are willing to testify in regard to the character of this organization.

Regular reports of agents will leave this office about the 15th, giving full data so far obtained.

Respectfully,

*George F. Shannon*  
George F. Shannon,  
Agent in Charge.

JAN 27 1923 ✓

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*W.G.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
JAN 18 1923  
DIVISION

61-50-181  
JAN 23 1923  
RECORDED  
HOOVER  
CU

*W.G.*

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 1/11/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5/23	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., - ALLEGED VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING MAILS IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.			
FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:			
<p>This case was on the calendar for January 8th, but upon being called was postponed until February 5th, the reason for this as given to me by Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck was that there will be no judge available during the month of January to hear the case, inasmuch as it will take at least two weeks to try. However, starting on February 1st several new judges will be assigned to this district and it is believed that Judge Van Fleet will be able to hear the case at the time set.</p> <p>I am in possession of a so-called press release issued from the offices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association on January 3, 1923, which bears the title "Honorable Marcus Garvey, President General U. N. I. A. and Provisional President of Africa, to Make Trip Around the World." This release states that Garvey and his staff will leave the United States on or about the 1st of February next to make a speaking tour of the world.</p> <p>I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a <u>passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500 bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial.</u></p>			
<p>DELETED COPY SENT <u>Ben Waknin</u> BY LETTER 4-27-26 PER FOIA REQUEST 7/10</p>			<p>JAN 18 1923 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>RECORDED JAN 15 1923 J. E. C.</p>
REFERENCE	<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington (3) New York (1)</p>		

T.A.

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Jan. 10, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Jan. 4, 5 &amp; 6, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: U. S. vs. <sup>0</sup>MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED  <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>Continuing the above matter, the writer has been engaged in securing information relative to the killing of DR. J. W. EASON at New Orleans, La., which occurred on January 4th, 1923.</p> <p>Agent, based on telephone communication from Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Assistant Director, got in touch with the United States Attorney's office relative to the reasons for the delay in bringing this case to trial, and was informed that it was because of the crowded condition of the calendar in the Federal Courts of the Southern District of New York and the scarcity of judges for this district. Every effort is being made, however, by the Assistant conducting the prosecution, to bring this case to an early trial.</p>			
Continued.			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i> BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <i>7/19</i>		JAN 18 1928 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FILE NO. <b>61-50-179</b> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>JAN 11 1923</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED JAN 18 1923
ROUTED TO <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	<i>9/11/23</i> <i>J.E.A.</i> <b>JEA:MVN.</b>		
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 3: New York 2:</b>		



OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 9th, 1923

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

*61-50*

Sir:

In the case of the United States v.  
Marcus Garvey et al I beg to advise that it  
has been set for February 5th and will in all  
probability go to trial then before Judge van  
Fleet. The present delay has been due to the  
scarcity of judges.

In the absence of other instructions I  
am resuming work on the First National Bank,  
Hope, New Jersey, case. Before proceeding to  
Trenton, N. J. I am awaiting telephone advice  
from the United States Attorney there that he  
has located certain papers.

*File*

Respectfully,

*Thos. F. Merrillee*

Expert Bank Accountant

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*7/12*

JAN 11 1923

*61-50-178*

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	RECORDED
JAN 12 1923 A.M.	INDEXED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
WINGHAM	FILE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

**JOURNAL MEMORANDUM**

Date October 7th, 1933 Office Pittsburgh, Pa.

**TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:**

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, MARCUS GARVEY, REV. JOHN H. HOLMES,  
CYRIL V. BRIGGS, CHANDLER OWEN.

Origin of Case \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Local Office No. \_\_\_\_\_ Bureau No. 61-50 Other Office No. \_\_\_\_\_

Assigned to Special Agent H. J. Lenon Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reassigned to Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reassigned to Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS OF CASE**

Referred to U. S. Attorney \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of commissioner)

Preliminary Hearing \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Continued Hearings \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Presented to Grand Jury \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Indictment Returned \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Arraignment and Plea \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Set for Trial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of judge, court, and place.)

Court Verdict \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks This information furnished to Agent by two sources,  
material used to make report.

NOTE.—This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

7-1256

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*Docketed*

*178*  
*61-50*

Instructions received from Agent in Charge Walter G. Walker.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4/23	REPORT MADE BY J. W. Jones.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

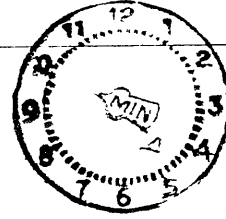
RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED

Washington, D. C.

File #4900.

Attention Mr. Keep.



61-50

JAN 18 1923

Agent interviewed LIONEL OXLEY, #633 T-Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Secretary for the local branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, and learned from him that MARCUS GARVEY, President of this organization will leave New York, some time in February on a lecture tour that will carry him to the forty-eight states of the Union, Canada, Central America, South America, Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. OXLEY said that GARVEY would be accompanied by several Secretaries and speakers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
JAN 11 1923  
DIVISION

JAN 19 1923

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DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*W.G.*

FILE NO <i>61-50-177</i>	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b>		<i>MM</i>

REFERENCE

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Washington, 3; Office. 1.

*J.W.J.*

JWI-B

ENCLOSURE

61-50-172

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Chicago, that most gone before it City on a line b Chicago is look...

**RENDALI PRESE CH**

The Rendall located in its ne 129th street. A event was held many of New ministers and 1 pants. Among t D. G. Wiley, seci church erection, Mendenhall, mo York Presbytery

**METROPOL CH**

The eighth an istry of Dr. W. the Metropolitan celebrated recent day, November were concluded an excellent conc Metropolitan Baj the administrati Brown, has don maintaining Rev. years as a misis teach Christianity

**ATTORNE WESTBR CEIVES APPOI**

CHICAGO, Ill., colored people a appointment of at brook of the lav Westbrook, to th nois by State's Crowe.

**LAWYER EI MORRIS S GR.**

The "New Cor subject of an ad Edward H. Morris at Grace Lyceum. J. Carey of the A. the colored memb tional convention constitution The audience to hear and most success cial music furnish of Prof. Jas. A. M M. Dobson was th topics of public in cussed by represe the Grace Lyceum

**MR. GEORG CLEVELAI**

The country is t cago has to offer men and women ty show early during ruary 22 is the Ruth Anderscn, Reynolds, Alone

continued to his  
ppe

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journey to Knoxville, Tenn., to meet  
Knoxville College

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J. H. Cleaveland  
he gave to the band  
glad to see Mrs.  
after two weeks  
night, Nov 27th,  
recital at the First  
the city by Madam  
Master Clyde Brown  
Madam Fairfax is  
t singers we have  
Master Brown is  
recital was largely  
regrets the price  
Madam Fairfax  
advice to the young  
to thank Rev. E. G.  
of this church, for  
is doing and the  
he brings to us  
Mr. A. M. Sim-  
eans, La., is in the  
sts of the Atlanta  
ance Co., he is the  
G. Pughsley. Mr.  
Cordele, Ga., spent  
city last week. Mr.  
r. D. A. Williamson  
week for Newark,  
sixty days about  
y have left the city,  
e who have written  
that they are doing  
idge High School  
able to stop the  
ary Club Tigers on  
Tigers, after a hard  
from the Bull-dogs,  
scored in the first  
ers wrested victory  
the third quarter.  
lean, hard fought  
ills. Mention at  
rd at right half-  
for the Bull-dogs  
arter-back, McCall,  
ers Smith's 10  
t end and McCall's  
ouch-down after he  
ward pass were  
Rubbie Petermon,  
who is teaching  
Ga., spent a few  
ast week with her  
y friends Little  
he first girl in the  
e of the Mamma  
from the Atlanta  
E. H. Monwat, of  
the city last week  
Miss Leona Keen-  
last week from  
reports a very nice  
ng sermon was  
Macedonia Baptist  
as we usually go  
to another. This  
attended Thanks-  
delivered by Rev.  
Albany street. Mr.  
S. J. Johnson, Mr.  
ddie G. Jones, and  
last week for Mi-  
da McCall, Water-  
hing school at Ed-  
Sunday in the city.  
nd played in West  
nday and four dol-  
was donated Mrs  
dollar, Mr. James  
nd two dollars and  
s. We thank Mrs.  
Hutto, and others  
ent given by them  
d.



# Christmas Suggestions

**FOR THE MEN FOLKS**  
WE ARE ENTITLED TO YOUR  
PATRONAGE

**GREATER VARIETY  
BETTER GOODS  
LOWER PRICES**



- Nobby Suits ..... \$19.75 to \$39.00
- Swagger Overcoats ..... \$19.75 to \$45.00
- Warm Sweaters ..... \$3.95 to \$9.85
- Silk Shirts ..... \$4.35 to \$6.65
- Madras Shirts ..... \$1.35 to \$2.85
- Knit Ties ..... \$ .65 to \$2.85



- Silk Ties ..... 35c to \$2.50
- Silk Hose ..... 50c to \$1.00
- Wool and Silk Hose .... \$1.15 to \$1.35
- Wool, Silk and Cotton Underwear ..... 79c Up

- Handkerchiefs in Box ..... 50c
- Pajamas, Silkette ..... \$3.50
- Pajamas, Madras and  
Flannelette ..... \$2.00
- Suspenders ..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00
- Stetson Hats ..... \$7.00 up
- Fur Caps ..... \$3.50 up
- Dress Caps ..... \$1.45 up
- Velour Hats ..... \$3.85 up
- Knit Vests ..... \$3.95
- Gloves—Silk, Kid and Fabric ..... \$1.50 up
- Belts with Fancy Buckles ..... \$1.50 and \$2.00



- FOR LADIES**
- Van Raalte Hose, per pair ..... \$2.25

## Roman DeLynn FIFTH and WYLIE

MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED  
DAY RECEIVED

Opposite Court House



409-11 Market St.,  
es and clothing for  
-Adv.

# Real Bargains

NEXT TO McCANN'S  
Green Trading Stamps

## ADVICE TO THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPER

### GIFTS FOR WOMEN

Felt Slippers. A useful gift for women. Come in all wanted colors. Added buckskin soles and wool-felt slippers—all sizes—special, 98c



### GIFTS FOR MEN

Felt Slippers for Men. Grey and black felt slippers with soft buckskin soles; also combination colors. All sizes, 6-12. \$2.00 value—\$1.19

Men's Fine Dress Shoes—a wonderful selection to choose from. All wanted shapes and leathers. Sale price, \$3.95

### RADIO BOOTS—AN IDEAL GIFT

All sizes and styles for women ..... \$3.95  
Children's sizes ..... \$2.95

Infants' Brown, Black and Combination Button and Lace Shoes—sizes 3 to 8. Sale price, 98c

Men's One Buckle Arctics—all first grade rubber soles—lined medium and heavy weight. Special, \$1.49

### Pittsburgh's Headquarters for Children's Shoes

A gift that is appreciated by all. A fine pair Newberg's children's shoes. Beautiful style and colors, yet reasonable in price.



## SPECIAL FEATURE

### FOR THIS WEEK

Demonstration  
DR. BLIMAN'S  
CUSHION  
COMFORT  
SHOES  
FACTORY  
DEMONSTRATOR  
WILL BE HERE THIS  
WEEK

### SALE OF WOMEN'S SAMPLE LOW SHOES

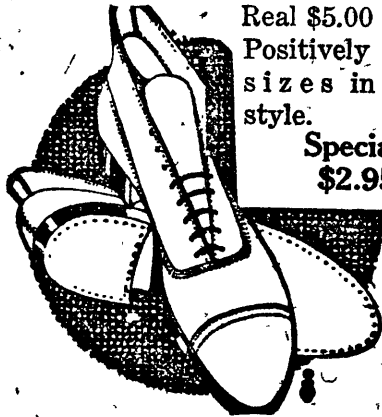
Black, Brown and Tan Oxfords, Pumps and 1, 2, 3 Strapped Slippers. Sizes, 3, 3½, 4. Special—\$2.95

Double Green Trading Stamps will be issued during this sale.

## ECONOMY SPECIALS FOR MEN

### MEN'S DRESS SHOES

Black and Brown Calf Leather. Wide Toe Bluchers and English styles Endicott and Johnson make. Real \$5.00 values. Positively all sizes in each style.



Special,  
\$2.95

### LITTLE GENTS' HI-TOP SHOES

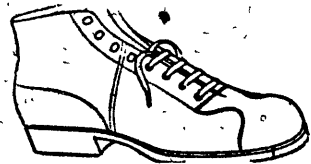
Sturdy Calfskin shoes with heavy leather soles and 2-buckle tops. Just the thing for rough wear. \$4.00 value.



Sale Price  
\$2.45

Men's Heavy Work Shoes, with double rubber soles. Brown and Black Elk Uppers, a real money saver. Special, \$2.45

Men's Scout Shoes—Heavy Elkskin uppers with solid leather soles. All sizes, six to twelve, \$1.98



Boys' Brown Blucher and English Style Dress Shoes with Goodyear welt soles and rubber heels. Price, \$2.95

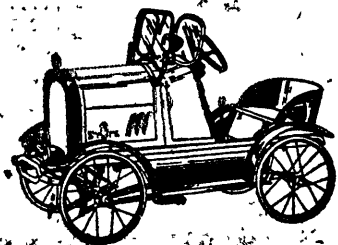
Misses' Brown and Black Lace Shoes, Sturdy leather soles and rubber heels. All sizes to two, \$2.45

Boys' All-leather Endicott and Johnston Scout Shoes—\$3.00 values. Special, \$1.79

TOYS, BIG DOLLS, SLEEPING DOLLS AND TALKING DOLLS—Toys everything to delight the kiddies as well as grown-ups. FREE—Rooster

with moving eyes and eyelashes, bobbed hair and painted nails and toes. A

Buy and get yours. One to a customer. None sold to dealers.



Special Releases Just Received.

- Mamie Smith Blues
- Alabama Blues
- Etta Mooney—Lonesome Monday, Morning Blues, Early Every Morn'
- What Do You Care Lonesome Mama Blues
- Ethel Waters De Da Strain Georgia Blues

We carry all records listed in Black Swan Adv. and with an order for 2 or more records we send you one record cleaner free. Clip this Ad. and send it in with your selections. All records 75c. Write for Catalogue. We repair all makes of Talking Machines.

**ARCARO PHONOGRAPH CO.**  
918 WYLIE AVENUE

will expect it and there is not a more acceptable Gift to your GOOD FRIEND than a Box of R. V. B. or Fruit & Nut 1, 2, 3 & 5-lb. Sizes

Buy From Your Neighborhood Agency

Mr. Ge wishes to Mrs. M. Anna But Pennsylvania pany and erously sh and contr the bereav wife, Mrs. who depart November GEORGE

**LOOK**  
At the finish of our Record. It was made by experienced craftsmen. Masters in the art of making records. Clean, clear-cut recording. A good record of Merit and Quality.



**BLACK SWAN**  
The Only Records Using  
**HEAR ETHEL**

The Very Latest

THAT SENSATIONAL

**AT THE NEW JUMPSTEADY BALL**

All the Latest Hits

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1130 If You Want to Keep Your Daddy Home.....Josie Miles    | 14128 At the New Jumpsteady Ball.....Ethel Waters             |
| 75c You're Fooling With the Wrong Gal Now.....Josie Miles   | 75c On Joe, Play that Trombone.....Ethel Waters               |
| 14131 Three O'Clock in the Morning.....Edward Albright      | 10080 Lovin' Sam, the Sheik of Alabam'. Fred Smith's Soc., Or |
| 75c Nelly Kelly, I Love You.....Edward Albright             | 75c Toot, Toot, Tootsie.....Fred Smith's Society Orchestra    |
| 2029 Silent Night, Holy Night (Duet)....} Musa Williams     | 40005 Santa Claus Hides in the Talking Machine, Edward Lee    |
| 75c Joy to the World, the Lord Has Come } and Ada Gist      | 75c A Visit from St. Nicholas.....Edward Lee                  |
| <b>BLUES</b>  |   |
| 2038 Dying with the Blues.....Ethel Waters                  | 2045 Deep River.....Nettie Moore                              |
| 75c Kiss Your Pretty Baby Nice.....Ethel Waters             | 75c Song of India.....Contralto with Orchestra                |
| 2019 Some Day Sweetheart.....Alberta Hunter                 | 2012 Ah Wondrous Morn.....Revella E. Hughes                   |
| 75c He's a Darn Good Man.....Alberta Hunter                 | 75c With the Coming of Tomorrow.....Revella E. Hughes         |
| 2032 Arkansas Blues.....Lucille Hegamin                     | 2015 The Rosary.....Marianna Johnson                          |
| 75c Jazz Me Blues.....Lucille Hegamin                       | 75c Sorter Miss You.....Marianna Johnson                      |
| 2021 One Man Nan.....Ethel Waters                           | 2006 By the Waters of Minnetonka.....C. Carroll Clark         |
| 75c There'll Be Some Changes Made.....Ethel Waters          | 75c Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen.....C. Carroll Clark    |
| 2018 When It's Too Late.....Katie Crippen                   | 2013 Since You Went Away.....J. Arthur Gaines                 |
| 75c My Cup Blues.....Katie Crippen                          | 75c Who Knows.....J. Arthur Gaines                            |
| 2039 Trixie Blues.....Trixie Smith                          | 2001 At Dawning.....Revella E. Hughes                         |
| 75c Desperate Blues.....Trixie Smith                        | 75c Thank God for a Garden.....Revella E. Hughes              |
| 2044 You Missed a Good Woman When You Picked All            | 2009 Macushla.....Harry E. Delmore                            |
| Over Me (Williams).....Trixie Smith                         | 75c Morning.....Harry E. Delmore                              |
| 75c Long Lost Weary Blues.....J. P. Johnson's Harmony Eight |   |
| 2005 Home Again Blues.....Lula Whidby                       |   |
| 75c Strut Miss Lizzie.....Lula Whidby                       |   |
| 2008 How Long, Sweet Daddy, How Long.....Alberta Hunter     |   |
| 75c Bring Back the Joys.....Alberta Hunter                  |   |
| 2003 Blind Man's Blues.....Katie Crippen                    |   |
| 75c Play 'Em for Mamma, Sing 'Em for Me.....Katie Crippen   |   |
| 2010 Down Home Blues.....Ethel Waters                       |   |
| 75c Oh, Daddy.....Ethel Waters                              |   |
| 2020 Ukelele Blues.....Eddie Gray                           |   |
| 75c You've Got What I've Been Waiting For.....Eddie Gray    |   |

Wire or write us to-day about our Agents' Proposition —BIG PROFITS—

**The Black S**  
**WHOLE**  
**PITTSBURGH,**

The ONLY Records Made Entirely by Colored



any but the  
General Utley  
Chinese nor  
at is com  
sons" The  
ended to limit  
white races,  
the school  
between  
only.  
the statutes the  
a "colored per  
Negro blood in his  
who has not this  
blood can be called  
attorney general's  
boy is entitled  
schools.

## Dies In Victim of Opinion

Dec. 11. — Joe  
slaying Mrs.  
Hollow, Mif-  
to the electric  
Penitentiary at  
today. His last  
innocent man!"  
past 1, when  
were pushing  
the ponderous  
open in "Mur-  
omas was led  
guards, pre-  
B. Allen, pas-  
orian Church,  
G. L. Courtney,  
Rev. Allen was  
Prayer in clear,  
gray shirt, open  
old pair of trous-  
into the death  
square  
While he at-  
him in the  
The only  
as visible about  
ids.  
d to chant the  
affled voice. Sud-  
dled in half-au-  
er. It was six  
Even the over-  
corner at the  
Page 8)

LANT is

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y mail  
ant 1230

the 22nd of March before the reorgan-  
ization of the Booker Washington  
Hospital Association. She says that

the reorganization. This made a total  
of \$1,000 loaned to Dr Christian. She  
says that the doctor gave his personal  
note for this \$1,000. Mrs Lincoln  
states that Dr Christian came to her  
later and persuaded her to return the  
personal note to him and gave her in  
exchange a note on the Booker Wash-  
ington Hospital Association. When  
the money was not paid Mrs Lincoln  
put the matter in the hands of her  
attorney.

But this was not the only adventure  
of the Booker Washington Association  
into frenzied finance. During August  
the Association was summoned into  
court to answer a suit of James Mus-  
grave a real estate broker. It is  
alleged that after the option had been  
obtained on the Italian Hospital the  
Association attempted to get a mort-  
gage loan of \$21,000 from Musgrave  
on the Italian Hospital. It seems that  
the plan was to let Musgrave have a  
first mortgage on the property and Dr  
Alvino, the owner, was to be induced  
to accept a second mortgage. This  
plan fell through with the results a-  
bove mentioned.

The Booker Washington Association  
has held two tag days, one early in  
the summer and one on July 22nd.  
The tag day held July 22nd is the one  
of first importance.  
Although the option of the Booker  
Washington Hospital Association on  
the Italian Hospital had expired on  
June 1st and \$5,000 had been lost in  
the venture, this group led the public  
to believe that the tag day of July  
22nd was for the purpose of making  
payment on the Alvino hospital. On  
the day that the option expired the  
American learns that Dr Alvino placed  
a written statement in the hands of  
Dr Christian and his board notifying  
them that the deal was off. Upon be-  
ing urgently requested to allow more

left the statement in their hands. On  
the day that the tag day was held Dr  
Alvino issued a statement to the  
Italian papers to the effect that the  
hospital would not be sold and that  
it was in his hands again for the use  
of the Italian people.  
The point that the American makes  
is that this tag day of July 22nd was  
held under false pretense. The people  
thought that they were giving money  
for a hospital when as a matter of  
fact there was no hospital.

Approximately \$1,200.00 was realized  
from the tag day of July 22nd. No  
report of the expenditure of this  
money was ever made to the public.  
Where did the money go? Not one  
cent of it was paid on any hospital  
building although the people who gave  
were led to believe that this was the  
purpose in raising it.

When the board met after this last  
tag day no reports of the usual sort  
were made. We learn that the  
treasurer made no report and the sec-  
retary was absent. One member is  
said to have demanded a "show-down"  
but to no avail. The American knows  
how part of this money was spent but  
has only slight information concern-  
ing the expenditure of the larger part  
of it. Reports have come to the  
American from persons on the inside  
stating that most of the money went  
for "salaries." The American with-  
holds the names of those who are sup-  
(Continued on Page 8)

on the program but of course all  
thoughts were on the President. Hon.  
George Weston presided and inter-  
preted the numerous introductions of  
U. N. I. A. notables with U. N. I. A.  
philosophy and principles.

When Mr. Garvey began to speak  
prolonged cheering greeted him. He  
began by paying his respects to the  
police and to his enemies whom he  
suspected of being responsible for  
the welcome address being made by a  
policeman instead of by the Mayor as  
had been advertised. Mr. Garvey said  
that he hated a coward and that no  
one would stop him from speaking,  
that he knew his constitutional rights.

Garvey then launched into a contin-  
uous tirade against the Negro Press,  
Negro preachers and the N. A. A. C. P.  
He said that when his movement be-  
gan the preachers opposed him, but  
that he had knocked them out in  
eighteen months and that the Negro  
editors would not last that long. The  
N. A. A. C. P., according to Garvey is  
a useless and do-nothing organization  
dominated by white people who are  
not particularly in love with Negroes.  
The Negro press would soon meet its  
Waterloo as the U. N. I. A. is plan-  
ning to put the Negro Times into 15  
million Negro homes. This, according  
to Garvey would mean the passing of  
all Negro papers that opposed his  
program.

The meeting was noisy and turbu-  
lent. So partisan were some of his hear-  
ers that rose from their seats time  
and time again to voice their appro-  
val. One man got "happy" and kept  
shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times  
Garvey's language was violent and  
threatening in discussing his "ene-  
mies." This caused a surging and  
rumbling out in the audience some-  
what resembling the actions of a mob.  
One man, not a Garveyite remarked  
to the Pittsburgh American reporter,  
that he was glad the police were pres-  
ent.

The flag of the U. N. I. A., the Red,  
Black and Green was in evi-  
dence, being waved by members out  
in the audience. The meetings were  
continued at Liberty Hall until the  
end of the week.

## L. K. Williams Made Leader of Baptists

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—After a pre-  
liminary skirmish occasioned by the  
attempt a few white residents of the  
west end to keep the colored church-  
men from using a theatre in that sec-  
tion, the National Baptist Convention  
settled down to business. The meet-  
ings were held in King's Theatre  
which was usually packed to the doors  
delegates from all parts of the coun-  
try being in attendance.

The one big event of the convention  
was the election of a successor to  
succeed the late Dr. E. C. Morris.  
There were many candidates for the  
position including Dr. W. D. Parks,  
Dr. W. H. Moses, Dr. W. D. Norman  
and Dr. L. K. Williams. It had been  
predicted from many quarters that  
the mantle of Dr. Morris would fall on  
Rev. L. K. Williams, of Chicago pas-  
tor of Olivet the largest Negro con-  
gregation in America. This prediction  
proved to be true and when the bal-  
loting was over Dr. Williams was de-  
clared elected.

Hill said he was the child of the  
unwedded union

Robert Bruce Kyle was the brother  
of Hill's mother, and, according to the  
papers filed here, he swore and car-  
ried out vengeance upon his sister's  
alleged betrayer—shooting him, but  
not fatally.

The mother, unable to face society  
with her disgrace, gave her babe into  
the keeping of a colored woman.

"Raise him as your own," she told  
the woman.

This woman swore never to reveal  
that the child was not her own during  
the life of the real mother.

"I was told that a colored woman  
was my mother and that my father  
was white," Hill declared

The colored woman was released  
from her pledge of secrecy by the  
death of the mother and Kyle, told  
Hill the true story, the petition al-  
leged, and then dropped from sight  
among her own people, in Kentucky.

Hill emerged from the society of the  
black race and took his true place  
among the white people.

## FIRST NEGRO MEMBER OF ALLEGHENY CO. BAR PASSES AWAY

The funeral of attorney J. Welford  
Holmes, who died on last Friday from  
pneumonia, was held Tuesday after-  
noon from Central Baptist Church.  
Mr. Holmes was the first Negro to be  
admitted to the bar in Allegheny  
County.

A high tribute was paid to Mr.  
Holmes on Saturday morning by the  
courts of the county. Announcement  
was made of his death in Central  
County Court and in the U. S.  
District Court by attorney Stanton  
and in common Pleas Court by attorney  
Randolph. A minute was made of his  
death and when the court adjourned,  
adjourned out of respect to his mem-  
ory.

The judges of the several courts  
spoke in high terms of Mr. Holmes.  
Judge Gibson of the U. S. Court said,  
"If the standard of character and  
ability of the average man at the bar  
were on a par with the standard of  
the Negro at the bar; the bar and  
the community, at large would be  
materially bettered." "Scales of Jus-  
tice" a floral tribute, was given by the  
nine surviving-Negro members of the  
Allegheny County bar.

## Woman Gives Birth to Five in Eight Hours

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—  
The local Health Board announced  
what is termed the strangest case  
known to medical science. It is the  
birth to a 62-year old woman of  
mixed Negro and Spanish blood of  
five normal children within eight  
hours.

The mother is 6 feet 4 inches tall  
and worked as a laborer in a mine  
until two hours before the births.

TRADE WITH  
**H. MULLEN HIGH GRADE GROCERIES**

Corner  
CENTER AVE.  
and  
ERIN ST.

Carries a Full Line of  
**FRUITS & VEGETABLES**

—:Everybody Welcome :—



**You Are Making A  
Great Mistake**

By not visiting our store and inspecting our new stock of antique ear rings in many styles. The latest patterns in the long earrings are wonderful.

Our diamond La Vallieres, watches of all makes and designs, rings with a variety of mountings are also attracting much attention and admiration.

Our Holiday stock is now on display

**Clifford McEvoy**

Watchmaker, Jeweler  
and Engraver

1411 Wylie Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

**MITCHELL  
AND  
DALLAS**

6th & WYLIE AVES.

— Popular Price Market —

Ready with Xmas Poultry

FRESH KILLED TURKEYS, DUCKS & CHICKENS  
CHOICE FRESH RABBITS HERE IN PLENTY

**THE PEOPLES MARKET**

Everybody Treated Right

**LINCOLN  
DRUG  
COMPANY**

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Frankstown Ave. R. H. PETTIS, Ph.G., Prop. Hilland 9104-9105

We assure our Patrons

Courtesy -- Consideration -- Service

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled by Registered Pharmacists Only

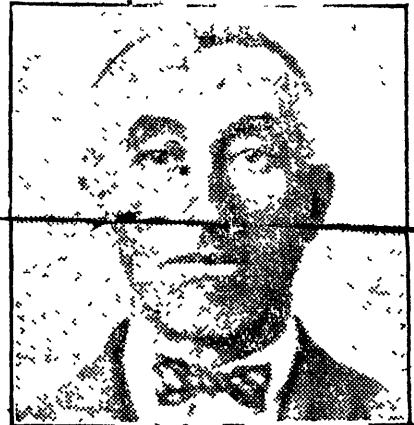
in a rally. Mr. R. L. Williams spent last Sunday in Youngstown, visiting his daughter. Rev. J. O. Edwards, the teacher of the night school, is getting ready for Emancipation Day. If you want to keep posted, watch the AMERICAN to keep up with times and to know what everybody is doing in the world. Some of the brainiest men are at the head of the AMERICAN. Among the sick—Rev. Ellis has been in for a week. Mr. Syntha Minney has not been so well for a week. Mrs. Waters was unable to be out. Mrs. Johns and Mrs. Dennis went to Pittsburgh to the West Penn

Calling for... of the present (Senator Borah that filled Symp cognition of a necessarily can country's institu Many Govern would not have had the United their internal re In defense of sian institutions: clared: "Life i Soviet Governm in Boston."

**PITTSBURGH RESIDENT TELLS  
"DRECO" RELIEVED KIDNEYS**

**Was Up Many Times a Night  
Had Backache, Was Con-  
stipated, Liver Sluggish and  
Eczema Disfigured His  
Face**

"I am overjoyed from the relief I have gotten by taking Dreco for it is the first time in two years that I have been free of my troubles," stated Mr. Michael Grodnick of 1016 Locust street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



MR. MICHAEL GRODNICK

"My kidneys were so active that I often had to be up several times at

night. I had an my back and sent pains shoot My liver was sl constipated whi take medicine to

"For two year my face which the poisons bac on account of sluggish action

"I've taken ma but without suc say that Dreco for me. The ec disappeared and as ever. I neve ing the night My bowels a liver has been Dreco is a fi proud that I fo

A special r Dreco Laborato Main Drug Sto in the merc Dreco is sold by Stores.—Advert

Don't Worry  
**FRITZ**

"Pep"  
(You Know  
7338 Mon  
Pittst  
Frank

Get It Now for the Holidays  
and Make Your Feast  
Complete

**3 in 1**

No boiling—just add water.  
Demand the Genuine in the  
BIG 3 1/2-lb can—makes up  
to 7 gallons. Ask for free  
formula.

Price, \$1.10 per can

**MONASTE  
MALT EXTRACT**

**WURZBU**

Imported Style and Fla  
and strong—only 95c s  
Also Blue Ribbon, B  
Buckeye, Old Reliable  
95c a can. FREE—Pre  
cans (any brand).

Imported and Domestic Flavoring Extracts—R  
Brandy and 37 others—Dealers Wa  
At Your Nearest Grocer or Druggist, or Write  
National Food Corporation

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Opposite Market House Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Special Attention to Mail Orders—We Deliver

try recently for Mrs. Leila Van Crats appear to be in control with the South in the saddle. The opinion here is general that the republicans made a complete surrender to the South in the fight for passage of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill. Voters of both races favoring the bill express their disapproval of the party policy in the matter. The prediction is being made

Wabash avenue had no right to tokens attracted per to Lay who owl possession d to go before as let off after ould not begin the same way

resented George y in a suit for e flat building ue that George sputed owner- ed at \$25,000 f lawyer Lath- because of the g the case and shining crown as one of Cha-

les Murray, 17 bon street and Alexander of strong who was ecklace belong- ohnson of Ellis gia Gibbons of oo much drink, rts recently re- erts "

### PEOPLE CHICAGO

here recently erson and Mrs. Mrs Z. Miller e. Pittsburgh a are here and wn The Steel New York and on as a place vity to attract o its best and

### MORIAL RIAN H

ation is now e at 122 West ration of the ly, at which representative were partic- kers were Dr. of the board of e Rev. H. G. of the New

### VERSARY

y of the min- wn, pastor of Church, was ginning Mon- he exercises er 4th, with he choir. The urch during Dr. W. W. al service in rt Payne six in Africa, to natives.

### ROBERT S RE- AGO ENT

station at Washington, the crats appear to be in control with the South in the saddle. The opinion here is general that the republicans made a complete surrender to the South in the fight for passage of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill. Voters of both races favoring the bill express their disapproval of the party policy in the matter. The prediction is being made

taken into account at the 1924 elections

## THE DEATH OF "Y" SECRETARY R. M. MERONEY

The death of Secretary Rufus Meroney of the Brooklyn Branch "Y," has been a source of more general regret than that of any leader of the race in the past twenty-five years of New York history. He was more generally loved and respected than any leader and worker in the uplifting of the race in New York. Sixteen churches, lodges and other organizations and orders united in a memorial to his honor recently at the Carlton branch of the Y. M. C. A.

## NEW YORK BIG BROTHERS AND BIG SISTERS

Mrs Edwin F. Horne of the Big Sisters and Mr Rowland C. Sheldon of the Big Brothers, are vigorously engaged with plans for the Christmas relief of Brooklyn men, women and children. These leaders are enthusing the people in charitable activities and centering the attention of philanthropic and charitably inclined, people upon the needs of the New York needy at Christmas time.

## THE AUTO CLUB ST ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A social tea and entertaining program by the Auto Club of St. Andrew's Episcopal church at the Cedar "Y," attracted a host of Cleveland's people, while Mrs Helen Curtis, Anti-Lynching Crusaders director of New York City drew a full audience to hear her at Cory M. E church.

## CLEVELAND ELKS ENTERTAIN GRAND EXALTED RULER

Nearly 600 males and females of the "Cleveland Elk Herd" are to do honor to Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson of Washington this Friday night under the leadership of a committee headed by Councilman T. Thomas Fleming, Marcellus Mason and J. W. Turks, chairman. Widows, orphans and all lady elks are invited and the occasion is expected to be one of Cleveland's grandest and most glorious in a fraternal and social way.

## YOUNG DRAMATIC SOPRANO AT ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH

Kentucky—long known as the State of Feuds, Thoroughbreds, Real Whiskey and pretty women is offering Cleveland and the country a new feature of its commonwealth characteristics this Thursday night at Antioch Baptist church. Nell O. Ransom, the youngest and most talented dramatic soprano of the race, will appear in concert. She will be supported by some of Cleveland's best local talent and musical Cleveland is expecting a rare treat.

## MARCUS GARVEY

inspiring sermons St. Paul's Baptist Union Baptist church, Rev. C. Henderson, pastor.—Revival services begun at this church Sunday, with Rev. Clay of McKeesport conducting the meetings. Church of God Saints of Christ

charge conducted all services. Mr. Gus Denison who has been ill for a long while, is very much worse. Mr. Raymond Stanton has accepted a position in the grocery store of his uncle, Richard Verse of Wheeling, W. Va. George Mills of Detroit, but formerly of this city, arrived here Sunday for a visit among friends. Mrs. Bobby Allen who was injured some time ago in an automobile wreck is still under the care of the doctor. Archie Allmon is attending the Grand Lodge Session of Masons in Philadelphia. Mrs. W. A. H. Pringle spent the week in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jeanette Lott has been indisposed. Miss Mercede Ellis who has been very ill the past week is some better. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cochran had for their dinner guest Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mooney of Ellwood city. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel Dantzer, Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Allen, a bride and groom of recent date arrived in New Castle Sunday, to make their home here. Arthur Brown was a visitor in Farrell, Pa., Saturday. Alex Williams was a business visitor in Youngstown, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Madison, and son Lenard, spent the week end, in Pittsburgh the guest of the former's brother, Rev. E. L. Madison, pastor of John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church. Miss Irene Kimbro and Nelson Keyser, were quietly married last Wednesday. Rev. C. D. Henderson officiating.

## Harrisonburg, Va.

Effinger Street School has returned from the Teachers' meeting, Richmond, Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Dickerson have returned from Washington, D. C. Mr. Harry Wells, manager of the community store, has received a large stock of Christmas supplies. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hawkins have returned to Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Awkard will make their home at Mrs. Eliza Mills' on Hawkins street. Mrs. Oliver Stephens, who has been blind, has returned from Newport News, Va., with her sight restored. Mr. Harry Lee Solomon and Sailor Masby have opened a first class shoe shining parlor on the corner of Main and Water streets. Mr. Lucas, husband of the late Mrs. Maggie Lucas, has returned to Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. J. D. Brooks, who has been visiting friends, has returned to Baltimore, Md. Miss Thelma Keener of Washington, D. C., was called to the bedside of her grand-mother, Mrs. Amanda Keener, who is seriously ill. Mr. Leroy and Andrew Hawkins, who were called here on account of the death of their sister has returned to New York. Mrs. S. D. Walker, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Washington, D. C., has returned. Miss Anna Laird and Ruth Moore of Pittsburgh, Pa., grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Black, are visiting friends and relatives in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lizzie Rice, who has been visiting friends in Washington, has returned. The Washington and Newman Legion Post No. 35 gave a Radio and Musical entertainment at the Effinger Street school Friday evening, which was very much enjoyed by all. Mildred Lucas and Edna Lucas, daughters of the late Mrs. Maggie Lucas, was accompanied by their grandmother, Mrs. W. M. Hawkins, to Washington, where they met their father and returned to Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Annie Ormas of Alliance,

ay, Beware checks on your up and ask them about it first. Mrs. Katie Gross has gone to Columbus, O., to spend the winter with relatives. Rev. A. F. Proctor preached a wonderful sermon at the Baptist Church last Sunday. Mr. G. R. Cousins Sr.

has a Mrs. L. H. Woods was confined several days last week on account of bad colds and grippe. Mr. Henry Morton will leave soon for a trip to his old home in Maysville and other points in Kentucky. Mrs. Geo. Rayford is on the sick list. Xmas is coming—don't forget our two community "Grannies"—Aunt Mary Gee and Aunt Ruth Kipper.

## Belle Vernon, Va.

Speer Street A. M. E. Church; Rev. G. W. Dixon, Pastor.—The services at this church were at a high spiritual order, both morning and evening. The pastor preached in the morning. The Sunday School under Superintendent Donell is making preparation for the Christmas treat with a program on Christmas night. Mrs. and J. H. Russell were welcome visitors on Sunday at the parsonage. Next Sunday morning Rev. Dixon's subject will be, "The Friend on the Road." All are especially invited to come out. Mrs. Susan is very sick at her home.

This young lady gives all the credit for her beautiful hair and complexion to EXELENTO preparations



## Be More Beautiful

A wonderful preparation has been discovered that changes short, coarse hair into long lovely tresses. It gives the hair a beautiful glossy sheen. It puts glowing health into brittle, lifeless hair; stops dandruff and itching scalp. This marvelous preparation is

## EXELENTO QUININE POMADE

It has given thousands the beautiful long, soft, silky, lovely hair which is one of their chief attractions. It has made it possible for you, yourself, to obtain fine straight hair. Another marvelous beauty help is EXELENTO SKIN BEAUTIFIER, a delightful cream that quickly removes skin blemishes and clears up in an astonishing manner dark, sallow complexions. For making the skin smooth, velvety and clear, it is unequalled. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us 50¢ in stamps or coin for full size packages of both Pomade and Beautifier, or send 25¢ for single package. Gain the attractive beauty you soon can have, by getting the EXELENTO preparations right NOW!

## EXELENTO MEDICINE COMPANY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE Write for Particulars

## 666

is a Prescription for Colds, Fever and LaGrippe. It's the most speedy remedy we know, preventing Pneumonia

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE  
Write for Particulars

# 6 6 6

is a Prescription for Colds,  
Fever and LaGrippe. It's  
the most speedy remedy we  
know, preventing Pneumonia



Independent Cartoon Syndicate

### P. Goes South

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Bertha Gaskins  
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Fourth avenue  
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a short illness  
Church, Rev. H.  
day is set aside

as Trustee Day. The pastor filled the pulpit morning and evening with inspiring sermons. Sister Gidney is doing real League work as president. Next Sunday, the 17th Quarterly Conference begins, all members are expected to do their part

### JOHN BROWN'S TREE IS MEMORIALIZED BY CONN. CITY

(Continued from Page 1)  
Ohio. John never forgot this tree. He came to it on each of his visits to Connecticut.

"The oak has previous historical interest.

"It was Council Tree for local Indians.

"Registered in Hall of Fame.  
"American Forestry Association."

WE ARE PAYING OVER \$60,000.00 TO THOSE WHO JOINED CHRISTMAS CLUB FOR 1922

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT HERE WITH CHRISTMAS SAVINGS

4% COMPOUND INTEREST

ASK ABOUT THE VACATION SAVINGS CLUB

IT WILL HELP YOU TO SAVE

## The Steel City Banking Co.

Under State Supervision and Affiliated Member of the American Bankers' Association.

801 Wylie Avenue Grant 5462 Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPEN TILL 9 P. M. EVERY SATURDAY

### HOSPITAL PLANS COLLAPSE DUE TO BAD MANAGEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to have received their rake-off from this tag day money for the reason that this is not important. The point is that the money was raised for a hospital and not one cent of it was paid on a building or for anything permanently connected with a hospital enterprise.

Here the matter rests as far as the Booker Washington Hospital Association is concerned. It is a story of incompetence, mismanagement, trickery, avarice and an utter lack of understanding as to what it means to live up to the confidence reposed in one by the contribution public.

### JOE THOMAS DIES IN CHAIR, A VICTIM OF PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

approach of death. Four electric discharges were applied. At 11 minutes past 7 Joe Thomas was no more.

Drs. Coyle and Campbell, penitentiary physicians, deftly and silently made their last test of his heart. At a sign the witnesses and guards moved from the chamber. Another day had started.

Dr. Allen came to Rockview yesterday afternoon and remained with Thomas for several hours. Dr. Allen returned this morning an hour before the electrocution and prayed with the doomed man until the end.

"Thomas maintained his innocence to the very end," declared Dr. Allen later. "He told me he believes he will go straight to heaven and be with Jesus. I believe he will. It was my firm conviction that Thomas was not guilty. I am convinced he was sacrificed on the altar of public opinion."

The body was shipped to Pittsburgh, from where it will be removed to Washington, D. C., to the home of a relative. John M. Egan, warden, was in the building, but not in the death chamber at the time of the electrocution.

With the coming of the dandelion the hootch-making season is on, and it ends only when the last apple is frozen on the tree.

## CLASSIFIED

### WANTED

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**  
Representatives are wanted to handle a live wire insurance. See Wm. H. Thornton or call Grant 1393-J from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. or Grant 5259-W from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

### AGENTS WANTED

A few men and women are wanted to write and collect insurance for Pennsylvania's only Columbian Protective Association. Apply, J. W. Lemmon, Supt., 2201 Wylie Avenue. Phone, Grant 2103-R.

We want agents in New Jersey, Ohio and all counties of Pennsylvania, big opportunity, men or women to represent Charter Mutual Benefit Association, Incorporated in 1870. Call or write today, The Thomas T. Jackson Agency, 806 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Phone, 6118 Grant.

### MALE HELP

Be a detective; excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig 1436 Westever Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### THE THOMAS T. JACKSON AGENCY

Established 1902  
806 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
General Insurance  
AGENTS WANTED  
BIG OPPORTUNITY  
Phone 6118 Grant

**WANTED**—At once, colored girl or housekeeper for a family of two, for a good permanent home. Refs. furnished anyone interested, please write, X. Y. Z., P. O. Box No. 14, Salem, Ohio.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

The original vegetable compound which was introduced in Pittsburgh in 1910 by Leonard L. Parry and was compounded by William T. Hursh, is now on sale at 311 Seventh ave., between Smithfield and Liberty st. Affidavit furnished. Distributors wanted. R. R. Walker, 134 S. St., Clair st.,

**WANTED**—A middle aged woman, thirty or over to take charge of three small children. For further information write this office or call, Monongahela, Pa., phone 329R.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Chicago Restaurant—Leaving town will sell at bargain before holidays. Call and look this over. In center of mill district across from Pennsylvania depot: three doors from corner. 205 Sixth ave, Homestead, Pa.

### FOR RENT

## Pharmacist OPEN DRUG CO."

2178 Centre Ave.  
23rd, 1922, with full line of  
Medicines, and Sundries  
suit for your car.

00.00

SEEMED AND NEW

and Jewelry

PRICES IN TOWN

and Suit-cases. See our

Price names for

Good industrious men and women can make good money in a pleasant way in handling EXCLUSIVE AGENCY contract for INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS, MEMPHIS, TENN. See Fair Plex ad in this paper. Write them for FREE INFORMATION about this GREAT OFFER

...of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and  
 ...survived by ... brothers, as follows: J. W. Davis of Washington, D. C., G. R. Davis and A. R. Davis of Lynchburg, Va. Funeral of the deceased was held from the Court Street Baptist Church Sunday, November 26, with Rev. Vernon Johns conducting ceremony. Floral designs were plentiful and beautiful, which were typical of the high esteem of which the deceased was held by both white and colored.

Mr. John L. Evans, Jr., of 1307 Bedford avenue, was murdered Thanksgiving night by his associate friends in whose company he had attended a dance at the city auditorium and from thence they had gone to the residence of Katie Walker's on Wither street. He was attacked by a crowd of his associates when he displayed his money and not being contented with robbing Evans the crowd proceeded to murder him and then had his body transported to the Cabell street wing of the Seventh street viaduct by a local taxi driver to make it appear that the deceased was killed by an automobile. Many arrests have been made in connection with the crime and a good bit of local sensation seems to be eminent. Funeral of the deceased took place at the Rivermont Baptist Church Sunday, December 3, with one of the largest crowds attending that has ever been seen in the Rivermont Church. Rev. Cabell, pastor who is just recovering from a serious accident in which he cut off the ends of several fingers while chopping kindling wood some time ago, conducted the funeral ceremony, assisted by Rev. E. C. Smith of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church. By request H. A. M. Johns sang "Will the Circle be Broken?"

Mr. I. H. Murrells, who has owned and operated a store at the Amherst end of the Ninth street bridge, was found unconscious in his store late Thanksgiving night by relatives who made an investigation when he failed to return home after a very late hour in the night. It was found that he had been assaulted by two white men

Charleston, W. Va.  
 ...during several days in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Woods and niece, Mrs. Miles Webb. Drs. R. L. Jones, H. H. Lewis, Attorney T. C. Nutter, B. P. Brownley and Miss Hazel Lucas were among those of this city who attended the Howard-Lincoln football game in Washington, D. C. Mr. M. C. Clarke, agent of the Supreme Life and Casualty Company, has returned from a trip to Bluefield and Keystone in the interest of the company. Miss Beulah Wallace recently underwent an operation at a local hospital in this city. Miss Frances Stevenson of this city, who is a student at Howard University, was compelled to return home on account of illness. She is a patient at a local hospital. Mr. W. W. Sanders, state supervisor of colored schools of the state was a business visitor at Beckley last week. Mr. W. H. Williams of Philadelphia returned to his home Tuesday after spending several days with his mother and sisters on Shrewsbury street. Mr. Frank Jackson, member of the state educational board, was a visitor in the city Thursday. Prof. C. W. Boyd has returned from Georgetown, Ohio, where he was called on account of the illness of Mrs. Boyd. The Executive Committee of the State Baptist Sunday School Convention were in session in Charleston last Friday. Mrs. Nannie Huskins of the State Board of Children's Guardians, is busily engaged in her new work and succeeding admirably. Mrs. Mary Man Wright, one of Charleston's eldest citizens, died at her home on Court street last Monday evening. The funeral services were conducted from the Simpson M. E. Church, Wednesday, Rev. A. Hall Whitfield, the pastor, officiating. The deceased is survived by two daughters, one son and one sister, all of this city. The Colonel Young Post American Legion presented a special picture to a crowded house at the Ferguson theatre Friday evening in the interest of their building fund. They desire to thank the public for their splendid patronage. The Business League held an interesting

during the early part of the new year. Attorney T. G. Nutter is president of the local Branch and E. C. Lewis secretary.

**Houston, Texas**

Last Friday night—born to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Davis, 3304 St. Emanuel street, a fine baby girl. Mother and baby are well. Mrs. Beadie Wilson died last week. The funeral took place from the Wesley A. M. E. Church of which she was a member. Rev. Young officiated. Mrs. Emma Grabenheimer and grandson spent last week at Galveston, Texas. Rev. and Mrs. John Jones of this city left this week for St. Louis to attend the Baptist convention. Born December 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Cloud, 2207 Webster street, a fine baby boy. Mrs. Mary Craig left Monday for New Iberia, La., to join her husband. Rev. John Jones and wife left Monday for St. Louis to attend the National Baptist convention. Mr. Doff Jackson, 400 Richmond street, spent Sunday in Galveston, Texas. Prof. J. C. Phillip, the celebrated dramatist, will appear at the Cadine Churches in the city next week. Miss L. N. Ginn and mother of Fulshear, Texas, is in the city to make it their future home. We want more readers for the AMERICAN. See Mr. Archibald, the agent, 422 San Felix street. Phone, Preston, 4480.

**Connellsville, Pa.**

Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. R. D. Epps, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. was conducted by Superintendent Sherman with quite a large number present, regardless of the cold spell that so suddenly came down upon us after almost a week of real warm weather. Communion at three o'clock p. m. was well attended. Instead of a sermon everybody was given a chance to tell about the good things Master had done for him or her. Everybody was full of the Holy Spirit. Rev. D. W. Braxton preached for us on Sunday night. Members of the Uniform Rank of the American Woodmen met in the hall on Monday

prise party in Woods' birth; passed in game at the Foreste

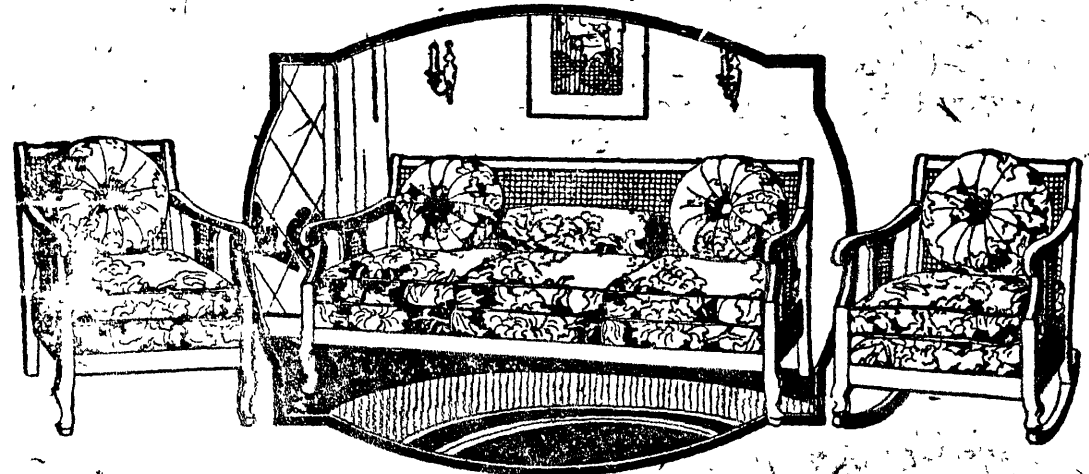
**Georg**

A sacred dr Wesley M. E under the dir Lawton, with A organ—the yo acted their pa and sincerity. the leading ro pressiveness ar and sweet voi the audience. A ing of Bethelit Rev. D. P. Pe appearance at Sunday Dec. 3. ful, logical ser impression on and Mrs. A. A from an exten: They went as Ala. The cou

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**Your Xmas Credit Is**



Beautiful New-Style Cane-and-Mahogany Living Room Suits—Hundreds of Them in the Big Sale at About **\$187.50** a Third Usual Prices! \$275 Suit Like Picture for...

Beautiful new style—cane and mahogany with seats and cushions of lovely Antoinette velour. Your choice of the loveliest shade of blue or a wonderful mulberry. Complete with two pillow cushions and roll cushion.

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Bottom of Page

Sports

THE WORLD

LEWIS E. DIA

Loendi Swamps Blacks To Meet Travelers Next

Loendi added another victim to its list last week by taking over the D. P. Blacks' to the tune of 62-12. The strong team representing the Fullerton street clan is finding it tough getting opponents to put up a decisive game, few teams ready to tackle the colored boys at such an early date.

This week the Homestead Travelers, formerly Ray Pryel All Stars will be the attraction at Labor Temple. This club is captained by "Soup" Campbell former Eastern League and "Morry" star and also has on its roster Lindberg former Pitt center, Brown, Davis and Baker, players familiar to most of the courts in this vicinity.

The management has engaged an attraction to entertain during the winter months. The attraction will be a variety show. The management has announced that all persons holding receipts from last game will be allowed a reduction on the admission this week.

"The Sahara Basket Ball Team which has been recently organized would like to book games with all light weight teams having a floor. We are unable to accommodate any spectators on the floor which we practice on. Any team wishing a first class team to appear on their floor kindly get in touch with Mgr., William L. Jordan, 13 Meadow Street, Duquesne, Pa."

Local Ball Park Razed; Owner's Plans Unknown

The razing of the grand stand and the fences at the Central Park marks the passing of W. Williams' forlorn effort to establish a remunerative amusement park in this city for the race. During the life time of the park a number of very interesting athletic contests were staged at this place.

The park, however, was too small for successful baseball, but its location in the central part of the city made it an ideal place for serving the wants of the people here. Mr. Williams plans to build the park another time.

It is not a baseball park, but an egregious misstatement of facts. This is a baseball park and under the proper management a membership in the Negro National League could be made a profitable venture. Of course, not being able to have Sunday games militates somewhat against successful baseball here but the Daylight saving plan in this city makes it possible to have very successful twilight games here.

The first requisite for Pittsburgh is a winning ball team and that takes finance to secure and maintain. Pittsburghers will support a winning team to the limit. A winning team will work wonders in this city. The man or set of men here who have the business sagacity and nerve to place a first class baseball team in Pittsburgh can coin money.

Hilldale Quits League; Franchise Money Upheld

By EDWARD BOLDEN

Among the developments that occur and adheres to parliamentary ruling, the National Association of Colored Professional Baseball Clubs, was the tendering, by Edward Bolden, the resignation of the Hilldale Club from the Western Association, which of course is in order in any organization that is conducted along proper lines watch repairing and diamond setting. The hitch came when President Foster accepted the resignation, but chose to juggle the funds, by refusing to return the \$1,000 deposit of good faith belonging to the Hilldale Club, basing

an amendment that had been made to the constitution at a meeting that was not attended by a representative of the Hilldale Club and no copy of said amendment had been exhibited to the officials of the Philadelphia club prior to the tendering of their resignation.

The mere fact that some of the actual League members were carried the past season without placing their deposit of good faith, proves beyond doubt that a sinister motive is implied by withholding the money of the Hilldale Club, when they were termed an Associate Member and did not figure in the League standing, received only two attractions from the West, yet complied with all the requirements of the organization and owe nothing.

We are far from satisfied with the manner in which our money has been withheld and unless the Association speedily rescind their ruling, the officials are due for a legal shake down that will "rattle the bones in the closet" and someone will get much more publicity that they desire.

Prize Football Given "Champs" at Reception

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—There was presented at The Coliseum Assembly and Reception held the evening of Thanksgiving Day after the "Football Classic of the Year" to the captain of the winning football eleven the "CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL" at 12 o'clock, midnight. The presentation was preceded by an informal program of short talks by Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. George E. Cannon, and Coach John Law, representing Lincoln University; President J. Stanley Durkee, and Coach

Noted A Writes o

By GI  
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The followi submitted by t manship of tl ball Coaches c of these fin athletics in s right attitude officials, and colleges.

(CONTINU

Billy Pa and direct

Society Basket Ball Attraction of the Season

MATINEE, GAME AND DANCE NEW YEARS DAY  
Montefiore Hall, Fifth Avenue

HOLY CROSS vs. Y. M. C. A.

The two best Amateur Teams in Pittsburgh  
Game and Dancing 2 to 6 P. M.

McCLAIN'S SOCIETY ORCHESTRA

Headquarters for Gifts for Men

to daily invited to inspect our

University; and the captains of the

hamplain Ave  
PLE  
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SOCIALLY

asley of 4815  
William Hudlin,  
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North Wells  
owitt, 587 East  
Morris, 1200  
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venue; Mrs.  
ndiana avenue;  
rook, 3322 Ver-  
Graham, 4547  
M. E. Lee and  
3118 Indiana  
Harris, 8 East  
B. R. Blutt,  
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Harper and Bertha Moseley-Lewis are the other members of the committee with Mrs. George Cleveland Hall as chairman, to do the choosing. There are prospects of a fine show and the program is pleasing to such an extent that Windy City people are already imbued with enthusiasm and interest to know Chicago's most perfect fifty men and women types of beauty.

### ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY JAMES G. COTTER

Thanksgiving season was enlivened among Chicago men of the better sort, by a fine dinner for the dormitory men of the Wabash avenue "Y" and a magnificent address by James G. Cotter, assistant U. S. district attorney. Dr. Robert W. Bagnall of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people, enthused the men with his response to the toast "To Men Who Pass Through" and Mr. O. A. Coombs told them the meaning of the "Y" to "Men Away From Home." There was an interesting installation of the officers of the dormitory organization and other features to make the occasion delightful.

### NEW YORK SINCE THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL SURRENDER

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 15.—Although there is a republican administration at Washington, democrats appear to be in control with the South in the saddle. The opinion here is general that the republicans made a complete surrender to the South in the fight for passage of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill. Voters of both races favoring the bill express their disapproval of the party policy in the matter. The prediction is being made freely that this surrender will be taken into account at the 1924 elections.

### THE DEATH OF "Y" SECRETARY R. M. MERONEY

The death of Secretary Rufus Meroney of the Brooklyn Branch "Y" has been a source of more general regret than that of any leader of the race in the past twenty-five years of New York history. He was more generally loved and respected than any leader and worker in the uplifting of the race in New York. Sixteen churches, lodges and other organizations and orders united in a memorial to his honor recently at the Carlton branch of the Y. M. C. A.

### NEW YORK BIG BROTHERS AND BIG SISTERS

Mrs. Edwin F. Horne of the Big Sisters and Mr. Rowland C. Sheldon of the Big Brothers, are vigorously engaged with plans for the Christmas relief of Brooklyn men, women and children. These leaders are enthusing the people in charitable activities and centering the attention of philanthropic and charitably inclined people upon the needs of the New York needy at Christmas time.

### Coraopolis, Pa.

New Hope Baptist Church. — Rev. Thos. H. Wren preached a splendid sermon. In the afternoon Rev. Henry Jones, field missionary, served communion and at night he preached a most instructive sermon. Two persons joined the church. Forty-seven dollars more were turned in on the rally. Mrs. Lawrence Marrible is quite ill at her home on Howard street. Mr. Floyd Smith returned from the Sewickley Valley Hospital Monday much improved. Mrs. Lena Sutton is much improved. Her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Dorsey of Pittsburgh spent Sunday with her. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith and son, George W. Smith, attended the funeral of Mr. Oliver Tompkins at the Central Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Bishop Clement of Knoxville, Tenn., preached to a large congregation at St. Paul A. M. E. Zion Church last Monday night. A banquet was given after the sermon in his honor. Rev. W. R. Hughes stopped in the city a few days enroute to his new charge in Franklin, Pa. Mrs. Minnie E. Price will preach Sunday afternoon for the missionaries at New Hope Baptist Church. —Viola Richardson.

### New Castle, Pa.

St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church; Rev. W. A. Pringle the pastor in charge both morning and evening. St. Paul's A. M. E. church, Rev. J. D. White, the pastor in charge all day. Central Baptist church, Rev. W. W. White, the pastor in charge. Inspiring sermons were given by Rev. H. Young in charge all day Sunday. Union Baptist church, Rev. C. Henderson, pastor.—Revival services begun at this church Sunday, with Rev. Clay of McKeesport conducting the meetings. Church of God Saints of Christ, Elder C. H. Randolph, pastor in charge conducted all services. Mr. Gus Denison who has been ill for a long while, is very much worse. Mr. Raymond Stanton has accepted a position in the grocery store of his uncle, Richard Verse of Wheeling, W. Va. George Mills of Detroit, but formerly of this city, arrived here Sunday for a visit among friends. Mrs. Bobby Allen who was injured some time ago in an automobile wreck is still under the care of the doctor. Archie Allmon is attending the Grand Lodge Session of Masons in Philadelphia. Mrs. W. A. H. Pringle spent the week in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jeanette Lott has been indisposed. Miss Mercedee Ellis who has been very ill the past week is some better. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cochrane had for their dinner guest Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mooney of Ellwood city. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel Dantzler, Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Allen, a bride and groom of recent date arrived in New Castle Sunday, to make their home here. Arthur Brown was a visitor in Farrell, Pa., Saturday. Alex. Williams was a business visitor in Youngstown, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Madison and son Leonard, spent the week end, in Pittsburgh the guest of the former's brother, Rev. E. L. Madison, pastor of John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church. Miss Irene Kimbro and Nelson Keyser, were quietly married last Wednesday. Rev. C. D. Henderson officiating.

### Harrisonburg, Va.

Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lucy Franklin on Federal street. Through the courtesy of the stockholders and friends, the manager of the community store is making plans to have the store on Christmas Day. A community Christmas tree for all the children. Candy, oranges and nuts will be given away to all children that will call at the store at 9 o'clock Monday morning, December 25th. Parents are urged to send their children.

### Ronceverte, W. Va.

The Maple Grove football squad played the Alderson team last Friday afternoon on Island Park. The local lads put up a real snappy game and out-classed the visitors in technique, but a mere circumstance caused them to lose the game by a narrow margin. The score was 8 to 12. The captain, Oliver Green, displayed great generalship and his men rallied to his hand. The starplayers were cousins, Perkins, Moore, Harris and Jefferson. Mrs. Mary Wilson died at her residence on Frankford avenue last Saturday. Mrs. Bessie Lewis, Mrs. Arabella Miller, and Miss Rosa Perry left for Charleston to do their Xmas shopping. Miss Gertrude Simms of Fort Springs, was visiting relatives in the city last week. The Maple Grove School is making record breaking progress this year under the principalship of Prof. Geo. Rayford and his efficient assistants, Miss Brinkley and Miss Fairfax. Mr. W. E. Renick left last week to accept a position on the staff of a paper in Charlottesville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Davis of Alderson, W. Va., were among the visitors attending the football game last Friday. Beware of strangers, passing checks on your local banks, call them up and ask them about it first. Mrs. Katie Gross has gone to Columbus, O., to spend the winter with relatives. Rev. A. F. Proctor preached a wonderful sermon at the Baptist Church last Sunday. Mr. G. B. Cousins, Sr., has gone to the coal fields where he has a large contract, building houses. Mr. L. H. Woods was confined several days last week on account of bad colds and grippe. Mr. Henry Morton will leave soon for a trip to his old home in Maysville and other points in Kentucky. Mrs. Geo. Rayford is on the sick list. Xmas is coming—don't forget our two community "Grannies"—Aunt Mary Gee and Aunt Ruth Kipper.

### Belle Vernon, Va.

Speer Street A. M. E. Church; Rev. G. W. Dixon, Pastor.—The services at this church were at a high spiritual order, both morning and evening. The pastor preached in the morning. The Sunday School under Superintendent Donell is making preparation for the Christmas treat with a program on Christmas night. Mrs. and J. H. Russell were welcome visitors on Sunday at the parsonage. Next Sunday morning Rev. Dixon's subject will be, "The Friend on the Road." All are especially invited to come out. Mrs. Susan is very sick at her home.

This young lady gives all the credit for her beautiful hair and complexion to EXELENTO preparations



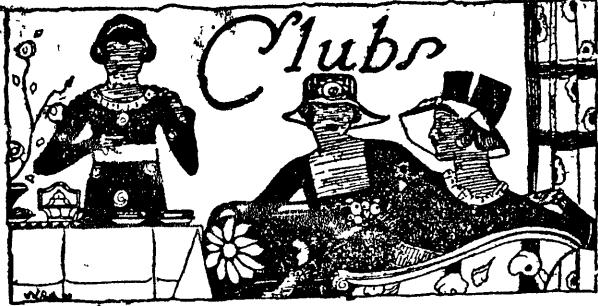
QUEEN IN CHIEF

Professor W. N. P. Harris of N.



# PAGE

Society Editor



## CLUB NEWS AND NOTES

### Birthday Party

On Tuesday, November 28 Willie Hawle was the recipient of a birthday party, given by his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Johnson of Wylie ave. Willie was nine years old on the above date. He received a large number of gifts.

### For Mrs. Anderson

Mrs. Toney Jones was hostess at a prettily appointed dinner at her residence on W. Noyen ave., Youngstown, Ohio, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Tessie Anderson of Pittsburgh. The guest numbered twenty.

### Entertains at Supper

Mrs. W. R. Gordon entertained at Supper for a few friends in honor of her husband's natal day. Many pleasant guests were extended to the

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Gen J. B. Swertzer Camp 98 S. of V., will hold their meeting Friday, December 15, 1922 at Memorial Hall. Election of officers. Sister Sarah Jones, President; Sister Hattie Saunders, Press Correspondent.

Married Women's Culture Club held their President's Day, Thursday, December 7, 1922, at the residence of Mrs. Nettie McNeal, 1512 N. Lang ave. Reception hours 2 to 5.

### Somebody's Stenogs.

This popular organization is preparing for its Christmas Fete at Labor Lyceum, "The Night After Christmas," December 26. Surprises galore will add to the joy of dancing. The Stenogs are the Misses Gladys Captain, Margaret Spriggs, Lulu Cole, Vivian Pollard, Majorie Tallafarro, Emma White, Bernice Leftridge, Esther Moore, Mrs. Thelma Tardy, Associate. Invitations will be issued soon.

Remember the Center Drug Co. at Soho and Center Ave. is not connected with any other store, they specialize in prescriptions and sick room supplies besides they cater to the Race group and offer a courtesy unexcelled.—Adv.

The "Mules" are rapidly completing plans for their Third Annual Breakfast Dance, Christmas Morning, December 25. This promises to be one of the most eventful of the season. The Committee has left no stone unturned in an effort to make this a befitting Yuletide celebration. Each year finds society eagerly looking forward to the coming of this affair. Many out-of-town visitors will be numbered among the guests. Invitations will be issued soon.

### The Progressive Girls

The Progressive Girls met Tuesday night in the Y W C A Parlors. Plans were formulated for an extensive religious program which, however, will complete the club year's work. The Progressive Girls are as their name suggest a group of High School and College women who are doing things. Mrs. Thelma F. Tardy, Pres.; Mrs. E. Brown Harris, Sec.; Mrs. Pearl Britton, Treas.

### NOTICE

ALL Death Notices, Cards of Thanks, and anything of an advertising nature must be accompanied by check, money order or stamps to cover same or publication will be withheld.

### OBITUARY

Ella Margarette Gibson, daughter of the late Jonathan and Katherine Grinage, and beloved wife of John H. Gibson, departed this life Friday, Dec. 8th, 1922, at 4:30 p. m. She is survived by her husband, John H. Gibson, four sons, Harry A. and Albert J. of Cleveland, Ohio and Jesse I. of Chicago, Ill., and William A. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; four daughters, Mrs. Flora E. Bettis of Cleveland, Ohio and Mrs. Anna K. Jackson of Chicago, Ill., Helen G. and Evelyn of Pittsburgh; two sisters, Mrs. John Lovett of Pitts-

the Pink...

The North Side Women's Club will hold a fish and oyster supper at the Jarvella Settlement House, 104 Jackson St., N. S., Friday evening December 22, 1922, for the benefit of the Settlement House. M. E. Harris, pres., B. Bell, sect.

The Moore Waters' Sewing Circle will hold a bazaar at the Jarvella Settlement House, 104 Jackson St., N. S. Thursday Evening, December 21, 1922. E. Thomas, pres., B. Bell, sect.

The Princess' Club met November 7 at Mrs. G. C. Williams in Cherokee st. A delightful repast was served. The following members were present: Mesdames Carrie Grant, Pres; Mary Boyd, Vice Pres.; Birdie Williams, Sec.; Caroline Mason, Asst. Sec.; Crosby Chapln, E. W. Newsome, S. C. Means, L. J. Clayton, Grace Williams, Mary Harris, L. B. Adams, L. Elliott, Maude Hill The next meeting will be at Mrs. F. Crosby's, 3407 Webster ave., December 28.

The Deleshaba Club met at the residence of Mr. Belt, 514 Winfield st., Wednesday evening, December 6th. Mrs. D. Jones host. Quite a delightful evening was spent.

## Around the Town

Miss Ellerweese Rickert is visiting in Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore.

Mrs. Daisy V. Calhoun of Annapolis, Md., is the home guest of her sisters, Mrs. G. Langford and Mrs. D. H. Johnson of Northside.

### HIGH GRADE PRINTING WITHOUT GREAT COST

The American... is now ready for business. We will placards, bill folders, invitations, tickets, cards, leases, contracts and the thousand and one things usually done in such establishments. We are prepared for rush orders as well as those for which there is no hurry. Persons in suburban towns can save money by taking advantage of our mail order facilities. Call or write, The Pittsburgh American, 806 Wylie ave. Phone, Grant 1230.

Some men are born poor and others get into politics.

"Whatever you learn becomes a life long possession. The seeds you sow in the mind never cease to yield their harvests—"J. B."

## Stevenson's Black Swan Record Emporium Ready For Holiday Trade

Coming forwards rapidly in the realm of business is Mr. James F. Stevenson who conducts the Black Swan Shoppe, wholesale dealers in Black Swan Phonograph records, with offices and store-room in the Smith Building, 801 Wylie avenue. Mr. Stevenson is president and manager of the business which he has conducted with thoroughness and aggressiveness for two years commanding the respect and confidence of retail dealers throughout the Pittsburgh district. Associated with Mr. Stevenson is Mr. Gerald Edgar Allen

The Most Exquisite  
of all  
Skin Whitener Preparations



You owe it to yourself and your friends to make yourself as attractive as possible at all times, and here are a few suggestions for improving your looks generally.

TO WHITEN THE SKIN, no matter how dark your complexion, Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener Ointment bleaches quickly, is perfectly safe and delightful to use. At your druggist or sent postpaid upon receipt of price, 25c

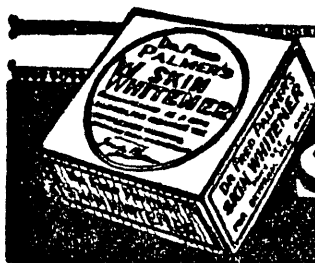
WRITE FOR AGENTS ATTRACTIVE BROCHURES

If your complexion is sallow or bronzed, you can make it pink and bright by using Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener Ointment. At your druggist or sent postpaid upon receipt of price, 25c

TO SMOOTH THE HAIR, and make it grow, Dr. Fred Palmer's Hair Dresser will make your hair straight, easy to dress and attractive in look and not harm a strand of hair. At your druggist or sent postpaid upon receipt of price, 25c

DR. FRED PALMER'S LABORATORIES

Dept. D1, ATLANTA, GA.



Dr. Fred Palmer's  
SKIN WHITENER  
PREPARATIONS

Case Against Garvey  
Comes Up in January

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—(Crusader Service)—It can be authoritatively stated that the case of the United States Post Office against Marcus

Garvey, George Tobias, Elie Garcia and Mortimer Thompson, officers of the defunct "Black Star Line" has not been dropped by the government, but will be brought to trial as soon as the present congestion of the Federal Court with prohibition cases is reduced.

Witnesses are being examined and will soon be assembled as it is confidently expected to bring the matter into Court some time next month.

TUSKEGEE HEAD  
COMPLETES STATE  
GOOD WILL TOUR

TUSKEGEE Institute, December 15.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and President of the National Negro Business League, has recently completed a "Good Will Tour" of the State of Georgia, upon which he covered 1,200 miles, visited fourteen cities and spoke to more than 40,000 colored and white citizens. The tour was made at the invitation of the leading citizens of both races, headed by Dr. W. H. Harris, of Athens, Georgia. Dr. Moton was accompanied by a party of twentyfive men of the race, including many prominent educators and business men of the country.

The tour began in Atlanta, Georgia November 26th, and closed in Columbus, Georgia, Sunday, December 3rd. Among other cities visited were: Elberton, Washington, Athens, Waynesboro, Millen, Savannah, Brunswick, Waycross, Albany, Americus, Fort Valley and Macon.

In each city Dr. Moton was given a most cordial reception by large

groups. At the annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Moton's addresses were centered around the "text," "Peace on Earth, Good Will Among Men."

In treating this subject, Dr. Moton pointed out that absolute frankness, understanding, and sympathetic co-operation should characterize the dealing between the races; urged the members of his race to be proud of their race; to be industrious, and to be thrifty; deplored the fact that crime among Negroes gained access to the news columns more readily than racial achievements and made a sincere appeal to the white people to accord protection and absolute civic justice to the Negroes; at the same time pointing out many conditions, which he likened to "gravels in the shoes," and which frequently cause members of the Negro race to become discouraged.

The "Good Will Tour" received the whole-hearted co-operation of the State Press. In each town the newspapers were very generous in reporting the activities of the meetings and several editors of the leading papers of the state were present at the meetings and published strong editorials endorsing the fundamentals emphasized by Dr. Moton and urging their readers to put into practice the principles of good will as set forth by him.

Dr. Moton's party made the trip in a steel Pullman Car.

Advertise in The American and get Results.

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NEW

PEOPLE WILL GRASP WITH AMAZEMENT AT THIS SENSATIONAL TWO-DAY

# SALE of SHOES

Double Security  
Red Stamps In-  
crease the Savings  
to YOU

## Friday and Saturday Only

Satisfaction  
Guaranteed or  
Your Money  
REFUNDED

Store Opens 8 A. M. During This Sale.

### GOLOSHES! RADIO BOOTS!

All desirable heels and sizes. Regular \$5.00 values. Protection from cold and snow. Buy now and save the difference.

**\$2.95**

An Hour Earlier for Your Convenience.

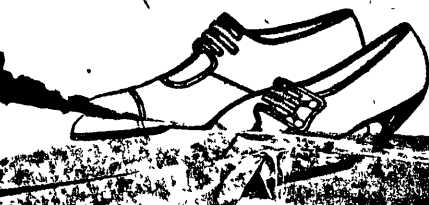
### 4-HOUR SALE 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Men's Felt Slippers, Soft or leather soles, in gray and black. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.50 values,

**98c**

Women's Comfy Slippers. With genuine buckskin soles. All colors. Sizes 4 to 8. \$2 values, only,

**79c**



### Sands of Pairs of Wo- men's High and Low Shoes, Famous HANAN'S \$10 - \$15 Values, at Sensational Low Prices

We bought several thousand pairs of Hanan's Shoes from their Kansas City and Pittsburgh stores. These and other wonderful values from our own big stocks are offered at prices that are less than actual cost of making. All leathers, all sizes, all heels—Patent Suede Backs, Patent Strap Pumps and Oxfords, Brown and Black Strap Pumps and Oxfords, wonderful Satin Pumps and the latest Colonials.

**\$1.85**

### Men's "Just-Wright" Shoes and Oxfords—Actual \$8 to \$12 Values

Our buyer was East and bought up stocks from several large manufacturers at tremendous price cuts. This famous brand was included in one of the lots he was lucky enough to get. There are tan and black kid and calf leathers, wide, medium and narrow toes, all Goodyear-welted soles and rubber heels. The biggest bargains in men's high grade shoes and oxfords we ever offered.

**\$2.65**

### Misses' and Children's Tan and Black Shoes

Sizes 8½ to 2. Every pair per-  
fect. Regular \$3.00 values. At,

**\$1.95**

### Growing Girls' Tan Shoes

Mothers, you never had a better  
opportunity to save money. Excel-  
lent quality with rubber heels.  
Sizes 4 to 7. Genuine \$4.00 values.  
Very special at only,

**\$2.39**

### Boys' 'Kreider' Dress Shoes



**\$2.95**

With genuine welt soles and rub-  
ber heels. Sizes 9 to 13½. \$4.50  
values.

### Boys' Tan and Black Scout and Dress Shoes

With rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 9  
and 9 to 13½. \$2.50 values. At

**\$1.39**

All Children's Shoes ½ Off.

### Men's Real Leather Work Shoes

Black and Tan. Sizes 6 to 11.  
\$4.50 values.

**\$2.24**

# FACTORY SHOE STORE

311 MARKET ST. (Next Door to...)

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If you have a friend who does not take the American send us his or her name. We will send a sample copy.

LOYALTY FRATERNITY EQUALITY Pittsburgh

Vol. V—No. 50

PITTSBURGH,

POLICE H LYNCHERS HIT TRY

This Week MOBS LYNCH TWO ONE BURNED AND OTHER SHOT DEAD

A Florida mob, acting on the suggestion of the United States Senate has burned a Negro at the stake. Such activities may be expected any time now. The lynchers are absolutely safe, safer by far than ever before. Their trade has been union labelled by the highest law-making body in the land.

There are some who seems to be able to get a joke out of the defeat of the Dyer Bill, but my risibles have not been stimulated one bit thereby. I can see but one thing for Negroes to do and that is to keep their powder dry and to "fear God and take their own part."

There is an old adage about buying a pig in a bag. Every time a Negro goes to the polls and votes the Republican ticket hoping to be benefited thereby he is buying a gold brick in a bag. If I ever vote for either of the two leading parties—and I doubt that I will—it will be for the Democrats. I will be voting for nothing and I will not be disappointed. I favor voting for a real negrophobic southern Democrat, some blatherskite corbale like Heflin or Harrison. Then you will walk into hell with your eyes wide open.

Mr. Lodge, alleged descendant of old John Cabot, eased to Mr Underwood of Alabama, on a certain Saturday night and told him that the Republican caucus had decided to allow the Anti-Lynching Bill to be burned at the stake. Then on Monday Mr. Lodge rose in his seat, with his tongue in his cheek and fresh from a night of weeping, and moved that the senate proceed to do business.

PERRY, Fla., Dec. 15.—Charlie Wright, accused of the murder of Miss Ruby Hendry, young school teacher, was burned at the stake at the scene of the crime early tonight by a mob estimated at several thousand men. Wright along with Albert Young, was taken from the sheriff and his party as they returned to Perry to lodge the two men in jail. Wright had been arrested at Madison, Fla., early in the day and Young was taken at Kinderlou, Ga.

Both men were taken to a small stream, a few hundred yards outside the town, where last Saturday afternoon, the young woman's body was found by a passing train crew. Both were given an audience. Following Wright's talk the mob proceeded to strap him to a stake. Pinewood and grass were placed at his feet, and the works then set fire. His body was burned to a crisp.

Young was turned back to the authorities and tonight is in the county jail. In the sporadic disorders of the last few days, the Negro settlement here has lost four of its public buildings. A Negro church was burned last night, while a school house, lodge and amusement hall have been destroyed.

STREETMAN, Texas, Dec. 15.—George Gay, 25, arrested recently in connection with an alleged attack on a young woman here, was shot and killed by a mob this afternoon. His body was chained to the tree in a creek bottom three miles south of Streetman.

Reporting in Newspapers

(Special Correspondence to Associated Negro Press) TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 15.—The police, in investigating crime in this country believe that the publication of facts may assist the criminal to escape. Several cases have occurred recently where the newspapers have published the facts about murders only to be told after it had all been in print that no further reference should be made to the crime. Newspapers, which in such circumstances are closely watched, have come out with blank columns, the police having at the last moment ordered news of the event to be suppressed.

JOHN BROWN'S TREE IS MEMORIALIZED BY CONNECTICUT CITY

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Barkhamsted Chamber of Commerce has just set up a bronze tablet to John Brown's memory. When a child, he used to visit relatives there and attended the little green school house (there which still does duty in that capacity. Near the school house is a spreading oak tree under which he was wont to spend many childhood hours. He used to call it "my tree." The Barkhamsted Chamber has caused to be graven on this tree the following: "his ancient wage oak was so named when John Brown, whose soul is marching on, played under it as a

(By The A WASHINGTON Formal exa nction with remodeled School Building W., December gram was arra addresses by D President of the J. Scott, University, essor of C Andrew F. H Trustee Board and other memb Faculty.

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Henry J. Lewis

CHRISTIANITY  
OPPORTUNITY  
LIBERTY

# American

The Pittsburgh American publishes news concerning the Negro the world over. You read some of it in the daily papers but not all.

DECEMBER 15, 1922

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# AL T GARVEY MEETING

## AGAIN GARVEY ARRIVES IN TOWN AND FLAYS PREACHERS, NEWSPAPERS AND I. A. A. C. P.; CLAIMS HE WILL PUT EDITORS OUT OF BUSINESS

Building

### HOSPITAL PLANS COLLAPSE DUE TO BAD MANAGEMENT

Dec. 15.—In connection of the University Law School... special program included... Dr. Em... Treasurer of... A. Cobb... Law; Mr... University; Law School

The Pittsburgh American publishes today the second in the series of articles on, The Local Hospital Situation.

The Booker Washington Hospital Association had been dead for some years before it was revived by Dr Christian who was also a member of the Livingstone Hospital Association. The first tangible evidence that the Booker Washington Association had come to life again was the announcement that this group had bargained to buy the Italian Hospital at 541 Paulson ave., and owned by Dr G Alvino. The price of this building was announced as \$56,000. It is said that there had been some discussion among the Livingstone group concerning the purchase of this property but this was halted by the individual activity of Dr Christian in reviving the Booker Washington group.

The first payment on the \$56,000 purchase price of the Italian Hospital was \$1,000. A ninety day option was secured which was to expire June 1st, 1922. Sometime later Dr Alvino was paid \$4,000 making a total of \$5,000. It is not definitely known how this five thousand dollars was secured. It is presumed however that part of the money was raised by Dr Christian from a mortgage on his home.

This leads to another financial transaction in connection with the revival of the Booker Washington Association. Mrs Abraham Lincoln, who was at one time President of the Womens Auxillary of the Association, stated that she loaned Dr Christian \$500

Police Attempt to Halt Meeting—Mayor Gives Word for Speaking to Go On—Audience Noisy and Demonstrative—Garvey Says Enemies Have Been Busy

Police Attempt to Halt Meeting—Mayor Gives Word for Speaking to Go On—Audience Noisy and Demonstrative—Garvey Says Enemies Have Been Busy

Marcus Garvey came to town last week primed and ready for a knockout blow to all those who disagree with him on his pet schemes for the redemption of Africa and the uniting of the Negroes of the world into One Big Union. The first obstacle met by the President of All the Africas was the Pittsburgh Police Department. By some means boss McCandless got it into his head that the Honorable Mr. Garvey was a "dangerous Red" or something else highly explosive and inflammable. He, therefore, ordered one police commissioner, one lieutenant, eight cops and the patrol wagon to be in wait for Mr. Garvey. The President was informed that he could not speak. The faithful began to murmur and growl. It was probably their experience with the no-free-speech clause of our police-revised Federal Constitution.

But Mr. Garvey has probably read other Constitutions than the one which governs the W. N. S. A. He seemed perfectly familiar with the U. S. Constitution as it was written by the fathers of the country. He insisted that he was going to speak. After much discussion the Mayor was called and a decision was rendered in favor of Garvey. The police then took seats in the hall and the meeting proceeded in every way everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves immensely.

The hall was filled with African Nationalists, many of whom had heard of Garvey's name and had

### LIVED LIFE OF NEGRO FORTY YRS.; MAN NOW CLAIMS HE IS WHITE

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 12.—Arthur S. Hill unfolded a story such as only the best of novelists might weave when he told the Oakland Tribune today a petition to become heir to the estate of Robert Bruce Kyle. The story began in Kentucky, where Hill changed a gay young Northerner betrayed a daughter of

SAYS NOT PERSON"

ec, 15.—In day at the Little Rock general J. S. Chinaman within the and that not be bars of Little

ere uncertain boy admission schools, ent ruling e Court in not be

3-19  
J. J. - Press

Afro-American news items are published without charge. Contributors of items to this department should write plainly on one side of paper only, signing their names, although the names are not published. Items should reach

Wednesday morning. No one is authorized to accept or solicit money for items appearing in this column.

61-50



MARCUS GARVEY.

The coming, going and public utterances of no other race man in the country are watched and listened to, at the present time, more eagerly than are those of Marcus Garvey, the provisional president of U. N. I. A., an organization with ramifications almost everywhere, with a following that is intensely loyal, and with purposes, as set forth and vigorously proclaimed by its titular head, which would not only rejuvenate a race, but revolutionize the world. Even those who do not accept in toto the doctrines he asserts, and there are many who do not, are bound to admit that the Garvey movement, so called, has aroused the members of the race to the urgent need of expansion in the handicrafts, in commercial pursuits, and in a mercantile and a manufacturing way. This of itself was a stupendous task, and while to perform it and to make a show of progress instances of mal-administration and lack of ordinary business sagacity may have multiplied against those conducting its affairs, most of those who have been swept along by its purposes went into the cause honest minded and contributed open handed, and if they have paid too dear for their whistle, unlike a majority of the bubble race enterprises which have been sprung upon them, they bid fair to emerge from this one with at least the whistle. The "Go Back to Africa" slogan, having served its purpose as a rallying cry, brought a horde of earnest, sober-minded race men and women within elbow touch of each other, when nothing else on earth could have coalesced them, with the result that they have learned to pool their efforts, have business confidence in each other, until stores, mills, coal banks, truck farms and various other business ventures have and are still springing up hither and yon throughout the country, as a tangible and composite result of the Garvey movement. Here in Pittsburgh, where the organization first began to function three years ago, there is a membership of upwards of 2,500 men and women. Their meeting place is called "Liberty hall." It is situated at the corner of Miller and Colwell sts., in the hill district, and the prop-

organization... three... the... and... West... execut... 10 members... the women auxil-

nurses, motor corps and the ladies division, under the direction of a Mrs. R. Chambers, meet on alternate nights at the same place. There is an Eastend branch, which holds its sessions in the Modern Savings & Trust building in Frankstown ave., and other branches can be found in most of the adjacent towns. A mass meeting extraordinary of the members of the U. N. I. A. has been called for Wednesday night at the Watt st public school, at which time the provisional president, Marcus Garvey, will be present and expound the principles of a true democracy. The mayor has been invited to make a welcome address, and all lovers of race progress are asked to attend. The meetings will be held at Liberty hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to which all are wel-

Thanksgiving

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 1/6/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/6/23	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al,  
 Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud)  
*61-50*

FACTS DEVELOPED  
 The writer's attention has been called to the following news account, received from Agent J. E. Amos, which was clipped from a Washington, D. C. newspaper:

SLAIN TO SEAL LIPS

---  
 Pastor Says he was shot to Prevent Testifying in Fraud Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, La. January 5-- Rev. J. W. H. Eason, negro, who was shot and wounded as he was leaving his church Monday night, died in a hospital yesterday. In a statement after the shooting Eason told the police he was convinced that his assailants were sent to kill him to prevent his testifying at the trial in federal court in New York of Marcus Garvey, negro promoter, on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of the Black Star Line. Eason was to have left for New York last Tuesday.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, negro "chief of police" of the United Negro Improvement Association, a Garvey project, and FRED DYER, negro member of the "force" were arrested and charged by the police with the killing of Eason.

Eason, it was said, dropped out of the Garvey projects when he became dissatisfied with the promoter's methods.

The New Orleans office is undoubtedly aware of the fact that Marcus Garvey and three other officers

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. *61-50-176*

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 JAN - 8 1923  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO  
 CUNNINGHAM

JAN 10 1923  
 J. B. C.

REFERENCE: DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
 New Orleans, La. (2) Washington (5) N.Y. (1)

PER FOIA REQUEST

of the Black Star Line, Inc., which is an adjunct of the U. N. I. A., have been under indictment in this district for some time, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Several weeks ago I requested Dr. Eason to come to the U. S. Attorney's office, which he did, and at which time he gave us a statement of his connection with the various Garvey projects. His remarks were of importance and interest, and he was looked upon as one of the Government's leading witnesses in the case. Shortly before Christmas Dr. Eason, on the telephone, informed me that he was going to New Orleans but would return to New York on January 2nd, and I heard no more from him.

Yesterday, while in the U. S. Attorney's office here, I was informed by Mr. J. Sidney DeBourg, who had been summoned as a witness in this case, that Dr. Eason had been shot in New Orleans. DeBourg stated that at about 10.30 p.m. on the night of January 2nd, he accidentally met a Mr. & Mrs. Yearwood on the street, and they informed him they had just come ~~ex~~ from Liberty Hall (the U.N.I.A. headquarters in this city), where the shooting of Dr. Eason had been announced. Thus, it will be noticed, Garvey must have had the news of the affair within a hour after its occurrence. It is also alleged that Garvey, upon hearing of it, stated "that's the way they treat them in the West!"

Agent Amos and the writer will, on Monday, endeavor to locate Yearwood and obtain from him a correct statement of the facts with a view to determining whether or not the shooting and death of Dr. Eason were inspired at New York and whether it was the result



of his willingness to testify for the Government against Garvey.

Today, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed John J. Fitzsimmons, Deputy U.S. Marshal at New York, who handed to agents a letter and attached statement, quoted below. These papers were turned over to him by Mr. Fred Moore, Editor of the New York "Age" a colored newspaper here, with the request that they be copied and returned, as they will be published in the paper on Monday. The papers read:

New Orleans, La.  
Jan. 2, 1923.

Editor, New York Age.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Inclosed herewith you will please find an accurate account of the attempt on the life of the Hon. Dr. Eason of your city. The writer is the field editor of the Negro Advocate and at the time of this letter learned that one of the assailants' bullets entered the Doctors head just above the left eye and one entered the back. X-ray pictures will be taken today in order to determine the location of the bullets.

Trusting same will prove of use to you and while wishing you a Happy New Year, I am

Yours very truly

(Signed) F. C. ROUDEZ

X  
1314 Tulane Avenue.

(paper attached)

New Orleans, La.  
Jany. 2, 1923.

NOTED COLORED PREACHER SHOT.

Dr. J. W. E. Mason, Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church in New York was shot last night as he left the

176  
1160

Church at Freret and First Sts.

It is believed by those who witnessed the shooting that it was purely an attack on the Pastor's life. The writer rushed to the scene of the affair which happened about 9.45 p.m., and at 8.45 a.m. the next morning succeeded in having an interview with the wounded man in the Charity Hospital. Dr. Mason's statements to the reporter are as follows:

I arrived in New Orleans from New York where several friends and myself were to arrange a series of meetings in the interest of colored people. These meetings were to be held purely for American Negroes. I, at the request of these friends, went to the Church of Rev. Collins to have a short talk with the people. This being accomplished the meeting came to a close. As I was leaving the Church being greeted by my many friends, my assailants fired point blank into the crowd. I fell. Some of my friends, as far as I can remember made an attempt to catch the assailants but they fired back at their pursuers as they made their escape. I was then rushed to the Hospital where I became unconscious until just a while ago. That is all I can remember about the affair now.

After quite a bit of efforts upon the part of the reporter it developed that Dr. Mason was to have returned to New York and to have been a Government witness in the case of Marcus Garvey, the self stiled President of Africa, versus the U.S. Government. The writer also learned that while Dr. Mason was a prominent figure in the case, he was in possession of some valuable information concerning his excellency's fraudulent use of the mail and for these reasons, the assailants acted on instructions received from the Garvey camp. Garvey's trial is scheduled for the latter part of the week in the U.S. Court in New York where several federal charges are pending. Dr. Mason's condition according to physicians is serious. But at the time do not appear dangerous."

--0--

Since this case has been in progress there have been several reports of threats and intimidation of Government witnesses, but this, of course, is the most disastrous incident recorded and the Asst. U.S. Attorney at New York has requested that all facts be obtained, particularly any statements which the arrested men make

76-1169

as to their connection with any of the Garvey organizations, and such information which may tend to indicate that they committed the act under orders from New York, as is alleged.

176

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Jan. 6, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Jan. 5, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>At New York, N.Y.</u></b>			
<p>Continuing the writer's previous reports on this matter, Agent wishes to state that when this case was called for trial in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on January 5th, 1923, it was again postponed to January 8th. Commencing with the adjournment taken on December 26th, 1922, this is the third postponement of the trial of this case within two weeks. Previous records will point out that the case shows a long series of adjournments ever since it was first moved for trial. Agents are having great difficulty in holding the witnesses for the Government and one of our principal witnesses has been shot by, we think, some of GARVEY'S fanatics, and if this case drags along much longer, we will have no witnesses left for the Government. (REV. J.W.H. EASON, shot at New Orleans, La., Died Jan. 4, 1923.)</p> <p>This report is submitted at the especial request of Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Asst. Director, with whom Agent conferred at this office today.</p>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben W. Martin</i> BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i> PER FORA REQUEST <i>H.G.</i>		JAN 17 1923 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FILE NO <b>61-50-175</b> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED J. B. C. JAN 10 1923 ROUTED TO <b>CUNNINGHAM</b> FILE <i>[Signature]</i> <i>[Signature]</i>	
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 5: New York 1:</b> <b>JEA:LVH,</b>		

*No. 1 equal*

(N. Y. File No. R-215-D)

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

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 1/4/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/26, 22 to 1/2/23 incl.	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C.  
 USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York: 61-50

As advised in a previous report, Expert Bank Accountant Merillees and the writer have been in constant conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck in the preparation for trial of this case.

The case was on the court calendar for December 26th, but due to various circumstances, particularly the fact that Judge Knox would not sit long enough in this district to hear the case, and the further fact that O. L. Thompson, one of the defendants, was without counsel, it was postponed until January 2nd, although Mr. Mattuck at the time advised me it would probably be again postponed by him until January 8th.

On January 2nd the case again came up and has been indefinitely postponed, Mr. Mattuck explaining that Judge Learned Hand, who is now sitting, will not be in this district long enough to hear the case. However, several new judges will probably be appointed in February and it will not be until that time, therefore, that a judge who will sit a sufficiently long time to hear this matter, will be available.

JAN 6 1923

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DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *70.*

FILE NO. <b>61-50-174</b>	RECORDED JAN 9 1923 J. B. C.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>JAN 6 1923</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington (3) New York (1)
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WWG-AS  
61-50-173

JAN 20 1923

January 15, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Hessler,

Box 831,

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

With regard to the request of the Detroit Police Department for all data possible concerning Negro activities in the United States, I want you to advise the Police Commissioner that we will be very glad to supply such information as properly can be released. However, it will take some time to prepare this data in memorandum form, as there is a great mass of evidence from which it will have to be taken. It is perfectly possible that the Police Commissioner would care to send an authorized representative here to make an examination, thus saving considerable time and avoiding a great amount of material which would otherwise be sent but could not be used.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

MAILED

JAN 17 1923

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Detroit, Michigan,

December 26, 1922.

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

JAN 4 1923

ATTENTION, Mr. Hoover,

Dear Sir:

Lieut. Mitte of the Detroit Police Department appeared today at this office and stated that the Police Commissioner was very desirous of obtaining all data possible concerning the negro activities and especially regarding the so called <sup>Garvey</sup> Garvin movement in the United States, requesting at the same time this office furnish their department with this information.

Owing to the fact that heretofore the negroes in this city, as an organization, have not given us any cause for investigation we have no special file on the negro situation, brief mention only having been made from time to time in the weekly confidential bulletins relative to their influx to and exodus from this district.

I respectfully request that this office be supplied with copy of the various reports on this subject, also be granted permission to give the Police Commissioner of this city the benefit of the intelligence contained in these reports.

JAN 20 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
719.

*W. J. Burns*  
*1/15/23*  
*W. J. Burns*

61-50-173  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER

In connection with this request I wish to state that this office has at all times received the fullest cooperation and assistance on the part of the Detroit Police Department.

Very truly yours,

*Thomas C. Wilcox*  
THOMAS C. WILCOX,  
Acting Agent in Charge.

JSA:MC

173



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

R.T. NICH  
DEC 26  
6-PM  
73

OFFICE  
CHRISTMAS  
PENALTY FOR  
STAMP  
TURBU

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

Attention, Mr. Hoover.

Instructions

per. Special A

re.

REPORT MADE AT

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 16, 1922

Dec. 15, 1922

H. J. LENON.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

MARCUS GARVEY,

Speaker at meeting held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File No. 54-2 MR.

The following report was received from a confidential source:-

"Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wednesday, December 6, 1922.

The GARVEY meeting scheduled for tonight at the Watt Street School Auditorium was held, after some misunderstanding with the police department was straightened out. It seems that a permit had been secured from the Board of Education to hold the meeting, but no city permit was obtained, and the police, therefore, were on hand intent upon stopping the meeting.

Police Commissioner Ford called the Mayor of the City on the phone, and was advised to permit the meeting to proceed. The auditorium was comfortably filled, there being between six and seven hundred people present. The audience was a typical GARVEY crowd, giving vent to their enthusiasm where he is concerned whenever the opportunity presented itself.

GARVEY devoted a great deal of his talk to a tirade against the Negro Press of America, which he alleged was trying through its respective papers, to put his organizations in disrepute with the public. He stated that within the next two or three months, the "Negro World", a periodical edited by GARVEY in New York City, was opening a new plant, and would be able to more successfully compete with his alleged oppressors. No mention was made whatever about the funds of the Black Star Steamship Line, nor indeed was the name of the company mentioned, and no explanation was offered in that regard. He confined himself exclusively to a discussion on the Universal Negro Improvements

FILE NO.

61-50-172

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 20 1922

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC. 26. 1922  
DIVISION

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4-27-76

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FEB 5 1943

PRINTING OFFICE

7-1169

Association, its motto, its desires, and what has already been accomplished. He stated in effect that it was not the aim of this organization to take any numbers of people back to Africa at the present time, but to arouse them to a realization of the fact that Africa is their birth right, which they should claim in time.

He launched a bitter tirade against the National Association for the Protection of colored people, which organization has been very active in endeavoring to secure the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which died in the United States Senate several days ago, claiming that it was idiotic for anyone to suppose that white men would pass a bill against other white men, in the defense of the negro.

All in all, his remarks tonight were very similar to those delivered at Schenley High School sometime ago, though he was much more vehement tonight than formerly. He said nothing of an un-American nature, and tried to appeal to the race pride of the negro, in getting himself out of the financial, social, economic and industrial rut which he is in. It could be fairly deduced from the trend of GARVEY'S remarks, that he realizes that his companies are on the wane, and he is touring the country in an attempt to rehabilitate them, though it is very unlikely that he will meet with much, if any, success. There is no question about the fact that as an orator, GARVEY is almost in a class by himself, though his particular type of oratory is capable only of swaying the ignorant masses, and that only temporarily. The chances are that two or three weeks hence, after his very fiery talk has had a chance to cool down in the minds of those who heard it, conditions where he is concerned, in Pittsburgh, will again relax to their luke-warm state."

172

N. Y. File #R-18-E.

T.A.S

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Dec. 14, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Dec. 2nd to 9th, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al; Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N. Y.,

Agent was engaged part of each day during the above period examining witnesses and preparing this case for trial.

Continued.

61-50  
DEC 22 1922  
J. B. C.

#9  
DEC 22

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC 20 1922  
DIVISION  
JAN 3 1923

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FILE NO 61-50-171	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 19 1922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE

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Washington 3: New York 2:

JEA: MVN.

GFR:MGC

61-502170

JAN 8 1923

January 5, 1922.

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

Attention Agent Davis

Dear Sir:

At your request in your communication  
of December 14, I am enclosing herewith a copy  
of the "Negro World" for January 17, 1920.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure  
No. 135714

Director.

MAILED

JAN 5 1923

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MJD-JWD.

NY File R 218 D

December 14, 1922.

*61-50*

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

General Intelligence Division.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. Vio. Sect.  
215, C.C. Using *U.S.* to Defraud.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly furnish this office with a copy of  
the "NEGRO WORLD", for January 17, 1920?

This issue, which was forwarded to Washington by  
this office sometime ago, is at the present time necessary to  
complete the evidence against the defendants in this case.

Kindly mark the paper for the "Attention of Agent  
M. J. Davis".

Yours very truly

*MJD*

*Edward J. Brennan*  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*M.G.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC 1 10 1922  
DIVISION

JAN 8 1923

*61-50-170*  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDED  
DEC 15 1922 P.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER FILE

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 12/12/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/4 to 9 incl.	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE In re: U. S. vs Marcus Garvey, et al, Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.			
FACTS DEVELOPED On the 4th inst., in company with Bank Accountant Merrilles, Post Office Inspector Shea and Agent Amos, the writer started examining prospective witnesses in this case in the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and was so engaged during the entire week. It is probable that the <del>case</del> will go to trial shortly after January 1st, by which time it is expected that all details in the way of evidence and witnesses will have been concluded. The witnesses are being examined and selected by Mr. Mattuck personally, and the writer, in addition to assisting in the questioning of same, has been requested by Mr. Mattuck to make such investigations based on their testimony, as appear necessary.			
DEC 20 1922			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Wakain</i> BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i> PER FOIA REQUEST <i>HW</i>		FILE NO <i>61-50-169</i>	RECORDED
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEC 13 1922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
		ROUTED TO CUNNINGHAM	FILE <i>[initials]</i>
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington (3) New York (1)		

DEC 15 1922 50  
J.B.C.

*AF*

JBC:DJ  
61-50-

December 9, 1922.

61-50  
Mr. I. Jones Parker,  
Andrews Hotel,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

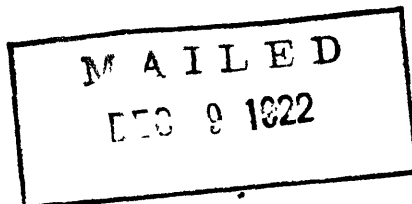
Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,

*[Signature]*  
Director.



61-50-168  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEC 11 1922 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*.  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
REQ. FOR REPLY 718



JBC:DJ  
61-50-

December 9, 1922.

Mr. Howard Jamison,  
101 ~~St.~~ Church Street,  
North Attleboro, Mass.

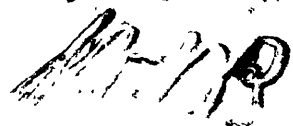
61-50

Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,



Director.

MAILED  
DEC 9 1922

61-50-167  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEC 11 1922 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/29,*

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Dec. 7, 1922.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Nov. 25th to Dec. 2, 1922, incl.</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

Agent has been engaged part of each day during the above period, interviewing witnesses, etc., and preparing the above matter for trial.

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DEC 12 1922  
J. B. C.

Continued.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC 11 1922  
DIVISION

DEC 13 1922

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO <b>61-50-166</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>DEC 9 - 1922</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER CUNNINGHAM</b>	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE

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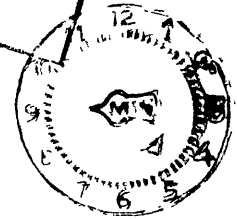
JEA:MVN.

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

**Department of Justice**  
Bureau of Investigation  
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DLC 7 1922  
J. B. C.



December 2. 1922.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

61-50

Sir:

In the case of the U. S. v. Marcus Garvey et al which we expect to go to trial with here on or about December 15th please be advised that in the event we do Accountants Howard W. Jamison and I Jones-Parker will be required on or about December 20th for a day or so as witnesses.

It is not possible for me or any one else to substitute inasmuch as it would take any one three weeks to a month to qualify.

As soon as the date of their required attendance can be determined telegraphic advice will be sent you.

Respectfully,

Read by

DEC - 41922

Wm. J. Burns.

*Geo. P. Merrillee*

Expert Bank Accountant. DEC 11 1922

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*H.A.*

61-50-163  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDED  
DEC 5 1922 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
CUNNINGHAM  
*[Signature]*

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

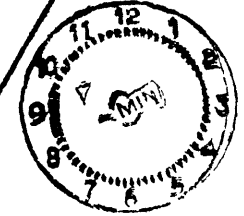
TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

**Department of Justice**

**Bureau of Investigation**

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 27 1922.



DEC 1 1922

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY et al  
(Black Star Line)  
Conspiracy - Using the Mails  
in furtherance of a scheme to  
defraud.

61-50

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC 6 1922  
DIVISION

Dear Sir:

I desire to direct your attention to the very good work performed by Special Agents Mortimer J. Davis and James E. Amos and particularly the excellent summary report of Special Agent Davis of November 21 1922 rendered in the above entitled case.

This case is set for trial on Dec. 15 1922 and these agents together with Special Bank Accountant Merrilles are at present busy preparing the evidence for trial for the U.S. Attorneys office.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

DEC 11 1922

61-50-164  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDED  
DEC 2 11 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER  
CUNNINGHAM

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*Ben Watkins*  
74D.

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

REPORT MADE AT

New York, N. Y.

DATE WHEN MADE

Nov. 29, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

Nov. 18th to 25th, 1922, incl.

REPORT MADE BY

James E. Amos

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

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

Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C. (Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N. Y.

61-50

DEC 9 1922

Agent was engaged on the above matter part of each day during the period named, verifying addresses of witnesses and preparing the case for trial.

Continued.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
DEC 6 1922  
DIVISION

DEC 11 1922

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FILE NO 61-50-163  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 24 1922.

NOV 28 1922

JEB

61-50

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

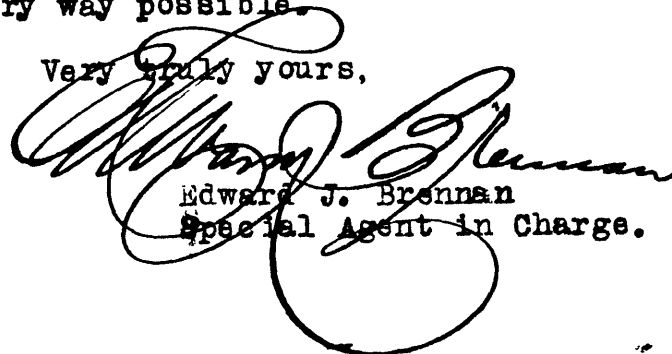
Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation had with Special Agent Amos on this date in re Marcus Garvey, Special Agent Amos stated that Postoffice Inspector Shea with Accountant Merrilles, Agent Davis and himself, Amos, took the matter up with Mr. Maddock and Mr. Maddock expects to go to trial on the 15th of December. The above mentioned accountant and agents have promised to be ready for Mr. Maddock by December 2nd.

Postoffice Inspector, Agent Amos states, has shown a great deal of interest in the matter and is helping the agents in every way possible.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

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BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/19*

DEC 2 1922

61-50-162	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	RECORDED
NOV 25 1922 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CUNNINGHAM	
HOOVER	

N. Y. File R-218-D

REPORT MADE AT

New York City

DATE WHEN MADE

Nov. 22, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

In re: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE (Marcus Garvey, et al)  
Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., Using Mails to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED

I am attaching summary report compiled by me, made up of statements made to the public and sent through the mails by Marcus Garvey and other defendants in this case. This report is self-explanatory.

61-50

NOV 25 1922  
J.B.D.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

NOV 9 3 1922

DIVISION

DEC 2 1922

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO.

61-50-161

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 23 1922

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO

HOOVER  
COUNCILMAN

FILE

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 4-22-26

PER FOIA REQUEST

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Washington, D.C. Mr. Merrilees (1) N.Y. (2)

REFERENCE

NEW YORK CITY  
November 21, 1922.

U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

(MARCUS GARVEY, et al.)

Summary Report.

By Mortimer J. Davis/

This report is intended to be a summary of the public announcements and statements of the Black Star Line, principally through the medium of the "Negro World," the weekly newspaper of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. That most of the statements of the Black Star Line as to financial condition were not founded on the strict truth, and that many of them were knowingly, if not purposely, misleading, will be apparent from a comparison between the statements quoted herein and the actual condition of the corporation at the various periods covered as indicated in the report prepared by Export Bank Accountant Merrilees from the books of the company. It will be shown below that practically at all times the officers of the Black Star Line, Inc. who are now under indictment, for the purpose of selling stock to the public, led everyone to believe that the company was financially solvent; that there would be a financial return on the investment in the way of dividends; that the company was officered by persons experienced and capable in the handling of maritime affairs and that on the whole the Black Star Line was a successful enterprise commercially and financially. That the company was in a solvent condition during any part of its existence is disproved by the Accountant's examination of the corporation books and records. Likewise this report shows, and it is admitted by the officers of the company, that no dividend of any kind was ever paid to stockholders nor was there ever a reserve or surplus for such purpose. Among the corporation officers who are under indictment, there was but one who had the least experience with the handling of ships, O. M. Thompson by name, and his connection with that business had been in the capacity of a clerk in a West Indian concern for a short period.

This report will be concerned with the more general activities of the Black Star Line, Inc., leading up to the violation charged in this case, i.e., the fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley," for the purpose of indicating that the "Phyllis Wheatley" incident was not an isolated one in the history of that company, but is rather the outcome of the reckless, unsavory and questionable business policy upon which the Black Star Line has been run from its inception and the manner in which it has handled the funds entrusted to it by a gullible and believing public.

A Delaware corporation, the Black Star Line was chartered on 6-27-19 for \$500,000, but the capitalization was later increased to \$10,000,000. Active campaigning for the sale of stock started during July, 1919. On August 30th of that year a meeting was held

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at Carnegie Hall, N. Y., for this purpose, at which Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line, was the principal speaker. Garvey, in the course of his speech stated to the audience that the Black Star Line contemplated the launching of a steamer on October 31st, to Africa, (Page 3, Col. 10.) Just what ship Garvey had in mind is not known, but it is a fact that when he made this remark to the audience, which was later put into printed form and sent through the mails, the Black Star Line did not have in its possession any ship fit for passage to Africa. Undoubtedly Garvey contemplated the sale of sufficient stock to purchase such a ship by October 31st, but the records show that up to that date about \$75,000. worth of stock had been sold and paid for. This amount, of course, might have been sufficient for a first or initial payment on a good ship, yet there was no assurance that the public would continue to support the scheme by the further purchase of stock to provide the added funds needed; likewise, the corporation minute book shows (see purchase of "Yarmouth") that such a ship could have been obtained had the line been able to pay cash. Having made the promise, however, Garvey, (evidently realizing that they were in no position to make it good,) entered upon a public campaign of advertisements and speechmaking, made up largely of gross misstatements and exaggerations, also he saddled upon the corporation an expensive contract with Harriss, Magill & Co., steamship agents, for the charter and final purchase of the "Yarmouth" which in itself indicates the unbusinesslike and inexperienced manner in which he was handling the company's funds. The history of these negotiations is gone into fully in the report of Accountant Merrilees and my previous reports.

The ensuing advertising campaign carried on the pages of the "Negro World" is best illustrated by various quotations. Many of them occupied full pages, and practically all carried a picture of a large, ocean-going steamship. One of the first, in the issue for August 30th, 1919, reads:

**"OVER THE TOP"**  
What?

A direct Line of steamships, to be owned, controlled and manned by negroes, to reach the negro peoples of the world.

(drawing of steamship)

**THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC.**

Capitalized at \$500,000. under the laws of the State of Delaware.

100,000 shares of common stock now on sale at par value of \$5. each for a limited time only, at the office of the corporation, 56 West 135th Street, N. Y. City. Phone-----

The Black Star Line, Inc. is the result of a Herculean effort on the part of Hon. Marcus Garvey, world-famed Negro orator, who in May 1917 formed a society known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League of which he is now President General.

The ASSOCIATION NOW HAS ENROLLED MEMBERSHIP OF 10,000 persons, with branches all over the U.S., Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa, etc."

(Note: Under scoring mine--M. J. D.)

Here we have Garvey stating that the Black Star Line is "His." And undoubtedly it was, for although when circumstances make it necessary, he will throw blame for failures on "dishonest associates," practically every witness examined by Agents of the Department of Justice up to this time states emphatically that at no time during the career of the Black Star Line did anyone dare even suggest anything not fully in accordance with Garvey's own plans or ideas without fear of being branded a "traitor" and facing instant dismissal. Instances of this are numerous. Note also that this advertisement states that the U. N. I. A., the parent of the Black Star Line, has an enrolled membership of 15,000 persons. It will be interesting to note how, in a short time, this membership suddenly increased to 2,000,000, 3,000,000 and finally "over 4,000,000." The Association books are in such a jumbled condition that the actual membership is unattainable, but surely, if we are to place any reliance upon the recorded amount of dues paid into the organization, either its membership was not even near those figures or the advertisements wilfully lied for the purpose of leading the negro public to the belief that the Black Star Line "was backed (financially) by the full strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association's 4,000,000 members."

On October 31st, 1919, with much pomp and ceremony, the S. S. "Yarmouth", called by the Black Star Line the "Frederick Douglass," was exhibited to the public as "the property of the Black Star Line." In the "Negro World" for November 8, 1919, over his signature, Garvey stated:

"We have launched the first ship of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Frederick Douglass."

"The first step, the S.S. Frederick Douglass is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920.....The Phyllis Wheatley will be put on the African route and sail between America, Liberia and Sierra Leone, West Africa." .....

The "Yarmouth" then, is the ship which Garvey, in August, 1919, promised would sail for Africa on October 31st. However, he failed to tell his stockholders and the public that on October 31st, when the "Yarmouth" (alias "Frederick Douglass") was "launched" that it did not belong to the Line because they were not able to procure the cash necessary to buy her, and failing in this had temporarily chartered it from the owners. Yet previous to this, on September 27th (See Negro World, Page 1,) Garvey, over his own signature stated:

"The first ship of the Black Star Line was inspected at 135th Street and the North River in New York City Sunday, Sept. 14, by fully 4,000 members of the race. This ship, that is to be rechristened the "Frederick Douglass," will be ready and will sail from New York on the 31st of October as the property of the Negro people of the world, purchased through the stockholders of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation."

As a matter of fact, this boat did not pass to the ownership of the Black Star Line until they received the bill of sale from the

owners, many months later, the delay being caused by the Line's inability to meet its payments. The "Yarmouth" (the name was never officially changed to the "Frederick Douglass") did not sail for Africa, nor was it ever intended for that purpose. Mr. Merrilees' report will show that, after paying a considerable sum as an initial payment on this boat to the owners and failing to raise the balance necessary to obtain it, Garvey contracted for its charter for a trip to the West Indies. In addition to paying a monthly sum for this, the cost price of the ship was raised considerably from the original cash offer. The circumstances are plain, however. The Line had to have a ship at all costs to make good its many promises and enhance the stock selling possibilities in such acquirement. Thus they entered into the various agreements with Harriss, Magill & Co. to purchase, for \$168,000, in addition to the price for charter, this thirty year old ship in dilapidated condition, and this at a time when many and good ships could have been obtained at ridiculously low prices. The subsequent history of the "Yarmouth" is covered in Accountant Merrilees' report.

The advertisement quoted above was of course chaged in text from time to time and some of the phrases added are noteworthy. Following the "launching" of the "Yarmouth," screaming full page ads were carried in the "Negro World." In the issue for November 8, 1919, page 5, we find the following in an advertisement:

"A great victory was gained for the race when the first ship, S.S. Yarmouth, to be rechristened the S.S. Frederick Douglass, was launched on Friday, Oct. 31. This ship will trade between New York, the West Indies and Panama, carrying freight and passengers. We want your help to launch a ship every two months until the Negro becomes a power in the maritime world. Help yourself to make money and become prosperous. Untold profits will be gathered from the various Negro countries of the world for those who invest now.

.....  
"Send in any buy your shares today.  
THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

.....  
"The association (U.N.I.A and A.C.L.) now has a membership of over two million persons....."

"THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
is backed today in its operations by full strength of its organization--to say the least of millions of other Negro men and women in all parts of the world.  
BUY YOUR SHARES TODAY AND NOT TOMORROW."

The "Yarmouth" was never rechristened the "Frederick Douglass" because the Canadian authorities (the boat was owned by a Canadian Corporation) would not transfer its registry, not being satisfied that the Black Star Line was officered by responsible persons. Documentary evidence of this is available. And Garvey knew this when the above statement was made, for a Black Star Line, Ltd. of Canada was formed, to circumvent the ruling, without success. Note also that, instead of "being launched for Africa" the Yarmouth is now advertised to "ply between New York, the West Indies and Panama." Regarding the statement that freight and passengers would be carried, the books of the company show that this was accomplished on its few trips at a noted loss in each instance. Then, in the ad. the negro public is told to "help yourself to make money and

become prosperous," and that "untold profits will be gathered.... for those who invest now." Rather than making profit, the "Yarmouth" like all the boats acquired by the Line, was a losing proposition at every stage of the game, but instead of taking the first loss and mending its ways, or informing its stockholders and the public of the temporary setback, the Directors, led by Garvey, continued to advertise the "money making possibilities" of the investment and sunk more and more of the public's money into this boat. The former captain of the "Yarmouth", Joshua Cockburn, and the purser, George LeMoth, are Government witnesses and are willing to testify to the manner in which this vessel was handled. Cockburn states he was captain in name only and that Garvey was "captain on land as well as on sea." LeMoth tells a startling story of wasteful expenditures on the "Yarmouth," particularly in the West Indies. He has telegrams and other documents to show that, from New York, the boat was ordered to various places in the West Indian Islands merely for the purpose of exhibiting it to the public and selling stock. On none of these trips did the boat carry sufficient passengers or freight to justify the expenses for the trip. Even on the boat's return to the United States, LeMoth and Cockburn are able to show that despite the fact that the boat had aboard a perishable cargo for New York, Garvey ordered it to Boston "because he wanted to show it to the people" for the purpose of selling stock. Of course the cargo was spoiled and resulted in one of the many libels which were subsequently filed against the ship.

Note also in this advertisement that the membership of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. "which is backing the Black Star Line in full strength" has suddenly jumped from 15,000 to 2,000,000. Garvey and his officers will either have to admit that this is false or explain why the association books do not show dues from anywhere near the latter number. Of course they may say that the Line had the "moral" support of that number, but is that the impression conveyed by the wording of the advertisement?

As I have stated above, this period of the Line's existence was marked by much stock selling activity and the advertising campaign was supplemented by speechmaking, throughout the country in negro centers. An army of speakers headed by Garvey toured the various large cities during the latter part of 1919 to gather in the spoils. In addition, each issue of the "Negro World," organ of the U. N. I. A. and of which Garvey is and always has been the Managing Editor, carried stirring articles signed by Garvey calling for subscriptions to stock, as well as stenographic reports of the speeches delivered at various points. One such article signed by Garvey appears in the issue for September 27, 1919, (Page 1) in which he states:

"The par value of the stock will go up."

"Buy your shares today and you will make money in the next few months....."

"If you have \$500 to invest for profit, then invest it now in the Black Star Line....."

In the "Negro World" for November 22, 1919, Page 1, Garvey, over his signature states:

"Every negro may rise to fortune and to greatness today and right now in the Black Star Line Corporation. Opportunity knocks at every man's door but once, and it is knocking on....."

In the "Negro World" for November 29, 1919, Page 1, Garvey stated:

"We shall start steamship lines, factories and banks....."

"If you men and women of the race desire, therefore, to be partners in the great cause of a remodeled world wherein the Negro shall merit respect and esteem, then I say unto you:.....  
.....help the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation to float a new ship every two months.

"The second ship of the Black Star Line will be launched between January and February, 1920, for the African trade....."

By what means Garvey intended or hoped to "float" a ship every two months is not known, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that he had been unable up to that time to pay for the one already "purchased." And here again he speaks of launching a ship of the Black Star Line "for the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for December 13, 1919, Garvey said:

"For God's sake and the Race's sake, don't allow anxious Negro crooks to launch any scheme at your expense to rob you of your money and to set back the race one hundred years. You may invest your money to bring you profit by buying your shares in the Black Star Line."

By December 27, 1919, however, Garvey had doubled (on paper at least) the number of ships the Black Star Line intended to float for while, on November 22nd (see above) he suggested a ship "every two months," a little more than a month following he said:

"Whilst 1919 gave us one ship I am now appealing to the race the world over to so resolve on the 1st of January, 1920, that by the 31st of December, 1920, the Black Star Line may be able to present to the world twelve new ships owned and manned by the negro race."

During the period covered by the statements quoted above, the "Yarmouth" (or "Frederick Douglass," as Garvey insisted upon calling it) had reached Cuba after many difficulties. This was hailed with much joy by the line officials in New York, who held celebrations and meetings of various kinds at which "this wonderful achievement" was the signal for more stock selling. As a matter of fact, the pomp and ceremony attending the sailing from New York and arrival at Cuba of this boat was of such tremendous proportions that it overshadowed completely any thought of efficiency and economy in the running of the boat; no one appeared interested to know what connection this had with the making of profit for the stockholders or the company treasury or how it was providing for future dividends. It was admitted to the writer by at least two of the four indicted officers of the Black Star Line and several other officers who may be witnesses, that the "Yarmouth" was generally regarded as a "propaganda ship" for the further sale of stock and for no other purpose, and I will show later in this report that Garvey so admitted, under oath, on the witness stand. I believe, so, that the corporation minute book contains a statement of this kind made by one of the officers at a meeting of the Board of Directors (see Accountant Merrill's report.) This is but a single

instance of the manner in which Garvey was spending the money entrusted to him by the unfortunate stockholders who, of course, knew nothing of the "inner workings."

Following the "tremendous success" of the Yarmouth, Garvey decided to increase the capital stock of the corporation, so, during February, 1920, at a special meeting of the stockholders the capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000.

Despite this "success" however there was much dissent and dissatisfaction among many of the stockholders over the reckless management of the company. This was brought to a climax by the seizure of the "Yarmouth" by the United States Marshal when the ship was forced to return to port during January, 1920, with a cargo of whiskey. This publicity undoubtedly affected the sale of stocks, and, finally, being forced to render some explanation and reassurance to the people, he, (Garvey) on February 4th, addressed them at Liberty Hall, New York. His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 14th, 1920, under the caption "THE REAL FACTS ABOUT THE BLACK STAR LINE GIVEN BY ITS PRESIDENT IN NOTABLE ADDRESS AT LIBERTY HALL." Of course Garvey charged that all reports that the Black Star Line was not the success it claimed to be were "plots by the enemy." In the early part of his speech he states:

"If anybody had anything to ask about the Black Star Line the proper person to ask is the president of the Black Star Line. If there is any information to be given he at least ought to know more about matters than anybody else."

Garvey then launched into an explanation of the whiskey deal, the summons to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury, and the manner in which he had "settled" the matter with the District Attorney, intimating strongly that the trouble was the result of dishonest "enemies" of the Line. Yet, in view of his statement quoted above, he sidesteps the issue by saying almost in the same breath:

"The cargo for the ship was contracted for during my absence in Canada when I went on vacation. When I came back I found the situation on my hands, and I had to deal with it so as to protect the interests of the corporation."

This would indicate (and I think Garvey so intended to indicate) that "something had been put over" on him during his absence. But in the very next paragraph of his speech he is reported as saying:

"I realized when the cargo was contracted for that we had a big job on our hands. I tried to complete the job by sending the ship away, even though they plotted at the last moment to hold up the ship..... We had as officers of the corporation performed our duty when we handed the ship over to our captain. The moment he cleared we were no longer responsible for the ship....."

So that he apparently contradicts himself in the same speech, for, according to the above, he did have full knowledge of the contract before the ship sailed. If the cargo and contract were so undesirable, why did he, as President, permit the deal to go through? Captain Joshua Cockburn and E. D. Smith-Green, government witnesses, can testify fully regarding this incident. Here again it is interesting to note that whenever anything "serious" occurs Garvey is conspicuously absent. Dismissing this matter, however, Garvey

audience of the "strength" of the corporation and asked for their continued support, assuring them that although the course of the Line had been beset with troubles and setbacks, it was "as solid as a rock"--

"Up to now we have not sacrificed anything. We have not lost anything. Those of you who have invested \$5. or \$100. in the Black Star Line, you have not lost anything. Your \$5. or \$100. are still there, and we are expecting to give you your dividends no matter how small, at the end of the first financial year when it comes.....

.....  
"When the white man buys one ship and it goes down, does he cry? No! He buys ten more. And it is the same with the New Negro. If he goes into business he goes into it with the same spirit and determination. If he loses one ship he is prepared to put up two more. Anyhow, we are not at the point where we are expecting any failure, but, on the contrary, the Black Star Line is stronger than ever. From the time we started we have been growing, growing to now, and we are the strongest now, and on Sunday we will present you with the first certificates stamped with the ten million dollar capital of the Black Star Line. And at the same time we will present you with the certificate of the Negro Factories Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Therefore, we have absolutely nothing to worry about, except that we are going on to buy and build more ships, and put up factories, to find work and employment for ourselves and our children."

Then, after intimating to his audience that he was not in agreement with the acceptance of the whiskey cargo by the Black Star Line, Garvey goes on to say:

"Long news articles have appeared in the French, English and Canadian and foreign newspapers telling about the S. S. "Yarmouth" with a cargo of whiskey valued at \$4,800,000. Everybody all over the world knows that the Negro has a ship with the richest cargo afloat on board. Have you heard much about the White Star Line? No, but everybody is hearing about the Black Star Line with its \$4,800,000. cargo and the price is going up every day. Before that ship reaches Havana that cargo will be worth about \$10,000,000."

He continues in this vein, leading to the belief that the Black Star Line owns the cargo. This of course is not true, and whether the cargo be worth \$10,000,000. or \$10.00, the contract shows that the Line will receive only the stipulated rate for carrying the freight. There is no record that Garvey, in similar public manner, or in any other in fact, informed the stockholders that instead of an expected profit they had suffered a complete loss on the deal.

Concluding his speech, Garvey, again assuring the worried stockholders, states:

"Do not for one moment let the thought hover in your mind that anything is wrong with the Black Star Line. If you doubt what I say, come to the office of the Black Star Line and you will see two buildings now linked into one. And where we had a staff of a few people we now have a staff of five times the size, and we are doing real business."

Of course the accountants report

"\$5. or \$100. are still there" is utterly without truth. And where Garvey expected to pay the dividends "no matter how small" is still another of the many unsolved mysteries that Garvey will no doubt have a difficult time explaining. It will also be interesting to compare his statements that "the Black Star Line is stronger than ever" and "we are the strongest" with the actual financial condition of the line at the time in question.

Garvey's assurances of the strength of the Black Star Line did not end with that meeting, for, in the "Negro World" for March 6, 1920, Page 1, he states:

"Our stewardship of money that has been intrusted to us in the past is the best guarantee we can offer for trust and confidence in us. Seven months ago today the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line Steamship Corporation had a very small bank account. Today the U.N.I.A. publishes a newspaper with a circulation of over 40,000 and owns Liberty Hall and the adjoining lot and two office buildings at 54 and 56 West 135th Street. Today the Black Star Line owns the M. S. "Yarmouth", soon to be rechristened the S.S. "Frederick Douglass," and will soon launch on the high seas another steamship to fly the colors of the Black, the Red and the Green....."

"We have already launched one ship; we will soon launch others and erect factories in Harlem. We are offering shares for sale in the Black Star Line and Negro Factories Corporation at \$5. each. These corporations will declare dividends at the end of the financial year."

The statements in the first paragraph should be compared with the actual facts as shown by the books. The second is self-explanatory:

And again, on February 14th, 1920, Garvey wrote as follows to the "Negro World:"

"This week I present you with the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation recapitalized at ten million dollars. They told us when we incorporated this corporation that we could not make it, but we are now gone from a \$5,000,000 corporation to one of \$10,000,000. Our purpose is to place upon the high seas a merchant marine second to none. Our ships shall anchor in every port of the world. The colors of the Black Star Line shall float upon every sea, and the races and nations of the world, we feel sure, shall doff their hats and salute the colors of the red, the black, and the green, the emblem of Negro liberty, the emblem of a free and independent Africa."

The promise of "launching other ships" was followed, during March, 1920, by the purchase of a ferryboat called the "Shady-side." A history of this boat is interesting. It was built in New Jersey during 1873 at a cost said to be about \$25,000. It was practically a total loss when one Leon Swift, a ship broker, acquired it for \$1. and other valuable considerations." He claims to have spent "upwards of \$20,000" putting it into running order. Upon being interviewed by me some time ago he stated that when he learned the Black Star Line was in the market for a ship he went to them and suggested that they acquire the "Shady-side" and run it up the Hudson River on excursions, suggesting that this would be "good propaganda" for their stock salesmen. Garvey and O. M. Thompson, agreed and an



March 24, 1920, signed a contract with Swift to purchase the boat for \$35,000. on time payments. Delivery was made to the Black Star Line on April 10th, 1920. In small amounts Swift has received \$17,000. of the purchase price. The Black Star Line had the boat insured for \$45,000. During the winter of 1920-1921 the boat was wrecked by ice in the Hudson River and has since been pronounced a total loss. Garvey has made an assignment of the total insurance to Swift so that he may recover the \$17,000. due him. Swift has entered suit against the insurance company for the total amount of the policy and when last interviewed had high hopes of recovery. I have asked officials of the Black Star Line why, if but \$17,000 was due Swift, they assigned a \$45,000. policy to him, and what was to become of the balance if he recovered. These officials state that they trust to Swift's honesty to pay them.

As I have stated, the "Shadyside" was nothing more than a ferryboat. Even after Swift spent the alleged \$20,000. on her he admits that he had much trouble securing a license from the Navigation Dept. to run her. And this, when secured, provided that the boat was not permitted to run outside the waters of New York Harbor. The boat was run up and down the Hudson a few times by the Black Star Line, and was used as nothing more than a stock selling scheme. The accountant's report will show that, like the "Yarmouth," this boat was a losing proposition at every stage of its short career.

I wonder if this is the boat "for the African trade" referred to when, on November 8th, 1919, (see above) after announcing the launching of the "Yarmouth" he stated that "we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley, on the 1st of January, 1920"; if this is the kind of boat which would make the Negro "a power in the maritime world" (see Black Star Line advertisements); if this is the class of boat upon which the corporation expected to pay dividends, "no matter how small"; make "every negro rise to fortune and greatness" who invested in Black Star Line Stock, and if this is one of the "direct line of steamships.....to reach the negro peoples of the world, etc.?" Garvey, of course, will state that the purchase of such a boat was within the scope of the line's charter, and that they expected to make money on the proposition, but the facts speak for themselves.

Closely following the acquirement of the "Shadyside", Garvey, on May 1st, 1920, announced that the line was about to launch a third ship, to be named the "Antonio Maceo," (ex "Kanawah.") Consideration should be taken of the fact that when Garvey purchased the "Shadyside", the "Yarmouth" not only had not been paid for, but was, in addition, a heavily losing investment, and when he entered negotiations for the "Kanawah" the same conditions existed with regard to both the "Shadyside" and the "Yarmouth." Of course Garvey and his officials must have known this, for the company's books were available to them, and in fact Garvey had already stated (on February 14th) that he, as President, "ought to know more about matters (of the Black Star Line) than anybody else."

There is of course no question in the minds of those who have followed the course of the Black Star Line under Garvey's guidance that the profit-making for the stockholder was secondary to that of propaganda for the support and furtherance of Garvey's political ideas and ideals. Economy, efficiency, sound business policy, advice of well meaning members and those versed in maritime affairs were totally disregarded so long as "enemies" could be outstripped in the race for Negro support. During the period between the inauguration of the Black Star Line and the...

the columns of the "Negro World" during that time. Garvey's weapon in the fight was the Black Star Line, and he had to make it good (or at least appear to) or suffer defeat. This is approximately the situation which caused Garvey to recklessly plunge the stockholders' money into almost anything that, on the surface, would appear to make the Black Star Line look like an actuality and success. The manner in which he entered into the various contracts for the purchase and charter of the "Yarmouth," the acquirement of a useless ferryboat, and finally for a boat which later proved itself capable of sustaining itself along the Atlantic coast, combined with the funds he continued to sink into these losses even after he must have known beyond any doubt that further expenditures on them would be nothing short of criminal, disproves any claim that the business was being conducted according to the standards expected and required of a public corporation.

To prove conclusively that he was more anxious to overcome the criticisms of the "enemy" than preserve the stockholders' money, I refer to Garvey's own speeches as reported in the "Negro World" during April and May, 1920. During that period successive meetings were held for the purpose of again "reassuring stockholders." On April 21st, 1920, in Manhattan Casino, N. Y. City (reported May 1, 1920) Garvey stated publicly:

"We (the B.S.L.) have now two boats belonging to the Black Star Line, and in the next five days we will have the third ship. This is the kind of answer we give to our critics."

But was Garvey duty-bound to please his "critics" or protect the persons who had invested their good money? Certainly he never informed either critics or stockholders of the circumstances under which these ships had been acquired.

The purchase of the "Kanawah" (which they intended to rename the "Antonio Maceo") is recorded in the books of the company. Leon Swift, mentioned above, was the broker in the transaction. The owner was Marvin Briggs, Inc., 168 - 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was built in 1899 at New York; 3200 h.p., takes a crew of 37, carries 55 passengers and 150 tons freight. The purchase price was \$60,000. contract dated April 24th, 1920, providing for \$5,000. down, \$10,000. on delivery and balance within six months. Although fully paid for, the Black Star Line experienced much trouble in so doing, and Mr. Briggs tells me that several times both Garvey and Thompson came to him telling of the serious financial troubles of the Line and pleading for time. On one occasion they asked him to forego his mortgage claim temporarily so that necessary repairs could be made. Title to the ship passed to the Black Star Line with their second payment. Captain Adrian Richardson and his assistant, one Zinok, are willing to testify for the Government as to the running of the "Kanawah." The ship made several trips to the West Indies, and is still lying at Antilla, Cuba. (since August 31, 1921,) an admitted (by Garvey and Swift) total loss. Richardson and his crew subsequently sued Garvey for unpaid salaries, obtained a judgment but have never been able to satisfy it. We have a very interesting report from the American Consul at Antilla regarding the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the "Kanawah" there and of the indifference and neglect exhibited by Black Star Line officials in New York in the matter.

Garvey's troubles with the "enemy" came to a head during June, 1920, when, during the week of June 12th, before Judge Knox in the Federal Court, New York, he was the "Chicago Defender", a negro publication, for libel. Garvey received a verdict of 6¢. I do not have copies of all the testimony in my possession, but in the "Negro World" for June 19, 1920, parts of Garvey's testimony are

reported. Much of it concerns the Black Star Line, U. N. I. A., and the "Negro World," and, I am quoting it herein so that such statements may be compared with what this and Accountant Merrilee's report shows:

REGARDING THE U. N. I. A.:

- Q. What is the membership of that organization (the U.N.I.A.)?
- A. The present membership is about three million people.
- Q. Where was this Association first organized?
- A. It was first formed in the Island of Jamaica in 1914.
- Q. When you came to New York (about 1916) how large a membership did it have?
- A. About 600 members.
- Q. How many members has it in the U. S. Now?
- A. It has approximately one million members in the United States.
- Q. Who caused it to be incorporated?
- A. I did.
- Q. About when?
- A. In 1918 I believe.
- Q. Is it a stock corporation?
- A. It is a membership corporation.

REGARDING THE "NEGRO WORLD":

- Q. Who owns the "Negro World"?
- A. The African Communities League owns the "Negro World."
- Q. And what is the relation of the U.N.I.A. to the African Community League?
- A. The stock in the A. C. L. is owned by the U.N.I.A.
- Q. What is its circulation?
- A. Its present circulation is 50,000 copies. At the time that the libel was published (about Sept. 1919 - M.J.D.) its circulation was about 10,000 or 15,000.

REGARDING THE "BLACK STAR LINE: (General)

- Q. Are most of the members of the Black Star Line members of the U.N.I.A.?
- A. A large number of the stockholders of the B.S.L. are also members of the U.N.I.A.
- Q. Mr. Garvey, what is the present value of the assets of the Black Star Line?
- A. \$297,378.49.
- Q. In a general way, what do these assets consist of?
- A. They consist of an equity in three ships.
- Q. What are the names of the three ships?
- A. The Yarmouth, the Shadyside and the Kanawah.
- Q. What is the amount of the Black Star Line?
- A. \$1,000,000.

- Q. What amount was paid on account of the purchase of that ship?  
A. \$120,000.
- Q. Since it was purchased what amount has been expended on repairs?  
A. \$60,000.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own that boat?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to charter a dilapidated ship and set out on an ocean voyage to reach the shores of Africa?  
A. No.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to establish a colony in Africa?  
A. No.
- Q. Did the District Attorney (Kilroe, N.Y.) call for and receive the books of the Black Star Line?  
A. Yes, he did.
- Q. Were those books delivered to him for examination?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever been arrested or indicted for selling stock in the Black Star Line?  
A. In Chicago in October, 1919, I was arrested for violating the Blue Sky Law.
- Q. That was because the Black Star Line had not obtained a license to do business in Illinois?  
A. I was instructed by my attorney at that time that it was not necessary to hold a license to sell stock in Chicago.
- Q. After the article was published concerning the Black Star Line what did the Black Star Line do in order to counteract it?  
A. We had to send speakers all over the country and to foreign countries where we had prospective subscribers.
- Q. Who paid the speakers?  
A. The Black Star Line.
- Q. What was the amount paid to these speakers for their services?  
A. Approximately \$25,000.
- Q. Did it own it ("Yarmouth") on Sept. 20, 1919?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Are there any libels filed against the "Yarmouth"?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line deposited monies to bond these libels?  
A. Yes, \$10,500.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any buildings?  
A. Yes, Nos. 54 and 56 West 135th Street, New York.
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- Q. How much did it pay for each of these buildings?  
 A. For No. 56-\$15,000., and for No. 54-\$11,000.
- Q. How much equity has the company in these two buildings?  
 A. Seven or eight thousand dollars.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any auto trucks?  
 A. Two.
- Q. What did it pay for these trucks?  
 A. \$4,000. for one and \$1,500. for the other.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line any money on deposit in the Bank?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. Please state the amounts in the various banks deposited to the credit of the Black Star Line?  
 A. In the Chelsea Exchange Bank \$16,000;  
 In the International Bank of Colon \$500;  
 In the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va., \$300;  
 In Brown & Stevens Bank, Philadelphia, \$200;  
 With the Tremont Trust Co., Boston, Mass., \$3,000;  
 There are also deposits in the Royal Bank of Canada in the island of Cuba; the Bank of Liberia, West Africa, and in the Bank of Lagos, Nigeria, Africa; all amounting to \$297,378.
- Q. That is the total valuation of the assets of the Black Star Line?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. How many stockholders has the Black Star Line today?  
 A. About 15,000 or 17,000.
- Q. How many did it have on September 20, 1919?  
 A. About 9,000.
- Q. What was the paid up capital of the Black Star Line on September 20, 1919?  
 A. \$45,000.
- Q. And what is the paid up capital today?  
 A. \$383,000.
- Q. When you say paid up capital you mean the amount of capital stock actually issued?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. That is, sold on the partial payment plan?  
 A. Yes, inclusive.
- Q. What is the number of shares of stock that has been issued?  
 A. 76,798.

REGARDING THE "YARMOUTH":

- Q. Between what ports does the "Yarmouth" operate?  
 A. Because of the lies published in the Chicago Defender, we were forced to send the ship to far off ports where there were prospective purchasers of stock in the Black Star Line who had become doubtful of the existence of the corporation. We sent her to Panama, Costa Rica, Bocas del Toro, and now she is on her way to Kingston, Jamaica.

Q. The latter is the regular route of the boat, is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the purpose of the trip of the "Yarmouth" to those other ports you mentioned to show people that the Black Star Line did actually own a boat?

A. Yes, for that purpose.

Q. Was there any other purpose?

A. No.

Q. What is the cost of sending the boat to those ports which were not on the regular route of the Boat?

A. We had to expend between \$30,000. and \$40,000. to send the boat there.

Q. When you bought that ship your purpose was to have her ply between the different ports?

A. According to the license given to us, she was only a coasting steamer.

Q. When you sent her out on these voyages you had cargo for that ship, did you not?

A. We had no cargo when we sent her to Panama to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.

Q. Did you have cargo on the ship when she sailed from this port?

A. From here to Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

Q. Has the ship lost money?

A. We have lost money on the trips we had to make to central America and to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.

REGARDING THE "SHADYSIDE":

Q. Tell us about the "Shadyside." Where does she operate?

A. She operates on the Hudson River as an excursion boat.

Q. Does the "Shadyside" carry freight?

A. She is simply an excursion boat.

Q. Is the "Shadyside" constantly sailing, carrying passengers and freight?

A. She carries passengers only.

Q. Does she sail daily?

A. Not daily; two or three times a week.

Q. She has been sailing two or three times a week since you bought her?

A. Yes.

REGARDING THE "KANAWAH":

Q. What is the "Kanawah"?

A. It is a steamer we have bought for the purpose of putting her on the intercolonial trade.

Q. What do you mean by intercolonial trade?

A. To trade between the islands of Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo and Jamaica.

Q. Do you carry freight on that boat?

A. We intend to; she has not sailed yet.

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Regarding the figures quoted as to assets and expenditures, ownership of the "Negro World" and the buildings mentioned, I respectfully refer to Mr. Merrilees' report for comparison. Attention, however, is called to the question asked Garvey as to the ports in the West Indies to which the "Yarmouth" travelled. Note his admission that the "Yarmouth" was sent there for no other purpose than (as already stated in this report) propaganda, and that the company, in addition to losing possible revenues from freight and passengers that might have been carried, actually expended on it between thirty and forty thousand dollars from their treasury for this purpose.

Another admission, which I consider important, is that in which Garvey stated that "according to the license given to us, she (the "Yarmouth") was only a coasting steamer. Yet despite the fact that this was admitted by Garvey, in June, 1920, some six months later the following printed advertisement appeared in the columns of the "Negro World", (about January 1st, 1921) and continued regularly therein for several months, with but slight change:

BLACK STAR LINE

Sailings for

LIBERIA      WEST AFRICA

The S. S. YARMOUTH will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 27th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the Line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 2nd of April, 1921, at 3 p.m., May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 12th, 3 p.m.; June 26th, 3 p.m.; and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and further information apply

Traffic and Passenger Dept.  
Black Star Line Steamship Corp.  
56-58 West 135th St. N.Y.

The name "Yarmouth" was dropped from the ad about March 1st but appeared regularly from the 1st of January previous thereto. I wonder what "other ships of the Line" Garvey had in mind when he published this ad, for the "Yarmouth" was not licensed to leave the coasting service, the "Kanawah" (he so admitted) was for inter-colonial trade in the West Indies and the "Shadyside" was not licensed to leave even the harbor of New York? With the "Yarmouth" and "Shadyside" eliminated for legal reasons, the "Kanawah" remains as the only boat in control of the Line which could possibly have been intended for the African trade. But, during the very period covered by the advertised sailings (starting in March, 1921) the "Negro World" carried the following advertisement:

PASSENGERS  
for  
Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama  
BY THE S.S. ANTONIO MACEO  
Luxurious, Speedy  
BOOK YOUR BAGGAGE NOW  
Space is limited  
BLACK STAR LINE, INC.  
54-56 W. 135th St., N. Y. C.  
Traffic Dept.

So that this would appear to eliminate the "Kanawah" and leave the line without a boat for Liberia, as advertised. This is a good example of

I understand, also, that money for passage to Africa was accepted by the Line on the basis of the first mentioned ad. This can be checked up, however, by Mr. Merrilees' report.

The so-called "vindication" of the Black Star Line by its 6¢ verdict from the Chicago Defender gave Garvey new impetus in the sale of stock. Speakers and salesmen were sent on the road, circulars were sent to every prospective buyer and large, full page ads similar to the one already quoted, continued to appear. During the middle of 1920 a new phrase was added to these ads, reading as follows:

"There should be no trouble about making up your mind to help your race to rise to a position in the maritime world that will challenge the attention and command the admiration of the world. 'Men like nations fail in nothing they holdly attempt when sustained by virtuous purpose and firm resolution.'"

"Money awaiting an advantageous investment should go to purchasing shares in the Black Star Line and reap the reward that is bound to follow."

And Garvey, in signed weekly articles in the "Negro World", such as the one which appeared on July 19, 1920, reading in part:

"And let me say that the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation is about to inaugurate a new campaign to launch several more ships of larger tonnage so as to enter into real earnest competition for the great African trade....."

continued to urge the people to invest their money into this already worthless scheme. Alluring word pictures were drawn by Garvey of the benefits which the Black Star Line was to bring to the stockholders. Although, in his testimony before Judge Knox in the Chicago Defender suit, he denied that the Black Star Line was part of his scheme to "seize" Africa for the negroes, he apparently lied, for almost every speech he has uttered, every editorial he has written and every piece of propoganda issued has linked the Black Star Line as an integral part of the U.N.I.A.--the first of the many steps contemplated, which would lead to the desired result. Here is a sample of how he has linked up his African propoganda with the Black Star Line: Writing in the "Negro World" for July 31, 1920, Page 1, Col. 3, he says in part:

"Immediately after the convention (2nd Intl.Conv. of the U.N.I.A.) the Black Star Line contemplates opening up direct routes between American and Africa and South America. More ships must be bought and bigger ships. The Directors, therefore, ask that every Negro make now a desperate effort to buy more shares in the corporation. The more ships the Black Star Line has the better accommodations we will be able to give to the race. Liberia must be built. Men must be transported. Skilled mechanics and craftsmen are wanted. We cannot transport them in balloons, in air ships; we can only transport them in the ships of the Black Star Line. First of all, we must buy ships to make transportation possible. Hundreds of miles of railroads must be laid down in Liberia. Docks must be built; educational institutions must be built; industrial enterprises must be constructed, and all will mean the transportation of goods from this Western Hemisphere, so we ask that every Negro who can afford it to buy more shares in the Black Star Line..... My advice to you is that you buy now, so that by the



close of the convention the directors will be able to give a statement to the world of the acquisition of more ships for the Black Star Line, which will make it possible for us to transport at our will."

This is but a single one of the many such visions Garvey has offered the negro public. I might suggest to the United States Attorney, however, that this is quoted more for his general information than for use in court, for it would open up a looked for opportunity for Garvey and the defense to use the proceedings as a means of free advertising, a thing to be religiously avoided in this case, not that it would materially affect the result but because it would carry the case far afield and divert attention from the issue in question.

In Garvey's cross-examination at the Chicago Defender trial, it will be noted he admitted the expenditure of \$25,000. for speaker, etc., who were sent around the country in the interests of the Black Star Line. Whether or not that amount is correct can be learned from Mr. Merrilees' report, but the fact remains that the corporation did pay out of its treasury for the upkeep of a veritable army of propagandists who traveled like Lords around the country at the expense of the stockholders. An excellent illustration of this is furnished in the "Negro World" for September 25th, 1920, (page 1, column 1) as follows:

"Tuesday, however, brought an innovation in the life of Atlantic City, in that its frivolities were suddenly turned into seriousness on the part of the negroes of the city by the sea when His Excellency, the Honorable Marcus Garvey, Prov. Pres. of Africa, and party paid a visit to the Atlantic City Div. of the UNIA and AOL..... The party, which was from New York.....consisted of Bishop Selkridge of the Field Corps, Mr. Watkins of the BSL office, Mesdames Houston, Robinson and Clarks, the renowned sopranos of the Negro race; the private secretary to the president general and the official steno. of the Black Star Line and the Black Star Line Band, under the direction of Prof. Isles.

"This distinguished party is traveling throughout the United States of America on a campaign in the interest of the UNIA and the Black Star Line SS Corp.....Each person can buy from one to two hundred shares of stock in the Black Star Line SS Corp. which already has three ships sailing the seas.

Continuation of same article, on Page 4, Bishop Selkridge, in speech, stated: (Garvey and others on platform)

"It (B.S.L.) offers, first and foremost, dividends for your investment; it offers, next opportunity for Commercial intercourse among our race groups, for today in the West Indies and Central and South America our people have coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas and other commodities that alien races are bringing here, and our people cannot get the proper accommodation, the proper service, and it is up to you and me to furnish them with the proper means of transportation, to give them the necessary intercourse with us....."

"I therefore ask you to come forward and buy shares, so that we will not only have three ships, as we have now, but very soon these three shall be multiplied, yea, thirty ships, so that they shall sail upon the seven seas. I ask you to come forward and buy

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This party traveled throughout the East and Middlewest, although I do not have a complete list of the places visited, which included Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, O., Washington, D. C., etc., returning to New York during October. In commenting on this trip in New York, Garvey stated at a public meeting that it was very successful financially. This statement can be checked up from the company's books, for I understand that not over \$6,000. cash was sent in to the home office during that period. At least the expenses of such trips should be compared to the results obtained as shown by stock subscriptions. Garvey would undoubtedly have remained away longer, but for troubles in the home office at New York as evidenced by an article in the "Negro World" for October 16, 1920, (page 1, column 1) and page 10, column 1) which states that he was called "disturbing rumors of the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A. situation," and goes on to state that Bishop McGuire (Chaplain General) presented him with a purse of \$1,026.32 "to meet some of the obligations of the association." The situation must have been serious, for the next issue of the "Negro World" October 30th, page 1, contained a signed article by Garvey, parts of which I quote and which are self-explanatory:

"Jealous men and organizations have tried to misrepresent the U.N.I.A. to the people. They have tried in all ways to lie about the auxiliary corporations of the U.N.I.A., namely the B.S.L. SS. Corp., the Negro Fact. Corp., and others, but to no avail. This one truth should be clearly understood by each and every member of the Negro race; That the U.N.I.A. is not a selfish, individualistic movement.....It seeks not to enrich any individual or group of individuals. It seeks not to exploit the race for personal gain as private corporations and individualistic movements do. As, for instance, the Black Star Line SS Corp. seeks not to sell shares to the negro public for the purpose of enriching the directors or a few individuals; but the B.S.L., as an auxiliary of the U.N.I.A. is to serve the higher interests of the race.

Men will argue to you that you should support their enterprises against the B.S.L., but this is a terrible mistake. Were you to do that you would be supporting the old time order of things that will keep you slaves, while others become rich at your expense. The B.S.L., even as the U.N.I.A., is owned by the people and is a movement for the people which tends to their ultimate liberation.

The time is near at hand when the usefulness of the Black Star Line will be completely set forth, when hundreds of thousands will be sorry that they never gave their support to the B.S.L. when they were able to do so.

..... Construction work (in Liberia) will be started in January, 1921, when the first ship of the Black Star Line on the African trade will sail from New York with materials and workmen for this construction work.

..... Harken not to the selfish, capitalistic Negro who seeks to argue to show you why you should invest in his selfish, individualistic enterprise as against helping such gigantic movements as the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line Corp., which have already stirred the world, etc., etc."

When Garvey made the statement that a ship would leave for Africa in January, 1921, I do not know what ship he had in mind, and the minutes of the Corporation (reported upon by Mr. Merrilees) may enlighten on this. However, the line certainly had none able to make the trip when the statement was issued.

But he continued, (at least on paper,) with his African preparations, and on December, 11, 1920, through the "Negro World" (page 1, Column 5) said:

"The Black Star Line S.S. Corporation, which is an auxiliary of the U. N. I. A., is now making preparations for the transportation of men from the United States, West Indies, South and Central America in the year 1921 to Liberia, West Africa.

.....  
"The Black Star Line Corp., has also issued a call for \$25,000. to place its ships in proper order for the African and West Indian trade in 1921. Thousands of immigrants will have to leave the United States of America, the West Indies and other parts of the world, and the only ships that will be available will be those of the Black Star Line. I ask therefore that all those who read this message this week send in immediately and subscribe for shares in the Black Star Line....."

While Garvey does not say in this statement that these "men" will be transported to Africa, in boats belonging to the Black Star Line, the text would lead to that belief. It is true that on January 20, 1921, a body of technicians did leave the United States and go to Africa in the interests of the U. N. I. A. But they did not sail in a Black Star Line boat. One of the men who went on this trip, Cyril Crichton, has given us a statement which may be of much use. In effect, he is able to show the hand of Garvey mismanagement even in this, and is also able to disprove Garvey's claim that he has obtained concessions of any kind in Liberia, Africa, which Garvey has many times claimed. And in this connection I might mention here that, preceding the delegation of technicians, Elie Garcia made a trip to Africa for the U. N. I. A. and upon his return made a report to Garvey which indicated that the sentiment in Africa was very hostile to Garvey and the U. N. I. A. and that it would be an utter impossibility to carry out the association's plans there for many reasons. Garvey, instead of publishing this report, suppressed it and issued a favorable one to the public in its place, and continued to lead his followers to the belief that Africans were waiting for them with open arms despite the fact that this adverse report had been made to him. A copy of Garcia's report is available.

Closely following the above announcement and the call for funds to repair the ships of the Black Star Line, which by that time were in almost hopeless condition, the following article, written by Garvey, appeared in the "Negro World," on January 1, 1921. (page 1, column 2):

"The ships of the Black Star Line which are now being refitted and repaired will be put in service on regular sailings as per announcements that will appear in the columns of the "Negro World." Workmen and mechanics who desire to go to Africa are requested to register their names with the Presidents of local divisions of the U. N. I. A. and also to send a duplicate of the registration addressed to the Traffic Supt. UNIA, 56 W. 135th St. The first public sailing of passengers and settlers will take place in March. The first official sailing of surveyors and mechanics will be between the 25th of January and the 20th of February. Let all those who desire to go to Africa register their intentions now.....There will be regular sailings of the ships of the Black Star Line from New York and Philadelphia starting from March, 1921. The sailings will be first monthly, then fortnightly and weekly .....Let each and every one start from now on to

prepare, because between January 1st and December 31st, 1921, it is expected that the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million civilized, industrious Negroes from this western hemisphere into the great Republic of Africa. The great need at the present time is for more ships in the Black Star Line. ....The more ships the Black Star Line has at its command, the more regular will be the sailings from these points to Liberia."

Simultaneously with the issuance of this statement, the following advertisement appeared in the same issue of the "Negro World":

**BLACK STAR LINE  
Sailings for  
LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA**

The S. S. Yarmouth will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 27th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the Line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 2nd of April, 1921, at 3 p.m.; May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 12th, 3 p.m.; June 26th, 3 p.m. and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and further information apply Traffic and Passenger Dept. Black Star Line Steamship Corp.

This leaves no doubt as to what "ship" of the line Garvey had in mind when he said that by December 31, 1921, the Black Star Line "will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million.....negroes from this western hemisphere into the great republic of Africa." Attention therefore is again called to the fact that (according to Garvey's own admissions) the "Yarmouth" could not legally leave the coasting trade, and there is nothing in the minute book of the corporation to show that the "Yarmouth's" classification or license were ever changed to permit it to enter into the trans-Atlantic trade. And I believe Mr. Merrilee's report on the minute book will show that at this very time the "Yarmouth", in addition to the legal disqualifications, was also physically unable to be used for such purposes because of its condition and the many libels for damage, etc., filed against it.

Garvey followed up the above quoted statements (on January 8th, 1921,) with the following:

"As stated in my message of last week, the first batch of workmen and mechanics are sailing from New York on or about the 20th inst. Arrangements have been made that the first transatlantic liner of the Black Star Line with passengers will sail on or about March 27, after which time there will be regularly fortnightly and weekly sailings. All those who desire to be settlers in Liberia.....are requested to start immediately to make arrangements for so doing.

.....  
"Again I ask you to support the great Black Star Line Steamship Corp. by buying shares to help float ships to be used in the transportation of our men and women from this Western Hemisphere to Africa."

Unquestionably Garvey's statements brought a deluge of applications from negroes in all parts of the country who desired

to go to Africa. We will be able to produce witnesses who will testify that on the strength of his remarks and propaganda they sold out their homes and belongings in distant parts of the country and, at great expense, brought their families to New York expecting to sail away to Africa on Black Star Line boats. When, however, they learned upon their arrival that they had been humbugged by Garvey, many became destitute in New York and had to be cared for by friends, relatives and charitable organizations. The books of the company will show that tickets for such sailings were sold and the cash deposited in the Black Star Line treasury. Most of this money, I understand, has been returned upon request of the irate "passengers."

Our investigation shows that during the time Garvey was making these statements about "sailing to Africa," he and other officials of the Line were trying to get a boat good and large enough for such use. O. W. Thompson and one Rudolph Silverston, a ship broker, are able to tell of this period. From their statements I learn that the Black Star Line was negotiating here and there for a boat without success for one reason or another, the main drawback being that the Black Star Line had by this time ruined its chances of credit by its utter failure to successfully operate, causing owners of boats negotiated for to demand cash, (which the Black Star Line did not have) or some satisfactory evidence of ability to pay. The fact is, however, that when, in December and January, Garvey made the statements I quote above, the Black Star Line had neither purchased nor contracted for any ocean-going boat, nor were they financially able to purchase one, in fact there was not even a bright prospect of their getting one. Garvey will tell you that he was "fooled" by Thompson, Silverston and others through their repeated promises to have a boat "tomorrow" or their statements that one had been contracted for. But he was the all powerful President, chairman of the Board of Directors, mouthpiece, and everything else of importance in the line, and was surely in a position to know the true facts. Even if the statements of subordinates, caused him in turn to make untrue statements to the public, should he have made such without first investigating and being assured of the true state of affairs?

The period just referred to, i. e., from about September 1920 to the end of March, 1921, is an important one in the history of the Black Star Line so far as the violation charged in the present case is concerned. The corporation minutes show that at the successive Directors meetings a "ship for the African trade" was discussed. O. W. Thompson, under indictment, states that the people were so disappointed with the failure of the three boats in control of the Black Star Line that "money was no object" in getting a boat for the African trade. But, it is also noted in Thompson's statement, the financial standing of the line had been impaired to such an extent that several subterfuges had to be resorted to. For instance, Silverston, operating as the New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway, was given several thousand dollars worth of checks by the Black Star Line and a power of attorney authorizing him to procure in his own name (but for the Line) a ship. Again, during October, 1920, the "Black Star Line, Inc. of New Jersey" was formed for the specific purpose of taking over whatever ship would be procured for the African trade, this procedure being used to avoid the possibility of having the liabilities against the other boats of the Line being attached to the new one and prevent its operation. But, (and this is important) during the very time Thompson and Silverston were trying to keep the moral of the negro stockholders together by the hasty purchase of a ship, the books show that the Black Star Line did not have sufficient money on hand to make such a purchase. They had merely enough for a first payment, no doubt intending to raise

the balance by further sales of stock. Thus it was that the officials launched another active stock selling campaign at this time. Garvey, the chief propagandist, went on a tour of the various U.N.I.A. branches, starting during January, 1921, to get the money, leaving Thompson, Garcia and others in New York to negotiate for the boat. His speeches at the various public meetings are reported in full in the "Negro World" and are generally similar to all previous ones, insofar as they implere further purchase of the Line's worthless stock by the negroes. Garvey did not go to the people, who had so faithfully invested their good dollars, and tell them that the company was a total failure, and that, as he spoke to them, it was practically bankrupt. Instead, he stated, (see "Negro World," February 12, 1921):

**"INVEST YOUR MONEY NOW IN THE BLACK STAR LINE BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO LATE."**

Whilst you did not heed my pleadings of years ago to help organizations like the Black Star Line, and the U.N.I.A., I am now repeating my plea. Whatsoever you can do, do it now. You men of the Negro race who have \$1,000., invest at least \$500. in the Black Star Line now, and right now, and help us to buy more ships so that we can transport the unemployed from this Western Hemisphere to Africa....."

"If every man and woman of the Negro race does this in the next thirty days, the \$10,000,000 capital of the Black Star Line will be subscribed. The corporation will be able to buy bigger ships, and more ships and then we will be able to transport from this Western Hemisphere at least 3,000 men every week for work in Africa and thus relieve the stagnation of unemployment among Negroes in this hemisphere. Men if you do not see and hear, it is not the fault of Marcus Garvey."

And again, later (see "Negro World", February 12, 1921, page 4, column 4,) he stated:

"Why, there are some of you who never had a job for five years before Garvey ever came on the scene, and when you had a job, Garvey told you to save your money. I told you that. If you did not save it is not Garvey's fault. I remember the time very well. I preached it from all platforms all over the country. I told you that the time of reaction would come. The best thing to do, I told you, would be to save your money and invest your money in corporations like the Black Star Line."

Garvey returned from the road during February, and evidently not being satisfied with the sales of stock in the United States, planned a tour through the West Indies, and, in fact, left for there on February 23rd, 1921. And as yet no ship "for Africa" had been obtained, although from week to week the "Negro World" continued to carry the advertisement (quoted above) which stated that the S. S. "Yarmouth" would sail for Liberia, West Africa, on specific dates. The name "Yarmouth" was dropped with the first issue in March, 1921. The balance of the campaign continued up to and including March 19th, 1921.

Before leaving the country in February, 1921, Garvey appointed Wilford H. Smith, Counsellor General of the Line, as his representative, giving him authority to act in his place and notifying the various employees and officials of the line of this by letter, a sample of which we have.

It was during this absence of Garvey's from the United States that the specific act charged, i. e., the fraudulent use of the mails in the matter of the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley," occurred, and Garvey, of course, has seized upon this apparent alibi. It is true that the circulars containing the picture of a ship with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" were prepared and circulated during Garvey's absence, and that no such ship was in possession of the Black Star Line, nor in fact, (the records of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce show,) has there ever been a ship by that name in existence, yet we are prepared to show that as far back as November, 1919, and on many occasions thereafter Garvey himself (and other officers) spoke and wrote publicly of a steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" which the Black Star Line expected to float. Several instances have already been mentioned herein. Even before he left for the West Indies on February 23, 1921, a farewell meeting to collect more money was held at Liberty Hall in New York on the night of February 22nd, at which Garvey was the main speaker, and at which this phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" was brought up. His, and the speeches of other officials, are reported in full in the "Negro World" for March 5th, (they will be quoted below.) At this meeting it was clearly stated that the next ship would bear the name "Phyllis Wheatley". There is no question but that it was an understood fact among all the officers, and even the general public, that "Phyllis Wheatley" was to be the name of whatever boat was obtained, if any. Garvey, so Thompson states, selected that name. Thus, with these circumstances in mind, it is not surprising that the circulars in question should have been prepared during Garvey's absence, and I doubt, if his presence here would have made much difference or prevented their issuance and circulation, for, as I will show below, even after his return from the West Indies during the Summer of 1921, he permitted, if not encouraged, the continued advertising of the sailing to Africa of the "Phyllis Wheatley" almost up to the time of his indictment.

REGARDING THE "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY":

I have before me copy of the "Negro World" for November 8th, 1919, in which appears an article on Page 1, bearing Garvey's signature, reading in part:

"We have entered the field of commerce, not to take advantage of any race or people, but to gather our share of the wealth there is in the world, that wealth which should be equally distributed among mankind. The first step, the S. S. Frederick Douglass, is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920, and I am now asking the hearty cooperation of every Negro, in every part of the world, to do his and her best to make the Phyllis Wheatley as great a success as the S. S. Frederick Douglass. The Phyllis Wheatley will be put on the African route and sail between America, Liberia, Sierra Leone, West Africa."

Again, in the "Negro World" January 17th, 1920, a signed article by Garvey states:

"In the matter of the Black Star Line. I am now asking each and every one of you to start out now, and right now to buy shares. If you have bought already, buy some more and help this great Corporation to float the S. S. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY on the 28th day of February or the 5th day of March..... Write or call at the office of the Black Star Line, Inc., 56 West 135th Street, New York City, U. S. of America, and thus become a shareholder in the biggest Negro enterprise of the ages."

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Again, in February, 1920, at a public meeting in New York, Garvey referred to the "Phyllis Wheatley". His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 28th, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Referring to the delay in launching the next ship of the Black Star Line at the time planned, Mr. Garvey said; "Owing to the mishap that overtook the Frederick Douglass when she sailed three weeks ago for Havana, I was prevented from continuing my trip around the country speaking in the interest of the "Phyllis Wheatley," the launching of which was promised you on the 28th of this month. Therefore I have had to postpone the launching of the Phyllis Wheatley for another three or four weeks."

But, so the minute shows, in "another three or four weeks" Garvey started negotiations for the "Shadyside," the ferry-boat referred to previously in this report, which they secured by the first payment of March 24th, 1920. Certainly, this is not the boat which would be used "in the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for March 27th, 1920, there appears account of a speech delivered at Liberty Hall, N. Y., when Garvey was present, by one C. S. Johnson, known as "traffic and passenger agent of the Black Star Line." It seems that Johnson had been sent to Canada to inspect a ship (?) and his speech on this occasion was concerned with that matter. It has been intimated to Agent that this was a "fake" trip, suggested by Garvey to appease the inquiring stockholders who wanted to know when that "next" ship of the line he had been promising would be launched. As yet Mr. Johnson is not available. Johnson, in effect, stated that he had inspected an 8,200 ton ship "which will very shortly be an addition to the Black Star Line fleet," following this with minute details of her description. But this ship never made its appearance.

Following this period the S. S. "Kanawah" was acquired, (in April 1920) but as I have shown, even before its purchase it was called the "Antonio Maceo" and so advertised. This, then, eliminates this third and last acquirement of the line from the possibility of its being the "Phyllis Wheatley" which had been promised by Garvey, several months previously, and which up to this time was an elusive mystery.

Yet Garvey did not let the matter drop there, and kept speaking of Africa, its "possibilities" for commercial gain, and the need of a ship for the trade there, although in the meantime he had spent sufficient on the boats already acquired to have purchased the necessary one for the African purpose. It seemed that the "Phyllis Wheatley" was always to be the "next" one, for during October, 1920, (as reported in the "Negro World" October 16th, page 1,) we find him setting another sailing date for it as follows:

"But we cannot fly to Africa at present in air-ships. We cannot walk across the ocean. The only way that we can get there is through ships, and on January 1st, 1921, we plan to launch the PHYLLIS WHEATLEY and send the first trading ship manned and owned by negroes and pioneers to Africa. For this reason we ask you to send in buy shares. They are still selling at \$5. each. You may buy from 1 to 20."

you will note, is exactly one year in arrears of t during november, 1920. But, as we have seen, the

boat was not produced at the time set, but continued unabated. Speeches and promises

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apparently not having the desired effect in raising the necessary cash, the officials of the Line somehow obtained a photograph of some ship (which has not yet been identified by us) which they re-produced in the "Negro World" under date of February 19th, 1921, page 4, with the following legend beneath it:

"The ship to be purchased by the Black Star Line to sail for Africa on or about the 2nd of April with men and materials, providing \$150,000. can be raised by the 10th of March. Will all negroes who desire to help themselves send in and buy shares now to make the sailing of the ship possible? This ship will be renamed the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley after the money to pay for her has been subscribed by negroes."

Thus, from November 1919 when the "Phyllis Wheatley" was first promised, until February, 1921, sufficient cash to purchase it had apparently not been collected, (if we are to believe the above statement,) although during this period there was a continuous flow of stock subscriptions coming into the company, most of which was almost immediately invested in the three worthless bulks already referred to.

Even the publication of the picture of this mythical ship did not appear to rouse the negroes to the proper point, for, on February 25rd, 1921, Garvey and his staff left for the West Indies to boost the sales of stock in the Line. On the night of February 22nd he was tendered a farewell meeting at Liberty Hall, New York. The speakers of the occasion were Marcus Garvey, William H. Matthews, Counsellor General, Wilford H. Smith, Asst. Counsellor General (and the man who Garvey left as his personal representative while away), and others. I consider the speeches made by the three persons mentioned on that occasion of extreme importance in this case, and I ask therefore that the "Negro World" for March 5th, 1921, in which verbatim copies of same appear, be referred to. Just as a sample of the promises, inducements, dishonest statements and bunk uttered by these officers for the purpose of selling the Black Star Line's worthless stock, I quote the following remarks from the speeches in question:

BY MARCUS GARVEY:

"The Black Star Line is a commercial investment. Outside of buying shares in the Black Star Line for the purpose of helping the organization to build up a merchant marine to convey cargoes of the commerce of Negroes from one part of the world to the other to the open markets of the world; outside of the purpose of having us build up a name in the commercial and maritime world of which we can be proud and of which our children and posterity may be proud; outside of all that, there is another reason why we should support the Black Star Line, just as other men in other walks of life belonging to other races support institutions, corporations and industrialists of their own. The reason is the financial benefit that will accrue to you from investing your money in buying shares to float the ships."

"The Black Star Line is not an old established institution or corporation, it is only about twenty months old as a business venture, yet it is the biggest, the most gigantic business venture ever undertaken by Negroes in the last five centuries. Nothing engineered by Negroes in the last 500 years has been as big or as big as the Black Star Line. The Black Star Line being only twenty months old and having been able up to the present to hold its own, reveals a wonderful change in Negro advancement....."

.....  
But the Black Star Line has a place all its own in the world; a place whose market is peculiarly its own, that no combination

of corporations or steamship companies can destroy. And do you know why? It is because we have a world exclusively our own. Whereas white ships have to compete with white ships, black ships can compete with white ships successfully and win out. There are white sections of the world and there are black sections of the world; and whereas they can easily squeeze out another white company, it will be impossible for them to squeeze out a black company appealing to black men."

.....  
.....

"Now, I appeal to you for the last time for probably four or five or six weeks to support the Black Star Line. Caring not what may have been said against or about the Black Star Line, the fact remains that the Black Star Line started twenty months ago without a hundred dollars, and today we control three-quarters of a million dollars; not three-quarters of a million on mere paper, but in property value--money that can be realized in twentyfour hours if the stockholders desire that their money be refunded to them. By a majority vote at any meeting we can sell out the property of the Black Star Line and realize every nickel we have placed in it. So that with the full confidence we have in the future I am asking you tonight to support the Black Star Line by buying more shares. We need a ship for the African trade worthy of the name of the Black Star Line, and worthy of the race.

.....  
The Black Star Line, as I have said, pays a dividend at the close of every successful financial year. It may be 6 percent; it may be 10 percent, it may be 100 percent; there is no limit to the dividend to be declared at the close of any year, because this depends upon the success the corporation meets within the year that is past. One year you may get 10 percent, or 15 percent, and the next year more, or much less. So, when you invest your money in the Black Star Line you will realize that you are investing to reap as much benefit and profits from the corporation as the corporation as the corporation makes in that one year.

BY WILFORD H. SMITH:

"You are asked by the Provisional President of Africa to invest your money by subscribing for shares in the Black Star Line, not for the purpose of buying a theatre or place of amusement, but for the establishment of commercial enterprises of your own that will form and make a reputation and protection for you and your children, and, finally, for the erection of a government of your own that will protect you from lynching and burning throughout this country. If a thing like that wont move and arouse you, what will? More than that, the money you have in the savings banks in New York City yields you only three percent. You have no control over it whatever, and the banks wont even lend it on the houses that you live in. The investment you are called upon to make in the Black Star Line ought to appeal to every black man and woman in this country, for it is the first time in the history of the Negro that he has had an opportunity to purchase and own ships sailing upon the high seas. You ought to be proud of that and should be willing to risk a few dollars in such a cause, even though there were no chance of making a return on your money. With 12,000,000 negroes in America and other millions in the West Indies, we could easily subscribe the ten million dollar stock of the Black Star Line, and with ten millions at the command of the Black Star Line, the corporation could buy larger ships and better ships and more than 50 percent profit could be made from the trade in Africa that would pour into your laps. The profits to be made from trade in Africa are stupendous, inconceivable.

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Thus Garvey left the United States, and the "Negro World"

"The Black Star Line and the U. S. I. A."

"The Black Star Line and the Universal Construction Loan are the means by which we plan to transport men and material to Africa, to develop her wonderful resources. By purchasing shares in the former and bonds in the latter you will help provide a future for your children and your children's children. We need more ships and bigger ships. Cuba is loyally responding, and we ask the Negro peoples of the world to follow suit."

And in this same issue appeared the first advertisement of the sailing of the "Phyllis Wheatley", reading as follows:

"BLACK STAR LINE  
Passengers and Freight  
For

HAVANA,  
SANTO DOMINGO,  
ST. KITTS, DOMINICA,  
BARBADOS,  
TRINIDAD,  
GUYANA,  
MONROVIA, AFRICA.

By the S. S. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY  
Sailing on or about April 25th."

This advertisement superseded the previous one which stated that there would be regular sailings to Liberia, and which I have already quoted in this report.

I understand that Thompson and Garcia prepared the above advertisement, of course with the sanction of Wilford H. Smith, who Garvey had left as his personal representative in New York. And it was closely following this that the circulars containing the picture of the alleged "Phyllis Wheatley" (ex-"Orion") were printed and sent through the mails, for which Thompson accepts responsibility and states Garcia assisted in.

The most natural defense for Garvey is that this ad. appeared and the circulars were mailed without his knowledge while he was out of the country, and as I have stated this is technically true. But the "Negro World," from November, 1919 to and including the date Garvey sailed, (February 23rd, 1921) also carried, almost continuously during those weeks, promises that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would be launched. And during that period Garvey was not out of the country; and he was managing editor of the paper; and, (what is more important) it was circulated through the U. S. mails!

Garvey returned to the United States from his West Indian trip on about July 15th, 1921. If the overt act was done during his absence without his knowledge and consent; if it was done without his sanction (as he stated after indictment), why then, did he permit the "Negro World" to continue the uninterrupted publication of the advertisement just above quoted, which stated that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would sail on definite dates, until October 1st, 1921? Garvey would make it appear (to the world's ability) that the specific charge against him in this case (also other persons) is a single, separate violation perpetrated by "an enemy" (Thompson) who took advantage of his absence from the country to ruin the Black Star Line. But, in view of all the circumstances leading up to the overt act (i.e. mailing of the circulars) does it not appear clear that it is but the result of his own (Garvey's) acts, a duplication and reiteration of his own promises, and a natural outcome of his misleading policies? Undoubtedly Thompson

Garvey expects to escape even on technicalities, although he does so expect.

As to the various negotiations pending during this period for a boat to be used in the African trade and renamed the "Phyllis Wheatley" I refer to the corporation minute books and several reports previously rendered by me. All the facts lead to the one answer-- the Black Star Line did not have the cash to purchase it outright and could give no satisfactory assurances of their good faith. Their credit had, by this time, been ruined by Garvey's recklessness. As a matter of fact, rather than being censured, it would appear that those officials who honestly tried to save the situation by obtaining a boat during Garvey's absence are to be commended for their efforts. They had failed before they started, for, as stated, Garvey had already so ruined the Black Star Line reputation commercially that it was next to impossible to negotiate any deal in its name with responsible parties. Garvey states they took advantage of his absence, and this is perhaps partially true, as O. W. Thompson has stated to us, Garvey was the only stumbling block in the way of the company's having failed to obtain the ship before he left the country.

During Garvey's absence the lying propaganda for the sale of stocks was continued by lesser officials of the company, in imitation, perhaps, of their traveling President, samples of which are as follows:

Page 1, "Negro World" of May 21, 1921:

**S.S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" TO BE TAKEN OVER BY BLACK STAR LINE IF AFTER INSPECTION, IT PROVES SATISFACTORY ON MAY 25...."**

"The announcement made here tonight by the High Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Stewart, that the latest addition to the fleet of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, would be taken over by the Corporation, after inspection, on May 25, created the wildest stir and shouts of joy and acclamation..... This ship, the Chancellor said, carries 4,500 tons cargo, can accommodate nearly 2,000 passengers, is equipped with electric lights and fans, has music rooms, smoking rooms and refrigerating machinery, and is supplied with all modern steamship conveniences....."

W. H. FERRIS, in speech at Washington, D. C. May 23, reported in the "Negro World" June 4, 1921, page 8, column 4, says:

"The Negro factory, the laundry, the Yarmouth, the Kanawa, and the newly bought steamer, the Phyllis Wheatley of the Black Star Line Corporation in New York are answers to his (Garvey's) critics. The Yarmouth represented a new spirit of industry among the Negroes. The Kanawa will cruise the Carribean Sea or trade with the West Indian and South American states. The Phyllis Wheatley, of 4,500 tons with a capacity for nearly 2,000 passengers, will trade between New York and Africa, carrying such machinery and workers for the construction of buildings and roads and schools in Africa and bringing from there African ebony and mahogany and other products."

"Negro world", April 16, 1921, page 1:

**"BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIP "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" TO BE FLOATED MAY 1--RALLY TO RAISE \$40,000 NEEDED TO MAKE LAUNCHING OF BIG SHIP POSSIBLE BY THAT DATE.**

"High Chancellor makes dramatic appeal for purchase of more shares in Black Star Line to help put over the

top the floating of latest addition to corporation's line of steamships. Counsellor General and others also speak."

STEWART said. (page 4, column 2, paragraph 4):

"We have reached the point tonight where we are determined by the help of Almighty God and your assistance and the assistance of these presidents before us (Pres. of all div. in U.S. were called in for conference in N. Y.) to put on the waters before the president general comes back to the city of New York the ship that we have been so longing to see, the "Phyllis Wheatley."

(Wilford H. Smith, also makes speech calling on Audience to help the Executive Council launch "the fourth steamship of the now rapidly augmenting line of vessels owned by the "Black Star Line") (Page 4, column 2.)

Following Garvey's return to the United States on about July 15th, 1921, he continued to publish the advertisement stating that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would sail to Africa on specific dates, as I have pointed out already. As negotiations dragged on and no boat was produced, the date was set back farther and farther, until the ad. was finally dropped during October, 1921. In the meantime, however, money was being accepted by the Black Star Line from prospective passengers, as the books will show, some of which has never been returned.

Instead of at once cancelling all such advertising and explaining the true situation to the stockholders, he continued to hold forth that the Black Star Line was still the great business organization he had always claimed, and each week's issue of the "Negro World" carried strong appeals for the purchase of more and more stock. On September 3rd, 1921, over his signature, he wrote in the "Negro World":

"Our convention has further laid out that every effort must be used to finance the Black Star Line to its full capital of \$10,000,000. so as to enable the corporation to build and purchase immediately more ships to carry out the bigger plans of the U.N.I.A. Millions and millions of dollars of raw materials are now perishing in Africa, South and Central America for the want of ships at the disposal of our race. Our people are holding their produce in different parts of the world awaiting the arrival of the ships of the Black Star Line. They feel that the profits that others have made of them in the past should now be made by the Black Star Line and by the Negro race and the great need is for the ships to remove these products and materials for the markets of America, Europe and Asia."

"If you would like to hear of negroes building factories and running railroads of their own, of negroes building cities and nations of their own, then rally now to the call of the U.N.I.A. and subscribe your \$5. to the African Redemption Fund and buy your shares in the Black Star Line."

referring to the convention mentioned in the above article (International Convention of the U.N.I.A. during August,) a report was made to the attending delegates on the Black Star Line's condition

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I do not have a copy but from the "Negro World" learn that Thompson, upon being called upon, stated that there had been much delay in getting the "Phyllis Wheatley" but that he expected they would acquire it not later than September 1st, 1921. Garvey, supplementing Thompson's remarks, stated to the delegates that the only need of the Line is "more money."

And thus matters stood and continued until the arrest of the defendants. But even that did not deter them, for, I am informed by Mr. Mexilees and Agent Amos that the sale of stock continued even after that period.

This report has made no mention of the many other schemes into which Garvey has gone to get the people's money, such as the U. N. I. A. Parent Body Loan (sometimes known as the Liberian Loan); the African Redemption Fund; the Negro Factories Corporation; the various Convention Funds; publication of the "Negro World"; the African Legion, Black Cross Nurses, various orders of knighthood, etc., etc., each of which would warrant a separate report.

REGARDING WITNESSES:

Agent J. E. Amos and myself have interviewed many witnesses, and their names, addresses and statements are available. In addition we have secured some through the form-letter method. Altogether we have about fifty good ones, including persons who can testify from their knowledge of all angles in the case--from a plain stockholder to an ex-Vice President.

Concluded.

ENCLOSURE

61-50-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENALT

61-50

Says Negro Society worked  
with K. K. K.



to have been made in the government's probe of Garvey already under way.

The signers of the appeal are Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender; Chandler Owen, executive secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom; Robert W. Bagnall, director, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Harry N. Pace, Pace Phonograph Corporation; John E. Nail, Julia P. Coleman, president, Half-Vim Chemical Company; William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; George W. Harris, New York alderman.

#### Information Awaited Here.

Officials of the Department of Justice said yesterday that they were looking for the information, which is said to have been sent from New York. They also expressed interest in the indictment in New Orleans Tuesday of William S. Shakespeare and Frederick Dyer, negroes, accused of murder in connection with the assassination of the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former associate of Garvey in the Black Star Line venture, and considered by the Federal authorities as the government's most important witness in the New York case.

Eason, one time known as "American leader" of the Garvey organization, was waylaid and shot in New Orleans January 1. Before his death he identified Shakespeare and Dyer as his assailants. The Negro World, published in connection with the Universal Negro Improvement association, is raising a fund for the defense of Shakespeare and Dyer, according to the charges to the Attorney General.

#### Says Felonies Are Condoned.

The letter cites the condition of the U. N. I. A. as providing that no one shall be received into the order who has been "convicted of felony, except such crime or felony was committed in the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement association and the African Communist league," the latter an affiliated organization having for its purpose the original Garvey plan of colonizing Africa.

Various incidents also are noted in which Garvey's adherents are alleged to have started trouble and attacked their opponents. Several weeks ago the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, who was killed in New Orleans, was attacked as he left the Salem Baptist church in Philadelphia, and the police were called to prevent bloodshed. In Pittsburgh, October 23, Garvey associates are alleged to have rushed a street car in which Chandler Owen, one of the signers of the appeal, was riding and failed to harm him only through the timely interference of the police. A meeting is alleged to have been broken up in Chicago by the Garvey supporters, and a policeman shot when he attempted to preserve order. Speakers at a series of meetings held by the Friends of Negro Freedom in

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE

WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

## FARRAR IS HELD IN QUANTICO DEATH

Charge of Manslaughter  
From the Alleged Sale  
Liquor to Marine

Results  
of

of a man named Jones, where he and Saber got a box which Farrar believed to contain jars of fruit, and took it to camp. He disclaimed all knowledge of the fact that the fruit jars contained whisky. Saber had previously testified to purchasing the whisky from Farrar.

Wood Alcohol Suspected.

Saber is alleged to have turned over a portion of the whisky to Sergt. Raymond Hillis, who is said to have given

## FROM THE

Weather—Rain today and probably tomorrow; moderate temperature; moderate southerly winds.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 41; lowest, 28.

RIGHT, 1928  
WASHINGTON POST CO.

TWO CENTS

to Today's Issue

Grip on Ruhr.  
Accepted.  
Averted.  
Klan.  
Theft.  
Penalty.

## SAYS NEGRO SOCIETY WORKS WITH KU KLUX

### Racial Leaders' Plea Taken Up by Government.

## TERRORISM IS ALLEGED

### Reputed Opponent of Improve- ment Society Slain.

## HEADED BY MARCUS GARVEY

Now Held on Federal Charge in Connection With "Back to Africa" Movement—Supposed Constitution of Organization Declared as Encouraging Crime to Promote Its Interests—Names Throughout Country Reported to Have Been Victimized.

Federal investigation of the alleged nationwide activities of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, its president, will be undertaken by the Department of Justice as the result of information to be presented to Attorney General Daugherty by eight editors and educators prominent in negro organization work.

### Garvey Awaiting Trial.

Garvey, who now is awaiting trial in New York on charges of illegal use of the mails in connection with promotion of the Black Star Line in his "Back to Africa" venture, is accused by the Attorney General's informants of a working alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. The U. N. I. A. is characterized as an organization designed to foment hatred of whites by blacks, and it is declared that its members are "so fanatical they have threatened the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance."

Special to Government.

The information on Garvey and his organization that appears in this article is based on a report to the U. S. Department of Justice by the U. S. Marshal at New York, N. Y., and is expected by officials

## Books for the Month

Each month attention is called to various theosophical books. This time we will remind you of some useful titles that you may otherwise overlook. First, the Classics, because they have all been talking about the world-for arrival in the United States of the Vice-President of the Theosophical Society.

### Books by C. Jinarajadasa

**The Nature of Mysticism** ..... \$0.60

This is more of a book than you would think from the price given. Its contents are: The Mysticism of Grace, The Mysticism of Love, Pantheism, Pantheistic Mysticism, Nature Mysticism, Sacramental Mysticism, Theosophical Mysticism. There is also an introduction and conclusion.

**In His Name** ..... \$0.75

This is the new Theosophical Press edition of this book in a first class cloth binding and gold title and printed on tinted India paper. It has a fine portrait of Mr. Jinarajadasa. The subjects treated are: The Real and the Unreal, The Master, God's Plan, Those Who Direct God's Plan, The Plan of the Master, Discipleship, and In His Name

**Flowers and Gardens** ..... \$0.60

The author calls this little book "a dream structure." It is bound in cloth, is dedicated to one of the Masters "who sent the dream," and tells of a dream life that is yet not that.

### Books by Dr. Besant

*Ringed*  
**The Immediate Future** *Insidious Propaganda* ..... \$1.00

This is our new edition by the Theosophical Press in handsome green cloth binding and gold title. In this day of European turmoil Dr Besant's lectures on Impending Physical Changes, The Growth of a World Religion, The Coming of a World Teacher, Self-sacrifice or Revolution, Dogmatism or Mysticism, England and India, The Emergence of a World Religion, are especially valuable. These seven great lectures, delivered in London in 1911, constitute a remarkable forecast of what has since occurred and what is now occurring.

**Theosophy and The Theosophical Society** ..... \$1.00

This is a cloth bound Adyar edition of the four lectures given a year later than the above, at the Madras convention, on Theosophy, Theosophy: The Open Road to the Masters, Theosophy: The Root of All Religions, The Theosophical Society: Its Meaning, Purpose and Functions. A good book for everybody.

**Lectures on Political Science** ..... \$1.00

This is an Adyar book of 167 large pages containing an introduction and seven lectures on the State, The Evolution of the State, The East, The West, and two lectures on the subject of Government.

**The Riddle of Life (colored plates)** ..... \$0.25

This is a reduction from the price of \$0.35, made possible by printing it ourselves. Just off the press.

### Pamphlets by C. W. Leadbeater

**The Fourth Dimension** ..... \$0.10

If you are interested in the mathematical approach to the astral consciousness, this pamphlet may help you. It is said that some people have attained the higher state of consciousness by simply reasoning about it.

**Our Relation to Children** ..... \$0.15

This is an admirable discussion of the relationship between parent and child, and of the responsibility of teachers, parents and guardians, that ought to be in the hands of every reader.

**An Occult View of the War** ..... \$0.10

The occult side of anything is interesting and instructive, but that is particularly true of war. The better we understand it the sooner we shall have done with it.

**Turning Wheel** ..... \$0.75

A great little book for those who want definite information about the great poets and philosophers who held the hypothesis of reincarnation and wrote their views. This compilation by Mary E. Wilkinson is a handy thing for anybody who prepares theosophical lectures or papers to have at hand.

**Glorious Future** ..... \$1.00

by Mabel Collins is her own interpretation of Light on the Path.

Information of our catalogue is now ready.

**THE THEOSOPHICAL PRESS**

5 Avenue

Chic.

## Publicity Department

One of the Publicity Agents writes: "I am sending the regular donation, and makes an apology for sending it in late. The explanation is that the check is drawn from a 'contingent fund.' This fund had gotten into such a condition that it would not stand for a check. A further explanation states that this fund gets in this condition every once in a while, so much so that the name of the fund is likely to be changed to the 'extingent' fund, it being always out. If this Publicity Agent, and the Agents of other Lodges, will make it their duty to collect ten cents from each member every month, we won't have to worry about these funds, whether they are 'con' or 'ex'. There is not a member in the Section that would not gladly give this dime where it is collected, but it seems so little that they will not send to Headquarters. The Publicity Department could make itself a most powerful agent of propaganda with the money collected by this method.

One thing we could eliminate and that is sending pitiful amounts of leaflets to the Lodges. Every Lodge should have these in quantities for the members to pass out. Now we can only send enough for use at special occasions, like a visit of the National Lecturer, or some bazaar. We could carry out a national advertising plan by carrying ads in the Saturday Evening Post or the Literary Digest and print the pamphlets in quantities and style to meet the occasion, and when our Vice-President comes over for his visit we would have many hundreds ready to come to his lectures in every city that he visits. Now is the time for us to begin preparing for this event. Local advertising will, of course, have to be done in each city at the time of the lectures, but if the Publicity Department can carry out a scheme of national advertising now, the local advertising will be much more effective.

There is work to be done now and much of it can be done locally by following the plan of a member of the Portland Lodge. Sometime ago he placed ads in the newspapers of various cities in Oregon. This member paid us a visit a few days ago and he is delighted with the results. When he glanced over the answers that we had on file he said that he was pleased and would continue the plan, even on a larger scale. We have sent the series of pamphlets to each person answering. Many of these people write in and ask that we send a set to some friends, and so it goes. If this can happen in Oregon, with its small population, what would happen in a really populous state?

It is a big jump from an average of \$75.00 per month to the amount necessary, but a dime a month will do it and give every person in the United States the opportunity of getting in touch with Theosophy.

WM. M. MAYES.

## Notes

Some idea of the activity in our Publicity Department may be had from the fact that during the month of November 1705 pamphlets and 7675 leaflets were given away.

Mrs. Myra Ward Libby of Seattle has been appointed District Lecturer in the Northwest. Many years ago she held a pastorate in a progressive church and is a practical and able public speaker.

## Publicity Donations

For the month of December

Edmund Kiernan	\$ 1.00
Mrs. Anna L. Gill	1.10
Pacific Lodge	3.50
Fargo Lodge	5.00
Council Bluffs	1.00
Gulfport Lodge	1.50
Brooklyn Lodge	4.00
Gust Johnson	2.00
Akron Lodge	3.00
A. Friend	5.00
Mrs. Hazel Stuart	5.00
Glendive Lodge	5.00
Besant Lodge, Krotona	7.00
Harmony Lodge, Toledo	3.31
Grace Lawrence	2.50
A. Friend	25.00
H. J. Budd	25.00
Ames Lodge	2.30
Syracuse Lodge	1.00
Mrs. M. E. Lewis	1.00
O. E. Jordan	1.00
Clifton D. Benson	15.00
Santa Rosa Lodge	3.00
Santa Ana Lodge	2.00
Lansing Lodge	3.00
Stockton Lodge	2.00
Dallas Lodge	3.00
Besant, Lodge, Tulsa	1.00
Mrs. Jessie Gernish	3.00
F. E. Donaldson	1.00

695.95

\$138.21

## New Territory Fund

December 15th to January 15th

David K. Young	\$ 50.00
Kansas City Lodge	55.00
Mrs. Elsie Simpson	5.00
Besant Lodge, Tulsa	25.00
Mrs. E. Rhea Shelleberger	1.00
Freemont Lodge	10.00
Atlanta Lodge	25.00
Norman McPhee	5.00
Eugenie Honold	3.00
Glendive Lodge	2.00
Minneapolis Lodge	25.00

\$206.00

## Headquarters Building Fund

December 15th to January 15th

Previously acknowledged	\$ 878.50
A. Friend	25.00
D. T. D. Jenkins	100.00
I. and C. Machlauski	10.00
F. E. Donaldson	1.00
A. Friend	2.00
John H. Mason	5.00
Mrs. Ben Allen-Samuel	5.00
Mrs. H. Stephens	5.00
Mrs. Eliza Bell	100.00
Mrs. Cornelia E. Martinez	10.00
Mrs. Cornelia E. Martinez (bond)	100.00
Anna Savage	1.00
Creasant Lodge	1.00
A Member	100.00
Bessie Doyle	5.00
Mrs. Rebecca L. Finch	5.00

\$50

Correction: The January Mess: Annie Besant Lodge (Cleveland) 1.00. This donation was made by Mrs. personally.

## F. MILTON WI

useful volumes

Recurring Earth Liv  
The Spiritual Life  
The Truth about Chi  
are \$1.25 each, postage

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

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# GARVEY CASE BRINGS KU KLUX GIANT HERE

## E. M. Clarke Tells Grand Jury of Atlanta Meeting With Negro Promoter.

### TRIAL STARTS ON FEB. 26

#### Witness Promises His Aid In Federal Prosecution Against Black Star Line.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, came to this city from Atlanta, Ga., yesterday and appeared before the Federal Grand Jury as a witness against Marcus Garvey, the negro leader, who is to be tried on Feb. 20 on a charge of defrauding investors in the Black Star Line. Garvey is the head of the "Back to Africa" movement.

At a meeting of the Universal Improvement, Negro Association here in July, Garvey, who is known as the "Provisional President of Africa," denounced the Ku Klux Klan, but in October last he made a secret trip to Atlanta and conferred there with Clarke. The Government learned of his conference recently and Assistant United States District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck had Clarke subpoenaed before the Grand Jury.

It is believed that Clarke told of his dealings with Garvey. Clarke promised Mr. Mattuck after his appearance before the Grand Jury that he would send here papers which might throw light upon any overtures made by the Black Star Line to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Edward Young Clarke was subpoenaed here by me from Atlanta ten days ago after the investigation into the case of Marcus Garvey disclosed that Clarke was visited by Garvey at Atlanta some time ago in connection with Garvey's Black Star Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association," said Mr. Mattuck. "It was my purpose to determine the nature of the conference between the so-called 'Provisional President of Africa,' and Clarke. Clarke appeared before the Grand Jury this morning and was examined by me at length as to the conference between the two men."

Garvey and three officers and directors of the Black Star Line were indicted on a charge of having falsely stated that the line intended to purchase a steamship and an excursion boat and to operate them, and also to purchase a steamship which was to operate between this port and Africa. The line was capitalized at \$10,000,000, and Garvey and his associates sought to sell 2,000,000 shares of the stock at par to members of his race by issuing circulars sent through the mails. In January, a party charged

the same evidence, it was said. Mr. Mattuck said he had known for some time that attempts were being made to intimidate witnesses, and that several of them had said that their lives had been threatened.

Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, a negro, introduced a concurrent resolution in the New Jersey Legislature yesterday directing Attorney General Thomas F. McCran to investigate the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey. He said that the existence of such an organization was not necessary to the observation of law and order and condemned the organization for outrages by its members in the South. Assemblyman Randolph followed up his resolution by introducing a bill to regulate societies whose members wear masks. Another bill offered by him would prevent the appearance of persons in public in any kind of disguise.

## LINKS KLAN WITH OTHERS.

### Boston Senator Says Order Works With the Loyal Coalition.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Ku Klux Klan and the Loyal Coalition were linked by speakers at a legislative hearing today on several bills aimed to restrict Klan activities in this State.

Senator William I. Hennessey, of this city, who said he had applied for membership in the Klan but was rejected because he had an Irish name, exhibited stationery of the order and a Klan membership card and told the committee what he said were the passwords of the Klan. The offices of the Loyal Coalition on Beacon Hill were the headquarters of the Klan in this State, he said, adding that the directing genius of the order here was a member of the Coalition.

Miss Margaret Taylor made a similar charge.

The Loyal Coalition, which has national headquarters here, is professedly an organization for the propagation of American principles. It has been active in opposing Irish Republican movements.

Of the bills before the Committee, the petition of Representative Hugh J. Campbell, of Boston, to require all voluntary associations and fraternal organizations to file a list of their membership with the Secretary of State was opposed by representatives of fraternal orders.

Representative Campbell was supported by Matthew W. Bullock, a negro, and former student at Dartmouth College, who declared his grandfather was killed by the original Klan in the South.

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, said he was in hearty accord with the spirit behind the measure. He added that the Masons had stated their opposition to the Klan without qualifications.

## CALLS WRIGLEY KLANSMAN.

### Chicago Attorney Says He Will Prove It "at Proper Time"

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—William W. Wrigley Jr., gum manufacturer and tobacco magnate, will be identified as a member of the Ku Klux Klan, Patrick H. O'Donnell asserted today at a hearing before Judge Ira Ryner of the petition of Grady K. Rutledge, President of the Tolerance Publishing Company, for a restraining order against other officers of the company.

Evidence indicating that Mr. O'Donnell was the author of an article in a recent issue of the anti-Klan organ attacking Wrigley as a Klansman was offered after the attorney had withdrawn as counsel for Robert E. Shepherd, Treasurer of the American Unity League, one of the defendants in the petition. He might appear as a witness and will prove at the proper time.

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Feb 11

as it called for an America for the white man, but to go back to Africa, the land of the black man. Then Alderman George W. Harris, a Negro, who was graduated from Harvard in 1909, wrote to The World that Garvey was ignorant of his race and misrepresented them. To which Garvey replied the purpose of his visit to Atlanta was to get first-hand information about the Klan's attitude toward the Negroes.

"Knowing the power and influence and intention of the Klan, I interviewed the executive for the purpose of getting them, if possible, to adopt a different attitude toward the race I represent, and thus prevent a repetition in many ways of what happened during the days of reconstruction," was the way he explained his conference.

#### **Denied Any Alliance.**

Again in Auburn, Garvey denied there was any relation between the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Klan. At that time he said he talked with Dr. Evans besides Clarke in Atlanta, and Clarke told him the Klan was much more in favor of the Negro as an American citizen than of the foreign white element. Garvey also stated the conversation was for the purpose of placing him in a better position to interpret the Klan's attitude toward the Negro, and denied any alliance was formed.

At the same time James L. Beavers, Chief of Police in Atlanta, who was running for Mayor, quoted Clarke as saying in an interview that the Negro question spread dissension in the Klan.

#### ***Klan and Loyal Coalition Linked at Boston Hearing***

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Ku Klux Klan and the Loyal Coalition were linked by speakers at a legislative hearing here to-day on bills aimed to restrict Klan activities.

Senator William I. Hennessey of this city, who said he had been refused membership in the Klan because of his Irish name, exhibited a Klan membership card and revealed alleged passwords of the Klan.

The offices of the Loyal Coalition on Beacon Hill were headquarters of the State Klan, he said, adding that the directing genius of the Klan here was a member of the Coalition.

Representative Hugh J. Campbell of Boston declared the general court should do more than pass resolutions condemning the Klan. He was supported by Matthew W. Bullock, a Negro and former student at Dartmouth College, who said his grandfather was killed by the original Klan.



MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1923

### GARVEYISM

GARVEYISM is the counterpart, among the Negro populations of America, what the Ku Klux Klan is among the white people. It is in its essence an appeal to prejudice and passion, and if unchecked will bear fruit in the horrors of racial conflict. The formal protest, therefore, addressed to the Attorney General by a representative group of the leading educators, business men and publicists of the Negro race will be read everywhere with approval and sympathy by order-loving and humane people of whatever color.

The significance of this protest lies in its origin and in its manifestation of a growing realization among intelligent and educated Negroes that their liberation from injustice and oppression can only be brought about by a more perfect understanding between the white and colored races and by a co-operation in which the latter must take an equal part.

Great as are the evils growing out of the spirit inculcated by Garvey and his "Universal Negro Improvement Association," a spirit of hatred, distrust, violence and revenge, and important as it is to protect the ignorant and gullible from robbery and cruel exploitation, the graver injury that is being done by the

Garveyites is the false impression their activities create in the minds of the white people as to the real aims and purposes of those Negroes who are striving earnestly and sanely for the advancement of their race, the elimination of prejudice and unfair discrimination in industry and in civic life.

While the Negro needs to be protected from the enemies to progress in his own race, the community at large in a greater degree needs to be safeguarded against an evil propaganda sowing the seeds of bitter antagonism and strife. This is why the letter to the Department of Justice should receive thoughtful consideration and preventive action in the interests of order and racial harmony.



FEB 14 1923

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FEB - 8 1923

## GARVEY'S PARLEY WITH KLAN IS TOLD BY IMPERIAL GIANT

Clarke, Subpoenaed From Atlanta, Tells U. S. Grand Jury of Negro Promoter's Visit.

PROPOSAL FOR ALLIANCE DENIED AT THAT TIME.

Trial of "Provisional President of Republic of Africa" on Post Office Charge Put Over.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday, having been subpoenaed from Atlanta ten days ago in connection with the proceedings of the Government against Marcus Garvey, Negro promotor and "Provincial President of the Republic of Africa." Clarke was examined by Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck on Garvey's visit to Clarke in Atlanta last June, when the latter was Acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan.

After the visit Garvey denied his purpose was to affect an alliance with the Klan. The investigation of Garvey's affairs had disclosed that the conference was in connection with Garvey's Black Star Steamship Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is President General. After appearing before the Grand Jury Clarke promised to send to Mr. Mattuck any papers he might have in Atlanta that would throw light on Garvey's visit.

### Trial Is Postponed.

Garvey's trial on an indictment charging him with having used the mails to defraud investors in stock of the Black Star Line, scheduled to begin yesterday, was postponed until Feb. 26.

After Garvey returned from Atlanta he addressed a throng of Negroes and advised them not

Party's standard bearer last October.

The honor list also creates two other peers. The Right Hon. Herbert Pike Pease, Assistant Postmaster General since 1915, and Sir Owen Philipps, who is prominently identified with British shipping interests, are made Barons.

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GRAND JURY OF GARVEY

**Negro Said to Have Visited  
Klan Chief in Georgia.**

FEB - 8 1923

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, was a witness yesterday before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the activities of Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of Africa," President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Committees League, and head of the failed Black Star Line of ships. Garvey is due to go to trial on February 27 on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud.

It develops that in October last, Garvey paid a secret visit to Clarke in Atlanta, to find out the attitude of the Ku Klux Klan toward the negro. At a meeting in this city of the Universal Negro Improvement Association last July Garvey denounced the Ku Klux Klan.

According to Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States District Attorney, after testifying before the Grand Jury the head of the Ku Klux Klan promised to send here papers which would throw light on overtures made by Garvey to the hooded organization in connection with the Black Star Line.

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December 9, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

With regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY, arrangements have been made with the Chief Post Office Inspector for the assignment of Inspector C. H. Saffell, to work with me in the review of the evidence submitted on this case, in order that Post Office angles may be incorporated when the case is ready for prosecution. Mr. Saffell can be reached by telephone Main 7272, Branch 192.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Handwritten scribble*

60-172

TRIBUNE  
... and telling  
... committee of gro wome.  
... women who  
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... white men  
... Because of

# Howard University

By A Leon Richardson

## At Vespers.

Mr. Horace Holy, Author and Lecturer of New York City, spoke at the Vesper Services Sunday afternoon, January 28th at 4:30 o'clock in Rankin Memorial Chapel. Mr. Holley spoke on "The Universal Language." The lecture was very forcibly given, and furnished much food for thought. Dr. Durkee is sparing no pains in bringing to these services able lecturers. The services are held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30.

## Student Council Holds Mass Meeting

On Monday evening January 29th at 8 o'clock, the president of the Student Council, Mr. D. Ward Nichols, called a mass meeting in the interest of the student body. The purpose was to discuss means whereby the power of the Dean of Women, (Miss Lucy Slowe), could be diminished. The council feels that the Academic faculty should have a say in the dismissal of young women from the univer-

sity. There were many students to speak on the matter and means of curbing the power of the dean. Messrs. Bledsoe, Wm. R. Adams, Lorenzo Brown, spoke at length on the subject. The student body seems to feel peeved at the power of Dean Slowe, and feels that their misdemeanors do not justify many of the penalties imposed therefor.

## University Club Gives Reception

The University Club under the direction of Mr. Cleveland Longuine, held a reception at the Lincoln Colonnade on Friday evening January 26th, at 8 o'clock.

## Young Minister Lectures at Central M. E. Church

Sunday evening January 28th at 8 o'clock, Rev. Ignatius Snowden of Frederick, Maryland lectured at Central Methodist Episcopal Church on the text "The Real Church."

Rev. Snowden will lecture at Ashbury M. E. Church sometime during the month of February.

He was the guest of Mrs. G. Walker, 631 O street northwest.

## Auxiliaries of the United Spanish War Veterans in Gala Array

The Virginia Berry and Eva Allinsworth Auxiliaries of the U. S. W. V. of the Department of the Potomac, in gala array of red, white and blue, was the scene of a very pretty Military Reception, January 29th at Grand Army Hall given by the two Auxiliaries in honor of the Department President, Madam Susie E. Addelle and her staff, Madam Josephine Austin, Dept. Secty.; Madam Bertha Sanford, Dept. Treas.; Madam

Georgia Davis, Patriotic Instructor; Madam Margie Davis, Historian; Madam Sarah Holmes; Madam Ruth Cole, Color Bearer; Madam Ruth Harris, Dept. Guard.

At the appointed hour the Department President was escorted to the reception room, by the Color Bearers, followed by the Staff Officers, picturesquely standing under the Stars and Stripes, Madam Addelle was presented to the assembled guest, by Madam Fannie Willis.

The repast of cream punch was served by members from both A

## HOSPITAL FOR VETERANS

Tuskegee Institute. The new government hospital for Negro veterans of the World War, located near Tuskegee Institute, will be dedicated Monday afternoon, February 12. The dedication exercises will be held in the Chapel of the Tuskegee Institute, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edward Clifford will preside. Among the prominent speakers on this occasion will be the Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, the Hon. William W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama and Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

The hospital has been erected at a cost of \$2,500,000 and comprises 27 permanent buildings, situated on a beautiful tract of 464 acres, adjoining the campus of Tuskegee Institute. It will provide accommodation for 600 patients representing a larger bed capacity than any of the 19 hospitals being erected by the government, with the exception of those located in New York City and in Milwaukee, which have a bed capacity of 612. The hospital at Tuskegee is a magnificent institution providing every possible modern facility for the care and cure of disabled Negro veterans.

Dr. Moton announced today that a large number of prominent Negro citizens would attend the ceremonies and that the Institute was making special preparations for their accommodation.

## Ax-Men Operating in South

(Continued from page 1)

K. K. Ax Men "This means you."

The letter to the Birmingham Post a white daily, stated "you put just the same size print on your first page

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## Atlanta Show

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...Dope  
...Golden Scorp

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are also reporting.  
men who are out for  
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and who ran on the  
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inter-fraternity cham-  
Panther University;  
former star of Lincoln  
Bright, star anchor  
Freshman team;  
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oting of Cozzens and Davis, and  
foul shooting of A. Jones was  
commendable. Ailon and Hayes star-  
reor the home team.

Score and summary

Wash. "Y" (36)	Balto. "Y" (35)
Cozzens ..... R.F. ....	Ailon
A. Jones ..... L.F. ....	Ward
Davis ..... Center .....	Madden
Williams ..... L.G. ....	Hayes
W. Jones ..... R.G. ....	Jackson

**HAMPTON ANNOUNCES TEN-  
TATIVE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE**  
October 20, St. Paul Normal and  
Industrial School, at Hampton; Octo-  
ber 27, Virginia Normal and Indus-  
trial Institute, at Hampton; Novem-  
ber 3, Lincoln University, at Lincoln;  
November 10, Shaw University, at Ra-  
leigh; November 17, Howard Univer-  
sity, at Hampton; November 29, Vir-  
ginia Union University, at Richmond.

**DISTRICT BASKETBALL LEAGUE**

**STANDING OF CLUBS**

	W.	L.	Pct
Alco .....	2	0	1,000
Delta .....	1	0	1,000
Gladiators .....	1	1	500
Y. M. C. A. ....	1	1	500
Carlisle .....	0	1	000
St. Cyprian .....	0	2	000

**Schedule**  
February 7—Delta vs. Gladiators.

**Leading Scorers:**

	Fouls	Goals	T.P.
E. Davis (G)....	1	14	29
Slade (St. C.) ...	18	4	26
Carroll (A) .....	8	9	26
Kenner (A) .....	1	10	21

**ST. CYPRIANS FALL BEFORE "Y"**  
The "Y" passers took a slow but  
interesting game from the St. Cypri-  
ans at the Casino Wednesday night  
by the score 25 to 16. W. Davis, Coz-  
zens, Hammond and A. Jones sparkled  
for the "Y" while Slade was the  
Catholics' mainstay.

**Line-up:**

Y. M. C. A.	St. Cyprians
Cozzens ..... Forward .....	Booze
A. Jones ..... Forward .....	Barnes
Davis ..... Center .....	Campbell
Hammond ..... Guard .....	Adams
W. Jones ..... Guard .....	Gordon
Subs.—"Y": Chiles, Lee, Stewart,	
Williams. St. Cyprians: Slade, Booze,	
Queenan, Greenfield.	

Goals from field—Davis 5, Camp-  
bell 3, A. Jones 2, Childs 2, Cozzaen 1,  
Booze 1 Slade 1, Leel. Goals from  
fouls—Slade 6 in 7; A. Jones 1 in 4;  
Cozzaen 1 in 2; Davis 1 in 2

farms, on wharves, and in domestic  
service. We do not want any but  
honest, healthy men and women. But  
no one must come until he has writ-  
ten to us and received a reply and has  
been given full instructions so he may  
go to work at once. We will not re-  
ceive any persons who have not first  
written and bring with them a Work  
Card, signed by Bethel Labor Ex-  
change. Always enclose a 2 cent  
stamp for reply.

Address all letters to Bethel Church  
Employment Bureau, Dr. C. M. Tan-  
ner, president. 42nd and Grand Boule-  
vard. Chicago, Ill.

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### Company Real Progress

from page 1)  
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ectors declared a cash  
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undred per cent. In-  
at The Service Com-  
less again double its  
the year 1923. This  
an addition to the con-

cerns already being operated its plans  
contemplate the establishment of a  
Service Industrial Insuranc Company  
to supplement Standard Life.

#### The Citizens' Trust Company

In line with the general progress of  
the interests being handled by this  
group of industrial leaders, the Citi-  
zens' Trust Company, which was  
opened for business in August, 1921,  
has also made a remarkable record.  
On the day of the meeting of the  
stockholders and directors last week,  
the officers reported that the Citizens'  
Trust Company can boast available re-  
sources of more than One Million Dol-  
lars. No better expression of confi-  
dence and loyalty in the company  
could be wished than was shown on  
the day before the meeting when  
Seventy Thousand Dollars ( \$70,000)  
were deposited by individuals, secret  
societies, and other organizations so  
as to bring deposits up to the figure  
set for the year by the officers and  
directors. Twelve Thousand Five Hun-  
dred Dollars (\$12,500) were paid in  
dividends to the stockholders of the  
Company. It is proposed, it is said,  
during the year 1923 to bring the re-  
sources of the Citizens Trust Company  
up to Five Million Dollars.

#### Standard Life Insurance Company

It remained for the Standard Life  
Insurance Company, one of the major  
constituencies of this financial group,  
to report insurance in force as of De-  
cember 31, 1922, amounting to  
\$22,881,575, with a total income for  
the year of \$1,083,152.00. A surplus  
of \$78,910.45 was reported, being  
nearly double the amount of the sur-  
plus reported last year. After careful  
thought and consideration, the direc-  
tors voted that a semi-annual dividend  
of \$6.00 per share be declared, which  
in percentage terms mean an annual  
dividend of twelve per cent. The  
stockholders and directors voted to in-  
crease the capital stock of the Stand-  
ard Life Insurance Company from  
\$125,000 to \$250,000 so as to enable  
the company to do business in those  
northern states particularly which re-  
quire a capital stock of at least  
\$200,000.

#### Prominent Men Supporting This Financial Program

The master mind back of all of these  
big interests is Heman E. Perry, who  
organized the Standard Life Insurance  
Company in 1913. Associated with  
him are an outstanding group of di-  
rectors and officers, including such  
men as Robert E. Jones, Bishop, M.  
E. Church, New Orleans, La.; Henry  
A. Boyd, National Baptist Publishing  
Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F.  
Boddie, Cashier-Treasurer, Citizens  
Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H.  
King, Insurance, Atlanta, Ga.; H.

## Whitelaw Hotel

### Dining Room and Grotto

Under New Management

<b>GROTTO</b>	
Breakfast .....	Special Breakfast ..... 35c.
<b>DINING ROOM</b>	
Breakfast .....	Full Dinner ..... 55c.

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Mr. DeVeile tithes, and does this as part. He is a member of Simpson M. E. Church, and holds several offices there. He also now lives in the house in which he was born.

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not approve nor condone the expenditure of money spent by him in his various enterprises. We members of the U. N. I. A. do not approve of the one foundation principle of Garvey's movement; it goes throughout the world to stand together under Negro leadership, giving their support to enterprises in preference to all other ways of thinking. Negro leadership is better for a superior white leadership. Though the leadership of white is intellectually superior, that we cannot feel the sufferings of a race is forced to undergo in any country.

While Garvey has foolishly income money, while he has un- a number of foolish business men, wasting much money, the result is still far ahead of the gains made by those who oppose him. Notwithstanding the ventures he has failed, his organization has a number of successful enterprises among them being a weekly paper "The Negro World," undoubtedly the best edited Negro publication in America. This publication is printed in the organization's plant, with Negro labor, which by itself is more than can be said of the publications who are members of the U. N. I. A. If Garvey has alleged only 20,000 members to establish and maintain such a living Negro men and women an opportunity to develop, why do not the big Negro organizations of large membership do so? The reason might be, where there is leadership Negroes get the land and where there is white leadership white people get the money. The leading publications which Garvey spent last year according to its own statement \$27,000 white firm for printing its schemes are contrary to business they will fall of their weight. If the U. N. I. A., is not to society the law will take care of those guilty of the offenses committed.

Whatever else Garvey may do, in teaching our racial group organization and a willingness to follow leadership, he deserves our respect. These signers just must save anyhow, it would be well to

## CLASSIFIED

### FOR RENT

DESK SPACE—For rent in office opposite Republic Theatre. Phone, North 6313.

FOR RENT—I large airy front room with 4 windows, unfurnished for married couple; use of kitchen; heat and light; convenient to all car lines; no other roomers. Rent reasonable. Call at 1911 8th Street Northwest.

FOR RENT—One white hall room for single lady. Phone, North 6502.

FOR RENT—One room; hot water heat; for man; \$12 per month; 1739 Oregon Ave., N. W. 27-3-10

WANTED—Names of persons wishing to invest money for quick returns. Address Financial Agent, Room 207, 615 F St.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished room for rent. 1920 15th street northwest.

FOR RENT—Furnished room—a mother and daughter, 2231 10th street northwest.

FOR RENT—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished, hot water heat, to two employed young women or men, with board if desired. 110 Seaton Place, N. W., between 1st and 2nd Sts., off Rhode Island Ave. Phone Potomac 536.

FOR RENT—Nice airy furnished room suitable for two. Apply 737 Fairmont St., N. W. Phone Col. 9212—W.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, call 53 P St., N. W.

FOR RENT—Large front or back room for adults. References. 1021 Lamont St., N. W.

FOR RENT—Large front room for two men; separate beds, telephone service. Apply Tribune Office.

FOR RENT—One furnished front room and two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or a couple. Apply 1921 2nd St., N. W.

FOR RENT—Room medium size suitable for two, hot water heat. Convenient to car line. 741 Fairmont street northwest.

FOR RENT—2 furnished communica-

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The SUPREME LIFE AND CASUALTY COMPANY Columbus, Ohio announces the formal opening of its office in the East.

It enters the Capital of the Nation from the Capital of the Mid-West, with a record of unprecedented success in the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

With its Ordinary Life, Endowment, Limited Payment Group and Casualty Insurance it offers the most complete and the most modern line of policies of any company of its group.

Washington has every reason to be proud of SUPREME LIFE and SUPREME LIFE intends making Washington a stronghold.

Mr. A. P. Bentley, Secretary, has personal supervision of the opening campaign, with headquarters at 1918 1/2 Street, N. W.

## The Supreme Life and Casualty Company

T. K. GIBSON, *President*

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# CHILDREN

C. LESLIE FRAZIER, Editor Juvenile Department.

## GENERAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAGE

1. Write all communications plainly; write on one side of paper; give name, age, address, school, and school class.
  2. Address all letters to "Children's Page," The Washington Tribune, St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
  3. All solutions to puzzles and answers to the Negro History Questions reach this office not later than Thursday evening following the appearance of the puzzles and questions.
  4. Winners' names appear two weeks after puzzles and history questions have appeared. The answers are published the following week after the puzzles and questions have appeared.
  5. Five moving picture theater tickets are given away every week. Two to the "Honor Child" (the child sending in the greatest number of correct answers) and one each to the "Specials," the three children sending the next highest number of correct answers.
  6. Those who send in a correct list of answers to either the History or Puzzles will be placed in The Tribune Court. To be listed in the Tribune Court three times entitles you to one theater ticket which will be issued to you when your name appears as a "Courtier."
  7. Those children placed under "Special Mention" are not entitled to prizes.
  8. When a child has ever become an "Honor Child" his or her name will be preceded by a star whenever the name appears on this page. Whether you have been Honor Child once or a dozen times, only one star will be given you.
  9. Upon seeing announcement stating that you have won a prize or prizes, you should come to the office and receive same.
  10. Special contests will be governed by special rules.
- Note: If you answer only one question in history; or if you solve only one puzzle, send it in.

### SCRIPTURE READING

Make a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands: Sing forth the honor of His name: make His name glorious.  
—Psalm, 66:1-2.

Prize Winners, Jan. 27th, 1923  
"Honor Child": Ruth V. Pearson  
"Specials": Wallace Dixon, Warren D. Allen, Robert Day.

### PUZZLE ANSWERS

Duplicate Line  
Third line from end of first paragraph of article "That Word 'Negro'."

Lost Line  
second line in the third paragraph "Pertinent Paragraphs."

Red Line

### QUESTION BOX.

Mr. C. L. Frazier: Please give me a brief sketch of the life of Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar.—M. E. M.

Ans.—Born New Orleans, La., July 19, 1875. Educated in public schools and Straight University of that city. Studied in later years at University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, Columbia University, School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, and Chicago University. Taught school in New Orleans three years. Also taught in public schools of Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Was head of Department of English in Wilmington, Del., Howard High School 18 years. (After death of Paul Lawrence Dunbar.) Taught in summer schools as follows: Hampton Institute, Natl. Inst. of

## EMANCIPATION AND THE FREED AMERICAN SCULPTURE

A Study in Interpretation

By

FREEMAN HENRY MORRIS MURRAY

(Continued from last week)

### THE "FREEDWOMAN,"

By Edmonia Lewis

As the War was drawing to a close, an entirely new and unexpected star burst forth in the firmament of American art in the person of Edmonia Lewis, a young woman of Indian and Negro blood. Her first work made public appearance in 1865 at a fair in Boston for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Fund. It was a portrait bust of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who had lost his life in the assault on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863, on which occasion his Negro regiment, the 54th Massachusetts, won immortal fame. Miss Lewis afterward did much

consciously, embody in this. This cultured young artist descended from the two nations, was yet by America identified wholly with. Hence she would see and "Freedwoman" what it was quite possible that War when modeling his "Freedman" though it was were there racial differences artists but the times worked were different different for so few instances. When Miss Lewis was "Freedwoman," in 1867, enslavement, I had almost set in. If, perchance, Miss Lewis afterward did much other sincere and absorbing



the faithful colored mammies of the South. By the Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 1650, United Daughters of the Confederacy."

The Civic Center of Affiliated Associations of the District of Columbia and other organizations here will bitterly oppose the bill. The bill has been reported out of the Committee on Library in the Senate but has not yet been considered by a similar Committee in the House.

The protest issued by the Civic Center Association is as follows:

The Civic Center of Affiliated Associations of the District of Columbia, do hereby earnestly protest against the passage of the bill now pending in the Senate to provide a public site for a statue to be erected to the Black Mammies of the South.

The organization composed of women of the South who desire to raise a monument to the former slave women of the black race wish to emphasize their love in a most despicable way. They wish to tell the world through such a representation how much more value they put upon slavery than they place upon virtue.

These black mammies who unwittingly helped nurse a generation of men who have lynched by hanging, burning, butchering and shooting, over three thousand five hundred colored men and women in the past thirty-five years; a generation of men who instead of grasping the opportunity to enforce law and order and safeguard the homes and lives of the descendants of these black mammies, actually lynched the bill in the Senate of the United States proposed to protect the descendants of the black mammies in their Constitutional rights under the laws of the land.

When these faithful black women nursed the infants whose fathers were fighting the men who would make them free, little did they think those carefully nursed infants would later be the ones to deny their descendants educational facilities, humiliate them in public conveyances, Jim Crow them in public places deny them the rights of suffrage of American citizens and finally insult their race by proposing a statue to commemorate servitude, in the Capital City of the Nation.

H. E. BARNETT  
Secretary  
W. D. NIXON  
President

## Declares Substantial Dividends and Increases its Capital

Atlanta, Ga.—What could well be termed the most remarkable gathering of Negro Capitalists ever assembled in America met in Atlanta, Ga., January 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1923, for the semi-annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of The Service Company, and its subsidiary concerns; The Standard Life Insurance Company; and the Citizens Trust Company. The three days were spent by the officers, directors, and stockholders in discussing the affairs of the these three corporations:

Men of national reputation journeyed from as far West as New Orleans, Louisiana and from as far East as Washington, D. C., the Capital of the Nation to Atlanta to lend the benefit of their experience to the allied corporations and their subsidiaries.

### Definite Steps taken in Negro Economic Progress

Perhaps the most significant feature of the meeting was the indication of  
(Continued on page 3)

## Drive for 1,000 Women Progressing

The National Association of Wage Earners, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president, is working with might and main for 1000 members in the District. Domestic workers, unskilled laborers and women of all trades and professions are urged to join in this effort to build up an organization which will effectively protect the interests of millions of hard-working men and women throughout the country.

Parlor meetings are now being held in both white and colored homes looking toward the establishment of a District Headquarters, which will be open at all times to wage earners; where they may spend their leisure hours, conduct their social affairs and receive instruction along their particular lines of employment.

A profit-sharing factory and mail-order department will also be established which will supply appropriate uniforms for working women.

Mrs. Sadie T. Henson is in charge of campaign headquarters at Murray Brothers, 920 U street northwest.

## Baptist Convention Starts

The National Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Dr. L. K. Williams, of Chicago, Ill., president, voted unanimously at its 43rd Annual Convention held in St. Louis, Mo., from the 6th to the 11th of December, 1922, to remove the headquarters of the National Public Service Board from Chicago to Washington, D. C., and designated seven branch offices strategically located throughout the country, to co-operate with and function through the national headquarters, Washington, D. C.

### Dr. Norman Made National Superintendent

Dr. M. W. D. Norman was made national superintendent of the several bureaus referred to, throughout the United States, and Rev. S. Geriah Lamkins was made national executive secretary, in charge of the office at Washington. There were nine commissioners appointed for the District of Columbia. The names of the commissioners, in addition to the national superintendent and the national executive secretary, who are also members of the commission, are Dr. George O. Bullock, Dr. William D. Jarvis, Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Dr. A. Sayles, Dr. George W. Brent, Mr. John W. Lewis, president of the Industrial Savings Bank, and Mr. C. F. Murray, manager of the Whitelaw Hotel. Rev. Dr. Albert J. Greene pastor of First Baptist Church Baltimore, Md., was made a member of the commission also. The branch offices or bureaus, with nine commissioners each, are located as follows:

New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Los Angeles, Cal.

### The Work of the Board

The work of the national service board, as stated by the national secretary, follows: First, the board will serve the nation by seeking and cultivating a closer relation between the white and the colored people of the United States. The board will, therefore, hold and cause to be held meetings in different sections of the country to promote a more friendly feeling between the races in the United States. Second, the board will co-operate with the United States Census Bureau in collecting and correcting Baptist statistics, and to assist in circulating correct Baptist statistics and other Baptist information which may be gathered and kept in the office of the executive secretary at Washing-

ton. Third, the board will, if possible, keep in close relative, judicial and legislative, of the Federal Government that the national position to support may arise from the good of the race legislation, decision that seem to be race.

### Bulletin to

The board was National Convention Bulletin, in order to communication as the board constituency of the public generally to

The jim-crow vicious legislation time to time will imposed by the national public service board

A list of vacancies kept on file as a condition, and a list of calls and such other may be helpful to the convention and be better informed of the National Baptist United States represents more members, according the United States made public. It is

board to raise \$250,000 suitable building, to Baptist Headquarters, the nation, and also additional \$250,000 to instructions of the coming unjust discriminatory on the work of the we have above referred

Rev. Dr. Lamkins New York this week company Dr. M. W. D. Chicago Monday to meet influential Baptists from of the country, who preference of great in nomination in Chicago ary 6.

### Meeting for

The national committee the Metropolitan Building street between 12th northwest, at 2 o'clock ary 2, to formulate rying on of the work to send out instructional bureaus throughout which we have above

## rted

and will, as far as each with the legis- executive branches ment, to the end offices may be in a all questions that ne to time for the and to oppose all and appointments detrimental to the

### Published

authorized by the to publish a bul- culate, such infor- and may desire the convention and the know.

or laws and other that may arise from be vigorously op- onal officers of the

churches will be matter of informa- all Baptist periodi- er information as the constituency of others desiring to about the workings tist Convention of of America, which han three million to the report of ensus Bureau last the hope of the 0,000 to erect a be known as Bap- at the capital of to collect an ad- carry out the in- vention in fight- nation and to car- ne board to which rred.

spent two days i- k and will accom- Norman to Chi- t a number of in- om every section will hold a con- trest to the de- to Tuesday, Febru-

### February 6th

missioners met at Baptist Church, R- and 13th streets ek Friday Febru- plans for the car- of the board, and ons to the several the country to e referred.

Avenue and U street presents pro- gress in the number of business estab- lishments and offices occu by race men and women.

During the past year a new two- story building was erected in the 1200 block by Mr. Satterwhite and three other buildings were started. A three story building by the National Mutual Association at 11th and U Streets; the two-story Prudential Bank build- ing on Florida Avenue, near 8th street, and the Masonic Temple.

Several changes were made during the year. However, the survey shows 137 buildings and offices from New Jersey and Florida Avenues to 14th street, a distance of ten blocks. There are also 38 establishments conducted by white people.

Real estate dealers and restaurants head the list with ten each. Physi- cians, dentists and barbers come next with nine each. Lucky seven is the number of fair dressers and six clean- ing and pressing shops. There are five printing establishments, drug stores, and lawyers. Running in fours are the newspapers, expressmen and pool rooms. There are three shoe re- pairing shops, three notaries, three photographers and three shoe shing shops. Running in pairs are the churches, undertakers, grocers, con- fectioners, chemical manufacturing establishments, flower stores, insur- ance offices and taxi cab companies. There are 21 establishments without competition on this street, they are a bank, a bakery, a news stand, a jewel- ery store, a music store, a book store, millinery, hand laundry, theatre, fish stand, electrical store, upholstering shop, a haberdashery store, optician, employment office, fruit stand, a tailor shop, a manufacturing druggist, a public school, a sign shop and photo frame supply company.

This survey tells that there are openings for many other kinds of profitable businesses that could be made a profitable investment in this section of ten blocks of this progres- sive section. A shoe store would have no competition in this section; a fur- niture store should pay well; another millinery shop would increase the trade of the present one; a steam laun- dry in this section is needed; a hard- ware store should find ready patron- age; a department store should at- tract a large number who have to spend car fare to go down town; a ladies ready to wear shop should make an excellent business on this street and a clothing store should at- tract a large patronage.

## Ax-Men Operating in Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala.—The killing of J. R. Turner, a white man, and the wounding of Lily Bell, a colored woman in the latter's home in the rear of 552 North Twenty-third street, has stirred the police department and a number of white men as nothing else in the history of this city. To add fury to the excitement, a letter was received by a newspaper which indicated that the crime was perpetrated by a band known as the Colored K. K. K., department of Ax Men.

The killing of Turner was the fifth of a series of ax killings involving white men and colored women who are staying together. The indications are that the crimes are the work of a band of colored men seeking to stop im- morality between the races, with the same methods employed by whites in lynching Negroes.

Although the police department is arresting people by the wholesale, they have not as yet been able to find a possible clue to the murderers. A let- ter was turned over to the police de- partment that was received by a wo- man which states: "Will get you next—Look out. (Signed) "Colored K. (Continued on page 3)

### S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR SOCIETY

The S. Coleridge-Taylor Society met at the Y. W. C. A., Monday night, January 29th, for the purpose of elect- ing ten members to the Board of Directors which has fifteen members. Those elected last year were: Mrs. Lula Howe Robinson, Mr. James Mi- nor, Mr. Lomax, Miss Olive C. Jones and Miss Florence Brooks. The fol- lowing were elected at the last meet- ing: Prof. Roy W. Tibbs, Mr. J. A. Cobb, Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, Prof. Chas. H. Wes- ley, Mr. Benjamin Washington, Miss Ruth Weatherless, Mrs. Fannie Doug- lass, Dr. John Mitchell and Miss Pearl Denny.

The Board will meet next Monday night at 7:30 just before the rehear- sal to elect officers.

Mrs. Amanda Gray Hilyer gave an interesting talk on S. Coleridge Tay- lor's family and told of what wonder- ful musicians his boy and girl are.

The chorus is to assist in the pa- geant "The Open Door" which is to be given for Atlanta University.

About a year ago Dr. Hightower was sued by his wife for a divorce naming in her bill as correspondent, Miss ——— Revels of 7— Irving Street, N. W. It is stated that she too left the city about the same time of Dr. Hightower's disappearance, aban- doning a home recently purchased by her at the above address.

Some months ago Dr. Hightower, who was a silent partner with Mr. Ben. Moore in the conduct of the Dreamland Cafe on 7th Street, near T, brought suit to dissolve the part- nership, which suit terminated in the business being put in the hands of a receiver, and subsequently sold at auction several weeks ago. The pro- ceeds of this sale are now in the hands of the court awaiting a report of the auditor appointed of the two parties. It is stated that the amount in hand will be no more than is necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of the busi- ness.

In leaving the city and abandoning his business, Dr. Hightower made it possible for a number of creditors who were left unpaid to take legal steps to close the business. On Wednesday of this week under an attachment is- sued out of court the U. S. Marshall seized and took into possession all the property of Dr. Hightower's book store for the benefit of the creditors who are said to be Mortimer M. Harris his attorney, \$1100; Second National Bank, \$3600; J. H. Maxwell, \$2000 and Dr. Wm. C. McNeill, \$2500; the last named having been very heavy to Dr. Hightower in the infancy of his business.

Dr. Hightower graduated from Howard University Medical College as a physician several years ago, immedi- ately entering into the book store business. The business reputed to be a very profitable one being an annual business of about \$75,000 due largely to his having had a contract with the Government to supply all the voca- tional students with books and sup- plies. The stock at the time it was taken over by the creditors on Wed- nesday was valued at about \$40,000. He was also proprietor of the High School Book Co., near 1st and O Sts., N. W., which also did a very large volume of business.

Dr. Hightower comes from a very prominent family of Montgomery, Ala. His wife and several children are now living in Florida, having re- cently left this city where they lived on Elm St., N. W. Under an agree- ment between Dr. Hightower and his

(Continued on Page 8)

Wishes of happiness are extended to the newly weds Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Johnson (nee Miss Thelma Green) who were married last week by Rev. O. E. Jones.

Chief Commissary Steward Isaiah Johnson of the Washington Navy Yard is again at his post after an attack of influenza.

Miss Eleanor Newman of 1820 Vermont Ave., is very ill.

Mrs Thomas Newman, entertained at a beautiful birthday party in her home at 1310 28th street northwest, on Thursday evening February 1. Among those present were; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lee of Falls Church, Va., Miss Wilhelmina Cannon, Mr. David Diggs, Mr. and Mrs. David Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matthews, Miss Olive Tyree, Miss Lelia Tyree, Mrs. Lillian Thomas, Miss Mary Lee, and Mr. Larinza Lee.

Mrs. Marie Hackett of 1708 Johnson St., N. W. who has been sick with La Grippe is convalescing under the special care of her physician.

Miss Nannie Nickens of 1881 4th street northwest, is entertaining Mrs. Holmes and Miss Hines of Waterbury, Conn., as her house guests for the present week.

Mrs. Mary F. Atkins of 210 5th street southeast became suddenly ill last week necessitating her removal to Providence hospital for treatment.

Dr. S. T. Eldridge of Petersburg Va. is in the city enroute home from Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was engaged in a series of revival meetings. He reports a very successful meeting. He is now with Prof. W. D. Edington at 1703 R street northwest, who has been quite sick for several weeks. They are friends from boyhood.

Mr. Mert Lott remains very sick at his home in K street northwest.

Fisk Jubilee Singers entertained a crowded house at Plymouth Congregational Church Sunday night. They were entertained by the Fisk Club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Neils in T street northwest on Saturday night.

Mrs. Henry Naylor of 12th St., N. E. who has been quite ill, is slowly improving.

Jeter, Capitola Smith, Dutch Toliver, Margaret Stewart, Anna Waddleton, S. J. Mahoney, D. M. Crowner, Misses A. J. Brown, Maria Williams, Lilly Carter, Indianna Lee, Catherine Shep-aro, Irene Mahoney, Messrs. Cole, Jones, Ruffin, Heywood and Shaed.

#### Twenty-fifth Annual Negro Conference of the National Educational Congress

The Negro National Educational Congress will hold its twenty-fifth annual convention in Washington, D. C., March 5 to 9. Forty-four States will be represented by delegates appointed by the governors thereof. Several governors will be in attendance and take part. J. Silas Harris, President and S. A. Blackwell, Secretary.

Madame W. R. Dudley of 1624 Florida Avenue, N. W., returned to the city after visiting relatives and friends for several days in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. James O. Fox of 2020 Vermont Ave., N. W., has returned to the city.

#### Parents League To Meet

Meeting of the Parents League of the District of Columbia at the New Bethel Baptist Church, 9th and S Sts., N. W., Monday night February 5th at 8 p.m. Attorney Chas. S. Hill, President.

#### Madame Emma Lee Williams noted Speaker Addresses St. Syprians Choral Society

The St. Syprian's Choral Society observed their first anniversary Wednesday evening, January 31, from 8 to 11:30, at their Parish Hall, with a reception to members and friends. The principal speaker was Madame Emma Lee Williams of the Washington Conservatory of Music. The Choral Society is just a year old and has already won the favor of a large majority of the Catholic public. Dr. Scott Mayo is the musical director of the Choral Society with Francis Spriggs as Business Manager. To show their appreciation for the wonderful work accomplished in such a short time. Dr. Mayo was presented with a handsome brief case, a gift from the Choral Society. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the Parish and then dancing was enjoyed until 12 o'clock. It was one of the finest receptions ever held in the Parish. The reception committee was as follows: Francis Spriggs, Chairman; Anna Harris, Secretary; Bertina Rudesill, Treasurer; Frank Wood, Edward Hager, Olive Matthews, Louise Butler, and Francis Gillem.

Violin Recital, Clarence Cameron White, February 9th, 1923 at 8:15 P. M. Howard University Chapel. General Admission, 75 and 50 cents.

#### Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

The Alpha Omega Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity will entertain the undergraduate chapter at a smoker at the chapter house on Eleventh Street, on the evening of February the third.

#### THE CHESTERFIELD CLUB

In true and original Chesterfield form, the Chesterfield Club announces its pre-lenten dance to be given on February 12th at the Lincoln Colonnade. The invitation is full of the novelty which characterizes the Club. The Club: Wm. L. Dulany, president; A. P. Tureaud, secretary; L. G. Hyman, treasurer; Gladstone Peters, Geogre M. Herriot, Robert Thompson, jr., Walter Stewart, jr.

The Poets' Corner is a department for the people. Opportunity is here given amateurs to present their attempts to a critical public. It is a medium through which semi-professional and professional poets can lend a helping hand to the striving unknowns. It is a medium where the critic is ever alert for promising material. It is a medium through which that portion of the public who have not been educated to care for poetry, maybe aroused and become interested in this beautiful phase of literature.

Make it truly your column by reading it, contributing to it, and by criticizing its contents.

Mme. Hattie Lewis, of 539 Florida Ave., N. W., has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks under the care of Dr. S.S. Thompson, has improved and will continue her Spiritual Meetings as usual.

#### Jerrah Hawkins Sues Robert Lee Evans

Jerrah Hawkins, through Attorneys Joseph N. Jones and Edmond M. Chaplin, has filed suit in the Equity Branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to set aside a DEED to her house and premises Number 3115 Sherman Avenue, N. W., alleging that her signature to the DEED which conveys the property to Robert Lee Evans, was placed there through a mistake and that she has never had any intention to part with the title to the property.

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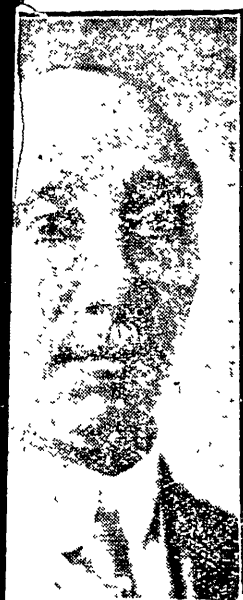
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**AN PORTERS TIPS**  
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Columbia, Holding Probate Court.  
No. 29,865, Administration

This is to Give Notice: That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of administration on the estate of Belle E. Lewis, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of Jan., A. D., 1924; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1923. James R. Moss, 1310 T St., N. W.

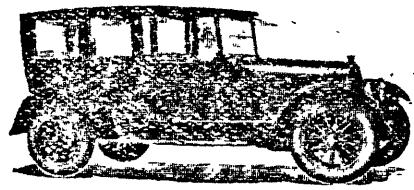
Attest—W. Clark Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.



a wonderful hair grower.  
The Tonic is the principal  
grower. Its herbs are imported  
abroad and contain the greatest  
growing properties of any treatment  
on the market. Don't waste another  
minute with fake treatments, go to  
your druggist and get you The Old  
East Indian Hair Treatment: Shampoo  
Tonics, and Pressing Oil, and Pomades.  
Be sure you get the Old East Indian  
Hair Treatment, and don't let them  
push some other Indian goods on you,  
to do you harm. Look out for imitations.  
If your hair dresser don't have  
it, get it and apply it yourself. Price  
by mail: Tonic 75c, pomade 25c,  
shampoo 25c, pressing oil 50c, postage  
10 cents extra. Send all mail orders  
to Dr. McGuire's Drug Store, You and  
9th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

# TAXI

Phone Main 94 or Franklin 600  
Cheapest Taxi Rates in the City  
**BROWN & GREEN**  
TAXICAB CO.



*5 and 10 Minute Service*  
*These Rates can not be duplicated.*  
**Shopping: \$1.00 per hour**  
**First hour, \$1.50**      **Ten Blocks, 50c**  
**Give us a trial on our quick service**

*Never Closed*  
*1 or 4 Passengers*  
**Touring: \$1.50 per hour**  
**City Proper, 65c and 75c**  
**James M. Miller, Mgr.**

# REID'S MUSIC STORE

11th and U Sts., N.W., Phone North 1234

Violin outfits (from) ... \$12.00 up      Mandolins ..... 6.00 up  
Ukeleles ..... \$2.00 up      Banjo-Mandolins ..... \$15.00 up

C. G. CONN BAND INSTRUMENTS ON EASY TERMS

Hear the Colored Artists on the Columbia Records.

Including—BERT WILLIAMS, FISK UNIVERSITY SINGERS and a number of others

A FULL LINE OF MUSIC and MUSIC STUDIES

**Columbia Graphophones from \$55.00 Up**  
**NOTHING DOWN EASY MONTHLY TERMS**





## LOCALS AND SOCIETY

Mr. Benjamin L. Gaskins is again in the city after spending several days in Chattanooga, Tenn., the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wyche of Bloomington, Ill., are visitors in the city, guests of friends.

The Earls are giving at Murray Casino Dance Hall, a Semi-formal dance on Friday evening February 2.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Bramlett and sons have returned to their former home in Indianapolis, Ind. after spending three business years in this city.

The many friends of Mrs. Anna Kelley, 915 U street are more than glad to learn that she is rapidly improving from her attack of illness.

Mr. Fred A. Dupee and son Arthur formerly of this city will make Cleveland their future home.

Mr. Charles Nexberry of Cincinnati is in the city on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cooper (nee Miss Mary L. Wilcoxson) newly weds of Loganport, Ind., are spending part of their honeymoon trip in this city as the guests of friends.

Rev. J. Andrew James has returned to his home in Jamestown, New York after spending sometime in this city.

Mr. Herbert Renfro formerly of Atumowa, Iowa, will make this city his future home, accepting a position in the Government service here.

Mr. C. W. Chinn has returned to his home in Cleveland, having been called here to attend the funeral of his sister Miss Mamie Chinn.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Wilkerson are proud parents, the stork leaving at their home, twin boys. Mother and sons are doing nicely.

Mrs. George Quaker of Springfield, Ohio has as her house guests, her sister Mrs. H. Walker and brother Mr. Morris Waldon of this city.

Mrs. Mary Tyler formerly of Montgomery, Maryland, is to make her

Dr. Joseph Smith and Mr. Stanley Cook who have been engaged in a profitable drug store in Knoxville, Ten., are in the city looking around. They contemplate opening up here in the near future.

Mrs. Vivian Turner entertained her five-hundred club last week at her home, 1316 U St., N. W. Prizes were won by Mrs. Carrie Boyd, Miss Sylvia Piper and Miss Ethel Lanier. A delightful repast was served and small baskets filled with candy were given as souvenirs. A very enjoyable evening

was spent by all. Those present were: Mesdames Hottie Howard, Carrie Boyd, Edna Perry, Martha Manning, Vivian Pelham, Misses Bernice Sewell, Sylvia Piper, Ethel Lanier, Parthenia Pyles, Veola Menard, Sadie Sumner and Justine Wilkes.

Mr. Allan Davis of Wallach Place, N. W., who has been quite ill at his home and Freedmen's Hospital died last Friday. His body was taken to Middleburg, Va., for burial. He leaves to mourn their loss a loving wife, Mrs. Mary Davis and little son, Master Harry Davis.

Mr. Zeph Moore of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, gave an interesting and helpful talk on "Thrift" at the O Street Vocational School on last Friday.

Mrs. Marguerite Younger Brannon who was called to the city on account of the death of her father has returned to Philadelphia, Pa., where her husband, Dr. Griffith Brannon, a Howard graduate is practicing.

Mrs. Alta Webb Clark, of T St., N. W., has been indisposed for several days.

Col. Philip H. Brown who has been in New York City on a business trip for the past week or so has returned to the City.

A very agreeable surprise Birthday Party was tendered Mrs. Matilda Wilson at her residence 1125-A 28th St., N.W., January 23rd, 1923. Refreshments were served and she was presented with a traveling bag for her

### Thelma B. Mason Dies

On Sunday, January 28th, 1923, at 2:45 a.m. at Freedmen's hospital, after an operation for appendicitis, Thelma B., beloved daughter of Cora and George R. Mason, passed away. She leaves a sister and grandfather, Rev. Charles Williams. She was the niece of Mrs. Maggie E. Gamble, Misses Mittie, Amanda, and Elnora Mason and of Mrs. Katie Hall. Funeral services were held January 30th at 9 a.m. from St. Augustine's Church.

### Loving Cups as Gifts

Miss Sarah E. Minor, superintendent of the Metropolitan Baptist Sunday school and Mr. J. W. Williams, assistant superintendent of the same, were presented with large silver loving cups by the teachers of the Metropolitan Baptist Sunday school, Friday evening, January 19, 1923, at her residence, 1735 Eleventh street northwest, in recognition of their tireless work in behalf of the large numbers of girls and boys who come Sunday after Sunday for spiritual development. Miss Minor has been superintendent for twenty years.

Brief testimonial remarks were given by Dr. J. F. French, Mrs. M. Thomas, Mr. J. C. Colbert and Mrs. M. Williams. Miss Pearl Fortune made the presentation speech.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. L. J. Ballard served refreshments. A program was rendered and an enjoyable evening was spent by all present. Others present were Miss Ruth Poole, who gave a vocal solo; Misses Lucile Allen, Maggie Jefferson and Master George Allen; rendered a trio; Miss Claudine Peace, an instrumental solo; Miss Alma, an instrumental solo; Mrs. Frye, an instrumental solo; Misses Estha Payton, Georgie Snowden, Ruby Fortune, Agnes Savage, Ruth Wingfield, Ruth West, Gretel Jones, Hilda Allen, Thelma Jarmon, H. F. McWill, Celestine Jefferson, Ruth Jefferson, Mesdames I. Jefferson, R. Ruffin, Evelyn Wingfield, Estelle Poole, Addie Hamilton, Cora Jarmon, V. E. V. Frances Robinson Simmon

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# on Tribune

If The Tribune is delivered to you promptly, notify the office at once. We aim to give you good service.

Y, FEBRUARY 3, 1923

Office: 920 U St., N. W.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## h Flees to Mexico

### BATHING BEACH SITE

#### Proposed Site In Virginia Is Now Under Fire From Both Sides

If Secretary of War Weeks decides to locate the proposed bathing beach for colored people on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it certainly will be against the combined protest of the colored people of Washington and the white people of Virginia. Last Tuesday, Senator Swanson and Representative Moore of Virginia and three white residents of Arlington county, made a formal protest to Secretary Weeks, against locating the beach on the Virginia side.

Mr. Weeks told the delegation that he would take their representation under advisement and see what could be done to meet the wishes of the various interests involved.

There was no further formal protest made to Mr. Weeks last week by the colored people as the Civic Centers Association has already on file a protest which they made in December before the item was put in the District Appropriation bill.

Public sentiment is fast crystallizing against a beach anywhere other than in the Tidal Basin. The colored people of Washington help pay for the upkeep of this basin as well as any other group of citizens here, and they are entitled to use the basin as long as it is used for bathing purposes by any

### DR. HIGHTOWER'S ABSCONDING A REAL MYSTERY

#### Friends Believe Worry Over Business Entanglements Real Motive

#### HAD SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS

#### Rumoured That Woman Accompanied Him On His Flight

Dr. N. D. Hightower, proprietor of the University Book and Supply Co., of 2015 Georgia Avenue, N. W., who mysteriously "disappeared" from the city on about January 6th, leaving no information as to his whereabouts or as to the disposition of his business, has been located in Mexico City, Mexico, according to a telegram understood to have been received by his brother, Dr. Richard A. Hightower, dentist, 6th and T Sts., N. W.

It is believed that Dr. Hightower's rash act in leaving the city and abandoning his business might have been due to the many law suits in a divorce proceeding in which

#### ABYSSINIANS TO STUDY IN AMERICA

Chicago.—Three sons of King Ras Tafari, of Abyssinia, successor to King Menelik, have entered Muskingum college, at New Concord, Ohio, to receive an American education as part of the king's progressive program for promoting industry and modern thought in his ancient country, it was disclosed today by Dr. Thomas Lambie, formerly a missionary worker.

Dr. Lambie is in the United States entrusted with the education of the three princes, the obtaining of a typewriter equipped with the 245 Abyssinian characters and negotiations for farm and other modern machinery needed in that country.

### Negro Business Booming On U Street

#### Survey Shows Street Is Rapidly Becoming

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If you want a nice couple for your vacant room, read the Classified Ad. Section of this paper.

# The Washington

Vol. 2, No. 2

Published Weekly

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Local Business M

### WILL OPPOSE A MONUMENT TO NEGRO MAMMIES

Businessmen Put More Value on Human Slavery than On Virtue

SEEK LOCATION IN D. C.

### United Daughters of the Confederacy Are Fostering The Movement

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Steadman of North Carolina, and in the Senate by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi to permit the erection of a monument to the "Faithful Colored Mammies of the South" on Government land in the District of Columbia, will meet with strong opposition from all colored people.

The bill provides that the Govern-

### VIRGINIA WHITES PROTI

#### FAIR PROMOTERS TO MEET

Raleigh, N. C.,—Dr. John C. Love, of this city, president of the National Association of Colored Fairs, has issued a call for the first annual meeting of the Association to be held at Norfolk, Va., February 22. The Association was organized last August at Norfolk during the meeting of the National Negro Business League, with the idea of a closer co-operation of the colored fair associations, horse show associations and owners of amusement parks and beaches, which for the present will compose its membership.

The program at the meeting will include addresses by several well informed and experienced men on subjects that pertain to the various departments connected with the operation of fairs. The Association will also adopt a constitution, and by laws. Steps toward co-ordinating the dates of the various affairs will be taken.

### COMPANY SHOWS

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A Study in Ultra-h

(Editorial)

A self-appointed committee of our race who have assumed the role of "guardians of the Race" have recently addressed themselves to the Attorney General of the United States in a lengthy, alarming as well as pitiful, appeal to save our race and humanity at large from the effects of the operations carried on by Marcus Garvey and his organization the U. N. I. A. This organization according to the appeal is destined to do more harm to the world than the tyrannical workings of Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, and is so dangerous to society, that it makes the Ku Klux Klan look like a Sunday School organization.

The appeal to the Attorney General is indeed a scurrilous document filled from the salutation to the post-script with the most vile generalities, but upon analysis lacks any specific charge that in the remotest way would justify bringing the matter before the Attorney General or justify the Government in taking action against Garvey.

The charges as set out in the appeal to the Attorney General

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A.

F. Tucker of the Detroit-Cleveland is on the sick list.

James (Horse) Williams and his "Y" basket ball players journeyed to Baltimore last week and won the "Y" of that city by the score of 36 to 35. Too close for comfort.

M. Only, A. Gibson, H. W. Skinner, B. F. Gambell, H. R. Johns, J. T. Carter, J. O. Davis, J. G. Thompson and G. T. Morton are on the sick list. Mrs. H. R. Johns is sick.

Q. Williams was off ten-day, on account of sickness.

## Riley Chiropractic College

The Riley College of Chiropractic of the Fellinghuysen University, 1800 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C., is an institution for the study and advancement of the Science of Chiropractic and Allied Sciences, and all methods of Healing without the use of Drugs or Knife.

All the Chiropractic known to the profession is taught at this College, and the Allied Sciences are given in addition thereto, making the Riley method more efficient and superior to all other methods used in the science of Healing.

The faculty consists of the very Cream of the Profession and is composed of eight members with Dr. Joe Shelby Riley, the foremost Chiropractor of all the world, as Dean.

Sessions every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock.

Free Clinic every Friday evening at Lincoln Temple, 11th and R. Streets, Northwest.

The Saturday evening sessions are held at the Riley Laboratories 1116 F Street, Northwest.

Tuition \$150 for the entire course, payable in monthly installments, Ph. North 5864.

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JAMES DAVIS, LL.B.

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We operate the Only Colored Service of this kind in D. C. 10 Blocks, 50 cents. City Proper, 75 cents. 7 Passenger Tourings and Sedans—  
\$3.00 and \$3.50 per hour.  
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Those desiring a scientific and practical knowledge of Beauty Culture at the least cost in time and money will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. Enroll now.

Day and Evening Classes three evenings a week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 to 10 p.m.

Further information cheerfully given.

Mrs. M. Smith

## DERMIS CURA QUALITY HAIR PREPARATION

It is economy to use Dermis Cura preparations. It takes less of it to give results than it does of other brands of hair preparations. Each one of these preparations is made for a specific purpose; just try them.

Dermis Cura Hair Grower, 35c.; Dermis Cura Special Grower, 50c. Dermis Cura Scalp Food, 75c.; Dermis Cura Tetter Salve, 50c.; Dermis Cura Shampoo Powder, 25c.; Dermis Cura Tonic, 50c.; Dermis Cura Hair Oil, 60c.



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This greaseless, smokeless method protects the health of those who use it and saves money in their pockets.

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## OLD EAST INDIAN HAIR TREATMENT

If you do, you must use The Old East Indian Hair treatment and it will grow your hair long, straight, and beautiful. If your hair is off, this treatment will...

...the Hon. Mey... to the Century Club... filled with a large and... Mr. London's... The Invasion of the... very interesting and in... set his audience to... result that several... asked. Prof. F. L... resident, presided in... he president who was... H. Franklin in a very... ing manner introduced... of the evening Mr... d to be well advised on... an phases of which he... gloves.

...C. A., basket ball... Orioles, Girl champions... to clash at the Casino

### AT JOHN UNION CHURCH

February 13th  
John Wesley A...  
11th and Corcoran  
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at the above  
uesday evening,  
o'clock. Don't  
Benefit of the

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D. Butler, chair...  
c. Rev. W. O...  
Admission 25

3-10

### MAN WOODMEN

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mus, Henrietta Clementine A. For.  
 To Dunbar (Academic Course)—Henry Binford, William Sanford Dogan, Benjamin Littleton Franklin, Everett Lockwood Gaskins, Fernando Paul Oger, Floretta Carrington, Marion Theresa Carter, Hattie Gambell, Dorothy Viola Johnson, Sarah Estelle Johnson, Mamie Petross, James Evelyn Peyton, Virginia Ellen Reynolds, Viola Lee Roar, Lucy Ardell Robb, Amira Parke Shamwell, Ruth Edna Yates.

**Business Department**—Evelyn Henrietta Bellows, Mazie Coates.

**To Armstrong from Phillips**—Joseph Wendall Dean, Clifton Jackson, Edward Morris, Hillis Neverson, Nathaniel Thomas Page, David Peter, George Francis Peters, Maurice Punch, Ora May Moten, Mary Alice Smith, Pauline Elizabeth Tolson.

**To Dunbar**—George Joseph Parks, Pauline Adelaide Gaskins, Julia Maria Hall, Rachael Henrietta Greene, Eunice Genevieve Moss, Laura Robinson, Rhodia Louise Woolford.

**From Stevens**—Walter Lee Simon Baccete, George Wilford Bailey, Thomas Edward Capers, Elmer Johnson, Samuel Eugene Jones, Francis William Mason, Lawrence Ulysses Martin, Howard Allen Payne, William Henry Queen, Percy William Tibbs, James Thomas Watson, Marshall Stanton Wells, Tillmon White, Martile Brannum, Dorothy Louise Harris, Barbara Christine Harris, Mabel Elizabeth Humphries, Virginia Truss, Dorothy Mary Wise, Essie Wright, Alice Mildred Young promoted to Armstrong.

**To Dunbar**—Chester Arthur Brown, James Wilson Covington, Charles Sovereign Perritt, Charles Allen Shorter, William Matthews Ward, Elvora Medora Allen, Edna Belle Broomes, Marguerite Anita Cook, Dorothy Mary Howard, Martha Ellen Jackson, Ethel Elizabeth Matthews, Elsie Louise Payne, Ethel Lenora Rafe, Romana Elizabeth Ridont, Annie Grace Sellers, Harriett Gertrude Sellers, Brison Anna Tyson, Orea Frances Waddy, Fredericka Weaver, Agnes Elizabeth West, R. Elizabeth Nairne.

**From Sumner-Magruder**—Thelmond Lorenzo Christian, William Earl Diggs, Earl Spencer Jackson, Paul Lee, Edna May Ghee, Arline Antoinette Johnson, Elizabeth Magdalene

Willie Bell McClain, Mary Golden Barnes, Leone Juanita Smith.

**Lovejoy to Armstrong**—Clarence Andrew Clarke, Thomas Richard Sample, Isaiah Eugene Tapscott, Garrett Brandon Terrell, Gertrude Lettie Hall, Dora Bell Johnson, Fannie Morris, Rhoda Lavinia Pyndall, Mary Elizabeth Smith, Mary Ellen Thomas, Viola Priscilla Watkins.

**To Dunbar**—Agnes Annie Anderson, Irene Brooks, Lillian Fagan, Alice Cecilia Leftwich, Florence Birdie Parker, Elizabeth Saunders, Margaret Taylor, Charles Touissaint Smith, Fitzgerald Humington Jenkins, Harry Mozeno Landers, Edward Williams, Carie Adelenia Mundy.

**Garfield to Armstrong**—Francis Xavier Green, William Edward Jones, Mabel Sally Johnson.

**To Dunbar**—Alma Lucille Kerrick, Dorothy Laurina Newton, Lillian Estelle Pleasant, Marguerite Proctor.

**Randall-Cardoza to Armstrong**—Philip George Barnes, Leroy Edward Berry, Robert Aaron Brown, Alonzo Charles Brown, James Wallace Cross, James Robert Lee Jordan. Howard Jenkins, James Avon McDonnell, George Franklin Wiggins, Susie Anna Allen, Thelma Elizabeth Burton, Julia Cole, Marjorie Lynn Ellis, Helen Catherine Gobson, Helen Irene Hill, Viola Pendleton, Evelyn Nesbit Trimmer, Agnes Leola Turner, Nevin Charles Green, Norman Curtis Martin, Francis Spriggs, Melvin Tillman, James William Tillman, Vernice Adam Dade, Anita Vernice Dennis, Annie Simmons.

**To Dunbar**—Florence Floressa Miles, Jennie Bernetta White, Robert Carter, Dorothy Margie McDonald.

**O Street Vocational School**

O street Vocational School, located on O street between First and North Capitol streets, began its new semester Thursday, February 1st.

It is the earnest hope of the principal and teachers that the parents and children will aid in every way possible to enlarge the attendance of the school by encouraging their friends to enter this wonderful center of activity and progression, the advantages and possibilities of which are far beyond the realization of those who have not taken a survey of this plant.

a trade and at the same time wish to receive an academic training which will develop them into well-rounded business women.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public in general and the parents in particular to visit the different departments of the school. See the course of instruction offered; examine the work done by the pupils; leave orders for work to be done; and offer suggestions that will help in building up this busy little bee hive and make it one of the prize show places of Washington.

The following trades are taught in their entirety by a corps of teachers whose motto is thoroughness in every detail.

Plain sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, home economics (embracing domestic science); manicuring and shampooing, lamp shade making, and novelty and flower making.

If you know a girl who has a natural bent for any of these trades and who desires to prepare herself for an independent living in a minimum of time, with a maximum of knowledge, encourage her to enter the O Street Vocational School.

**Be Your Own Landlord!**  
**Buy a House on easy terms**  
**W. H. TUCKER**  
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**"THE STENOGRAPH"**  
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 of every description  
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 —ONE POLICY FOR ALL—  
 "Courtesy and Dependability"  
 Wm. A. Ryles, Mgr. & Dir.  
 Open Evenings from 7 to 9.

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Eyes of Youth

feel sorry for the Browns, the corner house, when it marked the youngster as he last shovel full of snow walk in front of his home. "are they out of coal?" its worse than that. You ave to shovel twice as much e do."

e looks of things (or should said from present indica- only bathing we'll probably than at home in this city en "Jupiter Pluvius" weeps.

The Home Brew

By the Monoped.

ioned the fact to the editor re are thousands of readers aper who would like to know, want to know who The Mono-

dn't say so, but I saw that jellless all of a sudden. He asked me where, what, when, y do I think such a thing. I minded him of the 642 and a ters which were not sent to ng, "what is The Monoped?" l him that I though it was our duties to allay their curiosity, and evil intentions by telling l about myself.

good man," he said in a violet ce, "I could easily tell them he Monoped is, I—"

no, "I interrupted, "the honor- ublic does not really want to what a monoped is , but they o know WHO The Monoped is" ll, what would you tell 'em?" pped out, smashing the top of sk with his fist, bruising it y.

they wanted to know what or or who and what The Monoped tell 'em in a jiffy that I'm handsome, flirts like Valentino, like Romeo, and is audacious he Sheik. I'd tell 'em I hate s; I don't use a brush-back-cap; shimmy better than my sister I can tatt; I like Balzac equally ll as I do Bunyan; I've never raw liver; I work because I to, and that I never argue with hce."

# Basket Ball

## DELTAS

VS

## GLADIATORS

### At Murray Casino

### Wed. Nite, February 7th

DANCING 10 to 12:30

GAME CALLED 9 P.M.

## Admission - 45 Cents

### A Game Every Wednesday Nite

APRIL 16  
JOHN WESLEY CHURCH

## Teacher of Piano and Theory

STUDIO  
1615 10th Street, N. W.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO  
BEGINNERS  
Call, N. 4913 from 8 to 6 p.m.  
week days.  
Call, N. 2660-J after 6 p.m.,  
Evenings and Sundays

A young lady gives all the credit for her  
beautiful hair and complexion to  
EXELENTO preparations



## More Beautiful

A preparation has been discovered  
which changes short, coarse hair into long,  
silky, lovely hair which is one of their  
greatest attractions. It has made it possible for  
you to obtain fine straight hair.  
Another marvelous beauty help is EX-  
ELENTO SKIN BEAUTIFIER, a delightful  
preparation that quickly removes skin blemishes  
and clears up in an astonishing manner dark,  
red, and sallow complexions. For making the skin  
soft, velvety and clear, it is unequalled.  
If your druggist cannot supply you, send  
5¢ in stamps or coin for full size packages  
of Pomade and Beautifier, or send 25¢  
for single package. Gain the attractive  
hair you soon can have, by getting the  
EXELENTO preparations right NOW!

## EXELENTO QUININE POMADE

has given thousands the beautiful long,  
silky, lovely hair which is one of their  
greatest attractions. It has made it possible for  
you to obtain fine straight hair.  
Another marvelous beauty help is EX-  
ELENTO SKIN BEAUTIFIER, a delightful  
preparation that quickly removes skin blemishes  
and clears up in an astonishing manner dark,  
red, and sallow complexions. For making the skin  
soft, velvety and clear, it is unequalled.  
If your druggist cannot supply you, send  
5¢ in stamps or coin for full size packages  
of Pomade and Beautifier, or send 25¢  
for single package. Gain the attractive  
hair you soon can have, by getting the  
EXELENTO preparations right NOW!

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE  
Write for Particulars

... could do well to continue  
developing. She should pay more at-  
tention to distinct utterance as her  
voice is musical and resonant. Her  
singing pleased the audience and they  
applauded her heartily for an encore  
which she gracefully gave. Her stage  
presence was also very pleasing.

Mr. Heathman in his readings caused  
much hilarity and applause and the  
audience showed that they appreciated  
his comical delineation of race char-  
acters by several recalls.

## SPORT CHATTER

By H. Scott

Most any day now we may expect  
something definite regarding a Wills-  
Dempsey match. Many big matches  
that can't be handled indoors are being  
"smoked up" in preparation for sum-  
mer. The Wills-Dempsey affair has  
under gone the same ordeal before  
but this year will likely see a settle-  
ment.

The Howard football schedule is  
nearing completion and will be an-  
nounced within two weeks. Coach  
Watson is listing a group of teams  
that will assure real competition thru-  
out the season.

Hampton's basket ball team is  
booked to play the following games:  
February 9th, Roanoke All-city Five  
at Roanoke; February 10, Bluefield  
Inst., at Bluefield, W. Va.; February  
17, Morehouse at Hampton; February  
22, Lincoln at Hampton,

K. Trigg the former Armstrong  
High athlete is putting up a stiff bat-  
tle for a regular berth on the Lin-  
coln quint.

The Morehouse quint is now being  
pepped for its annual Eastern trip.  
Lincoln, Hampton, St. Christopher,  
J. C. Smith, Wilberforce, Xenia Le-  
gion, Indianapolis Ledgers, Evans-  
ton "Y" and a Chicago quint are  
booked to oppose the Atlantans. The  
team leaves about the middle of Feb-  
ruary.

Dean Mohr, year round coach at  
Wilberforce and formerly Evanston  
"Y" coach is managing and coaching  
the Xenia, Ohio Legion Five.

The Armstrong High basket ball  
team is scheduled to play in Baltimore,

ILD. 401  
T Street Ne

## Show Starts Sunday

GREENWALD and O

—Presents—

AMERICA'S GREATEST CO

# "Plantation" Day

Direct from a Sensation-  
al 25 week run in  
Chicago

40 Foremost Colored Artists  
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4 CRACKER JACKS. EDDIE GREEN. SILVIA  
JOYNER AND FOSTER  
THE FAMOUS PLANTATION SYMPHONY  
A PEPPER CHORUS WHICH

## Special Midnite

# Friday, February

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT—BUY YOUR TICKETS  
GET CHOICE SEATING

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**BIG MIDNITE  
SHOW FRI.**

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**Nite, Feb. 4th**

NEIL, Inc.

COLOR REVIEW

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The Fastest and Jazziest  
whirl of Song and  
Dance ever present-  
ed on the Ameri-  
can Stage.

sts in America

**40**

**BLANKS**

RTONE FOUR. GEORGE PASHA.

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NCOPATED ORCHESTRA

HAS NO EQUAL

**Show**

**uary 9th**

TICKETS EARLY

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Saturday and Holidays, 2 to 11:30 P. M.; Sunday, 3 to 11:30 P. M.  
Admission Prices—22c. Orchestra; 17c. Balcony.  
Children, Matinee 10c; night 15c

**BROADWAY**

1515 7th St., N. W.  
Fletcher Jordan, Mgr.

Matinee Daily at 3 P. M.  
G. H. Tucker, Pub. Mgr.

SUN. MON. TUES., Feb. 4, 5, 6

**ELLIOT DEXTE**

MABEL JULIENNE SCOTT and MILTON SILLS in—

**"BEHOLD MY WIFE"**

THURS. FRI. SAT., Feb. 8, 9, 10

MILTON SILLS in

**"THE FAITH HEALER"**

Total Admission - - 22 cents

**MONEY MONEY MONEY**

**TO LOAN**

—ON—

**First and Second Mortgages  
at Current Rates of Interest**

SEE ME FIRST  
QUICK RESULTS

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will be of

"The Faith Healer" is a reverent picture, an inspiring picture, that will entertain, delight and fascinate you.

For the man's was a world of green clad hills,

Where he lived with his flock and his dreams.

The woman's, a world of folly and pleasure,

Where virtue and dreams are lost.

And then their two worlds met—a story that shows big and beautiful, as human life really can be.

### STAGE WHISPERS

Sydney Bechet with his clarinet came near stopping the show at the Howard last week.

"John Bull," an English newspaper says, that bringing "Shuffle Along" to London is ill timed as there are so many British performers idle.

Joe Sandifer, well known here, played the Lafayette Theatre New York, last working with Sarah Venable.

Frye, of the team Moss and Frye was badly burned by liniment but was able to finish his engagement at Keith's 81st Street Theatre, New York last week.

Tony Donovan is an excellent character actor and is being featured in "How Come"

The Avenue reopened Monday with stock company headed by Evelyn Preer and an all-star cast.

Billy Cumby who has been playing big time vaudeville for several seasons now is with a burlesque show.

Billy Higgins and Homer Tutt are planning to have a tat company of twelve people.

"Emperor Jones" with Gilpin is playing one night stands in Southern California.

Siki appeared at the Apollo Theater, Paris in conjunction with a vaudeville show but the show proved a frost.

The Norfolk Jazz Quartet is in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mattie Wilkes has returned to the cast of "Shuffle Along."

Large audiences greeted Gertie Saunders and stars from "Liza" Sunday at the Lincoln.

Al. Reeves has Johnny Nit and Mary Luck, the clever dancers, as an added attraction to his burlesquers.

Billy King and Co., are now playing through Oklahoma.

"Shuffle Along" No. 2 is playing one night stands in North Carolina.

Nat and Stella Cash are working for the first time in several seasons. They are with "How Come" Co.

Sheftell's Revue which has been playing white time for years, worked for John Gibson last week at the Standard, Philadelphia.

Harvey's Minstrels are playing the final week of their engagement at the Douglass Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

"Follow Me" is still at the Grand Theatre, Chicago.

In the Q. R. S. rolls (January list) of the six best sellers "That Da-Da Strain," by Clarence Williams, appears.

When "Elsie" opened in Chicago recently all the authors were present including Sissle and Blake, who wrote two of the musical numbers.

The opening of the Avenue Theatre, Chicago, proved to be the society event of the season.

"Shuffle Along" made a strong comeback last week running over \$16,500 at Olympic, Chicago.

Margaret Simms has the character of Liza in the play of that name.

Billy (Agate) Pierce is in New York, sick.

## CONTEST

ENDED ANOTHER MONTH  
WILL END MARCH 4th

on's Favorite Local Stars

ing selected by popular vote at—

ward Theatre

ES WITH EVERY ADMISSION

ditional votes by clipping coupon from  
enting it at the Box Office at the time of  
mission ticket to the Howard Theatre  
uesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays or

ontestants to Date on another page of  
this Paper.

T YOUR FAVORITE

The Home of Perfect Entertainment

# Lincoln Theatre

J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD,  
Manager

LOUIS N. BROWN,  
Concert Organist

SUN. MON. TUES. WED.,

FEBRUARY 4, 5, 6, 7.

Lewis Stone in

REX INGRAM'S GREAT SCREEN DRAMA

## "TRIFLING WOMAN"

COMEDY—

Lon Chaney in

GOLDWYN'S BIG SPECIAL

## "A BLIND BARGAIN"

COMEDY—"HIGH POWER"

Mat. Tues.

Thurs. & Sat.

## School Promotions

The mid-winter promotions in the public schools effective February 1st, has greatly added to the already overcrowded school buildings. The colored schools of the District are probably the most crowded in the District. Of the high schools, Armstrong had the largest mid-winter increase, 209, bringing the enrollment at this school up to 1300. The building was originally built to accommodate 800 students. Dunbar had an increase of 70 students bringing the total enrollment there up to 1600. The enrollment in the various divisions are: tenth, 5,467; eleventh, 5,014; twelfth, 1,576; thirteenth, 5,401; Miner Normal, 221; Cardoza Vocational, 49 and O Street Vocational, 146.

The list of promotions from the various schools effective February 1st are as follows:

### Douglass-Simmons School

To Dunbar—Boys: Reginald Garfield, Vanderbilt Green: Girls:—Ursa Lilhan Bush, Mary Thelma Golegthy, Ruth Helen Jefferson, Lucille Catherine Miles, Emma Sue Ragins.

To Armstrong—Boys: Edwin Helbron, James Andrew Jackson, Napoleon Bonaparte Paris, Theodore Edward Snyder. Girls: Rosa Augusta Brogden, Dorothy Eleonora Cooke, Elizabeth Amelia Johnson, Ethel Mae Robinson, Mildred Catherine Spriggs, E. Mattie Vauce, M. Gertrude Jackson.

### From Burrville School to Armstrong—

William Linwood Harris, Lafayette Augustus Mavritte, Paul Ignatius Morris, Julian Suydam, Flora Lee Cavanaugh, Florence Beatrice Ward.

To Dunbar (Academic Course)—Gertrude Erma Mulhgan, Jeanette Williams.

### From Deanwood School to Armstrong

—Earl Emory King, Richard Perry, Helen Elizabeth Harley, Ethel Pearl Jones, Dorothy Hortense Randall, Mary Washington.

To Dunbar High School—Mary Elizabeth Bowles, Mary Elizabeth Curtis, Ederial Nancy, Dorothy Bernice Wallace.

### From Slater-Langston to Armstrong

—Overton Ellsworth Alston, Roscoe Bush, Thomas Crockett, James Hamilton, Richard Jones Hutchinson, Earl Ireland, Olie Robinson, Donald Tatum, Alonza Taylor, Mary Madeline Anderson, Zaida Cozzens, Ruth Henderson, Edith Jett, Edna Montague, Thelma

Jones: promoted to Armstrong.

To Dunbar—Thomas Bradford Branch, Robert Judge Glesin, James Edward Green, Elijah Bennett Hill, Norman Oswald Jarvis, Levi Hooper Jolley, Jesse Richard Price, George Roy Washington, Edward Clarence Whiteley, Catherine Bernice Alexander, Lena Virginia Anderson, Alice Gordon Berry, Henrietta Boutell Brown, Jessie Juanita Cleveland, Elizabeth Wallace Davis, Rose Elizabeth Frazier, Nettie Olga Frost, Laura Virginia Harris, Ethel Emory Heywood, Mary Louise Johnson, Hester Lomax, Elsie Marie Miller, Eva Gertrude Morton, Thelma Catherine Sutton, Beatrice Geneva Waters.

### Wilson to Armstrong—Major Jacques

Allen, Russell Cook Banks, Richard Early Davis, Homer Woodley Lee, Velaris Edgar Leonard, Herbert Lee Madison, Louis Overton, Jr., Margaret Elizabeth Barber, Mabel Costellos Hickerson, Marion Lucille Preston,

To Dunbar—William Calvin Curtis, John Ellsworth Herbert, Dorothy Theresa Proctor, Pauline Alverta Mitchell, Augustine Vivian Washington, Francis Elizabeth Wye, Dorothy Sophronia Yates, Mary Etta Clanton, Mabel Bradford Clemons, Marie Elizabeth Jackson, Rosavell Mildred Jackson, Samantha Leona Magruder, Maggie Jenetta Petigrew, Beatrice Ethelnaia Thomas.

### Birney to Armstrong—Frank P. Allen

Richard J. Henson, Joseph M. Harrod, Roland M. Hill, Carl E. Sommers, John N. Wright, Dorothea G. Coates, Lee Odessa Hawkins, Estelle M. Richardson, Ruth A. Travers,

To Dunbar—Clarissa B. Garrison, Dorothy A. Howard, Effie A. Sayles, Gertrude A. Spencer, Sallie E. Underdue, Anita E. Floyd.

### Lincoln to Armstrong—Clarence Allen,

Earnest W. Ghee, Milton H. Dodson Albert C. Wills, Blanche L. Dawson, Elizabeth H. Ingram, Lena M. Smith, Edna E. Wormley.

### To Dunbar—Ruth T. Green, Lillian G.

Johnson, Josephine E. Lanham, Ruth V. Waters, Nanie L. Young, Olie N. Young, Ellsworth W. Colbert.

### Logan to Armstrong—John Lockwood

Cheeks, Louis Alfred Clanton, Herbert Herford Crowe, Charles Edward Harrod, Augustus Taylor Jackson, Ella Louise Ashton, Gladys Albertine Brawner, Bertha Alberta Campbell, Blanche Holmes, Mabel Anna Terrel, James H. Sims.

To Dunbar—Charles Howard Fennel,

## TERMINAL EMPLOYEES TENDERED RECEPTION

The employees of the Washington Terminal Company were royally entertained in the gymnasium of the Union Station last Wednesday by the Terminal Company. About 1400 employees and friends were the guests of the Company. The reception was officially tendered to the Washington Terminal Employees Association, which is composed of the Terminal Company's employees, including those at the Union Station, the yards and the shops at Ivy City.

A delightful time was had by all who attended. Punch and Ice Cream and Cake were served. Dancing was a feature of the evening with the music being furnished by Sam Taylor's orchestra. This is the first reception given the Terminal Employees by the company.

The officials of the Terminal Company are I. M. Waller, president; D. M. Fisher, secretary; Mr. Tonge, superintendent. Mr. A. Jones is head of the Employees Association.

## Y. W. C. A. Notes

### Y. W. C. A. PLANS TO ENLARGE SERVICE

To make the Young Women's Christian Association more useful to the young girls is the aim of a conference which will be held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., 901 Rhode Island Ave., Monday, February 5th at 7 P. M.

Some of the principal features to be discussed in this connection will be the need of a summer camp for girls, equipment and quarters for educational classes, additional dormitories to accommodate the many applicants that cannot be placed in the building and to provide a swimming pool where segregation will not humiliate and embarrass the young women.

All persons interested in assisting the Y. W. C. A., to carry out their program are asked to attend this meeting Monday evening.

Miss Olive C. Jones, organizer of girls' clubs, is improving from an illness of several days.

Miss Hattie E. King has been in attendance at a conference of industrial secretaries at Philadelphia during the past week.

Rev. L. C. Sheafe will be the speaker at Vespers next Sunday.

Mrs. dent A on Tue of the The Resery on Sun A cl will b Thurs Mr. G Mrs. mond, Wheat

A S

"Spe to not agains to tak

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Retu Who Whe "Go g

With our nex hat bill

"Did admon a comm "Not Bramst natural from g

Hous move ru cause o away fr

"Me headl The Kom

Fort ore to

the Y. W. C. A., presi-  
ak at Booklovers' Hour  
February 6th on "Women  
ent."

will be a musical and Girl  
rogram at the "Y" building  
at 5 P. M.

s in Parliamentary Procedure  
opened at Phillis Wheatley on  
iv, February 8th, at 7 P. M.  
ge C. Hayes in charge.

Miller of Miller Hotel, Rich-  
Va., was a guest at the Phyllis  
ey this week.

### mile or Two Today

By S. J. C.

king of "social lions" it is well  
that avoirdupois is decidedly  
them when the tames decide  
a shot.

er mystery is how coal deal-  
er the prices of substitute  
deviating from the usual  
stacking you on the slate.

home at close of day  
t curses utter,  
ore you take a seat,  
bund of butter."

ft week in the rear of us,  
blem is the near Easter

regard the photographer's  
to 'look pleasant, please'  
mplace expression?"  
n the least," replied Mrs.  
"But when he said, 'it's  
ession,' I couldn't refrain  
him a sarcastic look."

ant: Onion juice will re-  
om knives; it will also  
er pepole to move further  
you.

he charge a "frame up"—  
a local paper. What of it?  
question is Kan the Klan  
an?

Sign of Progress.  
ars ago there was only  
and one wrong number  
world. On the contrary,  
ing nu have

'I'd tell 'em—"  
"Get outer here! ! ! ! !"  
And out I got.  
That being the case I cannot help  
but spill a tear and tell you that I  
am filled with deepest sorrow because  
I cannot tell you who, nor what nor  
when nor which nor why I am The  
Monoped.

For what were women made?  
.To hug, to kiss, to lie to.  
For what were men made?  
To love, to caress, to cry to.

When you lose the contempt of your  
enemies, and the enmity of your  
friends 'tis indeed then time to  
croak.

What would women do without us  
men?  
They'd be dissatisfied and then  
They'd cease to gossip, cease to primp,  
And some would try masculinity to  
imp:

The rest would cry and cry and cry  
And the last woman—oh!—my!—  
She'd die.

Keep the pictures of friends in  
pretty frames of gold, but keep your-  
self in a pleasant frame of mind.

Laugh and grin then giggle and  
laugh again.

#### BUSINESS PICK UPS.

Tate's Sanitary Market, 2437  
Nicholas Avenue Southeast, has  
added a delivery truck to his equip-  
ment and is prepared to deliver gro-  
ceries to all sections of the District.

#### COLUMBIA REALTY CO.

The Columbia Realty and Invest-  
ment Company held its annual meet-  
ing last week at which time the annual  
report was made.

The company has had a very pros-  
perous year, clearing 14 per cent on its  
stock of \$29,000. Eight per cent was  
paid to share holders and six per cent  
was set aside for surplus. This com-  
pany has paid dividends for the past  
two years besides the building up of a  
surplus.

The following officers were re-elect-  
ed. Jessie H. Mitchell, president; I. S.  
Mason, vice president; W. H. Cowan,  
secretary; P. H. Bagley, treasurer, and  
A. Runner, assistant secretary. Dr.  
C. C. H. Davis and Dr. C. D. Ross re-  
signed from the board of directors.

# DUNBAR THEATER

WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 4, 1923

SUN.

4

## "THE SCOFFER"

A story of a man who defied God  
"LEATHER PUSHERS"—Best issue  
yet—"When Cain Meets Abel"

MON.

TUES.

5-6

ALL STAR CAST in—

## "THE CAVE GIRL"

A Drama of the Snow—taken in  
Yosemite Valley

WED.

THUR.

7-8

HOBART BOSWORTH in—

## "THE SEA LION"

A picture of the Sea

FRI.

SAT.

9-10

James Oliver Curwood's Story—

## "The Broken Silence"

ADDED ATTRACTION EACH DAY

Total Admission 22c; Children Mat. 10

## Basket Ball!

Phyllis Wheatly "Y" Girls

VS.

Orioles, Maryland State Champions

Murray Casino, Feb. 15, 8 P. M., Adm. 50c

RAIN OR SHINE— NEWSOME'S ORCHESTRA

**MISSING**



**HORACE BRICE**  
in poor health; disappeared from his home, Washington, D. C., early in September. Address any information concerning him to—  
**W. L. HAWKINS,**  
1202 Vermont Ave., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

**SELECT DANCE**

Given by the members of the  
U. N. I. A. at

**ODD FELLOWS HALL**  
16th and M Sts., N. W.

**THURSDAY, February 15, 1923**  
at 8 P. M.

MISS **GERTIE WELLS ORCHESTRA**  
in attendance

**ADMISSION** - - - - - 35c  
Dancing from 8 to 12 - - - - - 3-10

Reasonable & Prompt

Phone, North 7286

**WILLIAM E. COBB**

PRINTER

999 Florida Ave., N. W.

3-17

**AMPHION GLEE CLUB**

—Presents—

Louise Reynolds Robinson

**Music Forum**

By Wellington A. Adams

**LYRIC QUARTET MUSICALE**

The Lyric Quartet gave a musical program last Wednesday evening at Third Baptist church to an appreciative audience. Members of the quartet are: Miss Amy Dorsey, soprano; Miss B. J. Stevenson, alto; J. A. Walker, tenor; and R. Amis, bass. Assisting in the affair were Thomas Heathman, reader; James McIntosh, baritone; and the Violin Trio, R. Carlton Dorsey directing, C. China and W. B. Jones.

The program was as follows: Allahs Holiday, quartet; Temptation, Mr. Heathman; Songs of Love, a, At Dawning and, b, When You are Near Me, Mr. Walker; Spring Song (Schuman) Violin Trio; My Lord What a Mornin' (Burleigh), Miss Stevenson; Deep River (Burleigh) Quartet; Pro Peccatis (Rossini), b, Calvary (Mitchell), Mr. McIntosh; Farewell Brother Watkins; Mr. Heathman; and Good Night, by Quartet. Miss Josephine Muse at the piano.

The program as a whole was an enjoyable one with bright spots here and there. The participants presented their numbers with evident care and musical and literary taste. While the selections were not specially brilliant ones, adaptable to a straight recital program as such still they were marked with a sympathetic touch that blended well with the character of hearers present.

The quartet was very pleasing in "Deep River" with its rare harmony, the voices blending smoothly. Their interpretation and phrasing were good but a little off in their dynamic effect. This quartet presented a fine stage presence and with continued severe coaching and patience, will make a reputation worth while. They are capable however of entertaining any smart audience now and the future holds out to them much of promise.

The violin trio was a thing of beauty. The violin, so to speak, is a susceptible, nervous, capricious, little object which, unless tamed with mastery, literally conquered, will provide the listener with anything but pleasure. This trio proved well in renditions. Their bowing was consistent, the sustained or singing stroke was of a mellow, carrying tone character, allowing an infinite variety of dynamic shadings. Only twice did we note a slight deviation of pitch which

Wilmington and Philadelphia, this week. A trip to West Virginia is also under consideration.

The Hampton track and field meet will be held on May 19th. Practically every Colored institution will be represented.

Howard and the University of Vermont (white) are to cross bats this spring on a diamond in this city.

Independent baseball here got an early start when a number of local managers met at the Tribune office Thursday night and talked over plans for the coming season. Washington may yet be on the Colored baseball map.

The Bannaker Club, a club of youths, want to compete in athletic games against any club between the ages of 16 and 19 years. Address, Charles Holland, 527 S. St. Asaph St., Alexandria, Va.

**THEATRE NOTES**

**AT THE HOWARD**

The Lafayette Players in the melodrama, "What Every Girl Should Know" opened to an appreciative audience Monday night. The play was well acted. The leading roles were played by Andraw Bishop and Cleo Desmond ably supported by J. Lawrence Criner, Isabelle Jackson, A. B. De Comathiere, Wm. (Babe) Townsend, W. Robinson, Harry Plater, Goldie Cisco and, a new one, Katie Baker. Next week Evelyn Ellis and an all star cast will be here in the play "The Ghost Between."

**BIG FEATURES AT THE LINCOLN**

Beginning Sunday February 4th for a four day run, Rex Ingram's great and fascinating screen drama "Trifling Women" with Lewis Stone Barbara La Mar, Ramon Navarro and others as notable will be presented. This production is another example of the fine art of motion picture direction, by the man who directed "The Four Horsemen" and "The Prisoner of Zenda."

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday February 8, 9, and 10, the peoples' favorite, Lon Chaney ably supported

will be seen in Special "A Blind Man" a thrilling story of the Man and the Army hold your attention with the added color with both Super Feature the highest type.

**Milton Sills at Broadway**

Among the many great plays which the Broadway has to obtain for its patrons been produced recently to stronger appeal to ever "THE FAITH HEALER" be shown three days beginning February 8th, Friday Saturday February 10.

It is a screen version of the same name by W. Moody. It reflects in a way, the spirit and the stage play.

Milton Sills who plays male role, that of the father self, will be remembered did work in "The Woman Me."

**BIG**  
Washing  
are now  
**H**  
TEN VO  
And you get  
this paper and  
purchasing any  
either matinee  
evenings.  
See Standing  
**B**

**One Solid HOW**

# S PAGE



DO NOT USE THE WORD "NIGGER"

IN

## PARENTS' COLUMN

### THE WORTH OF A BOY.

By President John A. Earl, Des Moines College.

Boys have no rating in Dunn and in Bradstreet. They have practically no commercial value. If a boy happens to be killed by the negligence of a corporation the parents of the boy can collect next to nothing by way of damages and loss. Hence to speak of the worth of a boy in this respect is wide of the mark.

Wherein then does the worth of a boy lie? In possibilities rather than in possessions, in latent forces rather than in developed resources, in becoming rather than being. Like a bit of uncultivated land, the boy may be developed to the highest point of efficiency; or he may be left like an unoccupied city lot—a dumping-place for refuse. In the language of land value we talk of the unearned increment, but there is no such fictitious value in boys. The worth of a boy is proportioned to his improvement. He will increase in value only as the latent forces within him are loosed, trained, and directed in proper channels. From this viewpoint, the worth of the boy is inestimable. His price is above rubies, and were all the wealth of the world offered for him it would fall far below his real worth.

What the boy will become as he grows into manhood depends upon two things, viz., his inheritance and his environment. Every boy is born with an inheritance. The bent of his mind and the trend of his disposition are part of this inheritance just as surely as the color of his eyes and hair. He brings with him into the world the blood of his ancestors, and blood will tell. This is the reason

Why so much emphasis is now placed on the child's environment. Every

## Poets' Corner

The Poets' Corner is a department for the people. Opportunity is here given amateurs to present their attempts to a critical public. It is a medium through which semi-professional and professional poets can lend a helping hand to the striving unknowns. It is a medium where the critic is ever alert for promising material. It is a medium through which that portion of the public who have not been educated to care for poetry may be aroused and become interested in this beautiful phase of literature.

Make it truly your column by reading it, contributing to it, and by criticizing its contents.

### A LETTER.

243 Park Avenue,  
Arlington Heights, 75,  
Massachusetts.

January 12, 1923

The Washington Tribune  
920 U Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Walker,

I shall indeed appreciate having my name placed on your exchange list. Will you be so kind as to forward The Washington Tribune to me?

William Stanley Braithwaite  
79 Myrtle Street  
Boston, 14, Mass.

I shall watch with the greatest interest the "Children's Page" and the poetry appearing there. I trust I may have the pleasure of seeing you when next in Washington, I am

Yours very truly,  
William Stanley Braithwaite

MADELINE.

Strengthen her weak and humble faith  
In Christ our Savior and our King,  
That through the long encircling years  
Her happy strains of praise may ring.  
S. E. CHURCHSTONE LORD.

### WHO CARES.

(With apologies to Paul Laurence Dunbar—author of "Who Knows?")

You are the girl whom I truly love,  
But in spite of all my prayers,  
We are still far apart, and sad is my heart,  
Please tell me, dear, who cares, who cares?

My life without you is not worth while,  
Oh, why me He still spares?  
The clouds bring the rain, I love you in vain,  
O God above, who cares, who cares?

You are the love of my heart of hearts,  
You cause the pain it bears;  
I cry and regret, I cannot forget.  
O, cruel world, who cares, who cares?  
PERCY W. GREENE.

### MINUTE FORMS OF LIFE

By Natalie Harris

At school we have been studying about the lightest forms of life and of the minute forms of life.

The highest forms of life are quadrupeds, reptiles, domestic, fish, fowl; and the minute forms of life which can hardly be seen by a microscope are bacteria, fungi, microbes, parasites and saprophytes.

Plants or animals which live upon other living plants or animals are called parasites, and those living upon dead ~~plants or animals~~ are called saprophytes.

Some fungi are useful and some are harmful. The fungus most commonly made use of is the yeast plant.



the Capital, not to mention their activities within this the largest local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

The appointment of Mr. Davidson as an executive officer of the national office is a step forward, and should result in greater work being accomplished by the Association thru the Washington office. The Negroes of this country need an organization with a "watch dog" in the Nation's Capital and if Mr. Davidson is given full power to act for the Association here, the N. A. A. C. P., will gain much in the estimation of the people and untold results in work accomplished.

## ALEXANDRIA, VA., NEWS

Interior

Exterior

### HOUSEHOLD REPAIR WORK

Put in your order for repair work NOW. Don't wait until Spring.

HARVEY SMITH

529 Wilkes St., Alexa., Va.

"If it's wood-work—I can do it."

Misses Marie and Ernestine Jones, entertained a number of their friends at a surprise party at their residence 512 So. Pitt street Friday evening January 26th. The evening was spent in music and games. Miss Mildred Hugden was an honored guest from Columbia, South Carolina.

Miss Sadie Baker is improving rapidly. She hopes to be able to be out soon.

Mr. Joseph Haskins is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Fannie Martin is improving rapidly and hopes to be out soon after a long and serious illness.

Miss Earl White 111 So. West street teaches a kindergarten school. Price \$2.00 per month.

## Dr. Hightower's Absconding A Mystery

(Continued from page 1)

wife concerning their divorce proceedings, it is said that Dr. Hightower was paying his wife for support, \$250 monthly.

Several of Dr. Hightower's friends who were interviewed by the Tribune reporter express the opinion that in a short while Dr. Hightower will return to the city and straighten out his affairs both business and domestic as he has been looked upon by them as being both capable and honest. His sudden departure is believed to have been caused more from remorse than anything else.

## WHY "LYNCH" GARVEY?

(Continued from page 1)

7. "In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building."

8. "In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted to expose Garvey's schemes . . . scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with avowed intentions of breaking them up . . . thus they were prevented from doing."

9. "On January 1, this year, Rev. J. W. H. Eason . . . was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported, by two Garveyites. . . Both men deny the attack."

Analyzing the above stated charges, it is to be noted that in the nine "charges" set forth there are but two, Nos. 7 and 9) in which criminality is even charged—the killing of Dr. Eason which charge has been denied by the two Garveyites now under arrest, and who under the fundamental law of our land are innocent until proven by a court of justice (not a self-appointed court) to be guilty; and the alleged shooting of a policeman, which allegation is strangely lacking in details, being wholly contained in, and dealt with, in the words quoted. The ap-length on the charge of killing Dr. Eason, however, dwells at considerable Eason.

In charge No. 4 as set forth above, the complaint is that the Garveyites themselves had a row among themselves as to finances. If this is a sufficient ground for the intervention of the forces of the Government to disband this organization, and such a policy of closing up Negro companies and organizations who row about the finances were carried out, we soon wouldn't have any organizations left.

In the remaining six charges set out above you will note—first, that in

asmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among, whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater."

Every one knows that The Ku Klux Klan has murdered, burned at the stake, tarred and feathered, destroyed both private and public property through the entire Southland.

These facts are known to every child who can read. We would like these signers to state when and where the U. N. I. A., as such has committed one single offense in this list of crimes, or has as an organization even been accused of committing or attempting to commit one of this string of crimes.

So far as is known, this group of signers have not appealed to the Attorney General to abolish the Ku Klux Klan, which would have been far more commendable on their part as Negroes.

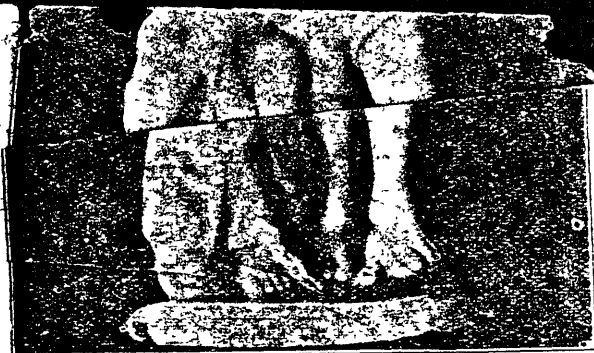
In fact the brief wholly fails to make a case showing the great menace of this organization, for the brief itself states: "the membership of the U. N. I. A., is conservatively estimated, to be much less than 20,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America." This being true wherein lies the great danger and menace to society? Should we lose our heads about the danger of what 20,000 people scattered throughout the world can do to society? The Klan, which to the signers of this appeal is far less dangerous, is reported to have over 20,000 members in Atlanta, Ga., alone.

This brief further states that "Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes." It seems inconsistent to charge the victimizing HORDES, at the same time stating the membership as conservatively less than 20,000. And further, if to have an organization thru which members are victimized is a crime; it seems logical that those victimized should be the ones to protest, and seek legal redress, and not persons who have been victimized. It is further rather strange that this committee of signers have not seen fit to appeal to Attorney General to go after J. Mitchell or any of the others of race who it appears have victimized people against their will—while (to be true at all with Garvey) it is with his members' will.

The Tribune holds no brief for Garvey nor his organization. To our way of thinking, his business methods are bad. We do not approve his scheme of going back to Africa or anywhere







"THE FREEDWOMAN" (or Freedom), group by Edmonia Lewis

...written and published "Violets  
... Tales," New Orleans, 1894;  
... of St. Rocque," De  
... & Co., New York, New York.  
1899; "Masterpieces Negro Elo-  
quence," 1913; "Dunbar Speaks"  
Reader," 1921.

Contributed to New York Sun, Boston Transcript, Chicago Record-Herald (as special correspondent), Ladies' Home Journal, Leslie's Weekly, McClure's Magazine, Smart Set, Good Housekeeping, Modern Language Notes, London Academy, Education, and number of less well-known magazines and newspapers.

At present Managing Editor Philadelphia and Wilmington Advocate. Her present name is Alice R. M. Dunbar-Nelson.

**This Week's Best Letter**

Dear Editor:—I have been reading your Page for several months and I have enjoyed it very much. I would like to become a Tribuneite. I am sending the answers to some puzzles and the Negro History Questions. I sincerely hope that you will allow me to become one of your Tribuneites.

I do not use the word "nigger" because it is a word used by members of other races to humiliate the members of our race.

I am very proud of my race because it has made such wonderful progress during its years of freedom. Although we have been free only about sixty-years, we are the white man's equal in almost every way. I am also proud of my race because although we were in bondage, at one time we composed "Folk Songs" which will never be forgotten as long as the world exists. The "Negro Folk Songs" are the only original songs which are found in America. For the reasons stated above, I am very proud of my race and sincerely hope that every other person of my color will feel likewise.

GLADYS TINNEY (Age 15)

Dear Editor: Here is a good recipe for making graham pudding. I hope other girls who like to cook will send in their favorite recipes.

Use two cups of unsifted graham flour, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful each of cassia, cloves and nutmeg, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Stir these ingredients thoroughly into one cup of thick sour milk and steam the pudding in one loaf for three hours. Serve hot, in slices, with a hard sauce made of butter and powdered sugar, mixed hard enough to cut.

ALICE FAUNTROY (Age 16).

meritorious work, but this occasion will permit only one piece to be discussed. So, too, we must defer going into a history of her life and career. It may be permissible, however, to state that she was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio; and hence those sketches of her which assume or imply that she was wholly untutored or ignorant, are misleading. One of these erroneous stories relates that on her visit to Boston (about 1864 or 1865) she saw a statue of Benjamin Franklin which it is said, "filled her with amazement and delight." The story goes on to relate that she did not know by what name to call the "stone image," and that she thereupon said to herself, "I, too, can make a stone man," etc.\* (See footnote.) In view of the fact that she had previously attended the college named for nearly or quite four years (from 1859 to 1863), this story is so extremely improbable that we may confidently claim that it is untrue. It may be further said of Miss Lewis that she ranked at least as high as a sculptress as any American woman up to her time.

It was in 1867 that Miss Lewis brought out a statue which comes directly within the scope of the subject we are treating. She called it the "Freedwoman." Although I have made diligent efforts (which have not ceased) I have not been able to locate this statue nor to obtain a picture of it. In Clarke's "Great American Sculptures" it is thus described (page 142):

"She [the "Freedwoman"] was represented as overcome by a conflict of emotions on receiving tidings of her liberation and the pathos of the situation was interpreted in a sympathetic spirit."

Those who knew the conditions affecting the Freed people which were prevailing in 1867, when this statue was modeled, will not find it difficult to imagine what would be the nature of the conflicting emotions which this sculptress would herself feel and would therefore, consciously or un-

not observed it, Miss Lewis' people" had felt it. The Sun's participation which had risen in seemingly reached its zenith with the passage of the 13th Amendment prohibiting slavery. ready the sheriff's hands taking the place of the former's chains; already the stockade was supplanting the pen. Another constitutional Amendment, the 14th, was being bolster up the 13th. The freed was being told that it would be for her children, even in the case of "separate" schools; and it would be better, "for a while," for her people not to take themselves forward too much to accept "separation" on public occasions and in public places. She was being gravely assured that there was no degradation nor detraction of this. "Of course," she was being told with a cajoling smile, "people will be more comfortable in their own churches and a social club of your own: public sentiment, you know, is not yet ripe enough—you've got to begin at the bottom, etc., etc."

Miss Lewis, being an intelligent, educated woman, could not help but feel and feeling and interpreting the conditions while she was purporting to portray the freedwoman as of the time. She received tidings of her liberation—which was in 1863, when she was "quiet" and "thankful" "Freedwoman" came out—yet it was impossible for her to ignore the conditions prevailing and the pathos of the situation at the time—1867—as well as her own feelings and emotions, she could not find some expression in her work. And so, necessarily, she portrayed her "Freedwoman" as "overcome by a conflict of emotions."

\*Article (letter) in "The Revolution," (N. Y.) for Apr. 20, 1871, probably by the editor, Laura Curtis Larwood. This article has been widely quoted and accepted.

(Continued next week)

...aye everywhere,  
...above is elsewhere on this  
...Can you tell in which article

**Lost Line**

...has almost everything to do  
...line above is lost. It belongs in  
...article on this page. Can you tell  
...it belongs?

**Pied Line**

...sevir, dan udicejper gaanits rou  
...he line above is pied. The letters  
...he words are mixed. Arrange the  
...ers to make the right words, then  
...the same line in one of the ar-  
...s on this page.

**Jumbled Line**

...jumbled line puzzle is repeated  
...week. The article which con-  
...ed the line was omitted last week.  
...wise color my of feel will  
...he words in the line above are  
...mixed. Arrange them, then find  
...in an article elsewhere on this

**HISTORY QUESTIONS**

...hat is the name of the author of  
...ok of poems called "Bronze"?  
...ho wrote "The Widening

...t incident connected with the  
...on the dome of the National  
...makes it of interest to the

...hat is the "Libyan Sibyl"?  
...me two Negroes who have ar-  
...the Negro spiritual "Deep

...what year did Sojourner  
...e?

...t is the name of the sculp-  
...squette "The Freedman"?  
...e a Negro explorer.

...mers of the Negro History  
...for last week will be pub-  
...t week.

...n necessary for the Negro  
...difference between being  
...working to learn that be-  
...ant degradation, while work-  
...ilization, that all forms of  
...erable, and all forms of  
...aceful.

Attorney General on motion... kind who do the race more in one "Uncle Tom" speech out- of the race than Garvey can do of the race in a generation. of the white race is the real ne charge that the Garvey organiza- tion is a "menace to harmonious relationships," and it is "moved actuated by intense hatred against white race"; and finally: "The esrables [the Garveyites] conu- ally proclaim that all white ple are enemies to the Negro." Can anybody beat that for todayism d "Uncle Tom"-y rot? But if these petitioners are really ncerned about guarding or protect- anybody, it seems from these open- sentences that they seek to make appear that it is the whites they e anxious about. The signers of the petition to the rorney General are the following: Harry H. Pace, President of the ace Phonograph Corporation; Rob- S. Abbott, Editor and Publisher of he "Chicago Defender"; John E. ail, President of Nail and Parker, nc., Real Estate; Julia P. Coleman, resident of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc.; William Pickens, Field Sec- retary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Chandler Owen, co-Editor of "The Messenger" and co-Executive Sec- retary of the Friends of Negro Free- dom; Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; George W. Harris, a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and Editor of the "New York News."

ing... quiet home; No children, Phone, North 7614.

WANTED—Girl to clerk in book-store. One who has finished, normal or preferred; Address P.

NOTICE  
JANE S. NOBLE, hairdresser is now located at 1935 Ninth St. 13-20-27-3

Christ Spiritual Church  
Holds services now at 539 Florida Ave., N.W., every Sunday and Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 8.  
Madam Hattie Lewis,  
Message Bearer,  
Phone, North 6375

Phone Col. 1722-J

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able for the frequent infractions of the good sportsmanship code by the college hables. He should hold full sway over his followers and have them so controlled that when either quarterback is calling signals the stands will cease cheering at once or when a player is injured he will receive a deserved ovation.

The tendency to alibi the loss of a game is another type of poor sportsmanship. Time and again, news articles refer to the incompetency of officials, absence of certain players,

Greensboro in a thrilling game of basket ball, Friday, January 26th in a score of 29 to 26.

Celenty was the dominant character of Lutheran that proved fatal to J. C. S. U. However, Massey for J. C. S. U. caged equally to Cogdell for L. C.

Line up:

J. C. S. U.	L. C.
Pope .....	L. F..... Cogswell
Allen .....	R. F..... Waldrop
Harris .....	Center..... Long
Massey .....	L. G..... Vanstory
Williams .....	R. G..... Eddleman

erry, Craft, Contee, and Robinson won a Collegiate Championship at these games in April, 1921. In 1922, upon being moved up into the Class B Collegiate Championship of America, comprised of Boston College, Pittsburg, and a number of other institutions, the team made up of Craft, Wyndon, Contee, and Robinson acquitted itself creditably by taking fifth place in this faster class in which there were thirteen teams entered.

Howard's relay team this year is expected to be the fastest in the his-

Manager season's E teams, res team seek candidates counts tea at 8:00 o'clock, Febru street north

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Daily  
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Monday, Tuesday,  
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Wednesday  
February 7

All Star Cast in

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## "The Cave Girl"

a Drama

A Drama of the Snow, taken in the  
Yosemite Valley

"The S

Last Show Begins at 9:30 P.

**MEET**

aid Captains of last  
partmental League  
representatives of any  
membership, and  
for the General Ac-  
n, are urged to meet  
ck, Wednesday even-  
ry 7th at 2204 13th  
west.

**PLAN TO TAKE CARE OF  
PEOPLE LEAVING SOUTH**

Chicago, Ill.—In different sections  
of the South there are tens of thou-  
sands of people who are anxious to  
move north to escape disheartening  
conditions. In some sections Negroes  
are living almost in slavery. Bethel  
Labor Exchange is arranging to place  
hundreds of honest, industrious men  
and women of our race in good paying  
positions such as workers in steel  
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*Broken Lenses Replaced*

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Friday, Saturday,

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Bosworth in

of the Sea

James Oliver Curwood's Story

"Sea Lion"

The Broken Silence

M.

DIRECTOR  
ESTIGATIO

WJG-AS



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.

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76-  
PER FOIA REQUEST M.S.

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

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

61-50-258	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 27 1933 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

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. Of course 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

Agent Davis and learned that he had located Ramus, in Detroit, Michigan 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 has in his office in Philadelphia, letters from Ramus connecting 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 time keep in touch with Agent Davis, but away from the office here.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.  
258

W. B. Lewis  
Office

Originated Bureau.

Instructions received

from Agent in Charge

Bohner.

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

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: ESAU RAMUS

ALLEGED WRITER OF ANONYMOUS LETTER.

FACTS DEVELOPED

Wash. D. C.

File 845.

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

61-50

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, 1923.

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.

CLOSED AT THIS OFFICE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
MAR 1 1923  
DIVISION

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D. Jones*

FILE NO. 61-50-257  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 27 1923  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTED TO HOOVER  
FILE *MM*

RECORDED

REFERENCE  
WV 2/19/23

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Wash. S. Office 1.

*JTF:EDS*

DECLASSIFIED



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15869

Phila Pa July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1922

To Mr E L Ganes whoe is our Chief  
Commanding General this is to -  
Inform you of the officers whome  
we have found warthey of such posit  
That we Elect them for after or  
ganizing the Police force and all  
arrangeing of the uniforms and  
Badges were done by there officer  
Chief W. B. [unclear]

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
JUL 23 1922

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 742

Case originates at New York Journal to be made at originating office ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New Orleans, La.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/21/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/21/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>GEORGE R. SHANTON.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY et al; Probable Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.-2</b>			
<b>At New Orleans, La.</b>			
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			
DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76			
PER FOIA REQUEST 7/10			
RESULTS OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO WASH(3) NOLA(2) New York(2) Detroit(2) Philadelphia(1) Chicago(1)			

MAR 3 1923  
J. B. C.

61-50

FILE NO. **61-50-255** RECORDED  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**FEB 26 1923**  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
**MAR 1 1923**  
ROUTED TO  
HOOVER  
CUNNINGHAM

RAMUS 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 (RAMUS); 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 RAMUS 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 RAMUS 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

J. B.

G.R. SHANTON

3.

2/21/23

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. UHDE COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN TWENTY THREE CAPIAS 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 WARRANT EXTRADITION AND CONNECT RAMUS WITH MURDER HAVE CONSULTED FEDERAL PROSE-

G. R. SHANTON

4.

2/

23

"GARVEY IF POSSIBLE. ADVISE NEW YORK."

CONTINUED.

*GRS*  
~~GRS:CL.~~

255

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

FEB 28 1923

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

61-50-254

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 27 1923 P.M	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
RECORDED	
HOOVER	FILE

61 50

Sir:

In continuence 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. BY LETTER 4-27-26  
 DELETED COPY SENT Ben W. ...  
 PER FOIA REQUEST 719.

I would suggest that as soon as Ramus is arrested in Detroit a search warrant be secured for the house of Mary Ramus in

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
 255

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. Jones.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

*Person*

Department of Justice,

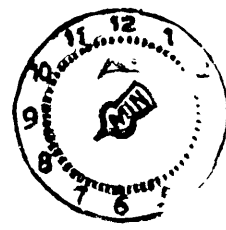
Washington.

February 3, 1923.

MAR 2 - 1923

*2*

61-50-253  
FEB 27 1923 A.M.  
DIRECTOR  
-FILE



FEB 3 1923

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 as Bolshevistic as the propaganda by Haywood, et

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST

*[Handwritten signature]*

253



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.

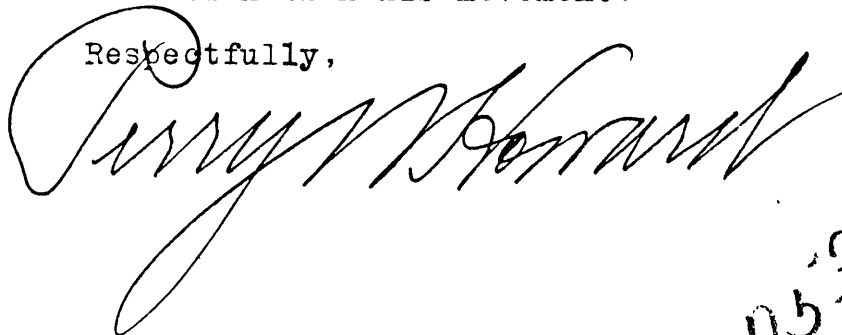
7. Robert S. Abbott, representing The Defender and one of the proponents of these charges, is my very intimate and personal friend; but in looking well to the interest of the Department, especially that justice may be done, it is well to take into consideration that there has been considerable litigation 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,



PWH/LRL.

253

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

61-50-253

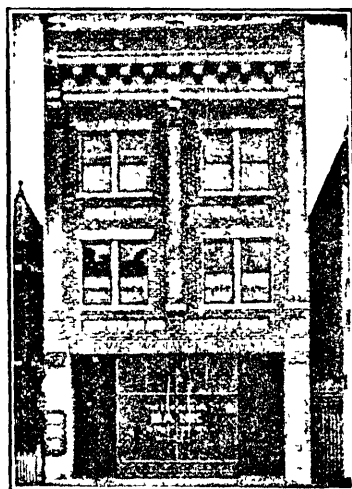
For  
The Hon. W. J. Burns

CRISIS  
New Year  
1923



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# THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED 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

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## THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

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

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# THE CRISIS

Vol. 25. No. 3

JANUARY, 1923

Whole No. 147

## Opinion of WEB Du Bois

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

### INTENTIONS

**T**HE 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

**F**IRST 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

**M**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

**N**EVER 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

**W**E 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

**O**NCE 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?

## LYNCHING

**T**HE 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

**T**HERE 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 \$1.98,

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	327,216	\$1,539.20
Chicago Daily News		
Nov 22 7 columns . . .	412,304	1,387.75
Atlanta Constitution		
Nov 22 7 columns . . .	109,787	379.26
Kansas City Journal		
Nov 24 ½ page . . .	40,266	258.72
Kansas City Star		
Nov 23 ½ page . . .	439,374	532.00
San Antonio Express		
Nov. 22 ½ page . . . . .	80,536	168.00
Washington Star		
Nov 23 Full page . . .	92,555	488.00
Cleveland Plain Dealer,		
Nov 22 ½ page . . . . .	181,756	384.00
New York World		
Dec 4 1 page . . . . .	360,080	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."

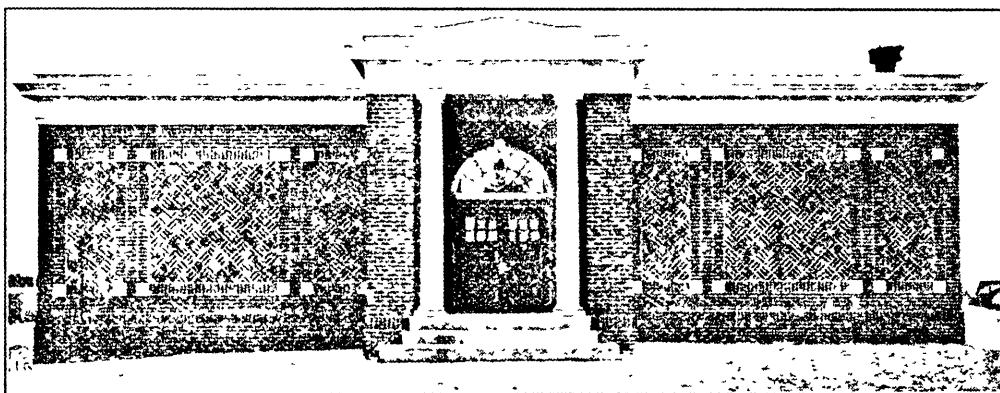
There is no royal road to publicity. It costs money and much money. We need to advertise as never before in the daily press, in the weekly press, white and colored, in monthly peri-

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

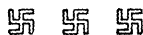
**O**UR readers are reminded of the \$50. prize story contest now being conducted by THE CRISIS at the request of the

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



**I**N 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."

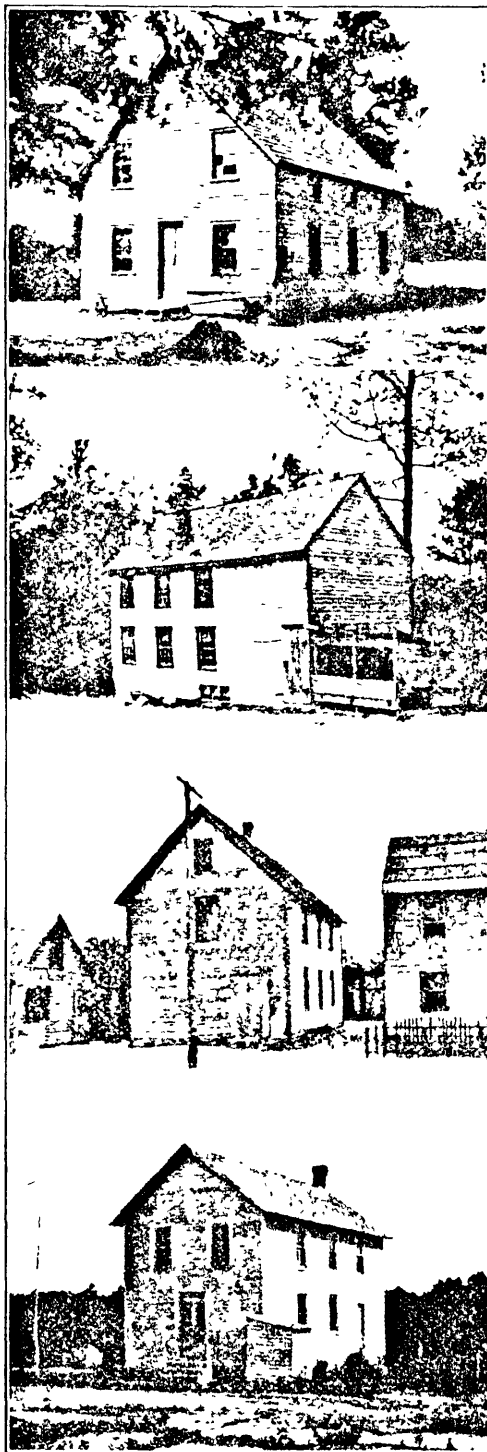
Mr Pierre S. duPont, the president of the Service Citizens, created a trust fund to yield an income of \$90,000 a year for a specified number of years to carry on this work, and Dr. Joseph H. Odell was chosen director.

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 classroom 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 93 rooms and accommodating 3,680 pupils, at a cost of \$706,000. It has under construction 26 schools of 49

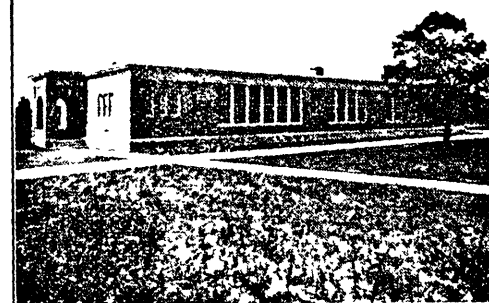
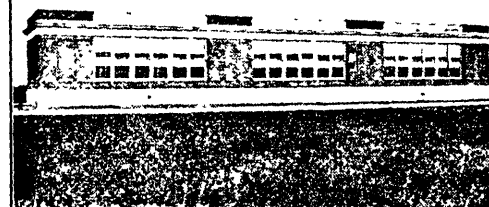
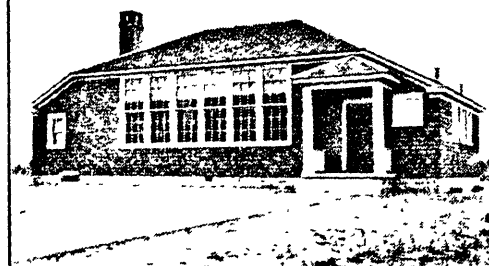
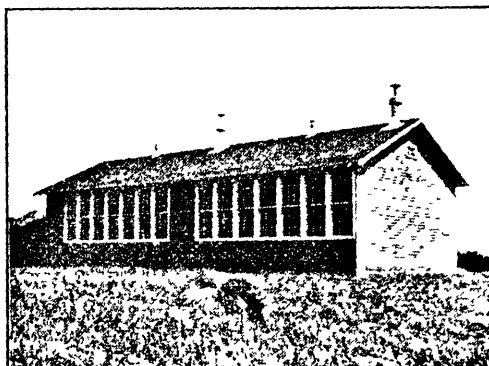
rooms, pupil capacity 1,880, cost approximately \$215,000. When these are completed, practically all the Negro schools in the State will be rebuilt, less than a dozen remaining where it seems impossible to secure suitable sites.

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

*Literary Digest* has been sent to each one during the school year. The teachers have used them not only in the class rooms, but also in community current events classes and in other similar ways.

Lectures and entertainments have also been given by the Service Citizens to the teachers attending the summer school at the State College for Colored Students in order to give them a little inspiration and uplift beyond their regular training and studies.

It has also been the desire of the Service

Citizens to make every schoolhouse a community center, where the people might gather and try to solve their educational and community problems. The Delaware Parent-Teacher Association has been assisted to expand until Delaware now leads



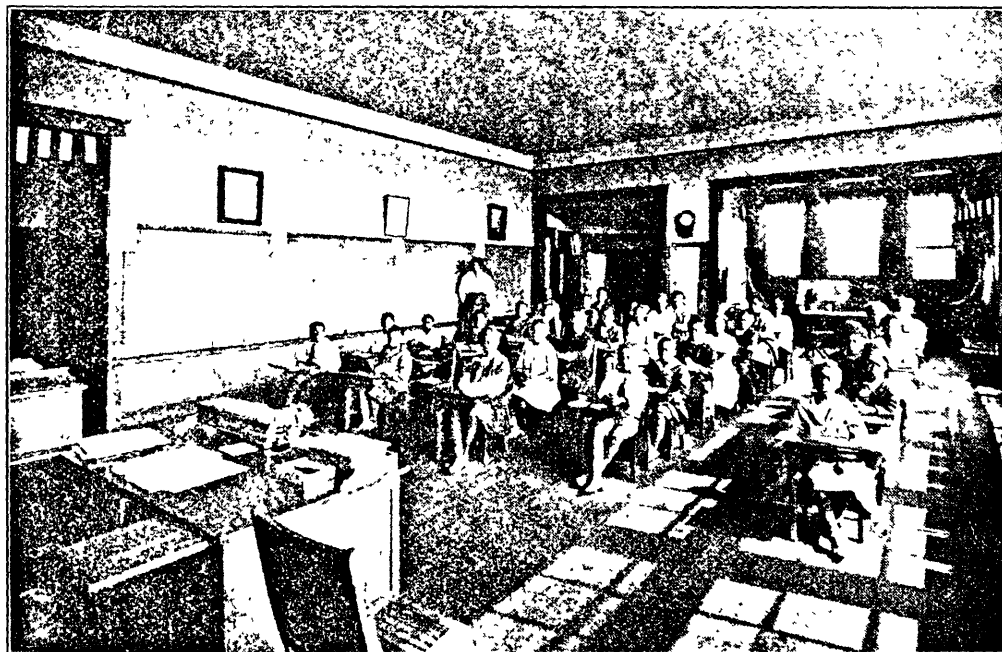
PIERRE S. du PONT\*

\*Not to be confounded with nor in any way connected with T. Coleman du Pont, a man of quite different character

every State in the Union in community organization with 230 associations, of which 62 are colored. The office of the State Association furnishes each month to the local associations a leaflet which contains several possible programs for the meetings. This is later followed by a pictorial booklet which illustrates the subject to be discussed and is supplied in sufficient numbers to be distributed to every person present. Last year "The Modern School" was the general subject and was

treated in six topics:

1. The School Library
2. Medical Inspection and Follow Up Work in the School
3. Health Teaching in the School
4. The New Course of Study



INTERIOR OF NEW NEGRO SCHOOL AT MARSHALLTON



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; 537 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 PEACE<sup>1</sup>



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 Conferencs 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

<sup>1</sup>From 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.

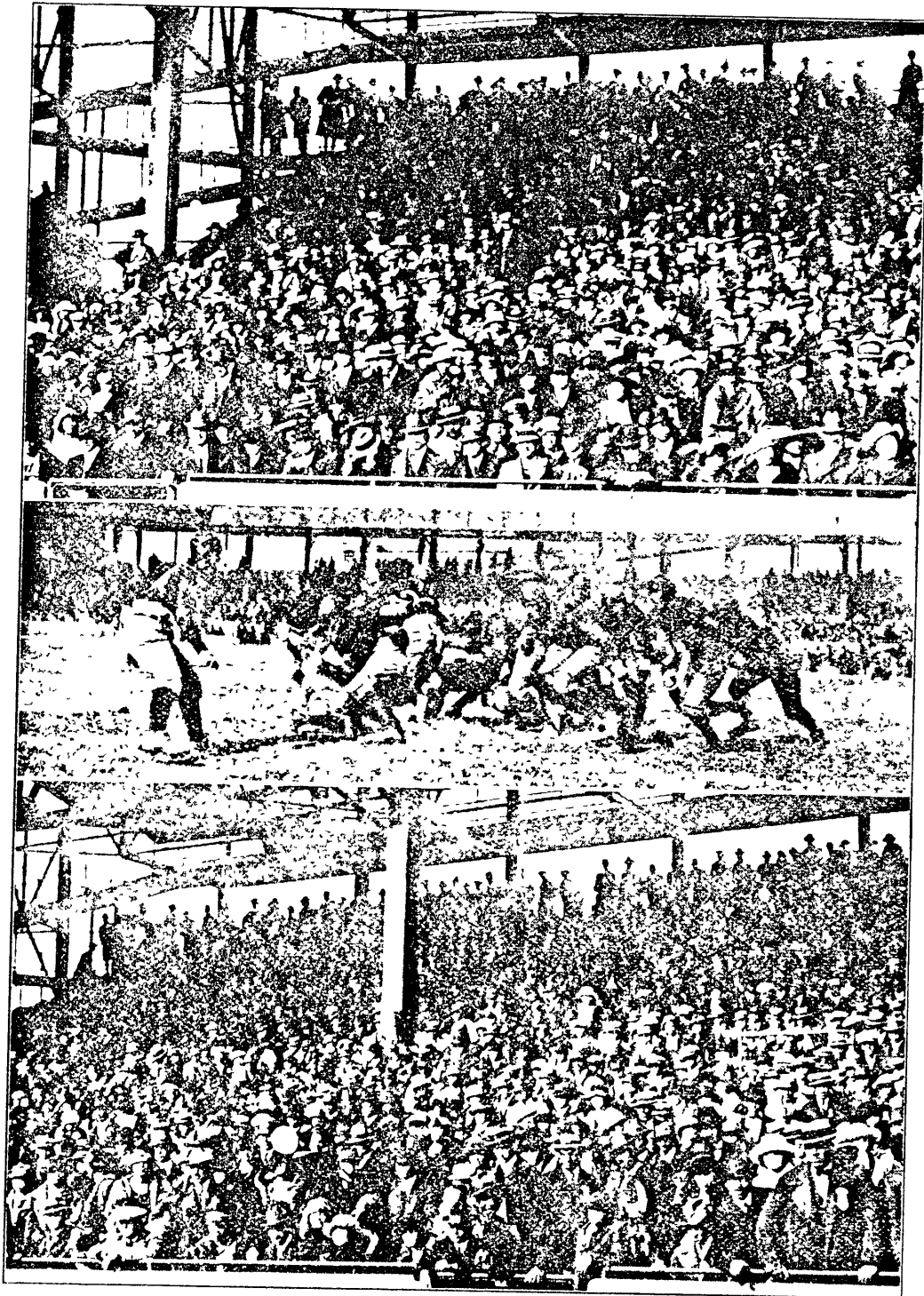
The Commission assisted in preparing the release issued by the Federal Council against the secret and oathbound organizations that stir up racial, class and religious prejudice. This pronouncement was widely quoted in the press throughout the country, a number of newspapers giving extensive editorial comment. The *Knickerbocker Press* 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 renominated 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 renomination 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

**I**N 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 454 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-*

sade) 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 \$37,356.30. 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	28,723 30
20% dues from Branches	14,722 59
Convention Funds	10,484 21
Sale of Almanacs and Pictures, etc	3,522 75
Assessment Tax	20,543 17
Fees for Charters	5,192 05
Contributions (voluntary)	34,165.25
Loans (Schedule)	6,987 50
Refunds	592 52
Redeposit checks	3,247 18
Exchange checks	580 71
General Check (Schedule)	10,254 49
	<hr/>
	\$163,920 01
Construction Loan Notes	23,713 53
	<hr/>
	\$187,633 54
Disbursements	
Light and Heat	\$ 870 06
Telephone, telegraph and cables	2,553 23
Postage and expressage	4,512 30
Minor repairs	351 98
Furniture and Fixtures	1,368 85
Salaries of officers	42,394.86
Salaries of employees	39,929 90
Salaries of men in Liberia	2,678.50
Salaries of B. S. L. Band	1,675 68
Travelling Expenses	8,735 72
Printing	11,263 88
Stationery and Office Supplies	2,141 22
Loans	1,668 00
Death benefits	4,439 64
Real Estate and Mortgages	25,354.75
Pay't to B. S. L. lease 54-56	3,000.00
Advance to B. S. L. a/c lease	3,668.98

Pav't to N Y Local a/c purchase N	1,300 00
World	17,192 38
General	<u>\$175,129 63</u>
Construction Notes Rec'd	10,962 68
Interest on same	828 85
	<u>\$186,921 16</u>
Receipts	\$187,633 54
Disbursements	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 \$63,664.80 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 59, 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—6 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	\$ 20,881 24
Furniture and Fixtures	6,335 35
Machinery	23,963 42
Real Estate	13,400 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 99
Total	\$260,870 38



## 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 bright-  
ness!

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 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

instead 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.

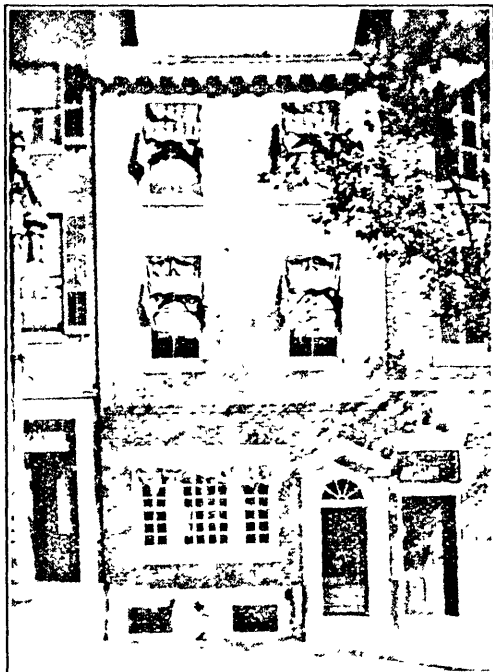
☐ The 32nd annual Tuskegee Negro Conference convenes at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 17-18.

☐ The American Mutual Savings Bank in Louisville, Ky., is an outgrowth of the Mammoth Life Insurance 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 RUTH WRIGHT

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-



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.

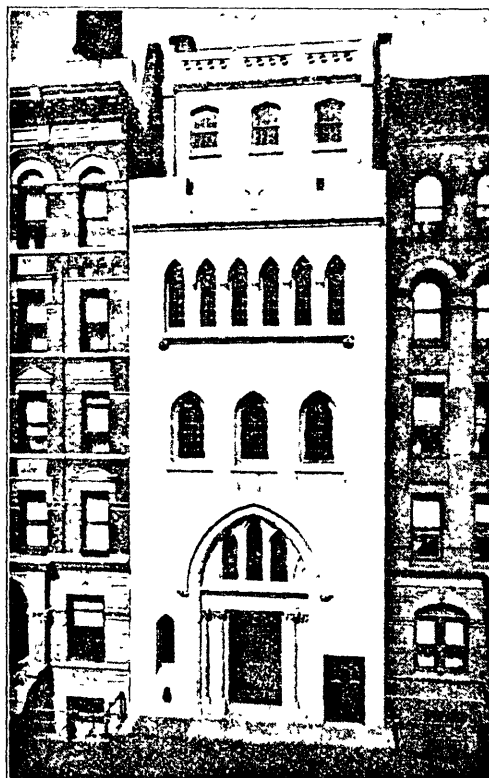
¶ In Chicago, Ill., Mr. W. B. Lawhorn has established "The Sweet Shop," as a \$10,000 enterprise. It is located on Indiana Avenue and 31st Street. The shop includes a tea-room of blue and ivory with a wicker fountain in the center, and exquisite silver service. Mr. Lawhorn, who has had 14 years' experience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

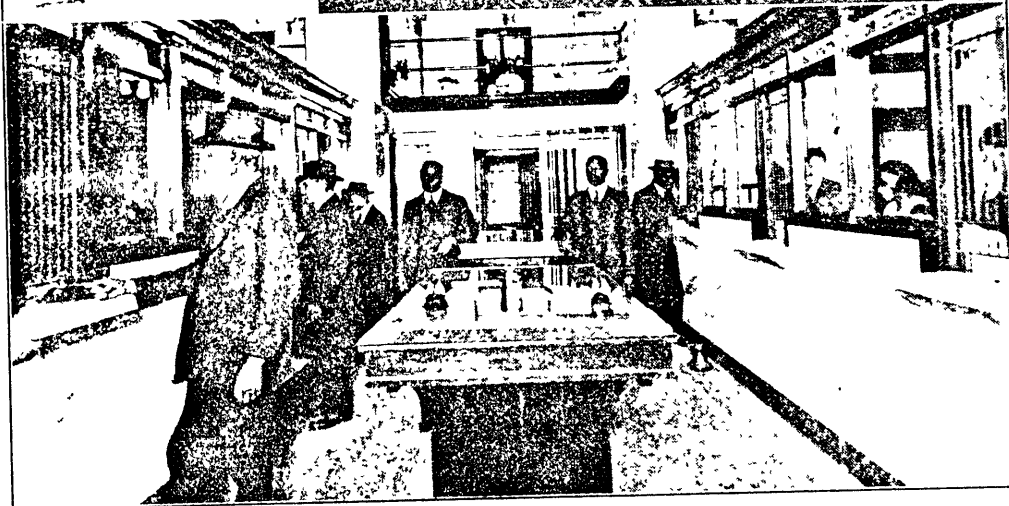
business capitalized at \$50,000, with Messrs. F. J. Torington and U. L. Walden as president and secretary. A report says: "During our first 9 months in active business our records show total sales of \$41,390.77."

¶ St. Jude's Chapel in New York City is a five-story building of concrete and stucco, 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. Floarda 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.

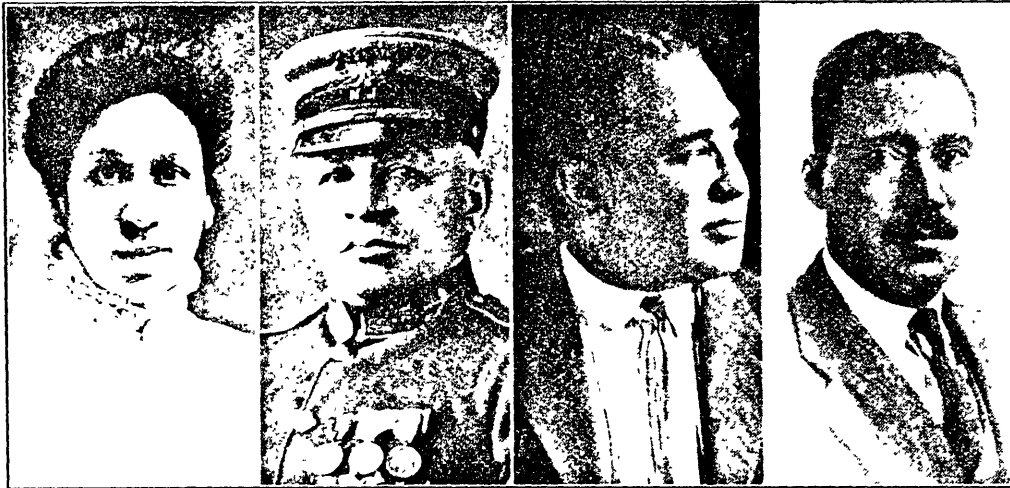
¶ Many who have visited the beautiful marble capitol of the State of New York, in Albany, know of Harriet Alfarata Chapman. She passed through the grammar and high schools of the city, took a course at the Albany Business College, and was ap-



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

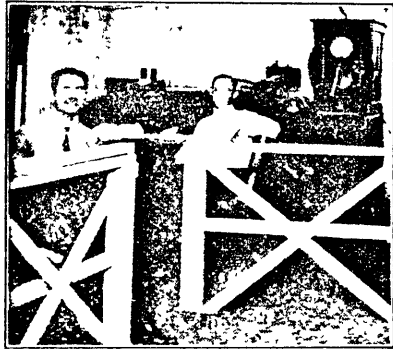
¶ Hugh M. Burkett, who recently died of apoplexy in Baltimore, Md., was a successful real estate man. He was born in Baltimore 47 years ago, and educated in the public schools and at Lincoln. Afterward he took the law course at Howard. He was a wideawake dealer in real estate, and left a comfortable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

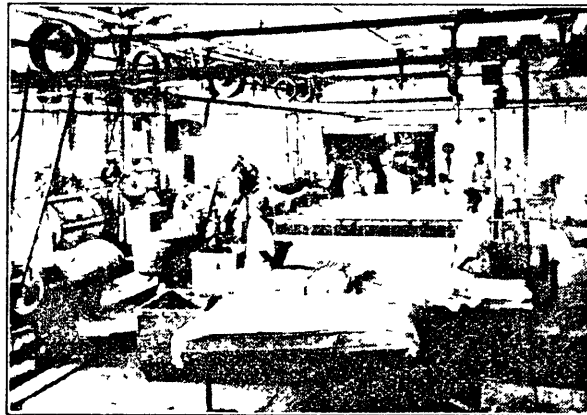
¶ The Childs family of Alabama has given the race some notable members. William F. Childs was appointed to the Police Department of Chicago in December, 1896; he was made a sergeant on April 7, 1905, serving for seven and one-half years. He passed

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 \$994,570, 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. Heman 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 Appomatox 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. Lilian 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 sons were beaten. I was lured out of my house one night in \_\_\_\_\_ township where my holdings 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. CARLILE.

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  
suspines.

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-emi-

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 braggadoccio 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 Fe *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 134 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 94 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 463 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 635,363 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 carload," 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 Dulheggia 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 Edmunde 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 Virginny" 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 Bridgetower, a mulatto violinist for whom Beethoven composed the Kreutzer Sonata. Bridgetower 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 Luxoi, 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 Remese, 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 Thothemes 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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If you—the person reading this advertisement—earnestly want to Do Something for Negro Music, Go to your Record Dealer and ask for the Better Class of Records by Colored Artists. If there is a Demand he will keep Them. Try this list of the Better Class. Buy one or all of them:

- \$1.00 7101—Caro Nome (Rigoletto), Antoinette Garnes, Soprano.
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- 1.00 7103—The Bell Song (Lakme), Florence Cole Talbert, Soprano.
- 1.00 7104—The Kiss (Il Bacio), Florence Cole Talbert, Soprano.
- 60004 ( Autumn Leaves, Piano Solo, Donald Heywood.  
75c ( Operatic Dream.
- 60005 ( Swanee River, Violin Solo, Kemper Harreld.  
75c ( Souvenir.
- 2001 ( At Dawning, Revella Hughes, Soprano.  
75c ( Thank God for a Garden.
- 2015 ( The Rosary, Marianna Johnson, Contralto.  
75c ( Sorter Miss You.
- 2013 ( Since You Went Away, J. Arthur Gaines, Tenor.  
75c ( Who Knows.

You will enjoy these and you will Encourage Us to make more and more of this kind of A Record.

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The circular will cost you nothing and you place yourself under no obligation by sending for it.

Simply write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us today, before you forget it. When we receive it we will send the circular promptly, together with a pamphlet containing letters from people who have been to Orchardville, as well as other interesting information. Then, when you look the pictures over and read everything thoroughly, you will know whether you want to secure any lots or not.

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Arenson Realty Dev't. Corp.,  
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CRI-1-23

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Dept. 627 President  
CHICAGO, ILL.

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## Dealing with the Negro Problem

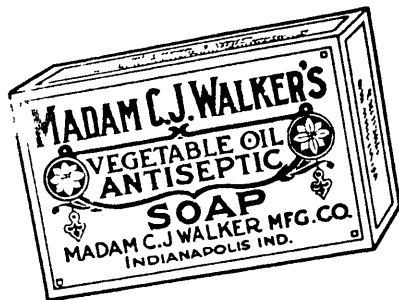
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*NOTE—Free Sample of This Soap Sent on Request*

WCU-JH

Dist File - 198440-286

February 24, 1923.

15870

Mr. Carl Murphy,  
Editor, The Afro-American,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General has referred to me your letter addressed to him on the 16th 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.

61-50

DELETED COPY

*Ben Watkins*

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

*7/19*

MAILED

FEB 26 1923

61-50-252

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 26 1923 A.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

...ed at N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office of  
 (By direction Agent in Charge Geo. S. Stanton)

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 5th 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 RAMUS ALSO  
 STATUS LOCAL AUTHORITIES CASE

DELETED COPY SENT  
 BY LETTER 4-27-26  
 FOR FOIA REQUEST  
 We replied as follows:-

Feb. 15, 1923, N.O.

"STOP TWO SUNNED RE ESAU RAMUS REFER

61-50-251

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 26 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE FEB 27 1923 DIVISION
ROUTED TO HOOPER WYOMINGHAM	

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASH(3) NEW YORK(I) PHILADELPHIA(I) CHICAGO(I) DETROIT(I)
-----------	--

H.D.GULLEY

2.

2/5/23

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

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL.

---

251

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New Orleans, La.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/24/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/23-24/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>GEO.R. SHANTON.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al: USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD; PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO INTIMIDATE GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>ATTENTION MR. HOOVER-2</b>			
<u>At New Orleans, La.</u>			
<p>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.</p> <p>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:-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"SEND JONES TO NEW ORLEANS BY ALL MEANS GULLEYS PRESENCE NECESSARY MUST USE ALL ENDEAVOR TO PRODUCE FACTS BEFORE STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY STOP TWO."</p> <p>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.</p>			
REFERENCED COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>DELETED COPY SENT Ben W. Wain</b> <b>BY LETTER 4-27-76</b> <b>PER FOIA REQUEST M.D.</b>		WASH(3) NOLA(2) NEW YORK(2) CHICAGO(2) DETROIT(I) PHILADELPHIA(I)	

MAR 2 - 1923  
 J. P. C.

61-50

FILE NO. **61-50-250**

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**FEB 25 1923**  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO  
**HOOVER**  
**CUNNINGHAM**

RECORDED  
 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
**FEB 27 1923**  
 DIVISION

/24/23

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 NEWYORK 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 PUSHING 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."

CONTINUED  
GRS:CL.

250

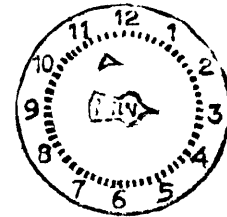
Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

New Orleans, La. February 23, 1923.

Burns,  
Dept. of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.



FEB 24 1923

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. 2-24-23  
10:50 HB

Decoded  
11:05 MO'B.

TO DIRECTOR 11-07 HB

61-50

FEB 27 1923

61-50-240

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 26 1923 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
749,



WWG-AS

February 23, 1923

C O D E

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans La

Telegram received Ramus case Agent Galley 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 New Orleans am willing reassign Jones who is here proceed there immediately stop Wire me and advise New York exact status stop two

BURNS

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

*W.G.*

61-50-248

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 26 1923 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WWG-AS

61-50-247

February 21, 1923

RECEIVED

CODE

Hessler

Owen Building

Detroit Michigan

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

BURNS

61-50 ~~61-50-247~~

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Waknin  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST MA

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

lwa 28 collect govt lx

7-1088

Detroit, Mich. February 21, 1923

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director,

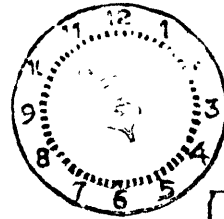
Washington.

One stop Esau 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.  
10:23 JMB  
TO DIRECTOR  
10:23



FEB 27 1923

61-50-247

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *JMB*

FEB 21 1923

RECORDED	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 26 1923 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

*wired Detroit  
2/21/23 way*

February 23, 1923.

WWG-AS

C O D E

Brennan  
Bank Row Building  
New York N Y

61-50

Further regarding Esau Ramus New Orleans advises Ramus 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 Ramus be prosecuted New York connection Garvey case and Assistant Attorney General 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

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76.  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.G.*

61-50-246

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 26 1923 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan. 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>			FEB 28 1923 J. B. C.
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.</u>		<u>N.Y. FILE # R-218-E</u>	
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.			
Bums."			
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 <u>ESAW RAMUS</u> 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			
REFERENCE		COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO	
DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76		Washington 3: New York 1: Detroit 1: NEW ORLEANS 1: CRW: Ah	

FILE NO. 61-50-245 (1-50)  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 26 1923  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTED TO: HOOVER CUNNINGHAM  
RECORDED  
FEB 27 1923  
DIVISION

PER FOIA REQUEST

February 24th, 1923.

CIARENCE R. WALSH.

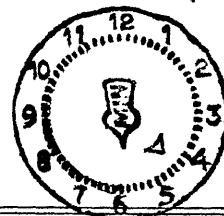
Detroit, they would take the necessary steps for his removal to New York immediately.

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.

2215

Department of Justice.  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



New Orleans, La. February 21, 1923

Burns  
Washington, D.C.

*2*

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 capias  
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 ~~issue~~ <sup>warrant</sup> 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

*Phoned  
Phil's office*

*Rec. 9:45  
acc.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
FEB 26 1923  
DIVISION

Shanton FEB 28 1923

*61-50*

*Foster on  
distance*

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-13-78  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

RECORDED  
61-50-244  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 24 1923 P. M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER

WWG-AS

February 19, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, (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 Ramus, 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 and Chicago offices.

Very truly yours,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

Encl. 2765.

61-50 RECORDED

MAILED  
FEB 19 1923

61-50-243  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 20 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE



WWG-AS

February 19, 1923.

Mr. J. P. Rooney,

Box 455,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, (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 Ramus 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 and Chicago offices.

Very truly yours,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

Enc l. 2767.

MAILED

FEB 19 1923

61-50  
RECORDED  
61-50-242  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 20 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

WWG-AS

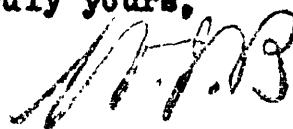
February 19, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, (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 Ramus, 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 and Chicago offices.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 2766.

61-50  
RECORDED

MAILED  
FEB 19 1923

61-50-241	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 20 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WWG-AS

February 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOHNER.

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS (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 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,

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director.

61-50

Encl. 2769

MAILED  
FEB 19 1923

61-50-240  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 20 1923 A. M.  
DELETED COPY SENT *Ben. Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *1/9*  
FILE

.Chicago File No-66967. This case originated at New York, N.Y. Journal to be  
 le at originating office NY.

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 REMUS

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.

61-50 *me*

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 REMUS, 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 approveing 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  
 postive that ESAU RAMUS, had Chicago connections, this informant states that he is  
 acquainted with ESAU RAMUS, and could discuss him without exciteing 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 i

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

**FEB 27 1923**

FILE NO 61-50-239	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 23 1923	GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FEB 24 1923
DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-26	<i>Beau...</i>
PER FOIA REQUEST	<i>...</i>

REFERENCE Bur. Letter 2/ COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

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 ARESTED. 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 GOLB 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.MONHONG REVE--BRITSKZI

Undeveloped Leads. X

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 traceing the writer .

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

Continued.

239

JOT-JWD.

NY File R 218 D.

61-50

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

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, 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 Esau Ramus, who is wanted by the New Orleans City authorities in connection with the murder in that city of Reverend J. W. H. Eason, 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 Norris, a Negro attorney, whose office is at 1508 Lombard Street, your city, can be fully trusted and will gladly cooperate with you in your efforts to locate Ramus.

Yours very truly,

GENERAL INVESTIGATION  
FEB 23 1923  
DIVISION

*Edward J. Brennan*  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Copy: Washington.

FEB 27 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watson*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*7/2*

61-50-238  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 21 1923 A.M.  
DEPART. OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER  
CUNNINGHAM

WWG-AS

February 20, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Hessler,  
Box 831,  
Detroit, Mich.

61-50

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESEU RAMUS, (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 Ramus 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,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

Encl. 2787.

RECORDED

MAILED  
FEB 20 1923

61-50-237  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 21 1923 A.M.  
D.F.A.  
FILE

WWG-AS

February 20, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,  
Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.

61-50

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, (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 Ramus 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. 2786.

RECORDED

61-50-236	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 21 1923 A.M.	
DETROIT	
	FILE

MAILED

FEB 20 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.G.*



WWG-AS  
61-50

February 18, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

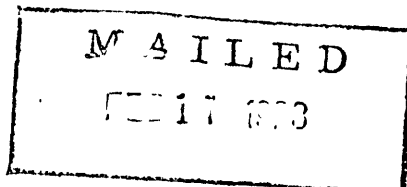
I am enclosing herewith copies of photograph, measurements, description and fingerprints of ESAU RAMUS, alias REMUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Mason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Mason was an important Government witness against Marcus Garvey.

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,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

Encl. 2759.



61-50-235  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 19 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

WWG-AS  
61-50

February 17, 1923.

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

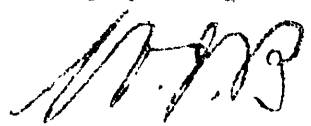
61-50

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copies of photograph, measurements, description and fingerprints of ESAU RAMUS, alias REMUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Eason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Eason 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. 2757.

MAILED

FEB 17 1923

61-50-294  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 19 1923 A M

WWG-AS  
61-50

February 17, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Hessler,

Box 831,

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copies of photograph, measurements, description and fingerprints of ESAU RAMUS, alias REMUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Eason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Eason 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,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director.

Enc. 2756.

MAILED

FEB 17 1923

61-50-233

FEB 18 1923 A. M.

FEB 18 1923 A. M.

FEB 18 1923 A. M.

WWG-AS  
65-50

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 ESAU RAMUS, alias REMUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Eason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Eason 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. 2758.

MAILED

FEB 17 1923

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Walker*  
*H.W.*

61-50-232

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 19 1923 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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 Remus refer  
report Agent Guiley February eighth re Marcus Garney  
stop warrant issued police department for Remus 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

12:05 PM

12:20 JAR

decoded 12:30 MLH

1000 - 1.00 H/B

FEB 19 1923

61-50-231

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION RECORDED

FEB 19 1923 AM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER FILE

61-50

DELETED COPY SENT Brew Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST H.B.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

New York, N. Y. February 16, 1923.

12

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

Two stop replying to your telegram fifteenth regarding  
Esau <sup>a</sup> Remus wanted murder Eason 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 JAR

decoded 12:30 MLH

TO DIRECTOR - 1.00 H.B.

FEB 19 1923 61-50

61-50-230

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 19 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER

RECORDED

*[Handwritten signature]*

DELETED COPY SENT *Bren Wickin*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*H.W.*

N. Y. File #A-218-E.

T.A.S.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 16, 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>			
<p>Acknowledgment is made of receipt of the following telegram from the Detroit office:</p> <p>"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."</p> <p>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.</p>			
<p>Continued.</p> <p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben W. Quinn</i> BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST <i>HW.</i></p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>FILE NO. 67-50-229</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 17 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO ✓ CUNNINGHAM ✓ HOOVER</p> <p>RECORDED <i>M</i></p> <p>FEB 27 1923</p> <p>J.E.C.</p> <p><i>J.E.C.</i> JEA:MVN. MJD.</p>	
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1: Philadelphia 1: Detroit 1: New Orleans 1:		

N. Y. File R-218-E.

T.A.S.

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

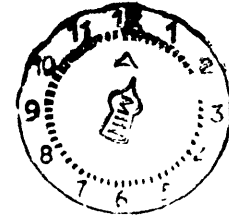
REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 16, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 5th to 10th, 1923.	REPORT MADE James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>		Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.	
FACTS DEVELOPED  <u>At New York, N. Y.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Agent was engaged during the above period interviewing probable witnesses in this case, and was also in conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck on several occasions, preparing evidence, etc.</p>			
Continued.			
<p>FEB 27 1923</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p>			
FILE NO. 61-50-228		RECORDED	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 17 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
ROUTED TO CUNNINGHAM		FILE <i>[Signature]</i>	
HOOPER		JEA:MVN.	
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1:		



Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation

588 FEDERAL BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL. February 15th, 1923.



FEB 17 1923

WM. 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 WWG:AS, 61-50, with reference to and enclosing confidential reports made by undercover agent assigned at New Orleans in connection with the murder of J. W. H. RASON, 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*

JAMES P. ROONEY,  
Agent in charge.

JPR:MIC

GENERAL INVESTIGATION  
FEB 17 1923

FEB 23 1923 61-50

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.Q.*

61-50-227  
FEB 17 1923 P.M.  
HOOVER

WJB-S

February 15, 1923.

-71.8

Memorandum for Mr. Perry W. Howard:

61-50

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

Yours very truly,

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Director.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*H.Q.*

61-50-226 X  
62-4695-1  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 16 1923 P. M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

MAILED  
FEB 17 1923

February 15, 1923

WWG-AS

G O D S

Brennan

Park Row Building

New York New York

Wire any developments case Esau Rams wanted murder

Eason witness against Garvey stop two

BURNS

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

*712*

*61-50*

<i>61-50-226</i>	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 17 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WWG-AS

February 18, 1923.

C O D E

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans, La.

Wire whether any warrant issued New Orleans for

Esau Ramus also status local case stop two

BURNS

61-50

DELETED COPY SENT *Per Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.R.*

61-50-225

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 17 1923 A M	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WVG-AS  
61-50

61-50 224

February 13, 1923.

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

61-50

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 Ramus.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 2720.

61-50

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

*719*

MAILED  
FEB 13 1923

123 Roman St, 1/2 Turner.  
New Orleans, La.  
Feb. 7, 1923.

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

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation [redacted] 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*  
*[Signature]*

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST 719

*Ben Watkins*

FEB 19 1923

61-50-224	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 14 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOPER	FILE

*M. J. P. [Signature]*  
*2/13/23*  
*Chicago*

This case originated at  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Phila. File #40-234  
Journal to be made at originating office ONLY

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
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: <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
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			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
REFERENCE: MCS		COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO 3-WASHINGTON; 1-NEW YORK; 1-NEW ORLEANS 1-PHILADELPHIA; 1-DETROIT	
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben W. ...</i>		BY LETTER 4-27-26	

FILE NO. 61-50-223

RECORDED 223

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 15 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: CUNNINGHAM

FILE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FEB 19 1923

several months.

The Philadelphia office is in receipt of a report made by Agents James E. Amos and M. 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.

223



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>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>			Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			
<p>During the period by which this report is covered, Agents have been making continuous efforts to obtain some information regarding the whereabouts of <u>ESAU RAMUS</u>, who is now wanted by the New Orleans authorities, charged with having killed <u>DR. J. W. EASON</u>.</p> <p>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 <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> or his associates here. The telegraph company was, however, unable to locate any such telegrams.</p> <p>Agent Battle, who is working under cover among the Garveyites, reports that the general impression is that <u>ANDERSON</u>, who is now in New Orleans (arrested since this report has been written) is one of <u>GARVEY'S</u> closest associates and is supposed to have been in New Orleans before the murder was committed, returning thereafter and reporting directly to <u>GARVEY</u>. <u>ANDERSON</u> and <u>EASON</u> are known to have been enemies.</p> <p>On January 30th, Agents had various persons subpoenaed to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 1: New Orleans 1: Detroit 1: MJD FEB 19 1923 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DIVISION		

61-50

222

FILE NO 61-50-222	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 15 1923	COPIED COPY SENT Ben Watkins
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	BY LETTER 4-27-26
ROUTED TO CUNNINGHAM HOOVER	PER FOIA REQUEST JEA

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et 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 A. 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.

J. B. 7

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:

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.

Continued.

22

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Feb. 14, 1923</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Feb. 14</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Mortimer J. Davis</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IN RE: H.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</b>		<b>Violation Sec. 215 USCC Using Mails to defraud Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.</b>	
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<p style="text-align: right;">61-50</p> <p>Reference is made to my report of yesterday's date outlining the data secured through CHANDLER OWENS from attorney Norris of Philadelphia:</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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</p>			
<p>purports to have been written by the murderer of Eason. There is no question but that the two hand-writings are identical</p>			
REFERENCE	<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>New Orleans, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, New York.</b></p>		

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FILE NO. **61-50-22**

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**FEB 15 1923**  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DUNNINGHAM  
HOOVER

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
**FEB 19 1923**

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Ben Wilkerson  
John W.A.

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 Pres.) 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 <sup>course</sup> ~~course~~ 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 Eason's shooting Garcia states that Ramus again came to the office and

531  
7-1189



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.

Continued.

*J. J. I.*

WWG-AS

61-50

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. Eason, 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 Ramus:

"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 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 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 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."

Very truly yours,

*Ben Watkins*

Director.

MAILED  
FEB 13 1923

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*K.L.*

61-50-2a  
FEB 14 1923  
RECEIVED

SPECIAL REPORT. N.Y. File R-218-E.  
 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 Feb. 13, 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 Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witness.
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N. Y.</u>			
<p>Referring to past reports rendered by Agents regarding the investigation of the killing of DR. EASON, the following information is respectfully submitted:</p> <p>CHANDLER OWEN, former negro radical and author, and ROBERT W. BAGNALL of the N. A. A. C. P., called at the Bureau office this morning and advised as follows:</p> <p>On Wednesday last, J. AUSTIN NORRIS a prominent colored attorney of the city of Philadelphia, located at #1508 Lombard St., came to New York to see OWEN. NORRIS 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 sympathise 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 RAMUS. He advised OWEN that RAMUS' wife is at the present time residing at #2112 Catherine St., Philadelphia, Pa., under the names of MRS. HENRY PRINCE and MRS. WM. HENRY PRINCE, and that her husband, RAMUS, who is</p>			
REFERENCE COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 1: New York 1: Philadelphia 1: New Orleans 1: Detroit 1:			DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">61-50-219</div> RECORDED FEB 27 1923 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 14 1923 DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST Ben Watkins MOD: MVN JEA

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, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

given her husband letters of introduction to one SMYER, 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. SMYER, 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 NORRIS, who stated that he would come to New York tomorrow morning, bearing the letters from RAMUS to his wife, as well as other documents. NORRIS 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, NORRIS would naturally act as his attorney and NORRIS 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 13th, 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.

Continued.

219

WM. J. BURNS  
DIRECTOR

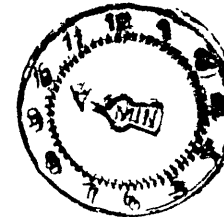


WWG-AS  
223533

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.



FEB 14 1923

*See file 223533-1*

*61-50*

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 held. 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.*

*So after  
Shanton report the  
(already done)*

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *MA*

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FEB 14 1923	P. M.
DIRECTOR	FILE

WM. J. BURNS  
DIRECTOR



JEH/LMR

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

February 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
1933

FEB 14 1933

61-50  
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. [Signature]*

FEB 14 1933

61-50-217	
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FEB 14 1933	
DIRECTOR'S FILE	

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

*749.*

*Wife*



WWG-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 GARVEY and especially referring to the murder of J. W. H. Eason, 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 Ramus;

"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 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 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 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."

Very truly yours,

Director.

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
M.D.

MAILED  
FEB 13 1923

61-50-25  
FEB 14 1923

February 12, 1928.

WWQ-AS

C O D E

Foster  
Federal Building  
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

61-50

Understood police have photograph and measurements  
Esau Ramus involved killing J W Eason witness in  
Garvey case procure and forward promptly in order  
that identification order may be issued stop Necessary  
every possible effort be made locate Ramus as ~~halted~~  
~~he can be broken stop two~~

BURNS

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.A.*

61-50-219	
FEB 4 1928 A.M.	
FEB 4 1928 A.M.	
FILE	

WWG-AS

February 12, 1923

C O D E

61-50

Breman  
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 involve Garvey stop two~~

BURNS

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*

1923

RECORDED

FEB 15 1923

61-50-214	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 14 1923 A M	
FILE	

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

61-50.

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*

WALTER C. FOSTER  
Special Agent in Charge.

FEB 21 1923

*2 f. photos. 2 Encls.  
Fingerprints  
to New Orleans  
Detroit  
N.Y.  
Chicago*

*DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4727-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 7/19/92  
2/17/73  
Ident. 2/17/23*

61-50-213  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION RECORDED  
FEB 14 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOPER

Case originated at New Orleans Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.  
 (By direction of Agent in Charge Geo. R. Shannon)

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/8/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/27 to 2/3/23	REPORT MADE BY HARRY D. GULLEY.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY et al : USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD, and  
 (REGRO MEDICAL) PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO INTIMIDATE  
 GOVERNMENT WITNESS.

FACTS DEVELOPED. ATTENTION MR. HOOVER. -2

At New Orleans, La.

61-50  
*mu*

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

MAMMIE 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.N.I.A., on that date told her that there had been subscribed for the defence of SHAKESPEARE 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.

*3/1/23*

212

This information was given to Superintendent of Police Maloney.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FEB 21 1923

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

FILE NO. 61-50-212	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 12 1923	
DEPARTMENT	DELETED COPY SENT Ben Walker
ROUTED TO: HOOVER	BY LETTER 4-27-26 PER FOIA REQUEST

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASH(3) PHILADELPHIA(2) NEW YORK(2) NOLA(2)
------------	--

2/8/23

Special Grand Jury was convened in the State Court, and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and CORNELIUS DWYER 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 ESAU RALUS STOP IT IS POSSIBLE WE MAY LOCATE SUBJECT STOP SUGGEST YOU CONFER 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 ESAU RALUS STOP SUPT. POLICE FORWARDING WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SUBJECT CHARGE MURDER REQUEST CONFER WITH YOUR OFFICE."

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

"RE ESAU RALUS STOP SUBJECT BELIEVED TO BE IN COCK COLONY HERE STOP IS UNDER BOND STATE COURT ON CHARGE INCITING TO RIOT ETC. FORWARDING PHOTOGRAPH TODAY FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION IN YOUR CITY WIRE ME IF PHOTOGRAPH IS THAT OF 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 ESAU RALUS, and following reply was sent to the PHILADELPHIA office:-

"RE ESAU RALUS STOP SUBJECT WARRANT FROM CHIEF POLICE HERE CHARGING SUBJECT WITH MURDER MAILED TO CHIEF OF POLICE NEW YORK JANUARY TWENTY NINTH CERTIFIED COPY OF WARRANT BEING SENT TODAY TO CHIEF OF POLICE PHILADELPHIA

" WITH SUGGESTION CONFER WITH YOUR OFFICE REFER PHOTOGRAPH OF SUBJECT ATTACHED AGENT GULLEYS REPORT DATED JANUARY TWENTY SIXTH."

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, 1307- 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.G. SHUEY, Philadelphia office, for 1/31/23 in which it was requested that positive identification be established of ESAU RAMUS, 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 RAMUS for three weeks during his stay at 1558 Iberville St:-

EDELE STRAIN (COL)  
VICTORIA MILLER (COL)  
CELESTE DWYER (COL).

At this time EDELE STRAIN stated that she was present at the home of CORNELIUS DWYER on January 3rd, 1923, when ESAU RAMUS entered the rooming house at 1538 Iberville St., formerly run by CORNELIUS DWYER, and in her presence stated that he had killed EASON; 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 RAMUS, as had CELESTE DWYER, wife of CORNELIUS

2/8/23

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

JOHN RILEY, who lives at 2223-3rd St., made the following statement:

That on the night of January 1, 1923 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 12th 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 RAMUS.

As requested in report of Agent J.G. SHUEY above referred to, one of the photographs of ESAU RAMUS, which was attached, is being returned herewith <sup>to</sup> of the Philadelphia office.

CONTINUED.

HDC:CL.  
HDC

212



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

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

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.

61-50

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.

Continued.

FEB 13 1923  
 J. E. C.

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST  
 H.G.

FEB 13 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-50-211	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOW	FILE JEA: MVN.

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1;
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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.

211

N. Y. File R-218

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 6, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 29th to Feb. 3rd, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

Continuing the above matter, Agent has been engaged during the above period keeping in touch with Government witnesses and attending conferences with Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell Mattuck.

Continued.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
FEB 9 1923  
DIVISION

FEB 9 - 1923  
I. B. C.

FEB 13 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. <b>61-50-210</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB - 1923	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO. HOOVER	<i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1:	<i>[Signature]</i> JEA:MN.
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WWG-AS

61-50-209

February 7, 1923.

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

61-50  
per

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. Eason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 2643.

MAILED  
FEB 7 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *719.*

141 Roman St. & Turner,  
New Orleans, La.,  
Feb. 4, 1923.

FEB 9 1923

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

61-50-309 ✓

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 8 1923	RECORDED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE
HOOVER	

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.

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Wakelin  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
Respectfully,  
J. W. Jones.

Copy Chicago 2/11/23  
wind New Orleans 2/17/23  
copy to 2/27/23  
copy to 2/27/23

filed  
209

WWG-AS

February 7, 1923.

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

61-50

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. Eason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 2642.

DELETED COPY SENT *then Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
H.S.

COPY FOR [unclear]

MAILED  
FEB 7 1923

61-50-208  
FEB 13 1923 A M  
FILE

Case originated at New York Journal to be made at Philadelphia #1

REPORT MADE AT Philadelphia, PA.-	DATE WHEN MADE 2 /5/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/30th; 31st and 2/3/23	REPORT MADE BY J. G. SHUEY -
--------------------------------------	---------------------------	---	---------------------------------

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.:

61-50

Reference is made to my report dated January 31st 1923 also to Bureau letter dated February 1st initialed "WWG: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

REFERENCE JS:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO 3-WASH; 1-PHILA; 1-NEW YORK; 1-NEW ORLEANS.
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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO 61-50-207

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DELETED COPY SENT Ben Waknin

BY LETTER 4-27-76

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PER FOIA REQUEST

ROUTED TO FILE

FEB 12 1923

letter which was addressed to ESAJ 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



J. G. SHUEY

1/30th; 31st and 2/3/23

#3

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:

207

Department of Justice.

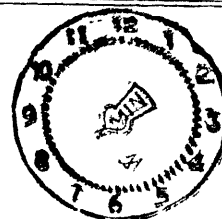
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., January 20, 1923.

Burns,

Washington.

61-50



JAN 20 1923

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.

206

Recd by me 1/22/23  
Recd. 4:35 P.  
Decoded LGS.

Shanton.

FEB 7 - 1923

~~Message~~

61-50-8206	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 7 1923	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE
CUNNINGHAM	

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 24, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos, Mortimer J. Davis.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

Agent C. J. Scully of this office, informed Agents that information had been received from the Military Intelligence Division, from CAPT. CROMWELL, 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. CROMWELL'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. CROMWELL, we learned that

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1923

FILE NO 61-50-40

RECORDED 205

BUREAU DELETED COPY SENT *Per Watkins*

JAN BY LETTER 27-76

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PER FOIA REQUEST

ROUTED TO

*J. P. [Signature]*

MJD:JEA-MVN.

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington 3: New York 1:

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. CROMWELL, 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.

Agents consider this phase of the matter closed.

205

123 Roman St, Turner  
New Orleans, La.,  
Jan. 29, 1923.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
 FEB 7 1923  
 DIVISION  
 61-50-204-1  
 FEB 2 1923  
 HOOVER FILE

FEB 13 1923

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

*Copy of letter  
 2/13/23  
 2/13/23  
 2/13/23*

DELETED COPY SENT *New Orleans*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST 7/9/91

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.

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 <sup>in</sup> 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*

904

WWG-AS

February 1, 1933.

61-50  
Mr. Edward J. Brennan,  
Box 241, City Hall Station,  
New York, N. Y.

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 ESAU 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,

*M. J. P.*  
Director,

Encl. 2612.

MAILED

FEB 1 1933

61-50-20



WHS-AS

61-50-202

61-50

15867

February 1, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,  
Box 461,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith typewritten copies of the reports from an undercover agent working in New Orleans on the murder of Dr. Mason, an important witness in the case of U.S. v. 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 ESAD 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. 2613.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.P.*

MAILED  
FEB 1 1923

123 No. 1 Roman St,  
New Orleans, La.

Jan, 27, 1923.

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

61-50-202

RECORDED
FEB 2 1923 A.M.
FILE

Sir:

After a conference with agent Harry Gulley, I proceeded to investigate the case assigned to me under cover. I have interviewed S.V. Robinson and his wife who at one time were the organizers for the Universal Negro Improvement Association in this state and are, at the present, active members of the organization in this City. I know Robinson and his wife as they came to the New York headquarters several times while I was working there. Both Robinson and his wife were very free in talking to me as they know me only as a loyal member of the organization. Robinson says that the police have the right men but he believes these men were the tools of Esau Ramus. Esau Ramus was the agent sent down here by Garvey, from Philadelphia. The police have in their hands a letter address to the president of the organization in this city signed by Garvey, telling the president that Ramus will reside in New Orleans in the future and to give him any work that he could find for him to do, not saying that Ramus was to establish a police force. After Ramus was here for a few weeks the president of the organization here wrote to New York to find out just what Ramus was to do here, as the members did not approve of this police force that Ramus was trying to organize. This letter was answered by Garvey's secretary saying that Garvey was out of town, but, that Ramus had organized a police force in Philadelphia and no doubt that Mr.

DELETED COPY SENT New York  
BY LETTER 4-9-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST 4/19/79

Garvey would approve of his organizing a police force here. This appears to be all the communication that took place between Garvey's office and this city in regards to Ramus. All of these communications are in the hands of the local office of this department. The contents of these communications were confirmed to me in my interview with Robinson. During my interview I tried to learn from Robinson the where abouts of Ramus. Robinson says that Ramus has left the city and is likely in Philadelphia, or New York, but did not know his address. Since the two men that are arrested for the murder of Eason are local men and the fact that these people here believe them to have been the tools of Ramus, and the arrest of Ramus will help to clear these local members, that if they knew the where abouts of Ramus they would turn him up.

After my interview with Robinson I interviewed Willian Phillips secretary to the local division. Phillips who was a secretary to the Boston division at one time, is also known to me personally. Phillips talked to me very freely and deplors the murder of Eason as Eason was a personal friend of his. He says that before the arrest of these two men he received a threatening letter because he had made a statement that if he knew who the men were that had killed Eason he would turn them over to the police. Phillips seems to be very much disgusted with the organization and says as soon as this trial is over he is going to leave here. Phillips says that he thinks that Ramus has left the country for some part of the West Indies.

After going over the evidence in this case with agent Gulley, agent in charge of this office sent a telegram to New York and Philadelphia to apprehend if possible Esau Ramus. Pictures of

200

3.

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.*

*Handwritten initials*

1209

Photograph  
Esau Ramus

61-50-202



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

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/31/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/30/23	REPORT MADE BY J.G. SHUEY
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL : Negro medicals---Using Mails to Defraud--- : Probable Conspiracy to Kill Government : Witness			
FACTS DEVELOPED AT PHILADELPHIA: <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>The Philadelphia Office is in receipt of the following wires from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans, La. Office:</p> <p>"Re Marcus Garvey Et Al Have secured valuable information which will probably connect subjects with Police or Secret Service Agencies attached Garvey Organizations 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 Organizations at Philadelphia stop Ramus left City immediately after murder of Eason."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>"Re Marcus Garvey reference telegram January Twentieth make special effort locate Esau Ramus probably corresponding with Mary Ramus Philadelphia address unknown well known by Lionel Francis President of Local Garvey Organization stop Description black five feet eleven inches weight one hundred fifty pounds limp in right leg pompadour hair stop If located advise by wire as New Orleans Police desire held in connection murder of Eason January first."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FEB 7 1923</p> <p>which were followed by reports of Agent Harry D. Gulley of the New Orleans Office under dates of January 24th and 26th 1923, on the above subject, <u>attaching photograph</u> of ESAU RAMUS, who is an aide to <del>MARCUS GARVEY</del>, and who was in New Orleans</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO		
	G WASHINGTON-3, PHILADELPHIA-1, NEW YORK-1, NEW ORLEANS-1		

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FILE NO. <b>61-50-201</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>DELETED COPY SENT</b>	<i>Ben Watkins</i> FEB 3 1923 J. B. C.
BY LETTER <b>4-27-79</b>	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PER FOIA REQUEST	
ROUTED TO	

J.G. SHUEY:

1/30/23:

#2.

from November 11, 1922 until January 1st 1923, on which date one DR. EASON was murdered. Two negroes by the names of CORNELIUS DWYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, who are now under arrest in New Orleans charged with this murder, had been very closely associated with ESAU RAMUS. Immediately after the murder of DR. EASON, RAMUS disappeared from New Orleans, leaving his trunk, which is now in the possession of the New Orleans Police. In this trunk was found a uniform, which bore the insignia on the collar-U.A.P., with red and green sleeve insignia, with gold braid, stripes, and shoulder straps; badge "Instructor of Police, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same reading "Justice U.N.I.A.", Police #26. ESAU RAMUS had formerly been in Philadelphia where he organized a Police and Secret Service Department and was supposed to have been sent to New Orleans by MARCUS GARVEY to organize a like organization there, and to curb the activities of DR. EASON, who was in opposition to MARCUS GARVEY. It was requested that this office locate ESAU RAMUS, if possible, in Philadelphia.

Agent searched the criminal records at City Hall in Philadelphia and found that a negro/answering the same description as RAMUS, with the exception of being lame in the right leg, had been arrested by the Philadelphia Police on the 9/24/22 at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, on the charge of inciting to riot and carrying deadly concealed weapons. This negro, at the time of arrest, wore a uniform, which is identical with the one described in Agent Gulley's report. He was photographed and finger printed in the Bertillon Department, Philadelphia Police and was held for Court

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J.G. SHUEY:

1/30/23:

#3.

in the sum of One Thousand Dollars bond, which was furnished by ISHAM BRIDGERS of 3700 Warren Street, Philadelphia. The officers effecting the arrest were Officers Johnson and Grailly of the 19th Police District, the witnesses being JOSEPH KING and BERKLEY WILLIAMS of 3128 Annin Street, and AUGUSTUS ARMSTRONG of 2314 Alder Street. This case is still pending against ESAU RAMUS, no date being set for trial.

There will be found attached to the New Orleans copy of this report two photographs of RAMUS. A description of the crime will be found on the back of one, while the other is a full print of the photograph plate, which shows the badge that was worn by subject on this occasion. It will be noted that the number "26" can be plainly seen on the badge on his cap by use of a glass. The resemblance is very close, and it is the opinion of Agent that the photograph above mentioned and the one furnished by the New Orleans Office are the same person.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS FOR NEW ORLEANS

It is requested that positive identification be established and if the photograph furnished is the ESAU RAMUS wanted in New Orleans this office be notified immediately, and certified copy of warrant sent here, whereupon the Clerk of The Court will require his bondsman to produce him, and in the event this cannot be done every effort will then be made to locate him through the witnesses and addresses we have in Philadelphia. It is not deemed advisable to start to work in the colored section

201

J.G. SHUEY:

1/30/23:

#4.

with the view of apprehending RAMUS, however, until we are positive that he is the man wanted in New Orleans as his connections are prominent and he would more than likely be tipped off by his followers.

It is requested that one of the photographs be returned to this office for the files, after it has served its purpose at the New Orleans Office.

CONTINUED.

201

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 25, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 15th to 20th, 1923, incl.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y. 61-50

Agent was engaged during the above period in interviewing and locating various witnesses, etc., in the above case.

Continued.

JAN 31 1923  
J. B. G.

FEB 3 1923

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FILE NO <b>61-50-199</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JAN 2 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO WINGET RECEIVED	<b>971A</b>

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N. Y. File #R-218-E.

T.A.S

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 26, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 U. S. vs.  
 RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

at New York, N.Y.

61-50

Reference is made to Agent's report of January 17th, 1923, to which was attached copy of a communication to the Attorney General, given to Agent by CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the Negro Magazine "MESSENGER".

Agent was today informed that the letter referred to has been revised, and is herewith forwarding to the Washington office, copy of the letter as it now stands, which will be published in all the newspapers of the country.

Continued.

J.B.C.  
 JAN 31 1923

FEB 6 1923

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*W. J. ...*  
*...*

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *W.G.*

FILE NO <b>61-50-198</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 27 1923	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO.	FILE

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
 Washington 3: New York 1: *Noted W.G.*

*J.E.A.*  
 JEA:MVN.

2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty  
United States Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening--who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Norris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

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When William Pickens, who had cooperated in the expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condones and invites to crime, This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md. on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans,

one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the fire department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Inasmuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, "The Negro World," the raising of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver." 198



For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to disband and extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

The Government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than 20,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Domingo, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crusader" magazine, New York City; also by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a well known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1923, New York City). On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment,--many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

1918

Instructions - r

Special Agent in

Edw. J. Brennan.

MADE AT

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

RE

New York, N.Y.

Jan. 27, 1923. Jan. 27, 1923,

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

During this week Agents have been making strenuous efforts to obtain information regarding the probable whereabouts of one ESAU RAMUS, now wanted by the New Orleans police in connection with the shooting of the REV. DR. EASON on January 1st, 1923, at New Orleans, La. We are expecting information from Philadelphia, which, however, has not reached us and probably will not be in our hands until next week.

We have had Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck send subpoena out for W. B. YEARWOOD, now Asst. Secretary General of the U. N. I. A. YEARWOOD is the man who told SIDNEY DeBOURG, a witness in our case, that RAMUS rushed away from New Orleans immediately following the shooting, came to New York, obtained \$60.00 from MARCUS GARVEY and left the city. Subsequent information received from this same source is to the effect that RAMUS may now be in Detroit, Mich., but we have not verified this up to the present writing.

FEB 5 1923

Acknowledgement is made of receipt of a telegram

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dated January 26th, 1923, from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans office, requesting that an effort be made to locate ESAU RAMUS

FILE NO. <b>61-50-197</b>	RECORDED JAN 31 1923 J.B.C.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JAN 29 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 7/9	JEA:MJD:MVN.

REFERENCE

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Washington 3: New York 1: New Orleans 1:

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:

James E. Amos  
January 27th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

through MARY PRINCE, #1307 - 3rd Avenue, New York City, with whom the former is alleged to be corresponding. In this telegram RAMUS' description is given as follows:

Black,  
5 ft. 11 in.,  
Weight, 150 lbs.,  
Limp in right leg,  
Hair combed pompadour style.

Agent Battle was sent to the address mentioned to make an under cover investigation and subsequently reported that there are no colored people at or near this address, nor could he find anyone named PRINCE. Agents then called at P. O. Station "Y" and interviewed the carrier on this route, who verified Battle's information. It is apparent that the information contained in Agent Shanton's telegram is erroneous, and it is requested that same be verified so that we may continue our efforts to locate the subject in this city.

Continued.

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N. Y. File #R-218-E.

T.A.S

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 25, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

at New York, N.Y. 61-50

Agents were engaged on this day locating various witnesses, whom the U. S. marshals were unable to serve with subpoenas. MISS IDA ALLEN was located by Agents at #2400 - 7th Avenue, apartment #57, care of POPE. MR. AUBREY HAMILTON was located at #167 W. 146th Street, top floor. Request subpoenas were left with each of these persons. A call was also made on one BELGRAVE, #9 West 133rd Street, who is now under subpoena. Arrangements were made with him to call at MR. MATTUCK'S office on Monday next.

In a conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK on this date, he informed us that subpoena will go forward today to Atlanta, Ga., for EDWARD YOUNG CLARK, head of the KU KLUX KLAN, calling for CLARK'S appearance before the U. S. Grand Jury in New York on the 31st inst. MR. MATTUCK'S purpose in bringing CLARK here is to ascertain what arrangements were made between GARVEY and him some time ago.

Agents also interviewed on this date, one PRINCE OSKAZUMA, #115 West 138th Street. This man is a stock holder in the BLACK STAR LINE and will probably make a good victim

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FILE NO. 61-50-196

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Washington 3; New York 1; *J. E. C.*  
JEA: MJD: MVN.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 26, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

witness. He turned over to us his stock certificate for two shares, several letters written to him by officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, which will probably be of use to us, and a copy of the "NEGRO WORLD" bearing a cancelled 2¢ stamp, showing its deposit and journey through the mails. OSKAZUMA states he purchased these shares in LIBERTY HALL, New York City, on the night of February 7th, 1920, after hearing speeches by MARCUS GARVEY, DR. EASON and MR. FERRIS. The inducements held out, he states, were that the BLACK STAR LINE would become a big thing and that big profits would be derived by the stockholders. The speakers also stated that the ships of the BLACK STAR LINE would ply between the United States and Africa and other countries of the world. The speakers urged upon the audience, states the witness, that those present buy as many shares as possible and lay them away so that they would be protected in their old age. He was also informed that the BLACK STAR LINE and the U. N. I. A. were building up a nation in Africa of which GARVEY was to become the President, the headquarters of which would be Liberia.

On or about February 10th or 12th, 1920, the witness called at the office of the BLACK STAR LINE and had a talk with MARCUS GARVEY in his office. MISS JACQUES was present during this conversation, he states. The witness called there to inform GARVEY that he was about to leave the United States with a circus and offered his services to the Association and the BLACK STAR LINE in any capacity. GARVEY thereupon appointed him a correspondent

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RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

January 26, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

of the "NEGRO WORLD" and promised to pay him from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a month, according to the material sent in. GARVEY also asked him to organize branches of the Association wherever possible. During the course of this conversation, the witness states, he questioned GARVEY about the BLACK STAR LINE stock purchased by him on February 9th, 1920. He particularly asked GARVEY if he thought the stock would some day be valuable, to which GARVEY replied, "Sure it will be valuable or we wouldn't be selling it now." He then asked GARVEY if they expected to pay dividends and when, to which GARVEY replied that dividends would be paid as soon as the line was on its feet, which he expected would take from two to five years.

Copy of this report is being sent to P. O. Inspector SHAY through MR. MATTUCK, together with evidence left here by witness.

Continued.

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the NAVY, which would consist of WAR SHIPS and also MERCHANT MARINE, that they would have a BLACK CROSS NEGRO ASSOCIATION, and also a JUVENILE DEPARTMENT, because the time had come for all negroes to rebel and live by themselves, because they had been segregated, lynched, burned and humiliated by the white men, and that they had to protect themselves; that he had held a conference with the representatives of JAPAN, and JAPAN was getting together one of the strongest Navies of the world, and was not recognized by the white men as belonging to his race; that he was to train all the negroes, and when they were strong enough JAPAN would ~~assist~~ declare war on the white race, and the negro would go to her assistance, and that their united strength would whip the white man, and Japan in turn would assist them to gain Africa, and he would be KING and establish a government; that the stock which was subscribed for the BLACK STAR LINE for the purpose of building ships was also subscribed in reality for the purpose of building a Navy. There were probably about fifteen or sixteen delegates present during this meeting. GARVEY stated further that this information was not to be disclosed to any one, and especially not to advise the members generally; that in August 1922 she attended another convention at New York City, and openly fought GARVEY because of his radical ideas and intentions, and she stated openly that she would return to New Orleans and tell her people just what the organization stood for. She stated that she told him that he was ruining the colored race, and they would not stand for it. H then declared that she was disloyal and a traitor to the cause.

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She returned to New Orleans and was dismissed. She stated she received an anonymous letter threatening her life because of her opposition to GARVEY. She stated that at the time that she resigned there were only about 600 members, but at one time there were as many as 3000 members in New Orleans. She stated that WILLIAM PHILLIPS was elected EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, and was sent from New York City in October 1922, and that an entire new set of officers was elected for the New Orleans Division at that time. She stated that GARVEY advised her in 1922 that he intended to organize a BLACK KU KLUX KLAN, which would also be an auxiliary to the organization; that on October 27th, 1922, GARVEY intended to hold a meeting, but this meeting was broken up by the police. She stated that the UNIFORM RANK LEGION drilled every week, and that a man by the name of W.M. THOMPSON was CAPTAIN of this LEGION. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw a number of JAMAICAN NEGROES at the church and recognized among them DWYER and SHAKESPEARS, the two men who are charged with MURDER, also ALBERT LAWRENCE, S.V. ROBINSON and W.M. THOMPSON, who were supposed to be members of the Police and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that on this night she saw DWYER and SHAKESPEARE running towards DR. EASON before he was killed, but did not hear the shot, and was not an eye witness to the shooting.

ALICE A WILLIAMS, 206 1/2 Jackson Ave., stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in February 1921, and was head of the BLACK CROSS NURSES until she resigned in October 1922. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw DWYER and SHAKESPEARE running away from the place where EASON was shot.

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THOMAS ANDERSON was GARVEY'S righthand man, and had supervision over the New Orleans Division. She stated that the organization had defrauded her out of \$6.00, which was given them for the purpose of purchasing the BLACK CROSS uniform. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON had spoken, he did not mention the GARVEY ORGANIZATION, nor the one in which he was interested in, to wit, THE NEGRO UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE.

ELENORE A. BROWN, 843 Carondelet Street, stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in May 1920, and resigned July 1922 because of the radical attitude and preachings of GARVEY, and that she feared that in the event that his organization gained further headway, there would be innumerable riots and trouble in this city; that a woman by the name of ELIZABETH P. SUTTON, who was a present member of the organization told her confidentially that DWYER'S wife had stated to a friend of hers (Sutton) that a party was sent down by GARVEY to organize and plot the murder of EASON, and that they had met at DWYER'S house; that DWYER did not do the shooting, but that EASON was shot by a member of this gang; that in June 1922, just before she resigned, MARCUS GARVEY visited New Orleans, and at the home of A.J. CRAWFORD, in her presence, told THOMAS ANDERSON, who was then in the employ of GARVEY, that if he (ANDERSON) would get rid of EASON, he (GARVEY) would give him a bigger job.

On January 18th, Superintendent Moloney of the Police Department, authorized a raid by CAPTAINS REID, RAY and JOHNSON, on the meeting held by the U.N.I.A., at the Long-oremen's Hall, 2059 Jackson Ave., and the following is an

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extract from the police report on this raid:-

"Sixth Precinct. Jan. 18, 1923.

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"I would report in company with Capt. Teho. A. Ray, Capt. George S. Reed, Corporal Alex Scherer, Dect. Louis Kuepfrle and Patrolmen of the 6 and 12th Precets., the following named negroes;----- from the Longshoremen's Hall, at #2509 Jackson Ave., where they were holding a meeting, to attempt to incite a riot;-- the crowd of negroes are Officers and members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Marcus Garvey (Colored) who is President of the above Association, which is for the purpose of these meetings, to cause the negroes to have trouble with the White Race;---- The following negroes under arrest and booked with Attempting to Incite a riot:-

Ike Whitmore, residing in #5300 St. Charles Ave.,  
Vice President, Actg. President.

Lawrence J. Davis, residing in #3406 Robert St. Treasurer.  
Thomas Anderson, residing in #2122 Dryades St., General  
Asst. Secretary.

William Philips, residing in #2068 Dryaded St. Executive  
Secretary

James E. Hall, residing in #2531 Carondelet St. Chaplain.

John Carey, Jr., residing in #3303 Washington Ave.,  
Chairman of Trustee Board.

Henry Lee, residing in 716 Bolivar St. Member of Trustee  
Board.

Thomas Franklin, residing in #2015 Fourcher St. Pres. of Chr.

James Hamilton, residing in #2122 Dryades St.  
member of Association.

Hezeahk Griffith, residing in #2219 Dryades St., Member  
of association.

The above men were booked at this station and all papers, hyns, books, letters and papere were brought to this station."

This agent accompanied the police on this raid, and all the books and correspondence which were seized by the police Department were turned over to this agent for examination.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, at the 6th Precinct Police Station after the raid, who is Executive Secretary, stated that he lived at 2066 Jackson Avenue; that he was 29 years old; married, and has a wife living at 25 Chase St., Boston, Mass.; that he was born in BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES, and had made a declaration of

H.D. GULLEY

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Intention to become an American citizen about three years ago at BOSTON; that he met MARCUS GARVEY at BOSTON in August 1919, and joined his organization Sept. 26, 1919 at BOSTON; that he served from Sept. 1919 to August 1921 as GENERAL SECRETARY at BOSTON, and was appointed EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for the NEW ORLEANS DIVISION in Sept. 1921, and had been serving since that time at a salary of \$22.00 a week; that the following were officers of the parent organization:

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MARCUS GARVEY;	President General.
LEROY BUNDY ;	1st Asst. to President General
WILLIAM SHERRILL;	2nd " " " "
RUDOLPH SLITH ;	3rd " " " "
HENRIETTA V. DAVIS;	4th " " " "
ROBERT L. POSTON ;	Secretary General.
J.B. YEARWOOD;	1st Assistant Secretary General.
THOMAS W. ANDERSON,	2nd " " "

that DR. EASON was murdered on January 1st, and was <sup>formerly</sup> the AMERICAN leader for the GARVEY organization; that on or about Nov. 11th, a negro by the name of ESOS / RAMUS came to him with a letter of introduction signed MARCUS GARVEY, President General, requesting him to give him (RAMUS) work as an Organizer, etc.; that he immediately engaged a room for RAMUS at 1401 S. LIBERTY ST., and later RAMUS moved to 1358 IBERVILLE STREET; that RAMUS came to his office nearly every day and talked about organizing a POLICE FORCE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that RAMUS lived with DWYER who is now held for the murder of DR. EASON; that he wrote several letters to GARVEY telling him of RAMUS'S activities, requesting him to advise him just what he desired done; that the local branch had refused to authorize a local police Department, such as RAMUS proposed to organize; that GARVEY would never reply to his numerous letters with reference to this matter,

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but that he had received a communication from GARVEY'S private secretary, and that this letter was in his correspondence; that he sent RAMUS to neighboring towns to lecture, and he would live by collections that he would take up at these meetings; that he had at one time gone to DWYER'S house, who lived at 1538 Iberville Street, and that there were a number of negroes there whom he had ascertained had organized a POLICE DEPARTMENT; among them that he recognized was - DWYER and SHAKESPEARE, the two men held for the murder of DR. EASON; ESOS RAMUS, S.V. ROBINSON, JOHN DALEY, EZEKIEL FRANCIS; JARIET HUXTABLE; JOHN EUBANKS, and WILLIE DAVIS. This was about Dec. 5th, when they had not fully organized, and that RAMUS was supposed to be the organizer and head of the SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT. After this occasion, he wrote GARVEY a personal letter to ascertain his wishes as to the connections of this SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT to the organization, but he never received an answer from GARVEY direct; that RAMUS received mail from MARY PRINCE, NEW YORK CITY, whom he claimed to be his wife, and also had received mail from a MARY RAMUS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (He did not remember the street addresses). RAMUS told him on one occasion that he was attached to GARVEY'S head office. The last time that he saw RAMUS was on January 3rd, after EASON had been killed, but he did not make any comment about the murder; that two days ago a bundle containing badges, which were made in PHILADELPHIA, PA., came to his office addressed to RAMUS, and these badges were turned over to THOMAS ANDERSON; that also a registered letter addressed from PHILADELPHIA dated January 1st, was received by him; that this letter was

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turned over to a negro woman by the name of HELEN THOMAS, who he believes knows where RAMUS is at the present time; that he received regularly special delivery letters on Saturday or Sunday night, both from New York and Philadelphia; that RAMUS on one occasion told him that he was GARVEY'S body guard in New York, and had broken his hip in a fight for GARVEY while in New York; that he went to Philadelphia about two years ago, and was third Vice President of the Philadelphia Division, and he came to New Orleans to organize the SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, and was closely associated with a negro by the name of LIONEL FRANCIS, President of the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH; that on Sunday, Dec. 30th, RAMUS came to his office, and told him that DR. EASON was in town, and that he intended to put stink bombs in church; that he (RAMUS) had been advised that DR. EASON had left New York City for New Orleans, and that the last time that RAMUS came to his office, he spoke about EASON'S DEATH, and RAMUS made the remark "IT WAS AN EASY MATTER", meaning the murder; that he received a telegram signed THOMAS ANDERSON, on January 12th, giving him instructions to employ counsel for DWYER and SHAKESPEARE, the two men who are charged with the Murder of EASON. This telegram is also in the files; that he was friendly with DR. EASON and deplored his death; that ANNIE ANDERSON, the wife of THOMAS ANDERSON above referred to, had been living at 2122 Dryades Street for the past several months, and that she in company with HELEN THOMAS above referred to besieged him at his office to insist that he employ counsel for DWYER and SHAKESPEARE, and upon his refusal, that ANDERSON sent him the telegram above referred to, and came to.

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New Orleans on January 14, 1923 from New York; that on the 15th of January, he in company with ANDERSON went to the home of DWYER'S wife for the purpose of employing WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE, Attorneys, for the defense of DWYER and SHAKESPEARE; that he and ANDERSON employed WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE to defend SHAKESPEARE and DWYER, and that ANDERSON had told him that GARVEY sent him down to look out for these two men, and get them out of jail. ANDERSON told him to make out a check payable to WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE for \$250.00, out of the local funds, which was for the purpose of defending DWYER and SHAKESPEARE, and that he had instructions from GARVEY to have this done; that they had agreed to pay these attorneys \$500, \$250.00 being the initial payment; that this check was among the papers which were taken by the police department. He gave the following description of RAMUS:-

5 ft. 11 in high; weight 150 pounds; always wore black suit; black hat; limped on his right leg.

He stated that he had intended to resign from the organization when ANDERSON came to New Orleans because of the apparent connections of GARVEY and the murder of DR.EASON. Statement was witnessed by Captain Reid of the 12th Precinct Police Station.

THOMAS W.ANDERSON stated that he was 2nd Assistant Secretary General of the U.N.I.A., New York City; that he lived at the PHILLIS WHEATLEY HOTEL, 13 West 136th St., New York City; that he was appointed to this position in August 1922; that on Dec. 15th he left New York on a lecture tour to North Carolina, and didn't return to New York until January 7, 1923; that he was sent by GARVEY to New Orleans, to investigate and see if the organization was concerned in the killing of DR.EASON; that

Garvey instructed him to send the telegram above referred to to PHILLIPS to employ counsel for the defense of SHAKESPEARE and DWYER; that there was a private counsel of which he <sup>5030</sup> knew nothing in the parent organization in New York, consisting of MARCUS GARVEY, President General, R. L. POSTON, Secretary General, and CLIFFORD BOURNE Chancellor; that he was an American born negro, and that there were certain lecturers and officers in the GARVEY ORGANIZATION who made radical speeches of which he did not approve; that it was his purpose to undo what the radicals in his organization had done. He admitted there had been lectures and speeches made that tended to incite the ignorant negro, and that he did not approve of this; that he understood there was a Police Department in Philadelphia, and possibly in New York, which was attached to the GARVEY organization, but he did not know any of the details, as this organization was entirely in the hands of GARVEY; that NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS seemed to be the only places where extreme radicalism was manifested, and that he had been anxious to eliminate this from the organization. He stated that he did not know RAMUS, who is connected with the U.N.I.A.; that G. O. MARKS, Supreme Deputy, who came from SERREBONE, AFRICA, and W. H. SHERRILL, 2nd Vice President, were going to visit New Orleans to hold a meeting, but that this meeting had been refused by the Police Department. He admitted that WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE, who were their regular appointed attorneys at New Orleans, had been employed by him to defend DWYER and SHAKESPEARE.

The following documentary evidence was found in the correspondence, which was seized by the Police Department:

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COPY (LETTER)

New York City,  
Oct. 10, 1922."New Orleans Division,  
2068 Jackson Avenue,  
New Orleans, La.

c/o Mr. Wm. Phillips, Exec. Secy.

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My dear Mr. Phillips:

By instructions of the President General I am writing you. We are informed here that you are giving undue attention to Mr. J.W. Mason, whom you know to be an enemy of the President General's which means he is an enemy to the Organization.

The President General does not feel a bit pleased over this incident and he is not inclined to overlook it, but we have asked him to be patient until the facts are before us.

We are informed that dissatisfaction is creeping into the division because of your association with Mr. Mason. It is reported here that he was seen in the office with you and we are wondering how this happened. Of course we know that you could not keep him out of the office if he chose to walk in, but you could refuse to have conference with him. You could further have asked him to leave the office because of known conditions. It appears that he remained with you sometime.

Further information has reached the President General that you were very active with him while in New York, and that you had certain ambitions, which you hoped to realize but because of actions taken in Mr. Mason's case your ambitions were blasted. Now you know the President General has a peculiar way of receiving information, and at this time the Parent Body is not in attitude to tolerate the slightest suspicion of disloyalty on the part of its representatives.

We are informed that the Vice-President of your division is not executing the work of the division as he should. They claim that your influence can be seen in the Actg. President's actions. Now you will please send to this office complete statement of conditions as affect yourself in this case.

We are reminded that your division is behind in its reports to the Parent Body. We are informed that the members are very doubtful whether the intention to buy property is honest or not. It is your business to see that members do not become dissatisfied with the work and that the division progresses properly. The slightest act of disloyalty will not be tolerated on the part of any representative of this Organization.

The President General has planned to take care of this matter but he has deferred it for the time being, pending your report in this matter and evidence of the progress of the New Orleans Division in form of proper financial reports and otherwise.

Now if Mr. Mason is still in your community, as a representative of this Organization you know what attitude you should assume, and this is expected of you.

We are, with very best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.  
(Signed) THOS. W. ANDERSON,  
2nd Assistant Secretary General.

TWA:IP" ""

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1/24/23

New York City,  
Oct. 10, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
2068 Jackson Ave.,  
New Orleans, La.  
My Dear Mr. Phillips:

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\*\*\*\*\* c/o New Orleans Division.

\*\*\*\*\* You state that notice has been served on your division that "Mr. Garvey is sending another West Indian negro to live on the people" of New Orleans. Let us say here we do not know how you could have received such a report, because such a thing is not in the mind of the Executive Council or the President General. If another man is sent to the New Orleans division he will not be a West Indian. But we do not have in mind sending anyone there just now. But even if we were to send a West Indian Negro there now what is there against a West Indian Negro. A West Indian Negro is just as good as a black person of America. This is the thing that our divisions must be gotten out of, making distinction between the various groups of black people when we are all classed by the world, and even high Heaven as Negroes. We do not wish to hear any such thing again from the New Orleans Division."

(Signed) THOS. W. ANDERSON,  
2nd Asst. Secretary General."

New York City,  
Nov. 9, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
Executive Sec'y U.N.I.A.,  
2059 Jackson Ave.,  
New Orleans, La.  
Dear Mr. Phillips:

"This letter introduces to you Mr. Esau Ramus, up to recently, 3rd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division.

Mr. Ramus is going to live in New Orleans and desires to work in the interest of the Association. I ask that you be good enough to help him in whatsoever way you can to serve the Association. I will appreciate it very much if you can find some organizing work for him to do for the Division in going around enlisting new members and helping generally.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(SIGNED) MARCUS GARVEY,  
President General,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

LG:TC. ""

New York City,  
Dec. 2, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
2059 Jackson Avenue,  
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your several letters regarding Mr. Ramus have been received

E. D. CULLERY

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and I have to thank you for same.

We are glad to know that he arrived safely in New Orleans, and that you will do all in your power to help him.

Regarding the police and secret service units that Mr. Ramus is endeavoring to organize in your division I have to advise that he was very successful in Philadelphia when he organized these units. I have no doubt if he was permitted to do the same thing in New Orleans that he would be very successful, still I have no authority to authorize the organization of such units, and inasmuch as Mr. Garvey is away from the city I would have to wait until his return so that he could send you the authority for doing so.

Regarding the matter of supplies I have taken that up with the Secretary-General's Department, they have promised to give me an answer today. We hope you will continue doing all you can to assist Mr. Ramus as it is our desire that he continue work in the cause of the Association as he has always done.

With very best wishes for the continued success of your division, we remain

Yours fraternally,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

(SIGNED) E.H. LAMOS,

Secretary to President-General.

EL/JC

" "

(TELEGRAM)

Jan. 4.

New York.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

2059 Jackson Ave. New Orleans, La.

Arrange immediately for big meeting at church or hall in New Orleans for Friday night January nineteenth for return delegates from League of Nations to speak Honorable G.O. Marks and Honorable William Sherrill admission fifty cents advertise immediately inform President.

GARVEY."

(TELEGRAM)

January 12

New York City.

PHILLIPS,

2059 Jackson Ave.,

New Orleans, La.

By order of the President General you are instructed to retain Woodville-Woodville on behalf of Dyer et al keep up morale and urge big meetings you will receive further instructions later.

THOMAS W. ALDERSON ASST. SECY GENERAL."

On January 20th, 1923, this agent sent the following telegrams to the NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OFFICES, and DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU: 143

1/24/23

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 20, 1922.

" RE MARCUS GARVEY ET AL HAVE SECURED VALUABLE INFORMATION WHICH WILL PROBABLY CONNECT SUBJECT WITH POLICE OR SECRET SERVICE AGENCY ATTACHED GARVEY ORGANIZATION 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 NEWORLEANS STOP SIMILAR SECRET SERVICE ORGANIZATION AT PHILADELPHIA STOP RAMUS LEFT CITY IMMEDIATELY AFTER MURDER OF EASON."

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CONTINUED.

HDC: CL.

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PD. GUILLEY

1/24/23

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 20, 1922.

RE MEMPHIS GARVEY ET AL HAVE SECURED VALUABLE INFORMATION  
C. W. D. PROBABLY CONTACT SUBJECT WITH POLICE OR SECRET  
SERVICE AGENCY ATTACHED GARVEY ORGANIZATION HEADED BY ESAU  
FORMERLY THIRD VICE PRESIDENT OF A PHILADELPHIA DIVISION  
SEVERAL SAC DEPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION DELIBERATELY PLANNED  
DEATH OF WASON JANUARY FIRST THROUGH RAIL CONDUCTED BY POLICE  
DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SECURED SHOWING GARVEY SENT  
RAILS TO NEW ORLEANS STOP SIMILAR SECRET SERVICE ORGANIZATION  
AT PHILADELPHIA STOP RAILS LEFT CITY IMMEDIATELY AFTER MURDER  
OF WASON."

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CONTINUED.

END: CL.

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(This form must replace document removed from Bureau Files)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Washington

5096

Date 3-9-23

FILES DIVISION:

The following document,\*

- Photograph .....
  - Description .....
  - Finger Print Record .....
  - Report .....
- of .....(Subject)  
 .....(Character of case)  
 furnished by .....(Chief of police, etc.)  
 of .....(City, etc.)

has this date been delivered to me and hereafter will be found  
in the Identification Files.

*P. J. Hoover*

\* Check as indicated.

BUREAU FILE NUMBER 61-50 .....

195

March 1923

C O D E

16341

Stanton  
Federal Building  
New Orleans La

61-50-300

Telegram received communicate personally with  
Governor Parker referring his personal conversation  
several days ago indicating no question of expense  
would interfere return Ramus stop Advise me  
wire stop two

BURNS

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
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61-5
MAR 1

Section 5

Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.  
Agent in Charge Geo. R. Shetter

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE 3/8/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/26 to 3/1/23	REPORT MADE BY HARRY W. CULLEY.
------------------------------------	----------------	---	------------------------------------

REPORT MADE BY: **et al;** **USING TRICKS TO DECEIVE, IMPLICATING and MURDER OF GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.**

REPORT MADE AT: **Attorney Mr. [unclear]**  
**at New Orleans, La.**

Reference is made to all former reports and file on the above captioned matter. **16315**

On Feb. 20th, 1923, this agent accompanied Special Agent in Charge Geo. R. Shetter to the office of Judge Marr, State's District Prosecutor at New Orleans, and went over the facts collected against ESAU RAMUS. Judge Marr consented to call a special session of the Grand Jury for the purpose of investigating the charge of MURDER against RAMUS.

The following telegram was received from Director Burns, dated Feb. 27th, 1923:-

"DETROIT POLICE WIRES ESAU RAMUS HEARING ON HABEAS CORPUS POSTPONED UNTIL TODAY REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT DETROIT POLICE HAVE WIRED NEWORLEANS POLICE REQUESTING REASON INFORMATION AS TO WHY MURDER CHARGE ABANDONED IN FAVOR CHARGE BEING AGAINST RAMUS NEWYORK STOP THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION STOP TWO."

and answer was sent as follows:-

"STOP FOR TELEGRAM RECEIVED RE ESAU RAMUS STATE DISTRICT PROSECUTOR AGREED TO CALL SPECIAL GRAND JURY TO TRY MURDER CHARGE IN ORDER TO DO NOT IN THESE SPACES  
INDICE SUBJECT AT NEW ORLEANS  
PROCEEDINGS TO HOLD IN SPECIAL SESSION."

MAR 17 1923

On February 26th, telegram was received from the Bureau office at

RECORDED	INDEXED
MAR 12 1923	MAR 14 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO	
MINNISTON	
NEW YORK (2) DETROIT (2) PHILA (2)	
NOVA (2)	

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY *4-27-76*  
PER *FOUR* *REST* *HP*



5/8/23

Washington, which reads as follows:-

"FOLLOWS THE TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT QUOTE ESAU RAMUS HABAES CORPUS WIFE HEARING POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH FIRST STOP DETROIT POLICE INFORM THIS OFFICE NEW ORLEANS POLICE HAVING HEARING ON RAMUS THAT CITY FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT STOP DETROIT POLICE HAVE NECESSARY NEWYORK PAPERS ARE AWAITING RESULTS OF NEW ORLEANS HEARING UNQUOTE STOP TWC."

On March 1st, 1923, agent testified before the Grand Jury (S along with other witnesses, and indictment was found charging ESAU RAMUS with the MURDER of DR. J. W. EASON on the night of JANUARY 1, 1923.

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONEY and JUDGE MARR were later interviewed with reference to the removal of ESAU RAMUS to the jurisdiction of this court, Superintendent Moloney stating that there were no funds with which to pay the expenses of transfer of RAMUS. JUDGE MARR stated that he would have extradition papers prepared and signed by GOVERNOR PARKER, and SUPERINTENDENT MALONEY advised that he would wire the Chief of Police of DETROIT the results of the investigation of the Grand Jury, and if there was any possible way in which to find funds to pay for the extradition of RAMUS, this would be done.

The following telegram was sent to the Bureau offices at DETROIT and NEW YORK:-

"STATES GRAND JURY TODAY INDICTED ESAU RAMUS FOR MURDER POLICE DEPARTMENT PROMISES COMMUNICATE BY WIRE WITH CHIEF POLICE DETROIT."

F. CORNELIUS DYER was again interviewed in the Parish Prison and in his statement made to this agent and Special Agent in Charge SHANTON contradicted his former statement made to agent, stating

61-50-299

3/8/23

on this occasion that he and SHAKESPEARE went to church, where EASON spoke on the night that he was murdered, together; that they were joined by a third man, S.V.ROBINSON and left the church together on that night; that they did not see RAMUS at all at the church, and was not in his company at any time that night; that RAMUS, however, came to his house on the following morning with the left side of his coat and trousers covered with mud; that the following GARVEYITES were present at the church on the night of the murder:

- |               |                  |            |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| J.EUBANKS,    | WILLIAM DONNELL; | FRANCISCO; |
| S.C.ROBINSON, | HUXTIBLE,        | LAWRENCE.  |
- 16317

DYER made no explanation as to why he had given an entirely different statement on a former occasion.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE when again interviewed denied that he was with RAMUS, or that he saw him at the church on this night. He stated, however, that he left church in company with DYER and JOHN EUBANKS, and denied that he knew anything about the murder until the next morning.

CHEESTE DYER was again interviewed, and she promised this agent that she would consult with her husband in an effort to have him give a true and correct statement with reference to the killing of DR.EASON. She stated that there were no further developments, as far as she could learn, with reference to the flight of RAMUS.

Referring to report of Agent P.H.DUPUIS dated Feb.24,1923, of Detroit, Michigan, in which he quoted letter found on ESAU RAMUS, addressed to HENRY PRINCE, 1516 Russell St., Detroit, Michigan, post-marked New Orleans, La., Feb.15,1923, signed ETHEL BRUCE. This

3/8/22

would prove to be HENRY THOMAS, formerly referred to in report of Agent, probably closer to RAMUS than any other person in this city.

Carbon copies of letters turned over to this agent by the Police Department are herewith quoted, and are self-explanatory:-

Nov. 19, 1922.

Hon. Marcus Garvey,  
President General U.N.I.A.,  
55 West 135th St.,  
New York City, N.Y.

16318

May it please His Excellency.

Sir:

I am glad to inform you of the safe arrival of Mr. Esau Ramus.

I wish to assure you that everything possible will be done for him as mentioned in his letter of introduction. Miss Mary Prince will call at the office for mail for Mr. Ramus, which will be sent in an envelope addressed to you.

I remain your humble servant,

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)

Exec. Sec'y.

Nov. 19, 1922.

Hon. Marcus Garvey,  
Pres. Gen'l. U.N.I.A.,  
56 West 135th St.,  
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I am asking that you allow Mr. Ramus to handle as many of the items of the repository as possible along with new constitution, buttons, anthems, etc. on his personal account so as to assist him.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, I suggest that a supply of same be sent him as soon as possible.

I am arranging for him to get in contact with the members by visiting their homes and I think he can do well

61-50-299

3/8/23

selling such articles as he can get from the Parent Body.

I remain

Your Humble Servant,  
(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)  
Execut. Sec'y.

P.S. Is it possible to give Mr. Ramus a special rate on supplies?"

16319

"Nov. 21, 1922.

"Miss Edith Lamos,  
Secretary to President General,  
56 West 135th St.,  
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Miss Lamos:-

I am writing you in behalf of Mr. Esau Ramus who recently came to New Orleans with letters of recommendation from the President General.

Mr. Ramus is endeavoring to organize a police and secret service unit here but it has not met the approval of the majority of the officers. We need all the units Mr. Ramus has spoken of but we must have an order from the President General in order to minimize the obstacles which usually confront a stranger to this people.

Mr. Garvey has asked that we do everything possible to enable Mr. Ramus to be well taken care of and as it has always been my rule, I am doing so, but I cannot do it well in opposition to the other officers.

I have gone through every obstacle I met here and I am sure I can assist Mr. Ramus in doing the same and eventually succeed, but his position, being different from mine, it is advisable in my opinion to secure an order or a specific request from Mr. Garvey.

I am therefore asking that you take up this matter with the President General and let us hear from you on this matter by return mail.

I remain yours fraternally,

(Written by William Phillips)  
Execut. Sec'y. New Orleans Div. #149."

DEC. 12, 1922.

"Mr. Joseph Martin,  
President N.O. Chapt.  
City.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Smyer has requested Deputy Esau Ramus to visit your chapter Friday night to assist in whatever way possible in arousing more interest in your chapter. You are therefore asked to do all you

61-50-799

3/8/23

Want to get a big crowd out to your meeting this week.  
I am yours truly,

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)  
Exec. Sec'y. N.O. Division #149. "

2059 Jackson Ave., 16320  
New Orleans, La.,  
January 31, 1923.

"Hon. R. L. Poston,  
Sect. Gen'l U.N.I.A.,  
55 West 135th St.,  
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Mr. Poston:-

I am informed that early in the month of December, Mr. Wm. Phillips, Executive Secretary of Division #149, placed into the hands of the Commissioner, Mr. Smyer, a money order for twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$26.75) with a request that this be sent to the Parent Body as price of charter and membership fee for the Gentilly Chapter, New Orleans, La.

This application has been ignored by the Commissioner for some time and it was only after a third urgent demand by this Chapter that Mr. Phillips accepted the money, secured the money order and placed it in the Commissioner's hands, who promised to have charter here within two weeks. To date, we are informed that nothing has been heard as to this matter from any source, Mr. Smyer nor the Parent Body.

Mr. Smyer keeps himself away from this part of the state, letters do not reach him and we are asking you, if such an order has been sent in by him and also as regards and hundred and twenty dollars given him to be sent to the parent body, by this Division. Several Divisions report that they have turned money over to him for the Parent Body. Tell us if this man has sent any money in at all to the Parent Body.

Dyer and Shakespear were indicted yesterday for Murder. Federal authorities are making frantic efforts to involve the organization. My case, I believe, is being held up pending the outcome of this effort. It is a futile effort for our hands are clean as well as our conscience.

That man, stout bright fellow, formerly connected with the Negro World, is here and is making himself active, we are informed, as regards this Mason matter. We are convinced that he is in Federal employ.

The morale of this Division is 100%, sorry we can't say same of some of the officers. The membership has pledged nearly a thousand dollars for defense of this case of the officers and

61-50-299

3/8/23

"myself. A thousand dollars is the attorney's fee. As to the Dyer matter the defense fund now being subscribed on the President General's appeal will have to be used for Dyer and Shakespear. I believe that four hundred dollars all told, will be sufficient, which will be used to refund to the source now supplying funds. We are doing our best here and will call upon the Parent body only in cases of actual necessity but when we do it should not be necessary for us to make a second appeal. Please impress this upon the President General. I wrote him last night, myself.

The long-promised funds are a long time reaching us. It appears that it is hard for the Parent Body to realize the necessity of immediate action. For God's sake let us get down to business. Anything else isn't worth a tinker's d---.

Our members jammed the court last Tuesday when we thought the preliminary hearing of the men was to be had. They did themselves fine. It is an inspiration to be among these people yet I will be happy when I can say, Good-bye, to this part of the field. Not that I am afraid but I know that I am needed in the office.

Ask the President General to prepare copies of articles of incorporation and other necessities for we must register in this state. I want to take care of that before I leave here. It is a feather in these people's cap, that they purchased property, they desire to build which will mean more to them and the organization than I can now tell you. After registering here they can build. It is unwise to do so before then. Urge this upon the Chief, I asked him in my letter not to lay this aside and forget it as he usually does. Also return that bill of sale, sent up by the Division. The other changes referred to by myself must be suspended protem. We are all working together in interest of the organization.

Send me some letter heads by the way, P.D.Q. Madame sends her regards. Well boy, I am the first of the great host to go behind the bar, I'll tell you how it feels when I see you, but we are anything but down-hearted. The local department of justice said that Garvey and Anderson were the two most dangerous men in the organization. I have gained seven pounds since he made that statement. Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Written by THOS. W. ANDERSON)\*

---

During the above period agent was constantly in touch with undercover agent assigned to New Orleans to cover this case.

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL.

*HDG*

61-50-399

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	WHEN MADE Mar. 10, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 3, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
----------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
 At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that GARVEY had been promised by those in the Prosecutor's office, his freedom and a chance to make good in the U.N.I.A.

C. H. DUVALLE of #12 West 131st St. said he will not believe the Government will prosecute GARVEY until he sees the case being tried, because he fears, from what he has learned that if GARVEY will give JAMES AMOS and M. DAVIS (Agents of this office) \$1000. each, they won't push the case.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM, among other things today said that GARVEY did come into his office the latter part of November or first of December, with MISS AMY JACQUES, his secretary, and instructed BAUM to draw a check for \$100. for RAMUS, as RAMUS was in trouble and he (GARVEY) wanted to get RAMUS out of the way. BAUM stated that after he drew the check he gave it to MISS LAMOS and afterwards cashed same. BAUM further stated that a letter was given to RAMUS, which he was to give to the New Orleans division of the U.N.I.A., which instructed that division to put RAMUS

to work, and that RAMUS came back to New York just after the death of DR. EASON, at which time GARVEY gave

REFERENCE  
 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
 Washington 3: New York 1:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO 61-50-298

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MAR 12 1923

DELETED COPY SENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BY LETTER 4-27-76

ROUTED TO

HOOVER

PERFOVA REQUEST

CUNNINGHAM

A: B: MVN.

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

March 3rd, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

RAMUS \$60.00 and told him to go to Detroit. BAUM further said that GARVEY has not heard anything concerning RAMUS since his arrest, and that he (BAUM) is going to resign from the U.N.I.A. and if called on will tell everything he knows regarding GARVEY and RAMUS.

Continued.

In  
REPORT M  
New  
TITLE

298



N. Y. File R-218-E.

T-AS

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 9, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 2, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143 rd Street, and he again stated that ELI, GARCIA is now willing to tell everything he knows about GARVEY, but does not know just what steps to take to approach Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck. CLIFFORD BAUM also wants to tell everything he knows about RAMUS and GARVEY.

The writer then interviewed MR. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., and he stated that GARVEY knows that he (YEARWOOD) is aware of GARVEY'S crookedness and was therefore afraid to discharge him, but he (YEARWOOD) wants to resign before the crash comes.

In talking with ELIE GARCIA today he said that he knew GARVEY drew a check in the amount of \$100. for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans, as RAMUS sat in the office all afternoon and when GARVEY gave him the check RAMUS did not want to go to the bank to cash it, so GARVEY sent down to MR. BAUM, the High Chancellow to see if he had enough money on hand to cash the check. BAUM had some \$400.00 on hand and did cash the check for RAMUS. GARCIA states that he knows this to be true because he was in the office all the time. GARCIA further

MAR 22 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO 61-50-297

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT

BY LETTER 12-27-75

PER FOIA REQUEST

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MAR 13 1923

ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM

AMB:MVN.

REFERENCE COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Washington 3: New York 1:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 9th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

stated that GARVEY will explain this check transaction in this manner: He will say that the \$100. was a payment on a \$400. loan which RAMUS had made to the U.N.I.A. GARVEY expects to have a large number of GARVEYITES come to court when his case is being tried, and swear that they told GARVEY to spend the money of the U.N.I.A. any way he cared to. On the "PHYLLIS WHEATIEY" charge, GARVEY says the Government will have to prove that he (GARVEY) intended to use the money fraudulently, and the books are fixed so no one can tell what became of the \$26,000. loan that was received.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 9:00 P. M. MARCUS GARVEY was not present, and WILLIAM SHERRILL said that GARVEY would be out Sunday afternoon, as he did not feel well enough to be out today.

Nothing of importance to this case was said at the meeting. There were 150 present and the collection was \$16.39.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 9, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street, N. Y. City, who stated that he was present at the conference between CLIFFORD BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.F.I.A., YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. TOOT and ELI GARCIA, regarding MARCUS GARVEY and his activities.

DeBOURG stated that CLIFFORD BAUM said he was worried for fear he would be arrested, as he cashed the check in the amount of \$100. for ESAU RAMUS, which GARVEY had given RAMUS to go to New Orleans in order to arrange for the killing of DR. EASON. DeBOURG further said that if BAUM was called on, he would tell what he knows to keep himself out of jail. BAUM said, "I will tell about the \$60.00 RAMUS received from GARVEY when he (RAMUS) came back to New York after the killing of DR. EASON." DeBOURG said that he had written a letter to Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck, giving him the above information.

DeBOURG further advised Agent that FRED A. TOOT received the news from New Orleans in one hour after the death of DR. EASON. He also said that GARVEY is almost crazy since RAMUS was arrested, as he knows his end is near; also that GARCIA

MAR 18 1923  
West  
B. C.

MAR 22 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO 61-50-296

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 12 1923

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST 13.9.

RECORDED

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MAR 13 1923

AM B. J. V. H.

REFERENCE COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1:

*new copy  
3/19/23*

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. A.M. Battle.

said he fixed the books and reports so they could not be understood and no one knew what became of the \$26,000. which was loaned to the U.N.I.A. on instructions of MR. GARVEY.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", JAMES O'MEALEY, teacher in the Booker T. Washington School of the U.N.I.A., #13 W. 136th Street, N. Y. City, R.L. POSTUM, 1st Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A. and one MR. ADAMS of the U.N.I.A. The subject for the evening was the reviewing of the history of the world. MARCUS GARVEY was not at the meeting and no one said anything about him. Nothing of importance to this case was said by any of the speakers.

There were 200 present at this meeting and the collection was \$20.01.

Continued.

296

March 9, 1923.

WWG-A3

61-50

CODE

61-50

Shanton  
Federal Building  
New Orleans La

Governor Parker here says one of last acts before  
he left State was to sign extradition papers for  
return Esau Rams and that request contained names  
of officers picked to accompany him also that no  
question of expense will interfere stop Advise  
me stop two

BURNS

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *742*

61-50-295	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Case originated at N.Y. { Journal to be made at } #1  
Originating Office ONLY.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Philadelphia, PA.-	3/5/23	3/2/23	J. G. SHUEY -

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCJS GARVEY : : Violation Sec. 215 U.S.  
ET AL : : C.C.-Alleged Conspiracy  
to kill Government wit-  
ness.

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT PHILADNLPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report made by Agent dated February 27th 1923 in which an arrangement was made with attorney J.A. NORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, to obtain certain letters written by ESAU RAMUS to his wife - Mrs. PRINCE alias ALBERTA GROENVELDT. NORRIS who has been working through an informant, advised Agent on the 2nd instant that MRS. PRINCE alias GROENVELDT left her residence on Carpenter Street on February 26th, taking her trunk with her and her whereabouts are now unknown. It is presumed she has left the city. -

CONTINUED:

MAR 10 1923  
J.B.C.

MAR 16 1923 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *K.W.*

*Notes*  
*MM*

FILE NO. <b>61-50-294</b>	RECORDED MAR 7 1923
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>MAR 7 - 1923</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO: <b>HOOVER</b> <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	<i>MA</i>

REFERENCE JS: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
3-WASH; 1-PHILA; 1-NY; 1-NEW ORLEANS; 1-CHICAGO; 1-DETROIT

February 28, 1923.

WWG-AS

61-50-293

C O D E

MAR 6 - 1923

61-50

Following telegram received Detroit quote Esau Ramus  
habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first  
stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police  
having hearing on Ramus that city February twentyeighth  
stop Detroit Police have necessary New York papers  
are awaiting results of New Orleans hearing unquote  
stop two

Send:

- Brennan, Park Row Building, New York, N. Y.
- Foster, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shanton, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 71.9.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

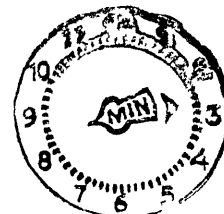
12W S 43 Collect Govt

Detroit, Mich., February 27, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

2



FEB 27 1923

Esau Ramus stop Habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first  
stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police having hearing  
on Ramus that city February 28th stop Detroit Police have necessary New York  
papers Are awaiting results of New Orleans hearing

Hessler

2:26 P.M.

Recd. 2:35 H/B  
2:35 H/B

*Handwritten initials*

MAR 6 - 1923

61-50-293	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
RECORDED	
MAR 6 1923 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

*Handwritten notes:*  
arrived N.Y. - Philadelphia - New Or.  
2/27/23

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *K.A.*



February 28, 1923

WVG-AS

61-50-292

MAR 6 - 1923

CODE

61-50

Following telegram received from New Orleans quote  
~~telegram received~~ re Esau Ramus stop States District  
Attorney has agreed to call special Grand Jury  
Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and  
removal proceedings to follow if successful unquote  
stop two

BURNS

Send to:

Hessler, Owen Building, Detroit, Mich.

Brennan, Park Row Building, N. Y.

Foster, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECORDED

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

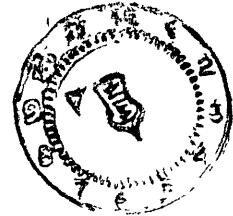
Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., February 27, 1923.

Burns.

Washington.



FEB 28 1923

Stop two Telegram received re Esau Ramus. States District Attorney has agreed to call special, Grand Jury Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and removal proceedings to follow if successful

Shanton.

Recd. 6:30 P. M.  
Decoded Lgs.

2

MAR 6 - 1923

61-50-292
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 6 1923 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOVER FILE

RECORDED

*wind N.Y. - Det. to Phila. 2/28/23*

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *K.D.*

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1923.

Burns,

Washington.



MAR 2 1923

Following telegram sent Detroit and New York offices Quote  
States Grand Jury today indicted Esau Ramus for murder. Police  
Department promises communicate by wire with Chief of Police  
Detroit Unquote

Shanton.

Recd. 7:30 P. M.  
Decoded LGS.

*OK  
11/18/80*

*2*

*61-50* MAR 6 - 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/2/81*

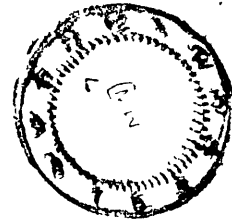
<i>61-50-290</i>	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
MAR 9 1923

*1*

Department of Justice,  
GRS:AB Bureau of Investigation.

Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.,  
March 3rd, 1923.



MAR 5 1923

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

Dear Sir:

Attention: Mr. Hoover-2.

The Chief of Police of New Orleans telephoned me this morning to the effect that they had received a wire from Detroit that Esau Ramus had started Habeas Corpus proceedings and that case would be heard Monday, and Detroit wanted to know if New Orleans would extradite. The Grand Jury indicted and warrant has been forwarded to Detroit but the Chief of Police wanted me to request assistance and if possible transportation be given them by our Department in sending for Ramus, and bringing him back. This would mean one witness in addition to the officer going after him. They plead extreme scarcity of funds, and it is doubtfull in my mind as to whether or not they will <sup>Grand</sup> send this money.

290

*Handwritten:* March 20, 1923  
W. O. G. 2/19/23

RECEIVED  
MAR 5 1923

Of course, I could not give them any assurance of assistance in the way of transportation or money,

MAR 10 1923

and I simply inform you of these facts for your guidance in the matter.

61-50-290  
MAR 5 1923 P.M.  
DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
COVER

Respectfully,  
*George R. Shanton*

George R. Shanton, Agent in Charge.

*Handwritten:* 71.2

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

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 3/2/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/18 to 1/20/23	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u>		Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)	
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>AT NEW YORK, N. Y.</u>			
<p>Continuing reports on the above matter - In an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 138th Street, DeBOURG stated that MARCUS GARVEY promoted the death of DR. EASON (once the American leader of the U.N.I.A.) and that GARVEY got one of the members of the Philadelphia Branch (ESAU RAMOS) and gave him \$100. for transportation and expenses, together with a letter to the New Orleans office of the U.N.I.A.. This letter directed the manager of the New Orleans office to put RAMOS to work there and after the arrival of RAMOS at New Orleans, the manager of the New Orleans office wrote to GARVEY and told GARVEY that he had received a letter and had put RAMOS to work with the two men now under arrest for the killing of DR. EASON.</p> <p>After the shooting RAMOS made his getaway and returned to New York and had a talk with GARVEY and GARVEY drew another check for the sum of \$60.00, instructing RAMOS to take that and go out of the city, and that he thought the best place for RAMOS to go would be Detroit, Mich. RAMOS went to Detroit, Mich. as directed by GARVEY. DeBOURG further states that one of the ten men arrested in New Orleans on January 19, 1923, named W. PHILLIPS,</p>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Waknin</i>		<div> <p>FILE NO. <i>67-50-286</i></p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p><b>MAR 3 - 1923</b></p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO <i>5/1/23</i></p> <p>GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION</p> <p><b>MAR 6 1923</b></p> <p>RECORDED</p> </div>	
REFERRED BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i> TO THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO PER FOIA REQUEST <i>M.D.</i> Washington (3) New York (1)		8261-1023 AMB/LVN (MC)	

March 2, 1923

ANDREW M. BATTLE

threatened that if GARVEY didn't get him out, he would give the whole thing away and that GARVEY is now getting up the money to get PHILLIPS out of jail.

Questioning DeBOURG further, the writer was informed that RAMOS is now in Detroit, lecturing for the U.N.I.A. and collecting money to bail those now arrested in New Orleans. This information was given at YEARWOOD'S house at 7:00 P.M. January 23rd, and DeBOURG stated that the \$60. given RAMOS by GARVEY was entered on the books as bond money. On the books of the U.N.I.A. appears the name of ESAU RAMOS and it is reported that he also uses the alias of JOHN JEFFERIES.

YEARWOOD, the secretary of the U.N.I.A. and the High Chancellor know all about the letters sent to New Orleans.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 15, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N. Y.

61-50

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, #38 West 131st Street, and during the conversation FORD stated that the \$500. which GARVEY is trying to raise is to be used to send a man over to Liberia to take a message direct so that this Government won't know what the U.N.I.A. is doing, as this Government has already blocked some of their plans by broadcasting their knowledge of the U.N.I.A. plans, aims and objects to the African Government. This has hindered the U.N.I.A. and GARVEY wants to slip away, but does not know just where to go as he is so well known that wherever he may be, his presence would cause suspicion.

The writer then interviewed REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, (once a member of the U.N.I.A.,) and he said if the officers asked him (DUVALLE) to tell what he knew about GARVEY being a dishonest leader, he would show them his contract with the U.N.I.A., and further said, "I will tell them that GARVEY told me that I should have taken money from the U.N.I.A. while it was in my possession. I will also show them letters that I wrote GARVEY and letters GARVEY wrote me, and that will about finish MR. GARVEY. I will also tell the officers how GARVEY deceived me

67-50288

MAR 3 - 1923

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO  
HOOPER  
CUNNINGHAM

MAR 9 1923

J.B.C.

MAR 7 - 1923

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1:	DELETED COPY SENT Ben Waknin BY LETTER 4-27-26 PER FOIA REQUEST
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RE: U. S. vs. LUCIUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

in getting me to leave my church at Malden, Mass., and come to the U.N.I.A. and I will prove to them that GARVEY will never receive his just dues until he gets life in prison, as that is the only place for him and all his savage followers."

The writer attended a meeting on February 16th at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers being JAMES O'MEALEY, R. L. POSTUM WM. SHERRILL and ARNOLD J. FORD.

During MR. O'MEALEY'S address he said he would show the present audience that he will try to get this country to respect the U.N. I.A. without fighting, but if they do not treat the negroes right, they will fight them and get what they want

In MR. POSTUM'S speech he tried to show that the eight men sending the letter to the Attorney General were traitors, and while MR. SHERRILL was speaking he told the audience that those eight men would never get their just dues until they get all that is coming to them, and further stated, "I cannot say just what it is for fear they will take what I say to the white folks and you know what that would mean to me."

MR. FORD spoke along the same lines. It is understood that GARVEY intends to send to the jurymen to be impannelled in his case, invitations to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd. He believes by so doing he will be able to gain their friendship, and that may assist him at his trial. This meeting was not attended by GARVEY, and the writer must say that at these meetings the speakers are continually urging race war.

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

March 1st, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

The writer forgot to mention that during MR. SHERRILL'S address he stated that the moment the U.N.I.A. goes to Liberia they will start connections with Germany and that in 1925 the U.N.I.A. will join with Germany and other countries against this Government and when SHERRILL made this statement the audience took it so well they applauded for fully five minutes and all through the hall such remarks as "Good, good, that is what we want, etc." were heard.

Continued.

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N.Y. File #R-218-E.

T.A.S

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/1/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/17/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ANDREW M. BATZLE</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u></b>			
<b>Violation Section #215, USCC (Using Mails to Defraud.)</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b><u>AT NEW YORK, N. Y.</u></b>			
<p>Continuing the above matter, Agent was called upon by WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" and during the conversation WM. FERRIS stated that THOMAS ANDERSON, Asst. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. whose home is in New Orleans, but who has a room at the "Phyllis Wheatley" Hotel, 3-5 West 136th Street, New York City, was once a preacher in Detroit, Mich., and that ANDERSON went to New Orleans last fall to conduct two meetings for the U.N.I.A., and that the first night the meeting was conducted with the help of R.L. POSTUM, but that on the second night DR. EASON had the meeting blocked by the police force and that ANDERSON had become very angry and when EASON returned to New York and went to the U.N.I.A. office for a conference with GARVEY, EASON told GARVEY that he had fixed it so that GARVEY would not be able to do any more business in New Orleans. GARVEY told EASON that he heard that he (EASON) came near getting a beating for the trouble he had taken to block the meeting at New Orleans.</p>			
<p>FERRIS further stated that the reason things looked so black for GARVEY was because of the fact that when SIDNEY DeBOURG was arrested in Panama last year for</p>			
<p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i></p>			
<p>REFERENCE BY LETTER <b>4-27-26</b> COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  <b>Washington (3) New York (1)</b></p>			
<p>PER FOIA REQUEST <i>M.W.</i></p>			

MAR 7 - 1923  
B. C. C.

61-50

MAR 9 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. **61-50-757** RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**MAR 3 - 1923**  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO  
**HOOVER**  
**CUNNINGHAM**

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
**MAR 6 1923**  
**MISSION**

ALB/MVN (MC)

March 1, 1920

A.M. BATTLE

holding a meeting in behalf of the U.N.I.A., GARVEY made no effort to get DeBOURG out of jail and when ABRAHAM JOHNSON was stranded down south last fall, GARVEY gave him no help, and then FERRIS asked this question: "Why do you suppose GARVEY should take so much interest in those men that killed EASON, even to the extent of taking up money to be used for their defense?" "Those two men who killed EASON are from Jamaica, W.I., and another thing that is going to harm GARVEY --- the Government will surely get the telegram that was sent to GARVEY notifying him that EASON had been killed. The telegram, as you know, will do much to show whether GARVEY had anything to do with the killing or not."

The writer also had a conference with DeBOURG of #104 W. 138th Street, N.Y. City and DeBOURG stated that YEARWOOD was the one who told of GARVEY getting the telegram at his (GARVEY'S) house regarding the shooting of EASON, as soon as it was done.

In talking with F.A. TOOTE, the Field Organizer of the U.N.I.A., he said that it was a dead give-away for GARVEY to start a fund to defend the men who shot EASON; that it was also very foolish for ANDERSON to come to the New York Office and say he didn't kill EASON but that EASON got what was coming to him, and that GARVEY would have some time explaining the telegram that he received from New Orleans as soon as the trick was pulled.

The above remarks of TOOTE were made to Agent, A.M. Battle, on January 18th at about 3:00 P.M.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/1/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/13/23	REPORT MADE BY A. K. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud)			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N. Y.</u>			
<p>Continuing the above matter, Agent, in order to ascertain whether or not MARCUS GARVEY, President of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line, had been detained at home by sickness for the last three days, talked to MR. R. L. POSTUM, one of the editors, who said that GARVEY hadn't been in his office for the last three days because he was dodging his creditors. However, POSTUM said he was going after GARVEY on Monday, (January 15th), and further said that if GARVEY didn't "come across to him" he would serve him with a summons. POSTUM also said it was too bad that GARVEY had EASON killed and also that if he finds that GARVEY ever threatens him, he will take his gun, go to his (GARVEY'S) office and get him first.</p> <p>In talking to D. T. TOBIAS, once manager of the Forum, 131st Street &amp; 7th Avenue, he said it was too bad about GARVEY having EASON "knocked off," but that GARVEY can't stand up under the charges against him. MR. TOBIAS also said that GARVEY was very foolish to make the remarks he did, on or about August 13th, which were to the effect that GARVEY would not be responsible for anyone who started out against the U.N.I.A., if they should lose an eye, an arm, a leg, or head. GARVEY further said,</p>			
FILE NO <b>67-50-286</b> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>MAR 3 - 1923</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>MAR 9 1923</b> RECEIVED MAR 11 1923 HOOVER CUNNINGHAM
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b> <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i> BY LETTER <b>4-27-26</b> Washington (3) New York (1) PER FOIA REQUEST <i>742</i>			

March 1, 1923

ANDREW M. BATTLE

"When they get in the crowd you can't tell who will get you, for the U.N.I.A. are all over the world and they know you."

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 28, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 24, 1923	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW M. BATTLE.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.: Violation Section #215 U.S. UC.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U. N.I.A., #38 W. 131st Street. The writer asked FORD what he thought about the statement made by GARVEY at Carnegie Hall, to the effect that he was prepared to go to jail and to be killed if necessary. FORD said the statement was a dead give-away for GARVEY, as it only goes to show that GARVEY has done enough to go to jail or be killed, the climax of his activities being the death of FR. EASON. FORD said, "I will warn MR. GARVEY not to make such a statement again, as it plainly shows that GARVEY has violated the law of this State and Government, as he knows that the arrest of RAMUS will cause GARVEY'S imprisonment and death. They have told at New Orleans that RAMUS did the killing, and RAMUS came right back to GARVEY after he shot EASON, then GARVEY gave him the money to get away, which is all very bad for GARVEY."

The writer interviewed CAPT. G. GAINS, #314 West 137th Street. Among other things he said that MR. GARVEY was very foolish to make the statement he made at Carnegie Hall last night about his being prepared to die or go to jail. GAINS said, "If GARVEY had not done enough against this state to die or go to jail, why was he prepared to do either?" The writer told

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FILE NO. 61-50-285

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 MAR 3 - 1923  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED  
 GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
 MAR 6 1923

ROUTED TO  
 HOOVER  
 CUNNINGHAM

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1 AMB: MVN-MDP Philadelphia 1:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

GAINS he was very glad he (GAINS) took notice of the statement.

The writer called at the U.N.I.A. office at which place he met W. H. TOOKS of #1043 Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The writer learned that TOOKS knew RAMUS at Philadelphia, but as MR. TOOKS had to catch a train back to Philadelphia, the writer did not have time to get what he wanted. The writer would advise that TOOKS be interviewed in Philadelphia. He came here to attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall.

At 8:00 P.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called at #72 W. 131st Street to see me. Among other things he said that RAMUS, the man who shot DR. EASON, in New Orleans, left New Orleans the day after the crime, came to New York, saw MR. GARVEY and GARVEY gave him more money and told him to keep out of the way. RAMUS then went to Philadelphia, saw Counsellor Norris about handling his case and then proceeded to Detroit, Mich. FERRIS also said that when GARVEY went to DETROIT, Mich. without telling anyone where he was, he was trying to get away, but could not. Also that GARVEY gave himself away at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd when he said he was prepared to die or go to jail. FERRIS said, "It was hard for me to believe at first that GARVEY would advocate the death of FR. EASON, but now I don't have to believe it, -- I know it. You see, MR. BATTLE, GARVEY was so worried that he could not deliver his address at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd. He can't get out of being implicated in the death of DR. EASON, because GARVEY gave RAMUS the money and a letter to go to New Orleans, instructing him to stay

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RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE

there until EASON was killed. RAMUS then came back to New York and then GARVEY gave RAMUS money to get out of the way, and now GARVEY is confessing every time he opens his mouth, one way or the other, that he was implicated in the killing of DR. EASON. You see RAMUS sent the telegram to GARVEY stating that he had killed EASON." The writer then said to FERRIS, "Is it not true that G. AMOS CARTER received the telegram." FERRIS said that one or the other got the telegram, but anyway GARVEY received the message. "From what I know there is no way for GARVEY to get out of this charge of helping to kill DR. EASON." "RAMUS had sent DR. EASON a letter warning him not to go to New Orleans, because DR. EASON had blocked GARVEY from ever speaking in New Orleans again. EASON told GARVEY on the steps of the "Negro World" office that he had blocked him from ever doing business in New Orleans again."

Continued.



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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 28, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N. Y.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., E. MCCARTHY, #101 West 131st Street, floorwalker of the U.N.I.A. and SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street.</p> <p>Among other things FORD said that he had warned GARVEY not to say in public again that he was ready to die or go to jail, as it was too much of a giveaway and in time would lead up to the death of DR. EASON. FORD said that GARVEY at one time planned to have him (FORD) killed, but one of FORD'S friends told him of the plot. He said that GARVEY would plot against anybody and really have them killed if he should become the least bit angry with them. The other two talked along the same lines.</p> <p>The writer attended a meeting in Liberty Hall, 138th Street &amp; Lenox Ave. The main speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.</p> <p>WILLIAM SHERRILL stated in his address that there was no room in this country for negroes and the only way for negroes to have social equality is to have a country of their own, and that place is Africa.</p> <p>MARCUS GARVEY stated, among</p>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>FILE NO. <b>61-50-284</b></p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p><b>MAR 3 - 1923</b></p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER CUNNINGHAM</b></p> </div>	
<p>REPLY BY LETTER 4-22-25</p> <p>PER FOIA REQUEST <i>71D</i></p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; transform: rotate(-15deg);"> <p>MAR 9 1923</p> <p>GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE</p> <p>MAR 9 1923</p> <p>AMB:MVN.</p> </div>	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO</p> <p>Washington 3; New York 1;</p>			

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

other things that Abraham Lincoln set the negroes free so they could die from starvation, but since they didn't die, the Socialist Party found that the negro could be used to a great advantage for cheap labor and so keep the other class of white folks afraid to make strikes for higher wages, for fear the negroes would be given their jobs. So the white man looked around and found OWENS and RANDOLPH and had them teach Socialism, and the very moment the negroes rise up to the point of demanding social equality, the white man will pull himself away from the negro entirely, then the negro will be left alone to die in this country for the want of employment. So OWENS and RANDOLPH are digging a ditch for the negro to fall in and die. He further said, "I will advise all negroes to stay out of all white men's unions and Socialist parties, for even Abraham Lincoln and his bunch didn't mean the negro any good when he set the 4,000,000 negroes free, for this Government is made up of white men, and they want to keep the negro down and will do that at any cost. The only thing for the negro to do is get a country of his own--Liberia--where the red, black and green can practice socialism itself."

There were 300 at this meeting, all West Indians.

The writer has learned that the reason GARVEY is holding these meetings and speaking against Socialism, is to get himself in right with this Government, by making them believe that he is upholding the dignity of the Government, and he is trying to show that OWENS, RANDOLPH and others are not true to this Government. Inasmuch as the white men did not attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall, he is sending out circulars so they may get an idea of his stand toward this Government.

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

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer had another interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that CLIFFORD S. BAUM, A. YEARWOOD, FRED A. TOOTE and MRS. V. H. DAVIS of the U.N. I. A. are all waiting for the Government to call them so they can give such evidence as will convict MARCUS GARVEY. The reason they do not come out in the open is that they are afraid if they come out too soon, GARVEY will put them all out of office before he is convicted, in which event they will not be re-elected, because after the death of GARVEY they expect to carry on the U.N.I.A.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM has the checks that GARVEY drew for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans for the purpose of killing DR. EASON and BAUM also has the check that GARVEY gave to RAMUS when he went to Detroit, (Amount, \$60.00). BAUM is ready to turn all information over to the Government, and YEARWOOD, if called on, will tell all about GARVEY trying to go to Mexico, which he did not succeed in doing, as he was watched too closely. DeBOURG said that YEARWOOD was afraid to tell what he knew as most of the Garveyites would not believe it and they might try to put YEARWOOD out of the way.

Continued.

28-1

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 25, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>At New York, N. Y.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>Continuing the above matter, this morning SIDNEY DeBOURG called to see the writer, and during the conversation the writer asked why GARVEY was so much against DR. EASON. DEBOURG said that a prize had been offered on the first of last year to the individual who sold the most BLACK STAR LINE stock, and finally the contest was between GARVEY and EASON. DR. EASON was awarded the prize and GARVEY felt that that was too much of a hit for EASON and from that night on began to plan to get DR. EASON out of the U.N.I.A.</p> <p>This evening Agent attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall. 1000 were present, and the speakers for the evening were R.L. POSTUM, WM. SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.</p> <p>POSTUM said that this country and its history was a farce-- that this country was so crooked that in a very short time the white men will say that they went over to Africa and brought the negroes here so they could be educated. He also said, "America is rotten towards this race of mine, so the only thing to do is to get a country of our own, and to do so, every member must stick to the U.N.I.A."</p> <p>WM. SHERRILL said that "GARVEY is the greatest man who ever lived. You need not pray for</p>			
<p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Warren</i></p> <p>REFERENCE BY LETTER <i>4-27-23</i> COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  Washington 3: New York 1:  <i>M.D.</i></p>			

FILE NO. 61-50-283

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 2 1923  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO HOOVER  
CUNNINGHAM  
D. C.

RECORDED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
MAR 6 1923

MAR 7 1923

AM B:MMV.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

deliverance, you must organize and get your muscle and brain centered on force--you must use guns and gas and submarines, then the white man will respect you from every angle."

Among other things MARCUS GARVEY said that he had learned to love WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the KU KLUX KLAN, for he said MR. BRYAN was honest enough to come out and tell the world that this country was a white man's country and ever will be, and that the white man will ever rule supreme. GARVEY further said that every white man in this country has the spirit of the KU KLUX KLAN, and if they deny it, they are lying. He said, "The negro will not be safe in America as long as there are two white men here. The white men can't fool me, and if you will follow MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead the black and the green to a country of our own. The U.N.I.A. must be ready for the unexpected to happen, and when it does happen, we will be ready to grasp the opportunity and hold fast to it. I want you all to know that I respect the KU KLUX KLAN and their spirit, for they have warned the negro that they will never let him hold a high office in this Government. It makes no difference what the white men say, I do not believe them."

R.L.POSTUM asked every member to do all they could in the collection tonight as the U.N.I.A. had to get a new bond for GARVEY on Monday morning. He said, "It will take \$600. to get that bond. This is a critical time and we must have \$600. by Monday morning."

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/2/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/30/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ANDREW M. BATTLE</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>AT NEWYORK, N. Y.</b>			
<p>Continuing reports on the above matter - at 11:00 A.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", #56 W. 135th St., called at my home and during our conversation stated that MISS B. LEVEY of #476 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, % of NEWTON, was a very close friend of ALY JACQUES before she married GARVEY and also stated that she worked in YEARWOOD'S office and that she was very much displeased with GARVEY and his teachings and had taken all her money from the bank and purchased stock in the BLACK STAR LINE.</p> <p>During a conversation the writer had with FERRIS and MISS LEVEY, which took place on the night of January 27th, 1923, it developed that MISS LEVEY had a friend who had booked passage on the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" at the time the tickets were advertised by GARVEY and that this ship was to have sailed for Africa. FERRIS stated to the writer that if he (FERRIS) was called to the witness stand to testify in this case, he would have to state that GARVEY knew all about the first advertising and the true owners of the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for at that time he (FERRIS) was editor of the "Negro World" and as such, knew that GARVEY was acquainted with the false advertising that ran in the paper.</p>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Bert Wakelin</i> BY LETTER <i>4-27-26</i> FURNISHED TO PER FOIA REQUEST <i>Washington (3) - New York (1)</i>			MAR 9 1923 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FILE NO. <i>67-50-28</i> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 3 - 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO <i>HOOVER COUNNINGHAM</i> GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION MAR 6 1923 ALB/1-VN (MC)

March 2, 1923

ANDREW M. BATTLE

The writer then remarked to FERRIS that he (FERRIS) was very lucky that he had not been called down to the U.S. Attorney's office. FERRIS said, "Yes, and POSTUM told me that the Department of Justice had him down there and that POSTUM was satisfied that the Department was well informed relative to the activities of all parties concerned. FERRIS further stated that during the court proceedings instituted by the U.N.I.A. laundry, that he (FERRIS) was given until Wednesday, January 31st, 1923, to make good a bogus check for \$35.00 which GARVEY and he had given to MR. GOODE, engineer at the laundry about a year ago.

Before departing FERRIS informed the writer that he had known that GARVEY would arrive in New York City on Saturday morning (February 3rd) and he would have a talk with him on his arrival and would see the writer immediately after his talk with GARVEY.

Continued

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

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 2, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 26, 1923	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW M. BATTLE
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY Violation Section #215 USCC

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

61-50

Continuing on the above matter, the writer, in an interview with J.B. YEARWOOD, #620 Lenox Avenue, New York City, ascertained that YEARWOOD actually saw the letter given to RAMUS by GARVEY when RAMUS was sent to New Orleans and YEARWOOD also stated that it was absolutely true that RAMUS was the third party in the killing of DR. EASON, and in reply to whether a telegram had actually come to GARVEY after the shooting of DR. EASON and if GARVEY had put on the books of the U.N.I.A. \$60. and classified it as bond money, YEARWOOD replied, "Yes".

MAR 7 - 1923  
J.B.C.

The writer then advised YEARWOOD that it would be to his advantage to be absolutely open and above board in telling all he knew if called on to verify the conversations and facts stated by YEARWOOD to Agent. YEARWOOD replied that if he was called on he would give to the best of his recollection all the facts as known by him and further stated that he had opposed GARVEY in many ways and that GARVEY had no liking for him, and if it had been left to GARVEY, he (YEARWOOD) would not be there today

talking with the writer. He also said, "And I very much fear from the way GARVEY has managed things, that there is a possibility of all of us being

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-50-281

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 3 - 1923  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED  
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
MAR 6 1923

ROUTED TO  
CUNNINGHAM

REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO *Ben Watkins*

Washington 3: New York 1: AMB:AH

*7/2/76*



March 2nd, 1923.

ANDREW M. BATTLE

arrested and I am very sorry that I ever took the job at the last convention and GARVEY is not fit to be at the head of the UN.I.A." YEARWOOD then showed the writer four Liberian Loan Bonds of \$2,000. each and a note in African Communities League of \$500.

During the conversation it was ascertained that the address of the High Chancellor, C. S. BOURNE, is #125 West 142nd St. New York City.

In a conversation had with SIDNEY DeBOURG, #104 West 138th Street, DeBOURG informed the writer that the telegram sent by RAMUS from New Orleans after the killing of DR. EASON was sent to A.M. CARTER, residing at #56 West 136th Street, New York City, and that YEARWOOD had destroyed the letters coming from the manager of the New Orleans Division in reply to the letter sent by GARVEY relative to giving RAMUS work.

Continued.

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Case originated at NEW YORK.

#1

REPORT MADE AT <b>Philadelphia, PA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/2/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/1st and 2nd 1923 -</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>J. G. SHUEY -</b>
--	---------------------------------	--	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL :**

Violation Sec. #215, CC.,  
(Using Mails to Defraud),  
Possible Conspiracy to  
Intimidate Govt. Witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED  
AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report of Agent P. H. DUPUIS of the Detroit, Michigan Office dated February 24th 1923. On the 7th page last paragraph of this report it is stated that an envelope was found in the room of **ESAU RAMUS** in Detroit, Mich., addressed to **S. O. SIMPSON** 1619 Christian St., Philadelphia, and it was suggested by Detroit Office that this party be checked up and ascertain what connection he might have with subject.

MAR 7 - 1923  
J. B. C.

Agent interviewed ATTORNEY **J. A. NORRIS** on March 1st and he stated that he is well acquainted with **S. O. SIMPSON** and stated that he is the financial secretary of the **UNITED NEGROES IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA**. **NORRIS** states that he is aware of the fact that the organization is indebted to **ESAU RAMUS** for a small amount of money and that it is likely he is corresponding with **SIMPSON** relative to this.

On March 2nd Agent called at 1616 Arch Street, Philadelphia the address given in the New Orleans report as found in the baggage of **RAMUS** as the address where he had badges made. Agent found that this firm - **GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY, Army and Navy**

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO <b>61-50-280</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>MAR 3 - 1923</b>	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE <b>MAR 5 1923</b>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b> <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	FILE

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
 3-WASH; 1-PHILA; 1-NEW ORLEANS; 1-N.Y.; 1-CHICAGO; 1-DETROIT  
 DELETED COPY SENT *Ben. Watkins*

JS:

BY LETTER **4-27-26**  
 PER FOIA REQUEST **719**

Uniforms and Equipments, had moved from 1616 Arch Street to No. 237 North 16th Street. At this address Agent interviewed MR. GEORGE GETHEN who stated that he had been making badges and uniforms for a negro known to him as EMAUS RAMUS since July 27th 1922 the first order being for badges and fifteen police uniforms - also that he had made over one hundred uniforms for the Legion Branch of the same organization; that he had made badges for the New Orleans Branch of this organization which were sent to EMAUS RAMUS at New Orleans; that on February 6th he received an order from a man named HENRY PRINCE 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICHIGAN for 35 badges for the same organization to be delivered immediately to that address: This order reads as follows:

"1516 Russell St.-Detroit.  
February 6th 1923 -

Mr. Gethen & Company,  
Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now at Detroit, Mich, and I need a stack of badges so I will name them accordingly. I want one Chief Secret Service Badge; one S.S. Captain Badge; One S.S. First Lieut. Badge; one S.S. 2nd Lieut Badge; one S.S. -Inspector Badge; one Supt. S.S. Badge; one Top Sgt. Badge; one Supply Sgt. Badge and 15 Private Badges.

Please order them right away and I will send the money as quick as possible as I did in New Orleans. Send them to 1516 Russell St., so I will close -

Yours truly,  
HENRY PRINCE.

Mr. Gets Please run the Secret Service B adges from two up."

2.80

Feb. 6th 1923.

"Mr. Gets and Company.

Dear Sir: This is to inform also that I am in Detroit, Mich. and I need a supply of Police Badges. Chief of Police No. 2 Captain No. 3 Supt. #4 Inspector #5. 1st Lieut. and 2nd Lieut. #6 and #7 and six private #11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Please forward this order as quick as possible and your money will be O.K.

Henry Prince"

I will also send to you for some Legions Uniforms. I want you to send me the price list of Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt., 1st Lieut. Q.M., with full dressed uniform and a list of privates suits - Legions.

HENRY PRINCE".

The following letter was sent in reply to the above letters by GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY -

"February 10th 1923.

Henry Prince  
1516 Russell St.,  
Detroit, Mich.  
Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter ordering merchandise and we regret that as we have not an account opened in your name we will be obliged to hold shipment of same until we are in receipt of remittance to cover same. The order amounts to \$47.70 and upon receipt of that amount we will ship order at once to the above address.

The prices on uniforms that you asked for are as follows:

Privates Uniform (Blouse, trousers, cap with insignia-\$28.50  
Officers Uniform same as above except with the following extra:

Each  $\frac{1}{2}$ " stripe on sleeves .50 extra per coat

Each  $\frac{1}{4}$ " stripe on sleeves .25 extra per coat

Chevrons on any of the above .85 each

Awaiting your valued order, we are

Very truly yours,

GEO. S. GETHEN CO."

THE GEO. S. GETHEN COMPANY received a reply to the above letter from HENRY PRINCE stating that the writer had moved from New Orleans to Detroit, Mich., and enclosed \$15.00. The badges were made up and forwarded to the Detroit Address on February 26th. The following is a copy of the orders sent to HENRY PRINCE for the badges, also a copy of the bill for same -

"2/19/23 -

Style NO.	On Scroll from Eagles Beak	Top of Circle	Bottom of Circle	Center	Number at bottom.
96	Chief	Secret Service-UNIA	Police-Seal of Just.		2
"	Captain	"	"	"	3
"	1st Lieut	"	"	"	4
"	2nd Lieut.	"	"	"	5
"	Inspector	"	"	"	6
"	Superintendent	"	"	"	7
"	1st Sergeant	"	"	"	8
"	Supply Sergt.	"	"	"	9
"	Private	"	"	"	10
"	"	"	"	"	11
"	"	"	"	"	12
"	"	"	"	"	13
"	"	"	"	"	14
"	"	"	"	"	15
"	"	"	"	"	16
"	"	"	"	"	17
"	"	"	"	"	18
"	"	"	"	"	19
"	"	"	"	"	20
"	"	"	"	"	21
"	"	"	"	"	22
"	"	"	"	"	23
"	"	"	"	"	24

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	Chief	Seal of Just.	DETROIT UNIA POLICE	2
"	Captain	"	"	3
"	Supert.	"	"	4
"	Inspector	"	"	5

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STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	1st Lieut.	Seal of Just.	Detroit UNIA Police	6
"	2nd Lieut.	"	" " "	7
"	Private	"	" " "	11
"	"	"	" " "	12
"	"	"	" " "	13
"	"	"	" " "	14
"	"	"	" " "	15
"	"	"	" " "	16

The following is a copy of the bill for the above orders-

"February 26th 1922

HENRY PRINCE  
1516 Russell St.,  
Detroit.

23 Nickel Police Badges	@ \$1.50	\$34.50
12 " " "	@ 1.10	13.20
	TOTAL	<u>47.70</u>

I am attaching to the Washington copy of this report the original letters, orders etc., quoted above as it may be the desire of the Bureau to have photostat copies made for the purpose of comparing the handwriting of subject.

There is now in the shop of the GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY one police uniform which is completed and awaiting delivery for WILLIAM JENKINS (colored), 1333 KIMBEL STREET, PHILADELPHIA. This uniform is of blue police cloth - has four pockets with brass buttons on flap; brass button and gold twisted cord on shoulder;

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the insignia is a conventional design with a circle in the middle which is green - outside of which is red; there is a white elephant on the left arm. The trousers have green braid down the sides 3/4" wide.

MR. GETHEN the proprietor seemed very much disturbed when informed relative to the past activities of subject and stated that ~~ES~~ SAUS RAMUS of the U.N.I.A. was indebted to him at present in the sum of \$600.00 or over; that he had been informed that the above organization was legitimate and ranked with the colored MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, etc.

MR. GETHEN asked agent if he should discontinue to take orders from this organization. Pending instructions from the Bureau, Agent told him that as this was a radical organization, it was the desire of this Bureau to keep informed as to the extent of their operations and that it would be better to have him fill their orders and keep this Bureau advised as to each order filled and where delivered than to have the work done by some firm which was unknown to the Department.

While in conversation with ATTORNEY-NORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, a former attorney for MARCUS GARVEY, he informed Agent that the U.N.I.A.'s total membership in the United States at present is approximately - 19,000 .

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J. G. SHUEY

3/1st and 2nd 1923

#7

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

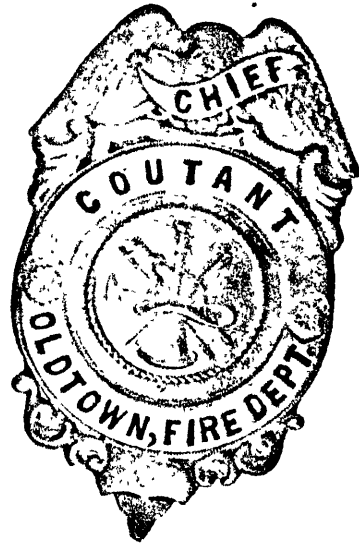
DETROIT, MICH. OFFICE:

Attention is called to the shipment of 35 badges by the GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY, 237 No. 16th St., Philadelphia, to HENRY PRINCE - 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICH., by Parcel Post on February 26th 1923, as this package may not have been delivered since the arrest of RAMUS alias PRINCE.

CONTINUED:

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*Personal*



*Mr Yets and Company  
Uniform. 1616 Arch St  
Philadelphia, Pa.*

15-16 Russell St.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Feb. 6, 1923

Mr. Gutzis and Company.  
Dear Sir, This is to inform you that  
I have left New Orleans and now at  
Detroit, Mich.

And I need a stock of Badges  
So I will name them and you can  
send them accordingly. I want one  
Chief Secret Service Badge  
One S. S. Captain Badge  
One S. S. First Lieut. Badge, One S. S.  
2nd. Lieut. Badge, One S. S. One inspector  
Badge, One Supt. S. S. Badge One Top  
Sgt. Badge, One Supply Sgt. Bad-  
ge and 15 private Badges

Please order them right away and I will  
send the money as quick as possible  
as I did in New Orleans

Send them to 15-16 Russell St.  
So I will close your truly

Henry Prince

Mr. Gutzis please run the Secret Service  
Badges from Two up.

980



I will also send you for some Legions Uniform  
I want you to send me the price list of  
Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt. 1st. Lieut. 2d. Lt.  
With full dressed Uniform  
and a list of Prيناتes Suits Legions  
Henry Prince

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16-16 Russell St  
Detroit, Mich.  
Feb 6, 1928

Mr. Gutz and Company  
Dear Sir this is to inform also that  
I am in Detroit, Mich. and I need  
a supply of Police Banger  
Chief of Police No 2 Captain No 3 Supt.  
#4 Inspector #5 1st. Lieut and 2nd. Lieut.  
#6 #7, and Six Private # 11 12 13 14 15 16  
Please forward this order as quick as possible  
and your money must be O.K.

Henry Prince

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Instructions Special Agent, in Charge, DW. J. BRENNAN.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-1-23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2-17-23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ANDREW M. BATTLE.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed WM. FERRIS, the editor of the "Negro World." During the conversation FERRIS stated that he had been informed that GARVEY stood a very good chance of winning his case until he had DR. EASON killed, and that VIRGIL WILLIAMS, Counsellor for the U.N.I.A., and for GARVEY, was very much downhearted now that he knew GARVEY was mixed up in this matter.

FERRIS also stated that GARVEY stood in well with a man close to the prosecuting attorney and that they had agreed to favor GARVEY and let him go free, but since the killing of DR. EASON the Government was using all its resources toward the conviction of GARVEY, so GARVEY did the wrong thing to pull that trick and since DR. EASON'S death, the U.N.I.A. has had to take all of the reserve money out of the Treasury to pay up all the Liberty Loans, which amounted to \$40,000., and FERRIS said he had been notified that he would be the chairman of the meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of this month, and since GARVEY has lost his hold with the prosecuting attorney's office, he is now arranging to get a new lawyer

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MAR 9 1923

FILE NO. **61-50-279**

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**MAR 2-1923**  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO COVER **CUNNINGHAM**

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
**MAR 5 1923**

REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins* THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1 AMB:MVN (MDP)

BY LETTER **4-27-26**

PER FOIA REQUEST *74, D.*

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3- 1-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE

from out of town to help WILLIAMS and McDUGALL and GARVEY will speak at Liberty Hall Sunday night and at Philadelphia tonight. GARVEY has just left a meeting of counsels to decide what witnesses to call and stand first at his trial. They also had a meeting / Thursday, which took up the entire afternoon, also Friday afternoon, and GARVEY appeared very downhearted after both of these meetings and would not go to Liberty Hall to speak on Friday night.

The writer then asked FERRIS if he were sure that GARVEY had had an agreement with an inside man close to the prosecuting attorney and if it were true that they were in favor of letting GARVEY go free. FERRIS answered, "Oh, yes, I am sure of that, but I do not know how GARVEY will make out now; he may have some other strings he intends to pull."

Continued.

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

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

man or of this Government and that the only thing for the members of the U.N.I.A. to do was to stick together and stand by their leader (GARVEY) and they would soon see the light as never before and in that way they will be able to defeat every scheme attempted by the enemy, (the white race.)

During the discourse of R.L.POSTUM, he pointed out that EMMETT SCOTT, the president that BOOKER T. WASHINGTON trained to take his place, was a "sorehead" and had always been a traitor to his race, but in the face of all that, SCOTT has said he has found this great man GARVEY telling the white men of this country what he knew was right.

During GARVEY'S address he stated that the greatest enemy of the U.N.I.A. is the disloyal member who will tell outsiders of the inside workings, and the only thing that will enable the U.N.I.A. to get even with said members after they had once taken the oath is for the U.N.I.A. to treat them like the Russians treated their soldiers, that is, to pull them up to a post and cut off their heads, and that any man once taking the oath of the U.N.I.A. and betraying same deserves just such punishment, and that all of those eight men who put their names to that letter could be made to look very foolish if the members of the U.N.I.A. would only stand together. GARVEY further stated, "And after I am finished with my case, I will start my promised trip around the world. I will go to Germany, Japan and China and will arrange certain matters with them which will help us in the program to be adopted at the convention which will be held in Liberia in 1924. I will attend

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

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the League of Nations while I am on my trip. In fact, my trip around the world will be made for the purpose of making known our plans throughout the world, but before I start I will close down all business of the U.N.I.A., because I cannot trust some of the officers; as a matter of fact I would not trust one of them with a five cent piece as far as I could see them. There is no use of my taking any of them to court before any one of the present judges for thefts, etc., as I know the judges will let them go when they find out that they are supposed to be friends of mine and no judge will give the U.N.I.A. justice.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 19, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again had a talk with the REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, who was once an officer in the U.N.I.A., and who resigned because he found that GARVEY was not playing fair with the peoples' money.

The writer urged DR. DUVALLE to go down to the prosecuting attorney as he was called to do and tell all about his (DUVALLE) selling stock for the Black Star Line when he knew the stock was worth nothing. DR. DUVALLE said he would do so.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street at which MARCUS GARVEY and WM. SHERRILL spoke. They urged every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. and not to fail to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

There were 150 present at this meeting, mostly men.

Continued.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
 MAR 3 1923  
 Division

MAR 5 - 1923  
 J. B. C.  
 61-50

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  
 MAR 9 1923

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *719*

FILE NO.  
 61-50-277  
 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 MAR 2 - 1923  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 ROUTED TO  
 HOOVER  
 CUNNINGHAM

RECORDED  
*[Handwritten initials]*

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 1:	AMB:MVN.
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Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 11, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, tonight the writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall. The attendance was about 2500, two thirds male and one third female. The speakers for the evening were WM. SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM and MARCUS GARVEY.

In MR. SHERRILL'S address he pointed out facts to substantiate his suspicion that WM. PICKENS, HARRY H. PACE, ROBERT S. ABBOTT, JOHN E. NEIL, JULIAN P. COLEMAN, CHANDLER OWENS, ROBERT W. BAGNAIL, and GEORGE HARRIS were all traitors to the negro race and that they were telling the white race that GARVEY'S teaching to the negro was to hate the white race. The speaker further stated that if the negroes did hate the white race, the white man had no one to blame but himself for his mistreatment of the negro and that after the world war and even up to the present time, GARVEY was showing the negro the real facts as to the negroes' rights and that the above mentioned men were betraying this great man GARVEY into the hands of his enemies.

The next speaker, was R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U. N. I. A., but his talk was simply to corroborate the things pointed out by MR. SHERRILL.

GARVEY then spoke and the

MAR 9 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-50-276	GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION MAR 5 1923 C.F. 3:34
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 2 - 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	911H

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1; DELETED COPY SENT New York BY LETTER 4-27-26 A. B. MVN.
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RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

first words he uttered was a request for \$500., he stating that he wanted this sum for real work in Liberia and saying that he could not tell the audience just what the work was because PICKENS would go immediately and tell the white people.

Immediately after GARVEY'S talk a collection was taken up at the conclusion of which GARVEY again spoke, and among other things said that if the negro intended to command respect he must first establish power and to have power he must get guns and plenty of ammunition, gas, submarines and every other thing that is used to command respect by the white people and that after they got them, they must be used properly, as there is no other method whereby respect for the colored race can be more quickly enforced. He then asked a question, addressing the audience, "Why did those eight men write to the Government and complain to the Government about the KU KLUX KLAN in the South, as it is common gossip that they got together and sent a complaint to Washington about me (GARVEY) warning this race of mine what they might expect if they did not get together and do something for themselves, and I want everybody in this hall to attend the big meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of February (this month) at which time we will tell the white people the aim and object of the U.N.I.A., and then, after my case is over, I will start on my tour of the world.

The writer observed that practically the entire audience was West Indian and everything said by the speakers caused an outburst of applause. There will be nightly meetings at Liberty Hall until the big meeting of February 23rd, at Carnegie Hall.

Continued.

N. Y. File R-218-E.  
 Instructions of ( Social Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-1-23	2-15-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			
FACTS DEVELOPED			
AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:			
<p>Continuing in this matter, the writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street &amp; Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P.M. The speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, last September, R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., CAPT. H. GAINS, Minister of the Legions of the U.N.I.A., and JAMES O'NEALEY, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva.</p> <p>In WILLIAM SHERRILL'S address, he stated that RANDOLPH, OWEN and HARRIS (three of the eight who signed the letter to the Attorney General) were traitors to the colored race to report GARVEY to the Department of Justice, further stating that GARVEY had done more for the colored race than any other man, and urging every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. at this critical time. He said that if GARVEY had made mistakes, that was no more than every great man has done.</p> <p>In the address of CAPT. G. GAINS, he said it would be only a short time before the U.N.I.A. would put in practice the trained soldiers of the U.N.I.A. and demand the rights for the colored people of this country and that every man should stand</p>			
FILE NO. 67-50-275 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 2 - 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM			DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES MAR 9 1923 RECORDS GENERAL INVESTIGATION MAR 5 1923
WASHINGTON 3; New York 1; ALB:MVN(MDP) DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-26 PER FOIA REQUEST			

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-1-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

by the oath of the U.N.I.A.

JAMES O'MEALEY, the third to speak, said he would advise CAPT. GAINS not to give away so much information as to the real object of the U.N.I.A. soldiers, because some one might take it to the white people downtown, which would be harmful to the U.N.I.A.

MARCUS GARVEY did not attend this meeting as he was ill, but will be out Friday night and speak. There were about 100 at this meeting, two thirds men and one third women and children.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 28th, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 18, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C.  
 (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
 At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called on the writer and stated that GARVEY had sent out 300 invitations to white people to attend the meeting of the U.N.I.A. to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd, but did not invite any of the leading colored men or women because they were never in favor of the U.N.I.A.

FERRIS also said that GARVEY was foolish to become mixed up in the killing of DR. EASON, especially at this time, because the colored people of this country did not lean any too strongly toward the U.N.I.A. movement and it was generally believed by them that the U.N.I.A. was mostly composed of West Indian non-citizens and without vote, and the Government was familiar with this condition, which opened a route for the reported acquaintance between GARVEY and men high up in the prosecuting attorney's office and also permitted GARVEY to arrange for the setting aside of his case, and by the spending of a little money they were able to get things pretty well fixed up in GARVEY'S favor, but after GARVEY became foolish and had DR. EASON killed, the colored people of America were only too willing to assist the prosecuting attorney in fulfilling his duty against

MAR 5 - 1923  
 J. B. C.

FILE NO. 67-50-274  
 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 MAR 2 - 1923  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 ROUTED TO HOOVER, CUNNINGHAM  
 RECORDED  
 MAR 9 1923  
 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
 MAR 5 1923

REFERENCE  
 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
 Washington 3: New York 1:  
 DELETED COPY SENT Ben W. Rabin BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 719.  
 AMB:MVN.

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

February 18th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the man (GARVEY) responsible for EASON'S death and the different statements made by GARVEY before and after the death of DR. EASON were sufficient to indict him before a grand jury and in the event they should get the third man hired to kill EASON, it would be "goodbye" to GARVEY, as that third party would tell all he knew.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P. M., at which there were about 1500 present. MARCUS GARVEY spoke, and during his discourse said that the only thing that would make the white race respect the colored was for the colored race to get together and secure power and by power he meant plenty of arms and ammunition, guns and other implements of war, and when they once had them, they must be used and it would also be necessary to train the military branch of the U.N.I.A. so that when the critical moment came, they would be ready to act. GARVEY said, "By this method you can command as much respect as desired and any member who starts out with the U.N.I.A. and turns back again should be treated as a soldier is treated, who, in the fact of battle, on his own initiative, retreats. As you well know, it is policy for the soldier seeing this condition to immediately shoot the retreating traitor and that will perhaps become necessary in this organization before it can actually become a proven power to its own people, the black race, and believe me, if I am captain when that time comes, I will see that such orders are carried out. I want you all to know that the military branch is being trained daily and they are becoming efficient."

Continued.

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N. Y. File R-218-B.  
 Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, EDW. J. BRENNAN.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2-28-23	2-23-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span>			
<p>The writer attended a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. FOOT, organizer for the U.N.I.A., WILLIAM SHERRILL, titular leader and Assist. Third Pres. Gen., and MARCUS GARVEY, President General of the U.N.I.A.</p> <p>Among other things, WILLIAM FERRIS said that MARCUS GARVEY is the greatest leader the world has ever seen.</p> <p>WILLIAM SHERRILL in his address said that the only way for the black race to become a great nation is to have a Government of our own and to do that there must be sacrifices, blood must be shed and the U.N.I.A. was prepared to go all the way. He said the U.N.I.A. is not a church that rises up over night, going out of existence the next day--the U.N.I.A. will never be blotted out. He said, "You may kill its leaders, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A.-- you may jail the head, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A., nothing will stop the U.N.I.A."</p> <p>In FRED. A. FOOT'S address he said that the U.N.I.A. will never stop its march, and that if every man would subscribe</p>			
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		MAR 9 1923	
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<p>REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT <u>Ben W. Akron</u> 3 Washington; New York 1. AMB:MVB (MDP)          BY LETTER <u>4-27-26</u></p>			
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO</p>			
<p>PER FOIA REQUEST <u>h2</u></p>			

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

for the "Daily Times" and stand by the U.N.I.A., there would be no defeat for the U.N.I.A.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address, he said among other things, that he was prepared to go to jail, if necessary, and if he was sent to the chair and killed, he was prepared for that. He said, "No matter what they do to me, I am prepared to take it. The job I have undertaken is a man's job, and I am a man. Those scoundrels who wrote that letter to the Attorney General against me and the U.N.I.A. are salaried men. The U.N.I.A. men have worked six months without pay, but didn't give up, but let those knockers of the U.N.I.A. fail to get their check for two months and they will be looking for a new job. This country is not big enough for two presidents, so we will have to get a place where we can have a president of our own. We are not against the white man--we have no ill will against the white man, the only thing we want is to have a fair chance the same that other men have, and if we have to die to get it, we will do it."

There were about 1600 at this meeting, mostly West Indians, two thirds men and one third women. GARVEY said he was not at his best tonight for some reason he could not tell. He presented a silver cup to the four men sent to the League of Nations, which was given by MISS ELLAN XFOURE. There will be another meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 27th.

Continued.

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Instructions Special Agent in Charge, A. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2-28-23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2-22-23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ANDREW M. BATTLE.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</b>			
<p style="text-align: right;">Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAR 5 - 1923 J. B. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">61-50</p>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <b>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:</b>			
<p>The writer had a talk with WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "NEGRO WORLD" and during the conversation he said, "They caught JEFFRIES, the one who shot EASON in New Orleans. You know, after he shot EASON he left New Orleans the next day, and came to the U.N.I.A. office, then he went to Philadelphia, and from there he went to Detroit, Mich. You see, Mr. GARVEY thought it would be best for JEFFRIES, who also goes by the name of RAMUS, to get out of New York, and he told him to go and remain there. RAMUS did the killing, not those other two men. RAMUS wore a wig and feigned a limp in his right foot as disguise."</p> <p>At 8:00 P.M. the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, 138th Street &amp; Lenox Ave. The speakers for the evening were JAMES O'NEALEY, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MRS. V. H. DAVIS, fourth assistant president of the U.N.I.A.</p> <p>MRS. DAVIS, among other things, said that GARVEY could not be out tonight as he was preparing his address for Friday night, to be delivered at Carnegie Hall.</p> <p>WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his address, stated that if necessary for the cause, some one must die for</p>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>MAR 9 1923</b>			
REFERENCE Deleted copy sent Ben Watson BY LETTER 4-27-76		COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3; New York 1 AMB:LVN (MDP)	

PER FOIA REQUEST

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

the U.N.I.A. and that GARVEY was a God sent leader.

JAMES O'MEALY spoke along the same lines as SHERRILL and also told how the delegates had been turned down at the League of Nations because the black race was not well organized and would not stand by the great man MARCUS GARVEY.

Everyone seems very much upset regarding the arrest of RAMUS at Detroit, Mich.

Continued.

*Handwritten signature or initials*

N. Y. File R-218-E.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edv J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-28-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-13-23	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW M. BATTLE.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., residing at #38 West 131st Street. During the conversation FORD stated that they were training men regularly and had supplied them with arms and ammunition, and that they were doing it within the law. He also said that after they were well trained we would probably see something not expected by the average citizen, and that all divisions of the U.N.I.A. were trained men, under the same regulations applied to the New York local.

During a conversation with C. H. DUVALLE, of #12 West 130th Street, DR. DUVALLE stated that GARVEY should be convicted for using the mails to defraud, that if he (DUVALLE) were called on to tell what he knew of GARVEY and the U.N.I.A. in general, he would be glad to appear and bring with him letters that GARVEY had written to him, which would assist in proving the conversion of monies pledged by the negro race for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Black Star Line, and that he, DUVALLE, had resigned from office immediately on finding out that GARVEY was a traitor and a hindrance to the progress of the black race.

During a conversation with J. RAYMOND JONES, business

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PER FOIA REQUEST

MAR 9 1923

FILE NO 67-50-271

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 2 - 1923  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO HOOVER CONNINGHAM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
MAR 5 1923

AMB:LVN (MDP)

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

2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

address #2313 - 7th Avenue (The Consolidated Trading Co., Inc.)

JONES stated that he had been employed in GARVEY'S office during 1921 and 1922, that is, up to the middle of 1922 and that from remarks, letters and other sources, he knew that GARVEY would not hesitate a moment to sacrifice the life of anyone that stood in his way when he was attempting to carry his point.

Continued.

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OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 2160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 18, 1923.

11-50 16314

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

RE: U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY ET AL  
Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.,  
Using the Mails to Defraud... N.Y.  
File No. R-218-D.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a booklet issued by  
Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improve-  
ment Association in which he attacks the persons who signed a  
letter which was sent on January 15th to Attorney-General  
Daugherty.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JGT-WED  
Enclos.

*Red*

MAR 6 - 1923  
J. B. C.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
MAR 5 1923

MAR 9 1923

61-50-270  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 2 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER  
CUNNINGHAM

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BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/8*

*mm*

61-50-370

RECORDED



# EIGHT "UNCLE TOM" NEGROES

TO

"TELL THE MAN

WHO IS EXPOSING NEGRO CROOKS AS LEADERS

Would-be "Stool Pigeons" Try to Make Out Case Against Leader  
Who Is Thro In Their Flesh

WRITE LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
WHITE PRESS MISREPRESENTING GARVEY  
AND MOVEMENT

NEGROES WHO LIVE OFF CHARITY OF GOOD  
WHITE PEOPLE SCORED

Tried to Make Out That There Is Hatred Taught by  
Garvey and U. N. I. A.

U. N. I. A. AND GARVEY STAND FOR LOVE AND HUMAN  
BROTHERHOOD—WHITE PEOPLE WELL KNOW  
THAT THE NEGRO IS HIS OWN ENEMY—  
ACTION OF EIGHT TRAITORS PROVE  
SAME TO BE TRUE

All Broad-Minded White People Are In Sympathy With U. N. I. A.  
to Help Race Improve Itself

## FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, Greeting:

I have to bring to your attention this week the greatest bit of treachery and wickedness that any group of Negroes could be capable of. This thing is so shocking, so vicious and murderous as to make it impossible for any self-respecting person to imagine that any one, other than a culprit of the meanest kind, could be responsible for its authorship.

### HONOR AMONG THIEVES

It is said that there is honor among thieves, but it is apparent that there is no honor or respect among certain Negroes in that they would resort to the meanest and lowest methods possible, not only to pilfer from their brothers but to rob one of his fair name. Stealing a man's money is, as Shakespeare says, trash, but to injure a man's reputation, to tarnish his character, is a crime of the lowest kind which not even ordinary thieves would indulge in. To further imagine that a group of colored men could be responsible for writing to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white people at large in endeavoring to prejudice them against fellow Negroes whose only crime has been that of making an effort to improve the condition of the race is beyond the conception of the most fertile imagination; nevertheless, the thing has been done by a group of New York Negroes who have written their names down everlastingly as enemies of their own race by maliciously, wickedly and treacherously endeavoring to so misrepresent their race which represents the minority group in a majority civilization as to cause that majority to unwillingly, and not of its own accord, impose such punishment upon the race as to make it harder for us to survive in the country of our common adoption.

### Writing to U. S. Attorney General

The following vicious and wicked letter was written by a group of men whose names are appended hereto and directed to the Honorable Attorney General of the United States of America. My comment will continue at the end of the communication.

The letter to the Attorney General:

2305 Seventh Avenue,

New York City, Jan. 15, 1923.

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

(1) As the chief law enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers both foreign and American born

who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

(2) The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its confident and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue, who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

(3) The official organ of the U. N. I. A., The Negro World, of which Marcus Garvey is manager and editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

(4) An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals, and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

(5) The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

(6) This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

(7) In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Charles S. Morris, the speaker of the evening—who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism—and were prevented only by action of the police. Shortly afterward members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Asbbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticized Garvey in a speech. During the same period

an anti-Garvey meeting held by <sup>5</sup> ~~Tril~~ Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine—the Crusader—in ~~ush~~ Memorial Church, New York City, on a Sunday evening, was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

(8) Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist Church, where Attorney J. Austin Norris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. Eason were speaking against Garvey, that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites, who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

(9) In Los Angeles, <sup>5</sup> ~~aging~~ Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily Express, reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

(10) A few months ago, when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, Division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg American, by Bundy himself.

(11) In Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 23 last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, editor of the Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the intervention of the police.

(12) When William Pickens, who had co-operated in the exposure of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church, with hands threateningly in their hip pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose the movement.

(13) In Chicago, after seeking to break up an anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

(14) In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans, who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

(15) In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condemns and invites to crime. This is evidenced by section 3 of Article V of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception at Home." It reads: "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

(16) Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE." Galley Three

(17) What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon by Garveyites in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

(18) On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 29, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the Fire Department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

(19) "I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

(20) The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(20) (The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports): "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it, as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey, who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a chack at him. I don't blame the one that

did it. Eason richly deserved what he got."

(22) Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. In so much, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a Federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, The Negro World, the raising of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

(23) Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

(24) Further, Garvey has set up an organization which has victimized hords of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried: Judge Panken says: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the guillibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dups' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

(25) For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney-General use his full influence completely to disband and extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice, even as a matter of practical expediency.

(26) The government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless—being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than 20,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Domingo, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crusader" magazine, New York City, also by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a well-known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1922, New York City.) On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

(27) Again the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse se-

ment—many people demanding its dissolution as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots, among whom suggestion by violent crime is much greater.

(28) Moreover, since its basic law—the very constitution of the U. N. I. A.—the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

Galley Four

(29) We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will indorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictment against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement, which, cancerlike, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety—of civil harmony and inter-racial concord:

The signers of this letter are:

HARRY H. PACE, 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City.  
ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 3135 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 and 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.

### Considering the Letter

Let us consider the above pillar was written by these wicked Negroes and sent to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white press of the nation.

In the first paragraph of the above communication the writers, being Negroes, made use of the following statement, speaking to the Attorney General. They say:

"As chief law enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to A HERETOFORE UNCONSIDERED MENACE TO HARMONIOUS RACE RELATIONSHIP. THERE ARE IN OUR MIDST CERTAIN NEGRO CRIMINALS AND POTENTIAL MURDERERS, BOTH FOREIGN AND AMERICAN-BORN, WHO ARE MOVED AND ACTUATED BY INTENSE HATRED AGAINST THE WHITE RACE. THESE UNDESIRABLES CONTINUALLY PROCLAIM THAT ALL WHITE PEOPLE ARE ENEMIES TO THE NEGRO."

### Good Old Darkies

To imagine that any group of Negroes could be so base as to attempt to impress upon not only the Attorney General of the United States of America but the white people at large that members of their own race, although this is untrue, are desirous of murdering members of the white race and of maintaining a hatred against them, knowing well the position of the Negro in America and his relationship to his white brother, is more than any one would expect at this time in the struggle for race uplift. Everyone knows that the statement is false and only manufactured by these wicked and malicious individuals for the purpose of directing the hatred of the Attorney General and the white people of America against the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey; nevertheless, the statement reveals in these Negro men the lowest possible trait. Like the good old darkey, they believe they have some news to tell and they are telling it for all it is worth—the liars and fabricators that they are, for everyone who knows the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, white or black, knows well that there is absolutely no desire on their part to murder anybody, and that as far as criminals are concerned, more are to be found probably among those who signed the letter than could be found in the extensive membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

### No Hatred for White People

In paragraph 2 they stated that "the President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is Marcus Garvey, an un-

scrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred among all white people."

About being unscrupulous and a demagogue, we need pay no attention because the very villains who wrote such a letter are better able to interpret unscrupulousness and demagoguery than anyone else, in that they seem to know more about it, but when it comes to the point of "Marcus Garvey assiduously seeking to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred for all white people," it is time for the white and black races to realize the truth about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its President. At no time has the President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association preached hatred of the white people. That in itself is a violation of the constitution of the organization, which teaches all its members to love and respect the rights of all races, believing that by so doing, others will in turn love and respect our rights.

### No Ill Feeling Between Races

In paragraph 3 they try to make out that The Negro World, sedulously and continually, seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races, yet in the same breath they further try to make out that there is an alliance between Garvey and the Ku Klux Klan. If these men were in the possession of their senses, and were actuated by truth rather than by a desire to do harm and injury, they would have realized that the Ku Klux Klan is a white organization and stands for white supremacy, so that Garvey would be illogical and foolish if on the one hand he preached ill feeling and hatred between the two races and then went back upon all this and allied himself with the Ku Klux Klan.

### Wicked Maligners

These wicked maligners, above the protest of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association for over one hundred times, are still endeavoring to make it appear as if there is some understanding between the President of this organization and the Ku Klux Klan.

### "Bunch" of Selfish Grafters

In paragraph 4 these men state that: "An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals; the truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves." And here we have the high and lofty(?) purposes of these so-called race loaders and race reformers. Other races try to reform and improve their criminals whilst the

splendid (?) Negro leaders of our race avow that they are bitterly opposed to them simply because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them. The selfish dogs that they are! It is not a question of improving the condition of the race; it is a question of how much they benefit by being members of the race, and if there is a criminal in the Negro race it is preferable that he die rather than he should even exist to be improved, because in so doing he may cause a discrimination against these selfish individuals. We will prove that these men are just what they state themselves to be in these paragraphs—a "bunch" of selfish grafters who have been living off the blood of the race and who feel that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has come upon the scene to so change and improve conditions as to make it impossible for them to continue to suck the last drop of blood out of our people under the name of race business men and race leaders.

#### Primitive Negroes

In paragraph 5 they further state that "the Universal Negro Improvement Association is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes"

Now we come to the crux of the matter. These fellows represent a small group of men led by Du Bois, who believe that the race problem is to be solved by assimilation and that the best program for the Negro is to make himself the best imitation of the white man and approach him as fast as possible with the hope of jumping over the fence into the white race and be completely lost in another one hundred years; therefore they hate everything Negro and they haven't sense enough to hide it. Now, what do they mean by "the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes"?

We will all remember that in the slave days the Negroes of America and the West Indies were taken from Africa, and that they then represented their tribal primitiveness. The emancipation, both in America and the West Indies, has brought us up to the present state, with the majority of our people still bearing the resemblance of this tribal primitiveness, whilst a few have endeavored to make themselves Caucasianized. These men regard it as a crime to be as nature made us, and for us to be as nature made us is to be ignorant; this shows how much love these would-be Negroes have for the motherhood of our race. The paragraph stating that "The respectable element identified with the movement are largely professional men without calling," and that "the organization is composed of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics, again reveal to us the prejudice of these so-called business and professional scoundrels in that they endeavor to make it appear that only professional men are respectable, and that the organization has no white

sharks or ignorant fanatics in it. Were it not for the ignorant element of Negroes, these very fellows would have starved long ago, because all of them earn their living either by selling out the race under the guise of leadership or by exploiting the race in business. We only hope that the so-called ignorant Negroes of America will get to know these fellows as they are and let them pay the price through their pocketbooks for insulting so large a number of people who are proud of their race and color.

#### Forced Companionship Between Races

These nonentities show us in paragraph 5 that they do not believe in or cannot tolerate any organization that is not made up of either respectable white people or white sharks and ignorant fanatics. These are the fellows who foment lynching by always endeavoring to encourage forced companionship between the two races.

In paragraph 6 they make Marcus Garvey as being intolerant of free speech, when, in fact, he has always advocated freedom of a universal kind. Again, in that paragraph they state that "The laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association encourage violence" That is a lie. In many of the succeeding paragraphs they further endeavor to make out that the Garveyites or members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association have on several occasions disturbed the peace of public meetings and individuals organized to speak against Garvey and the movement.

The persons cited in the paragraphs who were alleged to be disturbed at the respective meetings are, with one exception, all members of the gang who have produced the letter now under criticism. They were all organized for the purpose of injuring the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey. Nevertheless, at no time has the association or Mr. Garvey ever made any effort to check or embarrass them. Their own unworthiness created in their meetings, no doubt, the displeasure of the people who attended them, and now they try to label the Association and Garvey for it.

#### Colored Caste Prejudice

It is strange that whenever anything is referred to derogatory to the race, the gentlemen use the term "Negro," but whenever they want to impress either the Attorney-General or the white people the standing of any member of the race they refer to him as "colored," such as paragraph 7, where reference was made to W. Ashbie Hawkins as one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, and to Noah D. Thompson as a distinguished colored citizen of Los Angeles, being employed, as he is in the editorial department of the white Los Angeles Daily Express. This reveals again the hidden motive or intention of these plotters who are endeavoring to

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social caste as distinct from Negro, which they claim to be primitive and ignorant. There is much more in this than will be discussed at the present moment, but a return will be made to the subject in another article in The Negro World of next week in treating on the subject of "W. E. B. Du Bois as a Hater of Dark People."

### Socialist Judge as Propagandist

In paragraph 25 the writers state that Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court made certain derogatory remarks against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association in a case brought before him. They hadn't the honesty to tell the public and the Attorney-General in their letter that Judge Jacob Panken is a Socialist and that the writers of the letter are nearly all Socialists and that at the time the case was being tried the Socialist group of Negroes in Harlem, New York, looked upon it as a splendid opportunity to get back at Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who had been against Socialism, to have the Socialist judge take advantage of the situation while hearing a case of Garvey by making use of such remarks as would be used by the Socialist group as propaganda against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Now they are making use of the statement of Panken, as they had hoped he would use certain remarks for propaganda purposes, and they still believe that all Negroes are foolish enough to follow the advice of a Socialist judge against whom, as a Socialist, Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association stand out. Hundreds of other cases have been heard before other judges of New York, and no one has ever used the remark of Panken, hence everyone knows it was made for propaganda purposes. Negro voters will take keen notice of it.

### U. N. I. A. Controls Thousands of Votes

In paragraph 27 they infer that "the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless." This is another lie, because the Universal Negro Improvement Association can marshal twenty times as many voters of the United States of America as all other Negro organizations put together, and that will be proved in a short while for the good of the race. About the "exaggerated membership" of the organization, any reader of the letter has but to take for granted that some of the things said about the organization in different parts of the country were true; but even if they were only partly true they would at least reveal a membership in three or four sections larger than they claim it to be all over the world. No one will ever know accurately the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because every second Negro you meet, if not an actual member, is one in spirit.

13  
build up in America in their own limited circle of a few a colored  
**A Barber Shop Philosopher**

In reference to W. A. Domingo as an "intelligent" West Indian Negro of Jamaica who made an analysis of the Garvey membership, all those acquainted with the Universal Negro Improvement Association know that Domingo was a dismissed employe of the association and that he represents no one but himself. He is what commonly is called a "barber shop rat," who talks the kind of philosophy indulged in by frequenters of the tonsorial artist. He also is a Socialist who has a desperate grudge against work and who has the dreamer's vision that one day all the rich people of the world will divide up their wealth with the loafer, thereby bringing into existence the true reign of Socialism.

### Crusader Magazine Out of Business

The magazine (Crusader) referred to also will be remembered as the mouthpiece of Cyril Briggs, who collected donations from colored and white people to support the paper some years ago, and who up to nine months ago published that he had received \$5,000 for the purpose of starting another weekly paper called the Liberator, and that colored people were to subscribe \$5,000 more. It is for me to state that the Crusader has long been out of business and the Liberator has never appeared. What has become of the \$5,000 acknowledged and the subscriptions taken for the publication of the Crusader no one knows.

W. E. B. Du Bois is a colored man who hates the drop of Negro blood in his veins, and he is as much against the Universal Negro Improvement Association from a prejudiced viewpoint as the Devil is against Holy Water.

The demolition of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is asked for by the writers of the letter. In paragraph 27 they state that the organization is as objectionable and even more dangerous than the Ku Klux Klan. Take it for granted that the Ku Klux Klan sought white supremacy and the Universal Negro Improvement Association sought black supremacy. If there was any such program these Negroes would prefer the existence of the Ku Klux Klan to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because to have the Universal Negro Improvement Association is more dangerous. This shows they are illogical, foolish, wicked and malicious. They seek to destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association as a Negro organization, not knowing that precedent will be set for the destruction of all Negro organizations that seek in any way to improve the condition of the Negro race. These bigots believe they own the United States of America. They have no more right in America than other colored men, so that they will be very

much disappointed if they believe that the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General would, for the purpose of pleasing eight Negroes, defeat the ends of the Constitution of the United States of America. But who are these Negroes? They themselves have told us what they are in their relationship to business.

### Group of Unknown Persons

To take them as they are, one is a business exploiter who endeavors to appeal to the patriotism of the race by selling us commodities at a higher rate than are charged in the ordinary and open markets. Another is a race defamer of Chicago who publishes in his newspaper week after week the grossest scandal against the race, showing up the crime and vices of our people. He was the man who published in his newspaper for over one year a full page advertisement showing the pictures of two women, a black woman and a very light woman, with the advice under the photograph of the black woman to "lighten your black skin." The other is a real estate shark who delights, under the guise of race patriotism, to raise the rent of poor colored people even beyond that of white landlords, who are generally more considerate, knowing the economic condition of the colored race. Another is a hair straightener and face bleacher whose loyalty to race is to get the race to be dissatisfied with itself. Still we have another as a turn coat and lackey who has not enough manhood to stand up and defend his own cause in his relationship to others, but who was so mean and low down as to have approached Marcus Garvey for a job about nine months ago, representing to him that he was unfairly dealt with because of his color, and after he was offered a berth he took that as an opportunity of going back to his old employers to get them to raise his salary, which he never would have gotten raised but for the fact that he had secured new employment in a rival organization. Then we have the grafter Socialist who started so many enterprises among colored people, such as the Elevator Men's Union, and has not been able to amount for the funds. We have still another who maintained a Blue Vein Society Church in Detroit, Mich., and who was subsequently relieved of his charge because of alleged immorality; and another unscrupulous politician whom everyone knows to be a man who has lost the respect of the ordinary members of the community. These are the angels and "respectable" citizens who have written this infamous letter to the Attorney-General of the United States of America against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

### Sinners to Purge Their Souls

It is hoped that these sinners will purge their souls of the crime

they have committed against the race, for surely not of their own consciences they shall surely not see salvation.

Let me implore all member divisions and friends of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to now make every effort to push forth the cause of our great movement. Now is the time for every man and woman to stand valiantly by this organization. Whatever might have been the difference of opinions in local divisions or your dissatisfaction, you must and unitedly as millions of members throughout the world, for the enemy within our race is now knocking at the door. It is for us to stand together and meet the foe. The greatest weapon we can use at this time is stronger organization.

Let all members come together more than ever everywhere and prove to the world that not only misrepresentation, but by fair play and justice shall the great problem of race be settled.

It is hoped that the white people of America and of the world will take no cognizance of the vicious lies and misrepresentations of these wicked Negroes. Everyone will realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association preaches the doctrine of human brotherhood and the love of all mankind.

All divisions are requested to send in their support immediately to the parent body and help to push the fight for the triumph of the Universal Negro Improvement Association over its enemies.

With very best wishes I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

MARUS GARVEY, President-General,  
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1923.



# Join and Support the

## UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Association that seeks to  
liberate the Race throughout  
**THE WORLD**

HEAD OFFICE

56 W. 135th St.

New York City

## EIGHT "UNCLE TOM" NEGROES

TO  
"TELL" IN THE MAN

WHO IS EXPOSING NEGRO CROOKS AS LEADERS

Would-be "Stool Pigeons" Try to Make Out Case Against Leader  
Who Is True In Their Flesh

WRITE LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
WHITE PRESS MISREPRESENTING GARVEY  
AND MOVEMENT

NEGROES WHO LIVED OFF CHARITY OF GOOD  
WHITE PEOPLE SCORED

Tried to Make Out That There Is Hatred Taught by  
Garvey and U. N. I. A.

U. N. I. A. AND GARVEY STAND FOR LOVE AND HUMAN  
BROTHERHOOD—WHITE PEOPLE WELL KNOW  
THAT THE NEGRO IS HIS OWN ENEMY—  
ACTION OF EIGHT TRAITORS PROVE  
SAME TO BE TRUE

All Broad-Minded White People Are In Sympathy With U. N. I. A.  
to Help Race Improve Itself

Instructions of Agent in Charge, Edy Jan.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3-23 1-16-23</b>	REF <b>ANDREW M. BATTLE.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, in an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 138th Street, one of the West Indian leaders of the U.N.I.A., the writer was informed that GARVEY sent ANDERSON (one of the Secretaries) to New Orleans, just a few days before EASON was shot, and that ANDERSON remained in New Orleans until after EASON was killed; then ANDERSON returned to GARVEY'S office.

On arriving at GARVEY'S office, ANDERSON was asked if he killed EASON. ANDERSON said, "No, but he got what was coming to him," also that there had been a big uproar in office of the U.N.I.A. ever since EASON'S death.

Agent was again talking to DeBOURG near 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, and DeBOURG stated that in a conference he had with MR. R. L. POSTUM, at #264 West 135th street, POSTUM stated that his brother, who is now working with the U.N.I.A., was going to resign for the following reasons: That up at Liberty Hall the other night, GARVEY bragged about the death of EASON and then took up money to defend the men who did the killing and he said it was true that ANDERSON did go to New Orleans a few days before the

MAR 5 - 1923

J. B. C. 138th

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

MAR 9 1923

FILE NO <b>67-50-269</b>	INDEXED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>MAR 2 - 1923</b>	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE <b>MAR 5 1923</b>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	DIVISION
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER CUNNINGHAM</b>	<b>MAF MR</b>

REFERENCE DELETED COPY SENT Ben Waknen BY LETTER 4-27-76

Washington 3; New York 1 AMB:MVN (MDP)

PER FOIA REQUEST MD

RE: U.S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et.al. 3-1-23 ANDREW K. BATTLE.

shooting of EASON and had remained in New Orleans until EASON was shot and then returned to the New York office of the U.N.I.A.

POSTUM further stated that immediately after the shooting a telegram had been sent direct to GARVEY, notifying him of same, and made this remark, "You see, MR. BATTLE, ANDERSON went down a few days before EASON went to New Orleans and made the necessary arrangements for the killing, and then returned and ANDERSON had some bitter words with EASON last year."

In talking to W. H. FERRIS, Editor of the "World", of the U.N.I.A., FERRIS said that one of the reasons that GARVEY had it in for EASON was that EASON blocked GARVEY in New Orleans by going down there last year and telling the police force that GARVEY, on his return to New York in 1922, bragged of the way he had bluffed the entire police force there and had managed to give lectures against their orders, and that when GARVEY went down the second time, he received a "warm" reception from the police.

FERRIS further stated that it looked very bad for ANDERSON from the remarks that he made when he came back to New York and that it looked bad also for GARVEY, as GARVEY had taken up \$200. through contributions and had stated it was to defend those men who had been arrested in New Orleans and that GARVEY is asking practically every member of the U.N.I.A. through the "Negro World" to help to defend those men by sending some money to the U.N.I.A. office.

Continued.

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Instructions recd

Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Mar. 1, 1923. Feb. 21, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY Andrew M. Battie
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. 2385 U.S.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)  
J. B. C.

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N. Y. 61-50

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed the REV. P. P. PAUL, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. from 1920 to May, 1922, who also inspected the cash receipts coming in each day from all over the country. The REV. PAUL said that GARVEY was in the city when the first advertising stating that the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" was the next ship for the BLACK STAR LINE, was published. GARVEY named the ship and had photographs of it put in the "Negro World" so GARVEY cannot say he did not know about the advertising regarding the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for he O. K.'d the proofs. The REV. PAUL further stated that GARVEY started out with honest intentions but the temptation was too great and GARVEY could not resist it. GARVEY finally reached the point where he would not respect the REV. PAUL and his office, therefore the REV. PAUL resigned. REV. PAUL'S address is #106 West 128th Street, Employment Agency.

MR. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. General was interviewed and he advised the writer that he was going to resign his office as Secretary in the U.N.I.A. in a very short time as he feels he would be doing himself harm to remain any longer. DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins BY LETTER 4-27-26

MAR 9 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-50-268	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 2 - 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	MAR 5 1923
ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	DIVISION

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Washington 3: New York 1: AMB:MNW.

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

March 1st, 1923, Andrew M. Battle.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P. M., where there was a crowning of seven queens of Ethiopia by CAPT. G. GAINS of the U.N.I.A. and a bust of MARCUS GARVEY was unveiled by WM. SHERRILL. S. BAUM, the High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., in his address, said he expected to see GARVEY King of Liberia very soon, and the money raised by charging a fee of 50¢ admission tonight was to be used in the erection of a new hall.

There were 800 present at this meeting.

Continued.

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Department of Justice,

GRS:AB.

Bureau of Investigation.

61-50-767

MAR 2 1923 P.M.

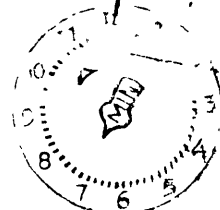
HOOVER FILE

Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.,  
February 24, 1923.

2

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

MAR 3 1923



FEB 27 1923

Hon. Wm. J. Burns,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Governor:

61-50

For your confidential information will state that the State Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Marr, and the Chief of Police of New Orleans during the last three days that I have been working with them endeavoring to have them place before their Grand Jury all the evidence on hand to substantiate request on the Governor for extradition of prisoner arrested in Detroit who to my mind is by evidence and affidavits on hand undoubtedly implicated in murder of J. W. Eason on January first.

Prosecuting Attorney and Police claim, first lack of funds and second, lack of evidence to convict prisoner Ramus. I persuaded them to send a capias which will give us time to go over thoroughly and convince them that we have the evidence.

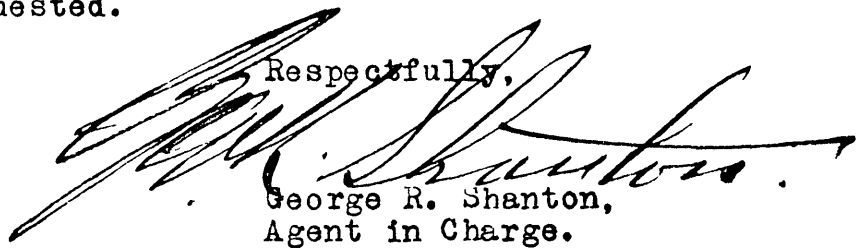
It is their opinion that they have the actual killers in jail, Shakespeare and Dwyer, and there is no doubt but that they will put them across.

I am glad that Agent Gulley and undercover  
DELETED COPY SENT *Ben W. Atkin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76.  
PER FOIA REQUEST *74P.*

Agent Jones will be on the scene, as they have all facts on hand. This I believe will convince the Prosecuting Attorney and extradition papers will go forward.

I will keep you well informed, also New York as requested.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George R. Shanton".

George R. Shanton,  
Agent in Charge.

267

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 2/26/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/21-26th	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al			Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. Alleged Conspiracy to intimidate Govt. Witnesses.
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<p><u>Feb. 21st.</u> <span style="float: right;">61-50</span></p> <p>On this date a telegram was received from the Detroit, Mich. office advising that ESAU RAMUS, alias JOHN JEFFRIES, alias PRINCE, had been taken into custody by the Detroit police on the previous night. Agent in Charge Brennan at once wired Detroit, asking how long Ramus would be held there before being extradited to New Orleans, advising that it was his intention to send the writer to Detroit for the purpose of interviewing Ramus. Upon receipt of a telegraphic reply from Detroit that subject would be held there at the convenience of this Department, Agent left New York at 6 p.m. for Detroit.</p> <p><u>Feb. 22nd</u></p> <p>Upon arriving in Detroit, Agent proceeded directly to the Bureau office and there met Agent P. H. Dupuis who has been working on this case for some time and is fully familiar with all details of it, having investigated and located Ramus in Detroit and subsequently worked with the Detroit police in apprehending him. After going over the matter it was decided better to wait until the 23rd inst. to interview Ramus.</p>			
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i> BY LETTER <i>4-27-76</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FILE NO. <i>61-50-266</i> BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 1-1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO <i>HOOPER</i> <i>CUNNINGHAM</i>	
REFERENCE JEH	PER FOIA REQUEST <i>MDH</i>	OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO New Orleans, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York	RECORDED GENERAL INTELLIGENCE MAR 2 1923 DEPT. OF JUSTICE <i>MDH</i>



Feb. 23rd.

This a.m., in company with Agent Dupuis and Miss F. M. Christilaw, stenographer at the Detroit office, proceeded to Police Headquarters, Detroit. There, in company of Lieutenant Detective Heig we interviewed and took a statement from Ramus, copy of which is attached hereto. I am sending copy of this statement to New Orleans and to Philadelphia; to the former office is also being sent the various exhibits identified by Ramus and initialed by Agents, should they be needed in the future.

For the information of the New Orleans office, I desire to state that in taking this statement from Ramus an effort was made to question him as little as possible regarding the murder of Dr. Eason, this for the purpose of not conflicting with any plans or details contemplated in New Orleans with which Agent is not familiar. My purpose in coming to Detroit to question Ramus was in direct connection with the case of fraud now pending against Marcus Garvey in the Federal court at New York. It has always been our belief that Garvey was the instigator of Eason's death and it was for the purpose of thus connecting Garvey that Agent questioned Ramus; likewise it was believed advisable to do this before attorneys or representatives of the U. N. I. A. could reach him.

Ramus, as his statement will indicate, is apparently as good a liar as he is a criminal. He is one of the typical Garveyites who believe Marcus Garvey to be some sort of a diety, and it was very

plain that he had no intention of involving Garvey in this case. After taking the statement from him Agents endeavored to impress Ramus, with the purpose of having him think the matter over and perhaps amend or add to same on the following day.

Feb. 24th.

On this date Agents learned that Alonzo D. Pettiford, colored attorney of Detroit, and president of the Detroit division U. N. I. A., obtained a writ of habeus corpus for Ramus and that a hearing on same had been set for Monday. Agent Dupuis' report will show that Pettiford approached him on the 22nd inst. and advised that he had been retained as counsel for Ramus. Agent Dupuis at once communicated with the Police, who assured that the matter would be taken care of by them.

At about 1.30 p.m. Agent Wilcox of the Detroit office advised Agents that Mr. Brennan had telephoned him from New York and stated that he had received a telegram from New Orleans, according to which the authorities there did not appear willing to extradite Ramus from Michigan; however, Mr. Brennan advised, the New York police were willing to take subject, and arrangements had been made there to send a warrant to Detroit for him. Agent Wilcox, not being familiar with the progress of this case, did not know of the issuance of the writ when he talked to Mr. Brennan; therefore, upon suggestion of Agent in Charge Hessler, the writer telephoned to the New York office, and during Mr. Brennan's absence at lunch spoke with Mr.

C. J. Scully, advising of the situation here, and asking that the New York Police be requested to wire the warrant today without fail.

Agent Dupuis and the writer then went to Police Headquarters, where the former explained the matter to Chief of Detectives Fox and Deputy Chief McCarthy who advised that they would arrange to hold subject pending the New York warrant and also take care of the hearing on the writ on the 26th inst. Then, in company with Lieut. of Detectives Lockwood, Agents again interviewed Ramus. We offered to read his statement to him or to let him read it himself, but upon being advised by him that he could not read, Agent started reading same. Upon reaching the fourth page Ramus stopped Agent and stated that it was apparently all right and offered to sign it, which he did in presence of Agents. No notary being available, Agents placed their signatures on the statement as witnesses. An effort was then made to question Ramus further, but it was found that he was more disinclined to talk today than he was yesterday, in fact he practically refused to answer questions put to him.

There being nothing further for this Agent to do in the matter here especially in view of the fact that Ramus will now be returned to New York, Agent made arrangements to return to headquarters at New York and did so on the night of Feb. 25th.

It is to be regretted that the New Orleans authorities are unwilling to take Ramus now; to say the least it has been the cause of much embarrassment and loss of prestige in Detroit as well as at New York City.

Detroit, Michigan,  
February 23, 1923.

STATEMENT OF ESAU RAMUS

Taken at Police Headquarters, Detroit, Michigan in the presence of:

F. A. Heig, Lieut. Detective, Detroit, Michigan.  
M. J. Davis, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.  
P. F. Dupuis, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.  
F. E. Christlew, Stenographer.

Questions by Mr. Davis:

Q. Mr. Ramus, I am going to ask you certain questions, I want to know whether you are willing to answer them voluntarily without threat, duress or promise of immunity of any kind. If you are willing to answer any questions under these circumstances, will you kindly say yes?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your correct name?

A. Esau Ramus.

Q. And your address?

A. 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Q. What other names have you used besides Ramus?

A. Jeffries.

Q. They used to call you 'Jeff', didn't they?

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't they used to call you John Jeffries?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you an American citizen?

A. I have my first papers.

Q. Where were you born?

A. St. Kitts, B.W.I.

Q. When did you come to the United States?

A. In 1910 I think.

Q. Did you land at New York City?

A. No, at Boston.

Q. Were you inspected by the Immigration authorities at Boston?

A. I came in a sailing vessel owned by the Pemberton people.

Q. Did you come in as a passenger or a member of the crew?

A. A member of the crew.

Q. You merely deserted the ship at Boston, didn't you, Ramus?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever pay any head tax?

A. No.

Q. Where did you go from Boston?

A. To New York.

Q. Where did you reside in New York?

A. 203 West 134th Street, % of Richards.

Q. How long did you remain in New York City?

A. I remained in New York about 6 years.

Q. What was your occupation?

A. Laboring work.

Q. Are you a married man?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is your wife now?

A. She is living in Philadelphia.

Q. At the address you have given us?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your wife's name?

A. Marian.

Q. Does she also use the name of Mary?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any children?

A. No.

Q. What last name does your wife use?

A. Bannas.

Q. Doesn't she also use the name of Prince?

A. My wife, no.

Q. Do you know anyone named Mary Prince?

A. Yes, she is in New York.

Q. At what address?

A. 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. Who is Mary Prince?

A. She is a lady I used to go with a long time ago.

Q. Do you still correspond with her?

A. Yes, sometimes I do.

Q. Have you written to her recently?

A. Yes, I wrote to her when I was in New Orleans.

Q. Have you written to her since you have been in Detroit?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever lived with Mary Prince in New York?

A. Sure, I used to go with her.

Q. Did you live as man and wife?

A. No.

Q. Haven't you also used the name of Prince?

A. Here, I do.

Q. Where did you get that name?

A. I took it from her.

Q. Is she married or single?

A. She is single.

Q. Do you know her sister, Mrs. Mulrain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a fellow by the name of Caesar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They all lived together, didn't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go when you left New York?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. How long did you stay in Philadelphia?

A. A year and something.

Q. Where did you go from Philadelphia?

A. New Orleans.

Q. Did you ever make any trip from Philadelphia to New York?

A. Yes, in August, 1922.

Q. Remus, when did you first meet Marcus Garvey?

A. 5 years ago.

Q. Where?

A. New York.

Q. How did you come to meet him?

A. I heard him speaking in the street and I started to listen to the conversation and I saw it was good and I joined that movement.

Q. What movement do you mean?

A. U.N.I.A. (Universal Negro Improvement Association).

Q. Are you still a member of the U.N.I.A.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever held any official position in the U.N.I.A.?

A. No, the only position I held in the U.N.I.A. was janitor, that was in Philadelphia.

Q. Now, I want you to recall about the fall of 1922, you were in Philadelphia at that time, weren't you?

A. I think I was in New York.

Q. Living in New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But your family was in Philadelphia, weren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who sent you to New Orleans?

A. No one sent me but myself.

Q. Who gave you the money to go to New Orleans?

A. I had the money.

Q. Why did you go to New Orleans?

A. Because I understood the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia, someone told me the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia and then I moved from Philadelphia.

Q. Did you go from New York to New Orleans in any capacity for the U.N.I.A.?

A. No, sir. I go from Philadelphia to New Orleans. The moment I get to New Orleans I wrote to Marcus Garvey that New Orleans was so dull, if he could give me any kind of credentials as an organizer.

Q. But you just told me that you went from New York to New Orleans?

A. From Philadelphia to New Orleans, I am sure that I went from Philadelphia to New Orleans but I was in New York most any Sunday.

Q. Now, Ramus, you held an official position in the U.N.I.A.

A. No, I didn't, only when I went to New Orleans I asked for credentials.

Q. What credentials were sent to you?

A. No credentials were sent to me, just a recommendation, but I had got a credential from the state organizer.

Q. What was his name?

A. Smyer.

Q. I show you a picture of a group of colored men in uniform and ask you whether you appear in that picture?

A. Sure.

Q. Which one are you?

A. This one right here (pointing to second from right, first row).

Q. Mr. Ramus, will you kindly place an X under your picture (places X underneath picture. Marked also with X by Agent Davis in presence of other witnesses.

Q. Will you kindly explain to me what that picture represents?

A. It represents the police force in the U.N.I.A.

Q. Is that the uniform of the U.N.I.A. Police in the picture?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you are a member of the U.N.I.A. Police?

A. Yes.

Q. What rank did you hold?

A. Instructor.

Q. Where was this picture taken?

A. Philadelphia on South Street near Broad.

Q. Do you remember the name of the studio?

A. No, but you cannot miss it, there is one on the up town side and one on the down town side, it was the one on the down town side.

Q. When was this taken?

A. I don't know, but I think last summer.

Q. When I asked you whether you held an official position in the U.N.I.A., you said No.

A. That is not an official position because in an official position you get pay.

Q. What was the purpose of the U.N.I.A. police?

A. To keep order, you see they had men sworn in. Brown was sworn in, Grant was sworn in and Woods was sworn in.

Q. Sworn in as what?

A. As Special Officers for the U.N.I.A.?

Q. These special Police are organized for the purpose of keeping order at the meetings of the U.N.I.A.?

A. Yes, sir.



Q. Isn't it true that you were appointed organizer for the U.H.I.A. in the State of Louisiana?

A. Just from Professor Snyder..

Q. Isn't it a fact that when you arrived in New Orleans you had letters in your possession introducing you to the officials of the U.H.I.A.?

A. Recommendations, sure.

Q. By whom were these recommendations signed?

A. Marcus Garvey.

Q. What did the recommendations say?

A. I don't remember now.

Q. Were you in communication with the headquarters while in New Orleans?

A. I write several times.

Q. How often did you write?

A. I wrote headquarters about three times while in New Orleans.

Q. When did you arrive in New Orleans?

A. I don't know the day.

Q. Was it in the summer or in the winter or in the fall?

A. It was in the fall.

Q. Of what year?

A. A little before Christmas, I think,

Q. 1922?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what month?

A. No, I don't.

Q. How much money did you have when you got to New Orleans?

A. About \$75.00.

Q. Was that in cash?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you live in New Orleans?

A. I lived at 1403 South Liberty Street (but I am not sure of the number) for one week, then I moved and went up to 1538 Iverville Street.

Q. And from there?

A. From there I went to Detroit.

Q. When did you leave New Orleans?

A. Right after the Mason trouble.

Q. What Mason trouble do you mean?

A. The shooting.

Q. Of whom?

A. Mason.

Q. When was Dr. Mason shot?

A. It was New Years night as I understand it.

Q. Now, Ramus, I am not going into that because I don't want to interfere with anything that might take place in New Orleans in that respect. You say you left New Orleans and came direct to Detroit?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Where did you stop on the way up?

A. I stopped in Alabama once and then I don't know the last change. I changed somewhere else, I don't know what change it was.

Q. Didn't you stop in Chicago on the way up?

A. It might have been Chicago but I didn't know the change.

Q. How many letters did you mail on the way up?

A. To whom?

Q. To anybody?

A. I mailed one to my wife.

Q. Where did you mail it?

A. At New Orleans, I mailed a letter from New Orleans just before I left.

Q. Did you mail any letters from the train on the way up?

A. No.

Q. Did you stop at Chicago?

A. I made a stop in changing trains but I don't know what stop it was.

Q. Did you mail any letters in Chicago?

A. No.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you went from New Orleans to New York City?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Have you been in New York City since you left New Orleans?

A. Yes, sure, I have.

Q. When were you there?

A. I think it was a couple of days after I came to Detroit.

Q. Why did you go to New York?

A. My main reason was to stop in Philadelphia but I understood that I would be caught in Philadelphia as they were looking for me there.

Q. Who told you they were looking for you?

A. I got a letter from my wife.

Q. Can you remember the exact date you got to New York City?

A. No.

Q. Was it in the month of January?

A. I don't know the month, that is true.

Q. Where did you stop in New York City, where did you live?

A. I stopped two days at 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. How long did you stay in New York?

A. Two days.

Q. You went to the headquarters of the U.M.W. while you were in New York, didn't you?

A. Sure, I went there.

Q. Who did you see there?

A. I saw many people, I wanted to see Mr. Garvey but I couldn't see him because he was busy, that is what they told me.

Q. Who told you that?

A. A young man who sat at the switch board.

Q. Did you see Mr. Garcia?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Mr. Bourne?

A. No.

Q. Well, who did you see?

A. When they told me that I could not see him I knew how the thing was and I didn't want to hang around.

Q. Did you see Miss Lamos?

A. Yes, I saw her when she was coming down the stairs.

Q. What did Miss Lamos say?

A. She wanted to know what I was doing, I said I wanted to see Mr. Garvey but she said "he is busy".

- Q. Why were you so anxious to see Mr. Garvey?  
A. Because I wanted to tell him the reason why I came up there from the trouble in New Orleans.
- Q. What trouble in New Orleans?  
A. Mason trouble.
- Q. Why did you run away?  
A. I ran away because I didn't want to be arrested, they arrested two men at the house where I was living.
- Q. Do you mean Dwyer and Shakespeare?  
A. They arrested Dwyer first and Shakespeare afterwards.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that you left New Orleans or were prepared to leave New Orleans before these men were arrested?  
A. No, if I was prepared to leave before these men were arrested I wouldn't leave my trunk there.
- Q. Why did you think they wanted to arrest you?  
A. They were arresting all the men in the house, they arrested Dwyer first and later on they arrested Shakespeare.
- Q. Why did they arrest these men?  
A. Because they were at the Mason meeting that night.
- Q. You were there, weren't you?  
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Why did you go there?  
A. He wanted to hear him speak.
- Q. You knew that Dwyer and Shakespeare had guns on them, didn't you?  
A. No, I don't know about Shakespeare but I don't believe that Dwyer had a gun.
- Q. Why don't you believe that Dwyer had a gun?  
A. I saw Dwyer when he was dressing and he didn't put a gun in his pocket.
- Q. Was it his habit to put a gun in his pocket?  
A. (No answer)
- Q. Did you ever see Dwyer have a gun?  
A. No.
- Q. How about Shakespeare?  
A. I didn't see him have one.

Q. Weren't they members of the U.N.I.A. Police?

A. Sure.

Q. And weren't you their instructor?

A. Yes.

Q. And, as a matter of fact, didn't you always carry a gun?

A. No, we never carried guns.

Q. Then how do you account for the fact that when Dwyer was arrested they found a gun on him.

A. I didn't know that.

Q. When did you find out that Dwyer and Shakespeare were arrested?

A. The same evening that Dwyer was arrested I went up town and when I was coming back I met one of the young men, a member of the same association, and he told me that they arrested Dwyer. He said, "You better not go home, they might arrest you, too".

Q. What was that young man's name?

A. I don't know his name.

Q. What street was that where he told you?

A. We were near to Iverville, I don't know the name of the street.

Q. Now isn't it a fact that you told this gentleman (Mr. Dupuis) the other night that Mrs. Dwyer told you her husband was arrested?

A. That was afterwards, I went to the house anyway and then Mrs. Dwyer told me, "They arrested my husband," someone said he had been to the meeting".

Q. And then you went out of town?

A. No, no, not right away.

Q. What did you do?

A. I stayed in the room a good while, I changed my collar and then I went back up town and when I come home that night they told me they arrested Shakespeare and then I didn't go home.

Q. What then?

(Question by Mr. Dupuis) Didn't you tell me the other night that Mrs. Dwyer met you in the street and told you you had better not go home?

A. No, we were practically in the street, she was on the steps.

Q. Now, as I understand it, you went home, heard that Dwyer was arrested, changed your collar, went up town and then you heard that Shakespeare was arrested, who told you that Shakespeare was arrested?

A. A gentleman, a young man.

- Q. What was his name?  
A. I don't know those people's names.
- Q. You mean that a strange man came up to you?  
A. No, he wasn't a strange man, he was a member of the association.
- Q. Why did he pick you out and tell you?  
A. Because he knows me.
- Q. Was he a member of your police force?  
A. Yes.
- Q. What was his name?  
A. I don't remember.
- Q. Well, how many men were in your police force?  
A. Between 30 and 35.
- Q. All living in New Orleans?  
A. Yes.
- Q. And you were their instructor and organizer, and you didn't know their names?  
A. No, it was hard to know their names, I had a man who kept track of their names.
- Q. Give me a description of the man who told you that Shakespeare was arrested?  
A. He was a heavy build, dark fellow, not very tall.
- Q. Would you say he was 5 ft. 8 in?  
A. 5 ft. 8 in. is a good height, 5 ft. 5 in.
- Q. 5 ft. 5 in., stocky build, dark, did he have a mustache?  
A. Very little.
- Q. A small mustache?  
A. Yes.
- Q. How was he dressed?  
A. Clean, ordinary.
- Q. Did he have a stiff collar on?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Did he have a soft hat?  
A. He had a sort of a light hat.
- Q. Didn't he have a mark on his face?  
A. No, he had a clean face.

Q. How old do you think he was?

A. Between 30 and 34.

Q. Is he married?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was this man's number in your police force?

A. We didn't have numbers.

Q. Was he at the meeting with you?

A. Yes, he was there too.

Q. I mean the meeting where Dr. Mason spoke that night?

A. I think he was.

Q. Where was it that he informed you that Shakespeare had been arrested?

A. A block and a half away from Ivorville Street just after you cross the railroad.

Q. What kind of a street is that, is it lighted well or dark?

A. It is lighted.

Q. Was there a store there?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of a store?

A. A little soft drink store.

Q. And was he standing there when you came walking along?

A. He was coming up.

Q. Were you going into that store?

A. No, I was going home and he was coming in the opposite direction along the street.

Q. Was that right after you had left the meeting?

A. What meeting?

Q. The Mason meeting.

A. No, that was two days after that.

Q. This was about two days after?

A. Either a day or two days after, because they didn't arrest anyone until the second day.

Q. How, you went to the Mason meeting with Dwyer and Shakespeare?

A. Yes.

Q. Who else was in your party?

A. Many fellows were there.

Q. All members of the U.N.I.A.?

A. Yes, members of the U.N.I.A., women, etc.

Q. About how many people in your party?

A. I can't estimate.

Q. Did you all sit together in the church?

A. I sat by the door.

Q. Who sat with you?

A. An African fellow sat right next to me.

Q. What was his name?

A. I don't know his name.

Q. Was he a member of your police force?

A. He wanted to be one and I was going to take him, too, if the trouble had not started.

Q. What time did you get to the meeting?

A. About half past eight.

Q. And you stayed there until the meeting was over?

A. Until the doxology.

Q. And what time was the meeting over?

A. I don't know what time the meeting was over.

Q. Well, approximately.

A. I don't know.

Q. How long did the meeting last?

A. It lasted a good while.

Q. Until 11 o'clock?

A. I wouldn't tell you that time because I cannot say.

Q. You were sitting by the door?

A. Yes, a few seats from the door.

Q. So that you probably got out before most of the people?

A. No, a good many people got out before me, while they were singing the last piece some people were walking out.

Q. When you got outside, what did you do?

A. Light me a cigarette and then I went home.



- Q. Didn't you wait for your friends?  
A. No, I didn't, except for the fellow that sat with me.
- Q. Did he leave at the same time you did?  
A. Same time.
- Q. You came there with a party and you mean to say that you came out alone?  
A. No, I wasn't alone, the other fellow who sat with me was with me.
- Q. Well, what became of all those people that you went in with?  
A. Only two of us went in together.
- Q. You just told me that you went down there with Dwyer and Shakespeare and a group of friends, now you say that you didn't go in there with a group of friends?  
A. Dwyer and Shakespeare and many others were there.
- Q. I am going to ask you now again, isn't it a fact that when you came out of that church you waited for your friends?  
A. No, I didn't wait, I stopped a minute, lighted a cigarette and went home.
- Q. Where did you go?  
A. Home, I took the car that turned Jackson Ave. and went straight home.
- Q. Did the other fellow go with you?  
A. He went as far as a croaktown street where there are a lot of lights and got off.
- Q. And you continued to your home alone?  
A. No, I went in a restaurant and had a cup of coffee and a piece of pie.
- Q. What restaurant?  
A. I think it was on Liberty or Canal Street.
- Q. Near what other street.  
A. It is not far from where the stationhouse is located.
- Q. What is the name of the restaurant?  
A. I don't know, it is just a restaurant, white and colored help, anybody can go in.
- Q. What time was it when you got into the restaurant?  
A. About half past eleven but I am not sure.
- Q. Was the other fellow with you?  
A. Yes.

- Q. And you can't remember his name?  
A. No, sir.
- Q. That fellow is very important to you, could you recognize him if you saw him again?  
A. Yes, if I saw him a block off.
- Q. Do you know where he lives?  
A. No.
- Q. Now, let's get back to New York again. You say you stayed in New York, how many days?  
A. 2 days.
- Q. Do you remember the dates you were in New York?  
A. No, sir.
- Q. Was it the beginning of the week or the end of the week?  
A. The middle of the week.
- Q. Who told you that you better get right out of New York?  
A. No one told me but Mary.
- Q. Who is Mary?  
A. Mary Prince, she said, "It don't pay to stay in New York as they will get you."  
Q. Get you for what?  
A. That trouble of Mason's and she told me that they might arrest me.
- Q. How much money did you get at the U.N.I.A. headquarters?  
A. I didn't get no money from the U.N.I.A. headquarters.
- Q. Didn't someone hand you money in the headquarters of the U.N.I.A. while you were in New York?  
A. No, sir, not a man handed me a penny in there, the only money I spent in New York was in a cigar store at the corner of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue.
- Q. Why did you come to New York?  
A. Well, I just think if I could stay in New York I preferred to stay there than here.
- Q. Did you see Mr. Tobias in New York, do you know Mr. Tobias?  
A. Sure, I used to live in New York, and I know him well.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that you were a body guard to Mr. Garvey at one time, you traveled around with him?  
A. Not me, no sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Strong? What is his position?

A. Yes, he is a body guard.

Q. And you tell me now that you were never a body guard to Garvey in New York?

A. No, sir, I never have been.

Q. Did you get a salary from the association while you were in New York?

A. For what?

Q. For anything?

A. No, I didn't get none.

Q. Were you a stockholder in the Black Star Line?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any stock for the Black Star Line?

A. No, I buy stock.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.N.I.A.?

A. No, I bought bonds.

Q. You never sold any bonds?

A. No, but I have bought bonds.

Q. What position did you hold in Philadelphia with the U.N.I.A.?

A. Janitor.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you were an assistant vice president at one time?

A. Third Vice-President, yes.

Q. Mr. Ranas, I show you letter dated May 4, 1922, addressed to Mr. Eli Garcia, Auditor General, U.N.I.A., 56 W. 135th St., New York City, signed Esau Ranas, and ask you whether you can recognize that letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that letter written by you?

A. It was printed, yes.

Q. Is it your hand writing?

A. Yes.

Q. And is that your signature on the bottom?

A. Yes.

Q. You are positive of that.

A. All right.

- Q. You will notice on the bottom of your letter to the left of your name the initials 'JJ'.
- A. Yes, that is the nick name, John Jeffries.
- Q. Mr. Ramus, are you willing now to give me samples of your handwriting?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I show you photostatic copy of a letter on the letterhead of the U.N.I.A., 1810 South Street, Philadelphia, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1922, addressed to Mr. E.L. Ganes, and ask you whether you recognize that letter?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. I am asking you now, Ramus, do you recognize that letter?
- A. I do not remember it.
- Q. Is that letter in your hand writing?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. I show you scratch pad on the top of which appears printed in ink six lines and ask you whether you have ever seen that before?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Does the pad belong to you?
- A. Yes, and I printed that too.
- Q. Is that the pad that you gave to Mr. Dupuis?
- A. Yes, he took that.
- Q. Where did he take it?
- A. Off the table in my room.
- Q. Will you kindly place your signature under the print on this pad?  
(He puts his signature in this place which is also initialed by Special Agent Davis and Special Agent Dupuis).
- Q. The printing on the pad reads, "U.A.P. Henry Prince, Captain Secret Service Police, U.N.I.A. and A.C.L. and U.A.L. and U.A.P. Universal Negro Improvement Association, Book of Laws, U.N.I.A., One God, One Aim, One Destiny, Marcus Garvey" Who is Henry Prince?
- A. That is the name I use.
- Q. And is that your title, Captain Secret Service Police, U.N.I.A.?
- A. I put it as that sitting down when I wasn't doing anything to practice.

gbb

Q. Where did you write that?

A. In my room.

Q. At what address?

A. 2401 Chene Street at the home of Mrs. F.G. Gray.

Q. When did you write that?

A. Last week.

Q. Mr. Ramus, I show you this piece of paper containing writing which you have just made in the presence of persons here and ask you if that is a true copy of your hand writing.

A. Yes, sir, sure.

Q. When was Mr. Garvey in Detroit?

A. I think about four weeks ago.

Q. It was the first week in February, wasn't it?

A. I don't know.

Q. It was this month, wasn't it?

A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. What did Mr. Garvey say to you when he came here?

A. When the meeting was over many people were rushing to him and I went over and shook hands.

Q. Didn't Mr. Garvey tell you that as soon as the Mason matter blew over he would send you to Liberia?

A. No, sir, I didn't have any talk with him here.

Q. How long was Garvey in Detroit?

A. I think he came in that morning, it was afternoon when I found it out and he spoke that same night.

Q. When did he leave?

A. I think the next morning.

Q. At what time?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where did he stay while he was in town?

A. I don't know where he stayed.

Q. Where did you get the money to come from New Orleans to, as you say, Detroit?

A. I had the money.

Q. Where did you get it?

A. I used to work before I went to New Orleans, I had money.

966

Q. Did you work in New Orleans?

A. No more than speaking and in the interests of the organization, the only salary I received was what I took from collections to cover my expenses.

Q. Where did you get the money to go to New Orleans?

A. I had the money myself, I was working in Philadelphia.

Q. What did you work at in Philadelphia?

A. Janitor.

Q. Where?

A. Janitor at 604 South 17th Street.

Q. How much did you get there?

A. \$10.00.

Q. A week?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you worked since you came to Detroit?

A. No.

Q. Where did you get the money to go from Detroit to New York?

A. I had enough money in my pocket.

Q. How much money did you have when you left New Orleans?

A. About \$60.00.

Q. How much did you pay for your ticket?

A. About \$43.00.

Q. So that you landed in Detroit with less than \$20.00. How long have you been in Detroit?

A. About 5 weeks.

Q. And you haven't worked in Detroit, yet you have lived 5 weeks on about \$18.00.

A. I had my wife send me some money.

Q. Did you get any money while you were here?

A. I got some from my wife.

Q. How did she send it to you?

A. Through the mail.

Q. By money order?

A. No, it was sealed up in a letter.

066

- Q. How much did she send you?  
A. The last money I got was \$20.00.
- Q. When was that?  
A. Last week, I think.
- Q. How much before that?  
A. I don't remember.
- Q. How many times has she sent you money in Detroit?  
A. Only once.
- Q. How much board do you pay here?  
A. \$4.00.
- Q. \$4.00 a week and how much do your meals cost?  
A. My meals don't cost me anything half the time.
- Q. How much money have you got now?  
A. \$33.00.
- Q. According to your statement, when you arrived in Detroit you had about \$18.00, your wife sent you \$20.00, making you \$38.00. You have lived here 5 weeks at \$4.00 a week, this should leave you about \$18.00, yet you state you have \$33.00, how do you explain that?  
A. One of the ladies here gave me \$15.00 to send away for a motor corps uniform, I still have that \$15.00 as I was arrested on the day she gave it to me. The members of the U.N.I.A. here have also made collections which they have given me for my support, \$9.00.
- Q. Are you organizing a Police force for the U.N.I.A. in Detroit?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Did Mr. Pettiford know about this collection?  
A. I don't know whether he knew about it or not.
- Q. He has never said anything to you about this collection?  
A. No, sir.
- Q. Why did they collect money for you?  
A. Because I asked them to, I had to send out for the uniforms and badges.
- Q. Do you know a woman in New Orleans by the name of Ethel Bruce, who is she?  
A. Yes, she is a lady.
- Q. Where does she live?  
A. I know where she lives, I don't know the street just now.

266

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Feb. 28, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 26, 1923	REPORT MADE BY. Andrew M. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, this morning ELIE GARCIA called to see the writer, and among other things, said he had held an office in the BLACK STAR LINE. The writer asked GARCIA if it was a fact that he (GARCIA), under instructions of GARVEY gave ESAU RAMUS a \$100. check to go to New Orleans, before the death of DR. EASON. GARCIA said that GARVEY drew the check for \$100., payable to "Cash" as the bank was closed. MR. BAUM cashed the check for RAMUS and GARVEY also gave RAMUS a letter to the New Orleans Division of the U.N.I.A., instructing them to put RAMUS to work.

GARCIA further stated that after the death of EASON, RAMUS came back to New York, and GARVEY gave RAMUS \$60.00 and told him to get out of the way. Agent asked GARCIA how GARVEY first received the message from New Orleans at the time of the shooting of DR. EASON and GARCIA said that DR. EASON had a friend (woman) in New Orleans and this lady sent GARCIA a telegram. As soon as GARCIA received the telegram he called MR. GARVEY and told him about it.

GARCIA also said that various members of the U.N.I.A. New York local had loaned money

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO 61-50-265

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

MAR 1-1923 MAR 3 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM

MAR 7 - 1923

REFERENCE COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington 3: New York 1:

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-26

AMB: MVN.



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

February 26th 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

to the U.N.I.A. to the extent of \$260,000. and the U.N.I.A. agreed to pay this money back on demand, but had used same and did not have one penny left with which to pay the lenders if they should call for same. GARCIA said that he had fixed the reports and records so that no one could tell how the U.N.I.A. did stand.

Agent attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, given by the "Daily Times" (Negro newspaper.) There were 175 persons present, mostly men and all West Indians. The speakers for the afternoon were WILLIAM SHERRILL, GA. A. CARTER, and WILLIAM FERRIS. MARSUC GARVEY did not speak.

In SHERRILL'S speech he asked everybody to stand by the U.N.I.A. CARTER and FERRIS spoke along the same lines. Nothing of any importance to this case was said. There will be meetings all this week at Liberty Hall.

Continued.

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Chicago File No-667. Case originated at New York, N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office only.

REPORT MADE AT <b>Chicago. Ill.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>Feb-27/23.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>Feb-19-26/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>T.L. JEFFERSON.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESAU, RAMUS (col) Alias REMUS</b>		<b>United States V-MARCUS GARVEY. Violation of Sec-215.U.S.C.C.Using Mails to defraud.probable conspiracy to kill government witness.</b>	
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<p><b>At Chicago. Illinois.</b></p> <p>Reference is made to previous report in this case.</p> <p>On Feb-20-21-1923. Agent interviewed a number of GARVEY, members in the various parts of Chicago, but learn nothing as to the whereabouts of ASAU RAMUS, wanted in connection with the murder of G.W.H.EASON, at New Orleans La. On January 1st,1923.</p> <p>On Feb-23-1923, agent called on MRS.ROBERTSON, address 4448 Wabash Ave. Chicago. Illinois. MRS.ROBERTSON, is an active member of the GARVEY, MOVEMENT, agent is well acquainted with MRS.ROBERTSON, as she is a member of the moslem movement, and agent is a member of this a member of this movement. Agent discuss the killing of G.W.H.EASON, freely with MRS.ROBERTSON, she stated the members had no sympathy for DR.EASON, as he had betrayed his oath made to MARCUS GARVEY, that no traitor could live in the GARVEY, movement.</p> <p>Agent asked MRS.ROBERTSON, if she new who assassinated DR.EASON. MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that she did not know, but is was the duty of any member to prtect the organization, agent ask MRS.ROBERTSON in what manner would the killing of DR.EASON, protect the organization. MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that EASON, was conspiring to reck the GARVEY, organization and establish one of his own.</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington-3 Chicago-2 New York-2 New Orleans-2 Detroit-2 Philadelphia-2. DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Washburn</i>		

61-50

MAR 1 1923  
 J. I. C. 333

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO **61-50-267** RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**MAR 1-1923** GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
**MAR 2 1923**

ROUTED TO  
 HOOVER  
 CUNNINGHAM

BY LETTER **4-27-26** T.L.J. 7-1100  
 PER FOIA REQUEST **718**

own, agent asked MRS. ROBERTSON, when she had last seen ESAU RAMUS, MRS. ROBERTSON, stated that she had not seen brother RAMUS, for some time, that brother WALKER, who is a member of the GARVEY, movement had informed her that RAMUS, was out of the city, but was expected any time.

On Feb-24-1923. Agent interviewed a confidential informant who will cover the GARVEY, meeting sunday, this informant is a member of the GARVEY, movement and has the confidence of the members, this informant has written to one of the active members of the GARVEY, movement at New Orleans La, and is expecting to get some information of value from this source.

On Feb-25-1923. Agent covered the GARVEY, meeting at 4800 South Dearborn Street Chicago. Illinois.

REV-ABRAHAM SIMON and J. TILFORD, was the principal speakers, nothing of interest was said, agent is acquainted with MR. TILFORD, and he informed agent that ASAU RAMUS, was not in Chicago. Ill, that he would attend the officers meeting monday night and learn the whereabouts of RAMUS, and advise agent.

Agent is incloseing copy of THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, to the Bureau Office Washington, D.C. Dated Feb-23-1923, relative to raid made by the Chief of Police New Orleans La.

Nothing appeared in the press reports of interest to this office.

On Feb-26-1923. Agent was advised that ASAU RAMUS alias REMUS, had been apprehended at Detroit Michigan.

Closed at Chicago. 264

EMERSON

61-50-264

score of picked men whom he assembled at headquarters, cautioned them to be extremely careful what they did. He told them the great majority of the audience was composed of the most ignorant type, followers of Garvey.

Since the Rev. Mr. Eason was killed, rumors have been current that Dwyer and Shakespeare were tools of "higher-ups" in the "back to Africa" movement, who desired to halt the tide of criticism being launched against them by former officials of the organization. The Rev. Mr. Eason was to have appeared as an important witness against Garvey in his trial at New York and was scheduled to have left New Orleans on Jan. 2, the day following his murder.

#### Garvey Wants Defense

When news of his death was sent broadcast, Garvey, acting officially, gave the word to his subordinates that a defense fund should be raised to employ counsel for Eason's slayers.

The Rev. Mr. Eason was at one time Garvey's bosom friend, and was a platform orator especially selected to denounce the Chicago Defender for its uncompromising fight on Garvey and his mythical schemes. Eason, before he died, wrote a letter to the Defender begging pardon for his attack and stating that he had been misled by a man of questionable character and whose policy of preaching hate would lead to strife and bloodshed.

## Put Banker in Jail as Money Goes

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23.—Following the affidavit made Nov. 21, 1922, by William C. Fountain, warrant was issued in the court of County Judge John W. DuBose for the arrest of Charles H. Anderson, former banker, alleging the misuse of \$95,300.

Anderson was arrested and placed in the county jail, pending arraignment for bond.

The affidavit states that Anderson was cashier and managing partner of the firm of Anderson and company, bankers, and alleges that Anderson did "unlawfully invest a large amount of the capital stock of the United States Investment company."

According to the report, 703 shares of the first preferred, at \$100 per share, and 249 shares of common stock, par value of \$100 per share, are involved. It is further alleged that Anderson paid from the deposits of the bank the sum of \$95,300, contrary to the statute as provided in such case.

The bank, which was located at the northwest corner of Duval and Broad streets, closed its doors last summer.

Anderson was born in Jacksonville and educated at the Florida Baptist college. He later attended a business college in Philadelphia, Pa., returning to this city to engage in the fish and oyster business. His latest promotion was that of Anderson & Co. bankers. He is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and prominent in fraternal circles, being Odd Fellow and Pythian.

#### GIRL IS VICTIM OF ELEVATOR

Miss Martha Williams, 19 years old, who lives at 532 East 37th street, narrowly escaped being crushed to death Monday afternoon when she was caught between the second floor and platform of a freight elevator in a building at 830 Oakwood boulevard, where she is employed as a maid. She sustained abrasions of the abdomen, back and under her left arm. Miss Williams was treated by Dr. Denworthy, 3966 Lake Park avenue, and was taken to the South Side hospital.

61-50-26

264

Feb-24-1923

T. J.

# FUNDS



TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

## GANG

### EIGHT TAKEN AS RADICALS IN CLEAN-UP

#### New Orleans Police Surprise Crowd Gathered in Lodge Hall Denouncing Eason

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New Orleans, La., Feb. 23.—For the first time in this city, police were prepared to hurl the little oblong metallic bomb containing the tear-producing gas, but its use was restrained simply because several hundred persons assembled in the Longshoremen's hall, Jackson avenue and Franklin street, quietly broke up their meeting and dispersed at the command of Chief Guy R. Molony, who personally led the raid on the hall.

#### Eight Arrested

Eight of the officers of the Universal Negro Improvement association were arrested for disturbing the peace. When the police descended upon the hall, Thomas Anderson, sent here, it is said, by Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," was addressing the meeting. He claimed the meeting was of a religious nature.

The police, however, confiscated papers which indicated that the meeting was anything but a religious one. It was evident from this documentary evidence that the meeting was held for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Constantine Dwyer, William Shakespeare and Marcus Garvey. Garvey is under a federal charge of defrauding by mail in New York. Dwyer and Shakespeare were indicted by the Orleans parish grand jury for the murder of the Rev. J. W. Eason on Jan. 1.

Before making the raid upon the hall, Chief Molony, speaking to a score of picked men whom he assembled at headquarters, cautioned them to be extremely careful what they did. He told them the great majority of the audience was composed of the most ignorant type, followers of Garvey.

Since the Rev. Mr. Eason was killed, rumors have been current that Dwyer and Shakespeare were tools of "higher-ups" in the "back to Africa" movement, who desired to halt the tide of criticism being launched against them by former officials of the organization. The Rev. Mr. Eason was to have appeared as an important witness against Garvey in his trial at New York and was scheduled to have left New Orleans on Jan. 2, the day following his murder.

#### Garvey Wants Defense

When news of his death was sent broadcast, Garvey, acting officially, gave the word to his subordinates that a defense fund should be raised for Eason's slaying.

61-50-264

Originated at New York

Detroit File - D-1894

REPORT MADE AT Detroit, Mich.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-24-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15-23/1923	REPORT MADE BY P. H. Dupuis
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al.

Violation Section #215, CC.  
(Using Mails to Defraud)  
Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED At Detroit.

Agent received instructions from Acting Agent in Charge, T. C. Wilcox, and reference is made to reports received from Special Agents, James E. Amos and Mortimer J. Davis of New York Bureau Office, also to the following telegram received from Special Agent in Charge, Brennan of the New York Bureau office, dated February 7, 1923, and the answering telegram, both of which read as follows:

" Esau Ramus alias Jeffries alias Prince former associate of Marcus Garvey is wanted by New Orleans police for murder of Doctor Eason that city is thought now to be in Detroit possibly at fourteen fifteen Rock Well Street. His description is West Indian negro very dark skin age about forty height five eleven one hundred fifty pound limp in right leg hair combed pompadour style may be in hiding at address given Suggest care be used in making inquiries and if located that you communicate direct with Shanton New Orleans immediately. (Signed) Brennan.

" Your telegram Esau Xetaw stop. You give place where fugitive can be located as Eyehole Kalian Gore stop No such street in Detroit Please verify. (Signed) Hessler. "

It will be noted that the telegram from Mr. Brennan furnished an address on a street which does not exist in Detroit.

On February 15, 1923, another telegram was received from Mr. Brennan of the New York Bureau office

which reads as follows:

" Refer telegram seventh Esau (Esar) alias John Jeffries alias Prince wanted New Orleans

FILE NO. 61-50-263	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 28 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE MAR 2 1923
ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	

REFERENCE  
Hoover-2

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Washington-2, New York-2, Philadelphia-2  
New Orleans-2, Chicago-2, Detroit-2

BELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-26

for murder correct address this man is fifteen sixteen Russell Street Detroit New York police have today mailed New Orleans warrant to chief of police Detroit with full particulars asking his immediate arrest stop Suggest you communicate police your city and when subject is apprehended wire Shanton New Orleans and this office stop Department very much interested this matter and arrest important in connection with case against Marcus Garvey now pending Federal Court here. (Signed) Brennan. "

In reference to this telegram Agent made a light investigation under cover and found that the address given is the meeting place of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Agent then immediately consulted Chief Fox and Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit Police Department, who detailed Lieutenant-Detectives John J. Krimmel and John E. Hayes to assist Agent in every possible way to apprehend Subject RAMUS.

It was necessary nevertheless to await the arrival of warrant of arrest for Subject RAMUS from New Orleans (which warrant was forwarded to Detroit from New York), before SUBJECT could be apprehended.

The description which was given to the Police Department, also the small picture of SUBJECT, were practically of no use as the majority of the men who hung around the assembly room corresponded very much to the description given.

Agent wishes to state, however, that with the Washington Bureau letter dated February 17, 1923, initialed WWG-AS, #61-50, the finger prints of SUBJECT and photograph, two views, were sent to this office and did a great deal in locating SUBJECT. The photograph is an exceptionally good one of SUBJECT.

On February 20, 1923, at about 7:20 P. M., SUBJECT was located in the assembly rooms at 1516 Russell Street, and was kept constantly



under survey until about 8:30, when he went upstairs to attend a regular meeting of the U. N. I. A. A squad of men from the Detroit Police Department was sent for, and surrounded the building at about 11 P. M. The president of the U. N. I. A. came to the door and made request that if any one who was in the meeting was wanted, that we wait for about ten minutes until the meeting would be over. This was finally agreed to and a negro who is used by the police as a confidential informant, and who was about to enter the meeting, asked if he could be of any assistance to us. Two of the Detroit Police officers informed Agent of this negro's connection with the Department, also stated that he could be trusted. Agent then, with <sup>out</sup> stating SUBJECT'S name, showed this negro a picture of SUBJECT. He immediately said that he knew SUBJECT and that his name was PRINCE, one of the aliases of SUBJECT.

This negro was cautioned by Agent to say nothing whatever when he entered the meeting, but after a lapse of four or five minutes after his entrance, the breaking of glass was heard from within, and upon entering the meeting room, Agent immediately went to the toilet which is directly in back of the president's chair. A lot of glass lay upon the floor and it was noted that a sky-light in the roof about 25 feet above was broken. Agent climbed through this sky-light and out upon the roof and made as thorough a search as possible, but could not locate SUBJECT, nor were there any buildings close by to which he could have climbed down.

Going below to the meeting room again, Agent was informed by an officer from without that SUBJECT was located at the top of a telephone pole; this pole was from 40 to 50 feet from the U. N. I. A.

building with a guy wire running from the pole to the building, a distance of about 60 ft. from the ground. SUBJECT climbed hand over hand from the roof along guy wire to pole.

SUBJECT was taken to station and questioned. The following telegrams dated February 21, 1923, were sent and read as follows:

"Director,-

One stop Esau Ramus wanted New Orleans murder apprehended here last night by agent Dupuis this office cooperation police stop Ramus to be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"Geo. R. Shanton,-  
New Orleans, La.

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.

(Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"E. J. Brennan,-  
New York City.

Re Marcus Garvey etal stop Esau Ramus apprehended here last night on New Orleans warrant stop Will be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

After the above telegrams were sent, Agent, in company with Lieutenant John J. Krimmel, questioned SUBJECT, but not very fully. SUBJECT informed Agent that he had been using the name of HENRY PRINCE here in Detroit, and that when he first came to Detroit he lived at 1303 Russell Street. When arrested he was living with Mrs. F. G. Gray, 2401 Chene Street, Detroit. Upon further questioning, SUBJECT informed Agent that as nearly as he could remember at that time, he left New Orleans, La., January 17, 1923, and arrived in Detroit, Mich., January 19, 1923.

He also stated that he had talked to MARCUS GARVEY on two different

occasions, while GARVEY was lecturing here in Detroit - the first time on January 25, 1923, and again on February 1, 1923.

Questioned as to when he was in New York last he stated that it was in April or May of 1921. He also stated that his wife is now living at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; that he had not heard from his wife while here in Detroit, and that the last time he had heard from her was while he was in New Orleans, which will be noted differs from the statement he subsequently made in the presence of Agent Davis and the writer.

SUBJECT also stated that the reason for his leaving New Orleans was that upon meeting a Mrs. Dyer upon the street, she informed him that her husband and another man named SHAKESPEARE, all three living at the same house, had been arrested, and that he undoubtedly would be arrested if found.

Upon searching SUBJECT a letter addressed to Mr. HENRY PRINCE, 1516 Russell Street, Detroit, postmarked New Orleans, La., February 15, 1923, 1:00 P. M., was taken from him and reads as follows:

"  
My dear Mr. Henry:

1811 Conti St.,  
New Orleans, La.  
Feb. 13, 1923.

Yours I have received and was wondering what had become of you. And hoping the reaches of these few lines may find you in good health as they leave me not feeling very well. I am suffering with one of my feet. I must of sprain it or something. Kid we had a fine time here yesterday it was Mascarade it was fine. I should of answered you before but please excuse me for delaying but it was good that I did because I heard more to send and tell you. Last Friday the fellows had a hearing but they are not out yet. the judge seems scared to give them. been foreigners he say they might

run off but we are still trusting in the Lord and Sunday night they raid our meeting again and took eight of our officers to jail and the papers claim they found a letter on Philip to the Sec. General about you just before the police came in me and Anderson had it out got up in the meeting and say I am trying to run this Division and I told him what I think all the trouble is this any thing going wrong you must not say anything you must swallow it and I can't not as long as it is for the organization. He got up in the crowd and call my name but I know I will be in this organization when he will be out that he will put me out I told him he could not. The latest is which in I told you before that woman open your trunk and she found some small pictures and gave one to the police so they made copies of them and send them all around to trace you so please be very careful for they are after you. I am sorry you never leave the states altogether, his wife made alarm that you come there to shoot her and he told her to call your name. I have writer Miss Prince and dont get any answer did you receive a letter from me from New York, and for God Sake dont mension that no one dont care who he is for you cant trust no one. I am surprise of all things that woman say you told her you was crazy I guess. Now try and change up yourself and see cant you go towards Canada for a while. Now answer me as soon as possibly and take care of yourself.

I remain,

ever yours,

(Signed) Ethel Bruce. "

The above original letter, both envelope and enclosure, are initialed P.H.D., dated February 20, 1923 (2-20-23), and will be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

Upon going to the room which SUBJECT occupied at 2401 Chene Street, a writing pad was taken from the table, and upon being questioned as to whether or not it was his, SUBJECT stated that it did belong to him, and that during his spare moments he had printed on the face of the tablet the following:

U.A.P. Henry. Prince. (outline of pointing hand)

Capt. Secret. Service. Police. U.N.I.A. (pointing hand)  
 And. A.C.L. And. U.A.L. And. U.A.P.  
 Universal. Negro. Improvement. Association.  
 Book. of. Laws. U.N.I.A. One. God. One.

Aim. One. Destiny.

Marcus. Garvey. (pointing hand)

(Identification)

Esau Ramus  
 Feb. 23, 1923.  
 M. J. D. 2/23-23  
 P. H. D. 2/23-23

The above writing pad was shown to SUBJECT when statement was taken and he again identified it as his own and admitted that the writing thereon was his own. This pad is initialed by Agent Davis also the writer, dated 2-23-23, Detroit Police Headquarters. This writing pad will also be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

In addition to the above mentioned articles found on his person and in his room, a partly written letter, unsigned, was found in his room on Chene Street, and which reads as follows:

" 1516 Russell St.,  
 Detroit, Mich.  
 Feb. 5, 1923

Mr. Geetes,-  
 an Company -

this to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now settle in Detroit Mich. at 1516 Russell St.

I also need a stock or bages, so I will name the kind of bages I need I want one Chief Secret Service bage one Captain bage Secret Service one first L. T. bage. Second L. T. bage and inspector bage and one Suptember bage one top Sarges bage one Supple Sarges bage and 22 Privas bages

(P. H. Dupuis, Special Agent.  
 Feb. 20, 1923 )

As noted, the above letter is marked with the Agent's name and date when found.

Agent is attaching same for the information of the New Orleans office but did not have an opportunity to ask SUBJECT if this was his writing. An envelope was also found in SUBJECT'S room, with the following address written upon it:

"S. O. Simpson, 1619 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa."

It is suggested by Agent that this address and name be investigated by the Philadelphia Bureau office, to ascertain if anything of value can be learned concerning the person named and his business with SUBJECT.

On February 22, 1923, Alonzo D. Pettiford came to Bureau office and asked for Agent. He was very desirous to learn what charge had been preferred against SUBJECT. He also informed Agent that he had been retained as counsel for SUBJECT and upon being questioned as to by whom he was retained, he stated that the Detroit division of the U.N.I.A. had retained him. Upon further questioning, Pettiford stated that a group of members, among them some of the women, had approached him on the question of his being retained as counsel. Pettiford also stated that this matter would be taken before the Association at a future meeting and that undoubtedly the Association would act unanimously in favor of his being retained as counsel for SUBJECT.

Agent questioned Pettiford in reference to SUBJECT'S first appearance here in Detroit. He stated that as near as he could recollect it was the latter part of the first week in January, or the first part of the second week. He stated that SUBJECT had been here about three or four days before he knew of it, and that the above dates were as near as he cared to give.

Pettiford stated to Agent that his principal reason for coming to this Bureau office was for the purpose of putting the Association right with the Department of Justice, and stated that he would will-

ingly give any information that was needed. He gave agent copy of Constitution and By-Laws of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., and a copy of "The Black Man's Burden in South Africa", which is retained in the Detroit Bureau office files.

He also showed Agent copy of "The Negro World", dated Saturday, February 10, 1923, and discussed very freely the different articles which appear therein. Agent has been informed that copy of each issue of this paper is sent to the Washington Bureau office, and this copy will, therefore, be retained in the Detroit Bureau files.

Pettiford was asked by Agent how many members were in the Detroit Association and he stated that there are over 4,000 at the present time. The list of officers of the Detroit division, U. N. I. A. was submitted by Pettiford to Agent and is as follows:

Alonzo D. Pettiford	President
F. Levi Lord	Executive Secretary
Mattie Ray	Lady President
J. S. Croomes	Vice President
George Taylor	" "
J. A. Craigen	General Secretary
O'Brien Bristol-	Treasurer

Other offices to be filled in the near future by election.

Telegram was received from New York Bureau office, dated February 21, 1923, which reads as follows:

"Am thinking seriously of having ganister Davis of this office proceed tonight Detroit purpose interviewing Xetaw stop Advise immediately whether or not Xetaw will be in custody in Detroit tomorrow or next day answer (Signed) Brennan "

With reference to the above telegram, Agent consulted Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit police force, who stated that everything would be arranged for this department's convenience at any time, and

that prisoner would be held in Detroit until this office was through with him.

A telegram in answer to the above mentioned one, addressed to Mr. Brennan of the New York office, reads as follows:

"

Feb. 21, 1923.

Sunned re Xetaw stop Arrangements made Police  
Department Xetaw will be held here awaiting arrival your  
ganister (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

On the morning of February 23, 1923, in company with Agent Davis of New York Bureau office, and Miss M. Christilaw, stenographer in this office, Agent proceeded to Detroit Police Headquarters where permission was obtained from Chief of Detectives Fox to interview and take statement of SUBJECT. Chief Fox also assigned Lieutenant-Detective F. A. Heig to accompany Agents.

SUBJECT was thereupon interviewed and statement taken in the presence of Lieutenant Heig. This statement, together with various exhibits identified by SUBJECT, are being taken by Agent Davis to New York Bureau office ( where photostat copies will be made and original exhibits forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office ). Copies of same will be sent to the various Bureau offices interested. All these exhibits have been properly identified and dated by Agents in the presence of SUBJECT and other witnesses.

On February 24, 1923, Agent communicated with Detroit police and was advised that up to the present time nothing has been heard from the New Orleans authorities regarding the extradition of RAMUS, although they were wired on the 21st of his apprehension.



P. H. Dupuis

2-24-23

P-11

Agent was also advised by the police that Pettiford has obtained a writ of habeas corpus and intends to serve it on the Police Department. A hearing on this has been set for Monday, February 26, 1923. Deputy Chief McCarty has advised that they will take charge of this phase and that we may rest assured everything will be all right.

Case concluded at this office.

Instructions received from

Special Agent

Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	R
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 27, 1923, Feb. 26, 1923.	James E. Amos. ✓

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. <sup>C</sup>MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (S. A. Haynes--Endeavor to locate.) (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-50

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated and initialed as below.

From a confidential source Agent has learned that S. A. HAYNES can be located at #1031 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va. HAYNES is supposed to be Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. for the State of Virginia, his duties being to lecture, promote propaganda and take up collections for the organization, and also to form new branches.

Continued.

MAR 5 - 1923  
J. B. C.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
MAR 2 1923  
DIVISION

MAR 5 1923

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*K.W.*

FILE NO <b>61-50-262</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>MAR 1 - 1923</b>	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b> <b>CUNNINGHAM</b>	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>

REFERENCE

WWG-AS Feb. 24/23.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington 3: New York 1:

*[Handwritten signature]*  
JEA:MVN.

267

Originated at New

Journal to be made

REPORT MADE AT

DATE

Originating Office On  
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE

Philadelphia, PA.

2/27/23

2/21st and  
26th 1923

J.

EY -

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY,  
ET AL

: Violation Section 215 U.S.  
C.. Alleged Conspiracy to  
kill a Government Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED  
AT PHILADELPHIA:

61-50

Reference is made to previous reports in the above en-  
titled case with special reference to communication received from  
Special Agent in Charge BRENNAN of the New York Office under date of  
February 21st and reports of Agents AMOS and DAVIS of that office  
for the 13th and 14th of February, in which reference is made to  
certain letters believed to be in the possession of MRS. HENRY  
PRINCE 2112 Catherine St., and J.B. DILLARD 1808 South Street,  
Philadelphia from RAMUS and which are supposed to contain certain  
admissions and references regarding his participation in the murder  
of REV. J.W. H. EASON. Agent Brennan suggests that J.A. NORRIS  
a colored attorney with offices at 1508 Lombard Street be interviewed  
with a view of obtaining further information as to the present  
whereabouts of these letters and possibility of getting in possession  
of same.

Agent interviewed NORRIS after several attempts as  
he has been sick and confined in a hospital. NORRIS advises that  
he has a very close friend who is very friendly  
with the PRINCE woman who is also  
known as MRS. ALBERTHA GROENEVELDT and  
that she has been receiving letters from  
RAMUS since he has been in Detroit, Mich

MAR 3 - 1923  
J. B. C

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. <b>61-50-26</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>FEB 28 1923</b>	DELETED COPY SENT Ben Whelan
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	LETTER 44-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 7/9/97

REFERENCE.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

JS:

3-WASH; 1-PHILA; 1-NY; 1-NEW ORLEANS; 1-CHICAGO; 1-DETROIT

that on one occasion she showed NORRIS' friend a portion of one of these letters in which he stated that he (RAMUS) anticipated going to Liberia in the near future and that it was his intention to take her with him. This woman held her hand over a portion of this letter and would not permit the reader to get its full contents.

The party whose name was withheld from Agent, is a close friend of MRS. RAMUS and will endeavor to get in possession of the letters; if he cannot get in possession of them, learn where they are kept and tell his friend NORRIS, who in turn promises to give Agent all information. This done, it is the intention of Agent through the City Detective Bureau, to cause this house or room to be searched and if possible cause the arrest of MRS. RAMUS on some pretext in which event ATTORNEY NORRIS will represent her before the Police Magistrate and will be in a position to get in possession of the evidence we are seeking.

NORRIS also advises that a negro known as The Commissioner of the State of Louisiana, for Garvy, by the name of SMYERS is expected to arrive in Philadelphia any day now for the purpose of summing up the situation here. This negro will call on NORRIS as he has represented numerous members of their organization - NORRIS will pick all the information possible from him as it is believed he will talk freely.

Agent has an appointment with NORRIS for 5 o'clock Thursday evening, March 1st, when it is hoped he will furnish information regarding this case. CONTINUED:

WVG-AS

February 27, 1923

C O D E

Detroit office wires Esau Ramus hearing on habeas corpus postponed until today reason for postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans police requesting information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor charge pending against Ramus New York stop This for your information stop two

BURNS

Send to:

Shanton, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.

Brennan, Park Row Building, New York, N. Y.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
*7/12*

RECORDED

61-50

61-50-260	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE INVESTIGATION	
FEB 28 1923 P. M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

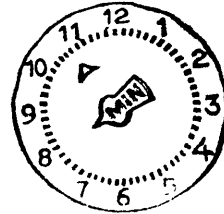
7-1063

24 W S 36 Govt

Detroit, Mich. February 26, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation

*Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'V' or '2'*



FEB 27 1923

Washington, D.C.

Re Esau ramus hearing writ habeas corpus postponed until Tuesday ten a.m.

Reason postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans Police requesting

information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor Charge pending against

him in New York City

Hessler

3:15 P.M.

*3:27 JAB  
TO DIRECTOR  
3:27*

*OK  
17228*

*61-50  
MAR 1 1923*

*Rec'd by me 2/27/23  
11.00 AM. Wired N.Y. No.*

<i>61-50-259</i>	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	RECORDED
FEB 28 1923 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*749.*

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT *New York* JOURNAL TO *J*

REPORT MADE AT <i>New York City</i>	DATE WHEN MADE <i>6/25/20</i>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <i>6/21/20</i>	REPORT MADE BY <i>John L. P.</i>
--	----------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
*5101*  
 IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. SECTION SEC. 215  
 FRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: *At New York*

Active under instructions I today, with Agents Scully, Leslie Davis, Fry, Dean, Dillon and Covello, proceeded to the United States Court at the Federal Building where Marcus Garvey was to be sentenced, for the purpose of mingling with the spectators and, if any disorders occurred, to assist in the protection of the Court officials, as letters have been received threatening them in case of Garvey's conviction.

Garvey was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined \$1000 and costs of trial. He was remanded to the Tombs Prison, without bond, pending the filing of an appeal, for which he was allowed four months time by Judge J. Lack, and a petition to change his place of imprisonment from Atlanta, Georgia, to Leavenworth, Kansas.

Agents remained at the Court House from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 noon when subject was removed to the Tombs Prison. Several hundred negroes waited in the street for subject's departure from the Federal Building, but no disorders took place.

JUL 10 1923

DE-INDEXED  
 DATE: *12/15/58*  
 8

J. E. H. T.  
 1923 - 5  
 DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
 BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *7/19*

DO NOT WRITE IN

FILE NO. *67-50-392* RECORDED *50*

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 JUN 25 1923  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: *HOOPER* FILE *M*

CUNNINGHAM

REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington (3) Re

Section 6





0 0857  
Instructions received

Edw. J. Brenna

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ON

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

BY

New York, N.Y. June 21, 1923. June

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

MARCUS GARVEY was this day sentenced by Judge JULIAN MACK, Southern District of New York, to serve a sentence of five years at the Atlanta Penitentiary, and pay a fine of \$1,000.

GARVEY'S attorney served notice on the court that he will take an appeal and Judge Mack granted a stay of execution of the sentence for four months. GARVEY was taken to the Tombs, bail not granted.

Continued.

61-50

DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST MA

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO <u>61-50-390</u>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUL 25 1923	JUL 3 - 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO 3007 H	FILE <u>MA</u>

REFERENCE

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Washington 3: New York 2:

JEA  
JEA:MVN.

Instructions: Edward J. Egan, Special Agent in Charge NY File R 218 E

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York** JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6-22-23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6-21</b>	REPORT MADE BY. <b>Harry C. Leslie</b> ✓
--	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to Defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED.

*61-50*

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the United States Court, where Marcus Garvey was to be sentenced, for the purpose of mingling with spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained covering the court room and corridor until sentence was pronounced and subject was taken to the Tombs. There was no demonstration or trouble.

JUL 6 1923

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DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *H.D.*

FILE NO. <i>61-50-389</i>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 25 1923	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO. H.C.S.	

VCE.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington -3- New York -2-

HCL JWD. *sdh*

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. R-218-E)  
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York.** JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/21/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/21/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>Mortimer J. Davis.</b>
--	----------------------------------	---	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD.**

FACTS DEVELOPED. **At New York:** 61-50

Judge Mack today sentenced Marcus Garvey to a term of five years in the Federal penitentiary and fined him one thousand dollars and costs of the trial. He remanded him to the Tombs, New York City, without bail, pending the filing by Garvey's attorneys of a writ of error. A period of four months was granted for the filing of this writ inasmuch as the minutes of the case have not been written as yet and it will take quite some time to procure them.

Upon Garvey's own request the Judge instructed the U. S. Attorney to make application to the Attorney General for permission to have Garvey serve his term in Leavenworth, Kansas, instead of Atlanta, Ga.

John Jeffries, alias Esau Ramus, who has been referred to many times in previous reports, was brought from Sing Sing Prison on writ and taken before Judge Mack. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck stated that he desired Jeffries to take the stand to prove Mr. Mattuck's previous statements to the effect that Garvey's followers had been purchasing and storing guns and ammunition.

Judge Mack, however, refused to hear the testimony, stating that it could have little if any influence upon the sentence.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. <b>61-50-388</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 22 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO.	FILE

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i>	Washington (3) New York (1) Philadelphia (1) New Orleans (1) MJD:FJK

BY LETTER **4-27-26**  
 PER FOIA REQUEST **100**

After sentence was pronounced, U. S. Attorney Mattuck, Agent Scully, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed Jeffries in Mr. Mattuck's office and went over with him the details of the shooting of Dr. Eason in New Orleans. He confirmed his previous statements in every respect and states he is still willing to be a witness for the Government in any prosecution they may enter against Garvey or anybody else for Eason's death as a Government witness. It is again suggested by Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck that the New Orleans office make an effort to obtain from either Shakespeare or Dwyer a statement regarding their knowledge of Marcus Garvey's part in ordering the shooting of Dr. Eason. If such a statement can be obtained the U. S. Attorney here will immediately enter charges against Garvey for complicity in the shooting of a Government witness and it is believed that with the statement of either Dwyer or Shakespeare and Jeffries a conviction will follow.

In the writer's report of the 19th inst. wherein it was suggested that the Department institute proceedings through the Bureau of Immigration for the deportation of Marcus Garvey at the conclusion of his sentence, it was stated that Garvey came to the United States in 1916. It now occurs to Agent that Garvey left the United States in February, 1921, and after an extensive tour through the West Indies and Central America, returned to the United States via the port of New Orleans on or about the 9th day of July, 1921. On that occasion he was given a thorough examination by the Immigration officials and a copy of this examination can undoubtedly be found in the files of that Department from the information furnished.

I am informed by Asst. U. S. Attorney Thomas who handles Immigra-

tion cases in this district, that in deportation proceedings the last date of entry into the country of the alien is the one upon which deportation is based and is considered his last date of entry even if he has maintained a residence while absent. Under these circumstances, there is undoubtedly no question that the crime for which Garvey has been convicted easily comes within the five year period of the Immigration statutes following the arrival of the alien in this country. I would therefore request that when the matter is submitted to the Department of Labor these facts be called to their attention.

N. Y. File R-88-2

T.A.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~Before~~ Journal Instructions, JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>June 17/23.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>June 17/23. &amp; 18</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b>
---	--------------------------------------	--	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:**

FACTS DEVELOPED  
**At New York, N.Y.**

61-50

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with the REV. G.E. STEWART, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. in 1920 and 1922, who is also a share holder in the BLACK STAR LINE. He said to the writer, "I have always contended that the AFRICAN LEGION of the U.N.I.A. had the wrong idea when they thought they had the right to use their guns and swords as a real soldier--the Legion has no right to be drilling with real guns. It was one of the Members of the Legion who killed DR. EASON and it was a Legionaire who made the threats regarding the Government witnesses at GARVEY'S trial."

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, #120 W. 138th Street, at 8:30 P. M. The speakers for the evening were MARCUS GARVEY and WILLIAM SHERRILL. MARCUS GARVEY said he would be surprised if the jury did not find him guilty, but said he was ready for anything and if they put him in jail, "h--- will be turned loose all over this country. The U.N.I.A. will never die and the U.N.I.A. is ready to play h--- if GARVEY is put in jail."

Ten people contributed \$10.00 each to GARVEY'S defense fund, seven gave \$5.00

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. **61-50-387**

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 21 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO  
FOOBER

RECORDED

*MB*

REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO <b>Washington 3: New York 2:</b>	DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i> BY LETTER 4-27-76	AMB:MMW.
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RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

Andrew M. Battle.  
June 20, 1923.

and two hundred contributed \$1.00 each. There were about 1900 people at the meeting.

On June 18th, 1923, the writer had a talk with WILLIAM GRANT, (a member of the AFRICAN LEGION) just after MARCUS GARVEY was convicted. GRANT said to the writer, "We will kill that AMOS, DAVIS, WARREN, EDGAR GRAY, MATTUCK, SIDNEY DE BOURG, THOMPSON, and everyone who had anything to do with convicting MR. GARVEY." GRANT lives at #142 West 139th Street, New York City. The writer then went to the office of the "NEGRO WORLD", where he found more than three hundred of GARVEY'S followers. They were making all kinds of threats against everybody who had anything to do with the convicting of GARVEY. RUDOLPH SMITH, 3rd Assistant President of the U.N.I.A. said that the "LEGION is just waiting to see if GARVEY is convicted--then they will rise up in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., and as far south as Virginia. The AFRICAN LEGION has guns and everything that goes with the guns to make war, in every branch of the U.N.I.A." CAPT. G. L. GAINS trains the Legions all over the country, also the motor corps.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT

New York, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE

June 20, 1923

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

June 12-16-18

REPORT MADE BY

WILLIAM BROWNE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al Alleged Viol. Section #215 USCC  
(Using the mails to defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

61-50

N.Y. File #R-218-E

In compliance with instructions received, Agent, assisted by Special Agent James Carroll, visited the U.S. District Court, and mingled with the spectators in the corridor, during the progress of the trial of the above named subject, before Julian Mack, Federal Judge.

During the period specified no happening occurred worthy of special note.

Case continued.

JUN 23 1923

JUL 5 1923

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DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

*Ben Watkins*  
*H.W.*

JUN 28 1923  
J. B. G.  
61-50-386

FILE NO. <b>61-50-386</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 29 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOOVER CUNNINGHAM	<i>[Signature]</i>

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington 3: New York 1: Asst. U.S.  
Atty Mattock 1: WB:AH



Instructions from Agent C. J. Scully.  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York.

JOURNAL TO B

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE
New York City	6/19/23	6/14-15/23	Peter J.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, C. C., USING THE MAIL TO DEFAUD.			
FACTS DEVELOPED. At New York:			
<p>June 14th: Pursuant to instructions, Agent, accompanied Special Employee 854, proceeded to the Federal Court Building, New York City, for the purpose of keeping under surveillance and ascertaining identity of a woman who is connected with a certain man (both of whom are colored) who is supposed to have ammunition stored in Harlem, New York City. The woman was designated to us in the corridor of the Building and we kept her under surveillance for a short while until informed by Agent Amos that she was not the right subject.</p> <p>June 15th: We again proceeded to the Federal Building and spent our time in and around the court room for the purpose of having subject designated to us by Agent Amos. Up to the time Court adjourned, subject had not put in an appearance. We therefore discontinued as instructed.</p>			
JUN 29 1923			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
JUN 27 1923		FILE NO. 61-50-385	RECORDED
DELETED COPY SENT <i>Ben Watkins</i>		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
BY LETTER 4-27-76		JUN 29 1923 A M	
PER FOIA REQUEST <i>K.D.</i>		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
REFERENCE	ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO	Washington (3) New York (1)		
	PJC: FJK		

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEH/LMR



May 16, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIMES.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a communication addressed to me by Mr. Herter, Assistant to Secretary Hoover, together with a copy of a communication received by Mr. Stetson, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce, from Mr. Kenaz Huffman concerning the activities of the Friends of Soviet Russia and the film entitled "Russia Through the Shadows".

Will you kindly prepare a very discreet reply to Mr. Huffman, giving him such information as may be consistent concerning the activities of this organization.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. D.*

Encl.

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4727-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST

61-50  
JUN 2 1923  
FILE

W. G. H. G. H. G. H.

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

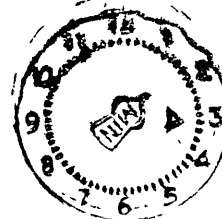
# Department of Justice

## Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 21 1923

JUN 22 1923  
J. B. C.



JUN 22 1923

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY et al (Colored)  
Vio. Section 215 C.C.  
Using the U.S.Mails in Furtherance of  
a scheme to Defraud.

61-50-383  
RECORDED  
JUN 22 1923  
SULLIVAN  
HOW

JUN 29 1923  
61-50

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

Dear Sir:

The above mentioned defendant was convicted in the southern judicial district court of New York on Monday of this week June 18th 1923, on an indictment charging violation of Section 215 C.C. - Using the U.S.Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, and was sentenced today, June 21, 1923, by the Honorable Judge Julian Mack to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. for a term of five years and one thousand dollar fine and costs.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck represented the government and prosecuted the case to a successful end. The Government was well represented in court and by a lawyer.

*2*  
*defendant*

Special Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees (the old Roman) was engaged on this case throughout the investigation; facts and figures prepared by him in such an expert fashion and presented before the jury stood as a steel bulwark against any attack of the defendant, and was so convincing that the jury was unable to arrive at any other conclusion than guilty as to defendant Marcus Garvey. So much for those connected with this case not under my charge.

A great deal of credit in connection with the investigation of this case is due to our agents Mortimer J. Davis and James Edward Amos; these agents have been busily engaged for months bending every effort in endeavoring to secure the necessary and essential legal evidence to convict this defendant.

It is owing to the peculiar circumstances such as the class and race of people involved in this investigation that the services rendered by these agents, stood out and is so commendable.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Warkins*

BY LETTER 4-27-76 --The United States Attorney and his assistant, Mr. Mattuck are

PER FOIA REQUEST

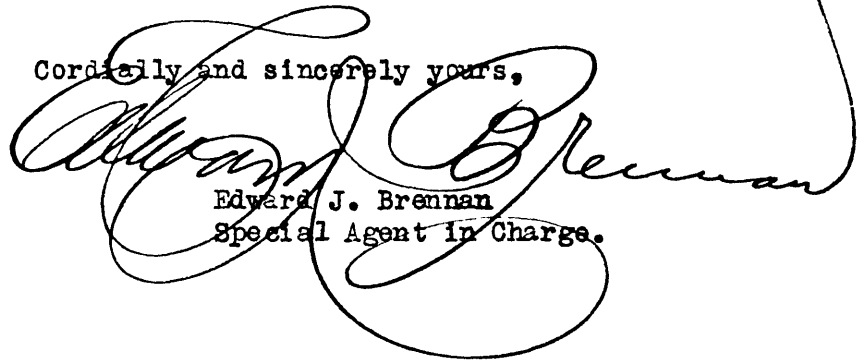
*ND.*

very much elated with the work performed by these agents and I will say that I do not think that there is any doubt but what it was the untiring and persistent efforts coupled with the resourcefulness of these agents, Davis and Amos, that was in a great part the cause of the successful prosecution of this case.

It is very gratifying to me to write you this way concerning the result of investigations conducted by this office.

Defendant Garvey was committed without bail pending the filing of a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Mack granted defendant four months in which to file this writ.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A large, flowing handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Brennan". The signature is written in dark ink and extends across the right side of the page, with a long, sweeping tail that curves upwards and to the right.

Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB:DD

ENCLOSURE

61-50-383

## Garvey Issues Statement From The Tombs In Which He Announces He Will Go On Hunger Strike

"I am satisfied to be a victim of an International 'frame up', a conspiracy, not only engaged in by members of the opposite race, but including selfish and jealous members of my own.

"It has taken my enemies more than ordinary effort to injure my fair name. They have tried to rob me of the precious treasure, but that cannot soil my soul and conscience.

"I shall go on hunger strike as a protest against white injustice and prejudice on which I have been convicted.

"I am sorry that the name of the United States should be drawn into a 'frame up' and conspiracy to 'get me', but the Government is not at fault. We have, and must expect misrepresentations in Government, as well as in other human activities, hence I shall not entirely blame the Government for my present position.

"In the trial of the case, I have had occasion to observe the ferocious attacks and unfair methods of Assistant District Attorney Maxwell Mattuck, and his hirelings. If he were a typical representative of our Government, then I should have no hope for America, but I feel sure that we have men of honor in this Government, and this great country who will jealously guard its fair name.

"Mattuck through his agents, used the press to stir up white public opinion against me during the trial. They made a cowardly noise about the African Legion which they know to be

it is worth. It shows however how scared some people are. I know I have been sacrificed by the Jury to bolster up the reputation for Mattuck. I am no lawyer, but in the face of evidence and the conduct of the case, Mattuck had easily lost to the defense. His handling of the case was a mean job and low down, it lacked dignity even though he was assisted by the shrewd and able Jurist, Judge Julian Mack.

"The peculiar and outstanding feature of the whole case is that I am being punished for the crime of the Jew Silverstone, who during my absence in the West Indies took \$35,000 of the Black Star Line money, without being able to account for it, and which has caused the ruin of the company.

"I was prosecuted in this by Maxwell Mattuck, another Jew, and I am to be sentenced by Judge Julian Mack the eminent Jewish Jurist. Truly I may say 'I was going to Jericho and fell among thieves'.

"The Jury remained out for ten hours after being directed twice by a skillful Judge. After the verdict, there was not one member of the Jury who could look me in the face. I am sorry for these twelve men, for the innocence of my soul shall rest with them, and haunt their consciences through the coming years.

"My work is just begun, and as I lay down my life for the cause of my people, so do I feel that succeeding generations

# GARVEY GETS A FIVE YEAR TERM AND \$1,000 FINE

## Maximum in Leavenworth Is Given Negro Leader for Mail Frauds.

### FRIENDS STAGE AN OUTBREAK

## Break Cordon of Guards and Pray as Prisoner Is Led Through City Hall Park.

Marcus Garvey, negro leader, was sentenced by Federal Judge Mack here to-day to serve five years in Leavenworth prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for using the mails to defraud.

So many officers were in court when the sentence, which is the maximum, was imposed, that few of Garvey's admirers could gain admission. That did not prevent them assembling outside the Federal building and as their hero was led out staging a demonstration such as City Hall Park probably has not witnessed.

The cordon of officers surrounding Garvey had a bad fifteen minutes. A crowd of 100 or more negroes, many of them women with babies in their arms, surged toward the "Provisional President of Africa," as Garvey has been called. Some of the women became hysterical and cried and laughed alternately.

Garvey's admirers broke through the guard and wrung the hands of the leader, who took the extended palms indifferently. He said nothing.

One woman dropped to her knees on the hot pavement and cried out: "Dear God, Christ died on the cross for the same thing they are punishing Garvey for. Dear God, protect him." There was a mighty chorus of "Amen."

### Call for Heavenly Aid.

Other women quoted Scripture and called down Heavenly watchers for the convicted man.

Deputy United States marshals finally recovered their prisoner and pushed him into a patrol wagon.

Elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent a demonstration in court when sentence was imposed. Judge Mack walked to the bench accompanied by four agents of the Department of Justice. Scattered among the benches were many police detectives, Secret Service agents and uniformed patrolmen. Since the conviction of Garvey last Monday rumors have reached the police that a demonstration was being planned. The officers were well prepared to cope with any emergency.

As the prisoner was led into the Fed-

JUN 20 1923

### Dramatic Marcus Garvey.

Act I. in the drama of MARCUS GARVEY showed the poor West Indian negro rising from obscurity to racial leadership. Clad in robes of state, he received visiting delegates from other continents. Hailed as Provisional President of Africa, he harangued cheering crowds of deluded disciples with primitive but masterful oratory. Money flowed to him which he was supposed to use in his grandiose scheme of keeping Africa for the Africans, but he could not stand prosperity and power.

Act II. ends with this supposed superman of the negro world stripped of reputation, convicted of using the mails to defraud his followers of their savings and remanded to jail to await the sentence of a Federal court. Full of unconscious humor as his trial was, ludicrous as his brass band methods and spendthrift salesmanship were, nevertheless the legal test of GARVEY's fitness for freedom was a deadly serious matter to those negroes who dared to testify against the Provisional President and his clique.

Whatever happens to GARVEY, his conviction should put a stop forever to the absurd "Back to Africa" movement which he capitalized, first to lift himself into prominence, and second to make easy money by promoting opera bouffe steamship lines to carry American negroes back to the Dark Continent. The bitter experience of GARVEY's numerous victims should go far to convince the negro that one of his best friends is the savings bank.

*Herald*

JUN 20 1923  
MARCUS GARVEY.

A Federal court has exhausted twenty-seven days in convicting Marcus Garvey of using the United States mails to defraud. It was apparent from the outset that the Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile was guilty, and yet his conviction could not be hastened through to the inevitable.

Garvey might have been a heroic tragedy, except that he was cast in the comic mould. Some cosmic William S. Gilbert seized upon his gorgeous investiture, operatic titles and shadowy projects, and Marcus Garvey was turned into the book and lyrics for a human comedy. If in the early days of his Black Star Line enterprise the Knight Commander had purchased a seaworthy vessel with his \$1,000,000 in contributions he might have been an Emperor Jones worthy of a play by Eugene O'Neill. Could he have planted his colony in Ethiopia, even Joseph Conrad might have cast him into immortality.

For once truth is stranger than fiction. Marcus Garvey now awaits sentence to a Federal penitentiary, after the adventurer's victims have defended him even to the point of menacing the court-room officers. Judge Mack dealt with Garvey, but he wisely used time enough to expose him to those of his race who saw in the man a leader of escape to the mythical Jerusalem of a cleaner, greener land.

Who can say that there was no nimbus of the high, shining figure about Garvey? Had he founded his colony in Africa and ruled a monarch of all the gold lace he surveyed he might have been another Toussaint L'Ouverture—in pantaloons.

WORLD

eral building, handcuffed to a deputy marshal, he passed a group of his followers in the corridor outside the court room. They uttered low moans of sympathy. Garvey stiffened and he raised his free hand in a military salute.

Inside the court room he met his wife, Amy JaCques Garvey, and while seated at the attorney's table waiting for Judge Mack he signed a number of checks his wife had ready for him.

Although he acted as his own attorney, during the trial, Garvey had a white lawyer, Armin Kohn, on hand to-day.

#### Must Stay Four Months in Tombs.

After sentence had been pronounced, Attorney Kohn asked that his client be released on bail, pending an appeal. The bail request was denied, but Judge Mack said he would allow Kohn four months to perfect an appeal. In the meantime Garvey will remain in the Tombs.

As Garvey becomes eligible for parole upon completion of one-third of his sentence, which would be twenty months, followers of court procedure pointed out to-day that he may not serve any time in the Federal penitentiary.

The prisoner was given his choice between the Federal prisons at Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kan., and, after a conference with his counsel, Garvey chose Leavenworth.

The stay of sentence was given with the understanding that Garvey will not write or cause to be written articles of an inflammatory nature while in the Tombs. Garvey said that he would not abandon his convictions, but agreed to do nothing that would incite his followers. He told the court he believes he is making a sacrifice for his race, and that the "day of the negro will yet dawn."

#### Garvey Speaks in Court.

Before being sentenced, he asked permission to address the court and said: "The people I represent are law abiding citizens and any intimation that they would do anything unlawful is false," he declared. "We regard America as the greatest friend of the negro and anything we might do would be in accordance with the laws of the United States of America. If there is anything I said during the trial which has been interpreted as an insult, I want to state that I never said anything that was meant as an insult to this court. I am sorry if any other interpretation has been placed upon it. I am willing to accept any sentence and to do the best for the negro race that I can."

## GARVEY ADHERENTS UNDER EYE OF LAW

WORLD

### Mattuck's Charge That African Legion Is Armed Being Investigated by Police.

JUN 20 1923

United States Department of Justice agents and city detectives under Lieut. James Gegan of the Bomb Squad began an investigation yesterday of the charges made in Federal District Court Monday by Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck that followers of Marcus Garvey, self-styled Negro "liberator," have arms and ammunition concealed in this city. Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud and remanded for sentence without bail on the declaration of Mattuck that he was a dangerous man.

The investigation begun yesterday was at the request of Mr. Mattuck, who denied fears for his own safety, although he is said to have received threatening letters.

"The weapons and cartridges were bought in this city by an agent of Garvey who also is in jail," said Mr. Mattuck yesterday. "They were obtained in small lots and paid for with cash. There are more than 1,000 members of Garvey's 'army' in this city. They are the uniformed branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which Garvey is President-General. They call themselves the African Legion."

Federal authorities say nine-tenths of Garvey's "army" are West Indian Negroes who have not been naturalized.

American Negroes in Harlem were elated yesterday over Garvey's conviction.

The rage which Garvey displayed in court against Mr. Mattuck cooled after a night behind the bars. Warden Hanley said he was behaving like a model prisoner.

The council of the association founded by Garvey adopted a resolution yesterday deploring his conviction, but denying "any preparation on our part for armed resistance." The resolution was signed by E. L. Gains, Minister of Legions.

Garvey's white attorneys, Armin Kohn and Maurice Nagler, of No. 36 West 44th Street, visited him in his cell yesterday and announced that an appeal would be sought. Mr. Nagler said he believed Garvey would be free to-day if he had not acted as his own attorney.

Garvey is to be sentenced tomorrow. The Government will ask the maximum sentence of five years.



...in other sections of the country. As far as he could recall, he said the first junction at St. Paul was the first instance of the kind. Many of the shopcrafts since then on many roads "assumed the employes" not affiliated with organized labor were formed.

**5,000 CHEER GARVEY.**

**Says He Was Jailed "for Cause of Human Rights."**

Marcus Garvey, negro leader out on appeal from his conviction for using the mails to defraud, made a public re-appearance in Harlem last night. About 5,000 negroes, who paid 50 to 75 cents for admission to Liberty Hall, 138th Street, near Seventh Avenue, cheered Garvey for five minutes.

The African Legion, the guards of Garvey's "Republic of Africa," paraded in uniform, with a band. Garvey wore a uniform and from his cocked hat there streamed a plume of red and white feathers. In a speech on his trial and conviction, Garvey said that "jail for an innocent man, banned for the cause of human rights," was not a fearsome prospect.

61-50

DELETED COPY SENT *Gene...*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

**THE WASHINGTON POST**  
**SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1923.**

**Collect Money Here  
To Fight For Garvey**

Declaring that the fight waged by Marcus Garvey, now in a New York prison, for the recognition of the negro race must not die, William Sherrill, assistant president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association, argued for a 100 per cent enrollment in the association, in an address at a negro mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial temple Eleventh and R streets northwest, last night.

A collection was taken for the fund to fight Garvey's conviction and to obtain his release on bail pending retrial. A petition will be circulated at the next meeting of the association for signatures, urging a new trial.

Robert L. Poston, secretary general of the association, and H. Johnson, local vice president, also addressed the meeting. Joseph H. Steward presided.

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST  
M.D.

*Ben Watkins*

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PLEASED FOR MARCUS GARVEY  
*Times 7/17/23*  
Negro Mass Meetings Appeal to  
White Press of Country.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A united protest from many negroes throughout the country against the recent conviction in New York of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was voiced today in scores of telegrams addressed to the Washington office of the Associated Press.

Each of the messages represented sentiments said to have been expressed at a negro mass meeting yesterday. They came from nearly every State and were identical except for the number of persons reported as in attendance at each local meeting.

"We, loyal negro citizens of the United States," said each message, "at mass meeting assembled, beg to register with our white citizens through you, our protest against the injustice that has been done to Marcus Garvey, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, his frame-up conviction in New York, and denial of bail pending appeal.

"We sincerely hope that the white press of our great country will turn on the searchlight of justice and thereby maintain the honor and glory of our fair institutions of justice."

Various protests have been made to the White House and Department of Justice, but the department has announced that no action will be taken which will interfere with the handling of the case by the district court.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Waknin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.P.*

*61-50*

# GARVEY THREATENS A HUNGER STRIKE

JUN 25 1923

"Provisional President of Africa" Won't Eat Unless Liberated on Bail.

Marshall Garvey's dream of a negro Utopia in Africa has not failed because of his incarceration for using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line. His vision of a fleet of huge steamships carrying negroes to their own land—where members of the black race will rule supreme in government, industry and commerce—has not been obscured because a Federal court jury convicted him last week of misappropriating nearly a million dollars contributed for the upbuilding of just such a fleet.

From the Tombs yesterday the corpulent negro leader sent a message of reassurance to his followers—some 2,500,000 being his estimate. He will continue his efforts to establish an all-black republic in Africa, he said, where the negroes will enjoy race purity as the whites should enjoy it in their lands. From behind prison bars in Atlanta or Leavenworth, if high courts affirm his five year sentence, he will direct the operations of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, struggling for the things Garvey has made his followers believe can be attained.

Garvey to-day will begin anew his fight for freedom. His attorney, Armin Kohn, will move in Federal District Court to have Judge Henry Wade Rogers free the negro in bail pending the filing of a bill of exceptions and a motion for appeal of his case. If his freedom is not gained thereby he will resort to a hunger strike as a protest "against the unjust imprisonment of an innocent man, persecuted by his political enemies for endeavoring to uplift his race."

He will not rebel against going to prison if the tribunal of last resort upholds the verdict returned against him. Calmly fingering his gold rimmed monocle and attired in a brown linen suit and bedroom slippers, Garvey told of his plans. His life shall be consecrated, he said, to the task of educating members of his race and lifting them to a self-sustaining economic plane.

"Like Moses," he said, "I want to lead my fellows out of the wilderness. I want to arouse them to action for their own betterment. My dream of an all negro Africa is not far fetched. The day has passed when negroes should do only the menial labor of the white race. Negroes now are educated and cultured. They have ambitions to become mayors of cities, members of Congress and ultimately President. You cannot educate a man without making him ambitious and the ambition of negroes cannot be realized in America.

"With fifteen million negroes in the United States as against ninety million whites the black race has little opportunity. As time goes on we gradually are being crowded out. In another century there will be several hundred million whites as against a possible forty million negroes. Foreseeing that, myself and others are striving to establish our own country before the time comes when civil strife between blacks and whites is inevitable.

"If I must serve my prison sentence I shall continue leadership of my race. A new Black Star Steamship Line will be organized to take my subjects to their own land. A campaign of education shall continue through my newspaper, *The Negro World*.

"My fiery attitude in court was caused by my disappointment at the tactics of Mr. Mattuck, who prosecuted me. My denunciation of Mr. Mattuck was not directed against the Government, because the Government can do no wrong. The negroes recognize America as their greatest national friend. I have wanted to be a naturalized American, and my final papers would have been approved next September had it not been for the campaign of my enemies to deny me the power that accrues from leadership in the association.

"Despite all opposition I shall go on undaunted. Millions of negroes and whites are with me in the project, and the cause is too noble to be killed by the conspiracy of money grabbing political leaders who had rather be yellow than black."

Garvey came to the United States in 1916, after organizing the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica, West Indies. He has carried his negro Utopia idea personally to negroes in thirty-eight States.

61-50  
DELETED COPY SENT *Ben Watkins*  
BY LETTER 4-27-26  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

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# GARVEY ADHERENTS STAGE PROTEST AT 5-YEAR SENTENCE

Negroes, Barred From Court  
Room, Surge Around Police  
Car on Its Way to Tombs.

BLACK ADMIRAL DENIES  
MONEY WENT FOR ARMS.

Court Emphasizes Financial  
Status of Victims as Justifi-  
cation of Maximum Penalty.

Despite activities of United States Marshals, Department of Justice agents and city policemen and detectives, Negro followers of Marcus Garvey staged a demonstration yesterday as their leader was being removed from the Federal Building to the Tombs, after he had been sentenced to serve five years in a Federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for using the mails to defraud in connection with the Black Star Steamship Line.

Falling to gain entrance to the Federal Building to hear sentence imposed, nearly 300 men and women followers of Garvey gathered about the "Black Maria" which was waiting at the north side of the building to carry Garvey back to the Tombs. The prison van had been parked among the mail trucks, in the hope that it would not be noticed.

When Garvey, handcuffed, was led from the building at noon and entered the prison van some of the Negro women began wailing and the others surged about the car. Pedestrians from nearby streets, attracted by the cries of the Negro women, swelled the crowd to approximately 1,000 persons.

### Women Trail After Car.

Traffic difficulties made it impossible for the prison van to be driven away for several minutes. When the way finally was cleared and the car moved up Park Row, several Negro women ran a sh...

# GETS 5-YEAR PENALTY FOR DEFRAUDING RACE



MARCUS GARVEY  
ANOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMPSON.

sentence. "It is the enormous extent to which it was done, it is the financial character of the great mass of people who were induced to put their money into this hopeless undertaking, that leads me to impose the maximum sentence in this case."

Mr. Mattuck agreed to permit Garvey to remain in the Tombs pending appeal, "provided he does not write any inflammatory articles for his Negro newspapers" One such article has appeared, the prosecutor charged.

Garvey said he would not bind himself not to write his "opinions as a man." When he was asked if he had any statement to make before being sentenced, Garvey said:

"The statement about the arms and ammunition is unfounded. I regard America as the greatest national friend of the Negro. It would be foolish and suicidal to do anything in the nature of armed activities. I am sorry for any interpretation that might have been put on my conduct in this court. I feel that the dawn for the Negro race will come and my children and people will appreciate my sacrifice. I am satisfied to serve any sentence the court may impose."

Armin Kohn, counsel for Garvey during the latter part of the trial, asked that his client be released on bail, but this was denied. Mr. Kohn said meetings of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey was President General, have been held, at which the leaders have exhorted the members to live by the law. The lawyer then asked that Garvey should not be sent to prison until action had been taken on his appeal.

61-50

J. B. C.  
JUN 23 1923

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 4-27-76 PER FOIA REQUEST 724.

# GARVEY SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS IN JAIL

Black Star Promoter Also Fined  
\$1,000 for Fraudulent Use

JUN 22 1924  
of the Mails

GETS STAY OF EXECUTION

**TIMES**

Calls America's Greatest  
Friend—Protest Outbreaks  
Fall to Materialize.

Marcus Garvey, the West Indian negro convicted of using the mails to defraud investors in the stock of the Black Star Steamship Line was sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Mack to five years imprisonment and fined \$1,000. Although the Court designated the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., it is understood Garvey will be sent to Leavenworth, Kan., because he objected to the Southern prison, fearing hostility.

The Court refused to fix bail, but granted a stay of execution until papers for an appeal were prepared. Meanwhile Garvey will remain in the Tombs. It may be three months before the appeal is ready. There is a matter of costs, aggregating about \$5,000, charged against Garvey, but this can be disposed of either by payment or by the cheaper method of permitting the Government to obtain a judgment and then disregarding it.

There is some likelihood that Garvey will be deported when his imprisonment ends.

Armin Kohn, representing Garvey, said papers giving notice of an appeal would be filed this morning, but that other papers would not be ready for several months.

When Garvey was brought from the Tombs negro sympathizers gathered at the Federal Building, but policemen kept them out until Garvey had passed in. There was no demonstration.

When Garvey came out there was much lamentation, and several negroes showed marked emotion. One woman knelt and prayed.

"We regard America," Garvey told the Court, "as the greatest friend of the negro. If I said during the trial what may have been interpreted as an insult to this Court, I never intended it as such. I accept my sentence and will do my best for the negro race."

Judge Mack said he was pleased to hear Garvey's statement of good intentions and that the Court had taken no offense at any time.

Garvey promised that while in the Tombs he would not write or inspire inflammatory articles.

Mrs. Garvey last night addressed 2,500 followers of her husband at a meeting called at Liberty Hall, West 138th Street, to obtain money for bail for Garvey and to finance his appeal. Most of those present subscribed to the fund.

Representatives of the Equity theatre were withdrawn as a result of Mr. Carroll's proposals. When a rehearsal ended at 11 o'clock last night Mr. Carroll's representatives called a meeting of the cast and gave application

61-50  
DELETED COPY SENT Ben Watkins  
BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST 719

# MOVIES GARVEY ADHERENTS STAGE PROTEST AT 5-YEAR SENTENCE

### Negroes, Barred From Court Room, Surge Around Police Car on Its Way to Tombs.

### BLACK ADMIRAL DENIES MONEY WENT FOR ARMS.

### Court Emphasizes Financial Status of Victims as Justification of Maximum Penalty.

Despite activities of United States Marshals, Department of Justice agents and city policemen and detectives, Negro followers of Marcus Garvey staged a demonstration yesterday as their leader was being removed from the Federal Building to the Tombs, after he had been sentenced to serve five years in a Federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for using the mails to defraud in connection with the Black Star Steamship Line.

Failing to gain entrance to the Federal Building to hear sentence imposed, nearly 300 men and women, followers of Garvey gathered about the "Black Maria" which was waiting at the north side of the building to carry Garvey back to the Tombs. The prison van had been parked among the mail trucks, in the hope that it would not be noticed.

When Garvey, handcuffed, was led from the building at noon and entered the prison van some of the Negro women began wailing and the others surged about the car. Pedestrians from nearby streets, attracted by the cries of the Negro women, swelled the crowd to approximately 1,000 persons.

#### Women Trail After Car

Traffic difficulties made it impossible for the prison van to be driven away for several minutes. When the way finally was cleared and the car moved up Park Row, several Negro women ran a short distance in its

## GETS 5-YEAR PENALTY FOR DEFRAUDING RACE



MARCUS GARVEY PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMPSON.

sentence. "It is the enormous extent to which it was done, it is the financial character of the great mass of people who were induced to put their money into this hopeless undertaking, that leads me to impose the maximum sentence in this case."

Mr. Mattuck agreed to permit Garvey to remain in the Tombs pending appeal, "provided he does not write any inflammatory articles for his Negro newspapers." One such article has appeared, the prosecutor charged.

Garvey said he would not bind himself not to write his "opinions as a man." When he was asked if he had any statement to make before being sentenced, Garvey said:

"The statement about the arms and ammunition is unfounded. I regard America as the greatest national friend of the Negro. It would be foolish and suicidal to do anything in the nature of armed activities. I am sorry for any interpretation that might have been put on my conduct in this court. I feel that the dawn for the Negro race will come and my children and people will appreciate my sacrifice. I am satisfied to serve any sentence the court may impose."

Armin Kohn, counsel for Garvey during the latter part of the trial, asked that his client be released on bail, but this was denied. Mr. Kohn said meetings of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey was President General, have been held, at which the leaders have exhorted the members to live by the law. The lawyer then asked that Garvey should not be sent to prison until action had been taken on his appeal.



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*World*  
JUN 21 1923

JUNE 21, 1923.

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**GARVEY WILL GET  
SENTENCE TO-DAY**

**Police See No Signs of Negro  
Colony Preparing to  
Spring to Arms.**

Mr Marcus Garvey's army—the African Legion—may be armed from the heels up. His thousand black warriors, led by their Garveyized nobles, may be waiting for the moment when Judge Mack shall sentence Mr Garvey to the rock pile to start whatever it is they have in mind to start. The environs of 135th street and Lenox avenue may be preparing to spring to arms and rescue the globular Mr Garvey from his white jailers.

Mr Garvey, convicted of using the United States mails to defraud in his promotion of the Black Star Steamship Line, will receive that sentence to-day and it is not impossible that he may go to prison for five years. And, to repeat, the moment that sentence is imposed may be the one in which the African Legion hurls the fatal bones.

But there were no signs yesterday in Harlem of impending riots. Here and there in stores and on corners warm colored folks talked languidly of the collapse of the Marcus Garvey bubble. George Edward David St Ervin, president of the British West Indies Lawn Tennis Club and captain of the St Kitts (pronounced Sinkets) Cricket Association, said that Mr Garvey was not so black as he had been painted. There was some talk about an indignation meeting to be held if it's not too hot on Monday evening in Liberty Hall, in 136th street. But there were no real signs of an uprising on behalf of Mr. Garvey. It is much too warm.

The colored folks of Harlem are split on the Garvey question. The West Indian negroes are almost unanimously with him. The American negroes, particularly those that invested in the Black Star Line, are against him. Many of these are going to be bitterly disappointed if Mr Garvey is not sentenced to be electrocuted.

Only one of Mr. Garvey's nobles—Sir, the Honourable, Pierre Biggs, Knight of the Nile and Noble of Uganda. Sir Pierre, loling moistly on a bench in front of Liberty Hall, was too overcome by the heat to become very indignant, but he let it be known that he was opposed to the jailing of Mr. Garvey. The elevator, which Sir Pierre operates, broke down Tuesday night, therefore his leisure.

"Us nobles may have a meeting Monday night," said Sir Pierre. "and again we may not. Nobody can call a meeting except the acting boss noble, being that Mr. Garvey's held in a dungeon by the enemy. I ain't seen the acting boss noble, Mr. Maddux, the Duke of Uganda, to-day so I don't know. Maybe I see him to-night in some of the cafes. Maybe they won't have no meeting because it's right hot and a lot of the boys is out of the city working at the beaches waiting on the table.

"But if this was winter time or any-way cool weather there'd be a meeting."

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PER FOIA REQUEST

*7/29*



*Herald, June 20, 1923*  
**Dramatic Marcus Garvey**  
*Editorial*

Act I. In the drama of MARCUS GARVEY showed the poor West Indian negro rising from obscurity to racial leadership. Clad in robes of state, he received visiting delegates from other continents. Hailed as Provisional President of Africa, he harangued cheering crowds of deluded disciples with primitive but masterful oratory. Money flowed to him which he was supposed to use in his grandiose scheme of keeping Africa for the Africans, but he could not stand prosperity and power.

Act II. ends with this supposed superman of the negro world stripped of reputation, convicted of using the mails to defraud his followers of their savings and remanded to jail to await the sentence of a Federal court. Full of unconscious humor as his trial was, ludicrous as his brass band methods and spendthrift salesmanship were, nevertheless the legal test of GARVEY'S fitness for freedom was a deadly serious matter to those negroes who dared to testify against the Provisional President and his clique.

Whatever happens to GARVEY, his conviction should put a stop forever to the absurd "Back to Africa" movement which he capitalized, first to lift himself into prominence, and second to make easy money by promoting opera bouffe steamship lines to carry American negroes back to the Dark Continent. The bitter experience of GARVEY'S numerous victims should go far to convince the negro that one of his best friends is the savings bank.

**ORDER OF THE NILE**  
*World, June 20, 1923*  
**Mattuck's Charge That African Legion Is Armed Being Investigated by Police.**

61-58

United States Department of Justice agents and city detectives under Lieut. James Gegan of the Bomb Squad began an investigation yesterday of the charges made in Federal District Court Monday by Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck that followers of Marcus Garvey, self-styled Negro "liberator," have arms and ammunition concealed in this city. Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud and remanded for sentence without bail on the declaration of Mattuck that he was a dangerous man.

The investigation begun yesterday was at the request of Mr. Mattuck, who denied fears for his own safety, although he is said to have received threatening letters.

"The weapons and cartridges were bought in this city by an agent of Garvey who also is in jail," said Mr. Mattuck yesterday. "They were obtained in small lots and paid for with cash. There are more than 1,000 members of Garvey's 'army' in this city. They are the uniformed branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which Garvey is President-General. They call themselves the African Legion."

Federal authorities say nine-tenths of Garvey's "army" are West Indian Negroes who have not been naturalized.

American Negroes in Harlem were elated yesterday over Garvey's conviction.

The rage which Garvey displayed in court against Mr. Mattuck cooled after a night behind the bars. Warden Hanley said he was behaving like a model prisoner.

The council of the association founded by Garvey adopted a resolution yesterday deploring his conviction, but denying "any preparation on our part for armed resistance." The resolution was signed by E. L. Gains, Minister of Legions.

Garvey's white attorneys, Arnie Kohn and Maurice Nagler, of No. 36 West 44th Street, visited him in his cell yesterday and announced that an appeal would be sought. Mr. Nagler said he believed Garvey would be free to-day if he had not acted as his own attorney.

Garvey is to be sentenced tomorrow. The Government will ask the maximum sentence of five years.

*World, June 23, 1923*  
**MARCUS GARVEY.**  
A Federal court has exhausted forty-seven days in convicting Marcus Garvey using the United States mails to defraud. It was apparent from the outset that the Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile was guilty, and yet his conviction could not be hastened through to the inevitable.

Garvey might have been a heroic tragedy, except that he was cast in the comic mould. Some cosmic William S. Gilbert seized upon his gorgeous investiture, operatic titles and shadowy projects, and Marcus Garvey was turned into the book and lyrics for a human comedy. In the early days of his Black Star Line enterprise the Knight Commander had purchased a seaworthy vessel with his \$1,000,000 in contributions he might have been an Emperor Jones worthy of play by Eugene O'Neill! Could he have planted his colony in Ethiopia, even Joseph Conrad might have cast him into immortality.

For once truth is stranger than fiction. Marcus Garvey now awaits sentence to a Federal penitentiary, after the adventurer's victims have defended him even to the point of menacing the court-room officers. Judge Mack dealt with Garvey, but he wisely used time enough to expose him to those of his race who saw in the man leader of escape to the mythical Jerusalem of cleaner, greener land.

Who can say that there was no nimbus of high, shining figure about Garvey? Had he founded his colony in Africa and ruled a monarch of all the gold lace he surveyed he might have been another Toussaint l'Ouverture-pantaloons.

**Dramatic Marcus Garvey.**

Act I. in the drama of MARCUS GARVEY showed the poor West Indian negro rising from obscurity to racial leadership. Clad in robes of state, he received visiting delegates from other continents. Hailed as Provisional President of Africa, he harangued cheering crowds of deluded disciples with primitive but masterful oratory. Money flowed to him which he was supposed to use in his grandiose scheme of keeping Africa for the Africans, but he could not stand prosperity and power.

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JUN 20 1923

Whatever happens to GARVEY, his conviction should put a stop forever to the absurd "Back to Africa" movement which he capitalized, first to lift himself into prominence, and second to make easy money by promoting opera bouffe steamship lines to carry American negroes back to the Dark Continent. The bitter experience of GARVEY's numerous victims should go far to convince the negro that one of his best friends is the savings bank.

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# GARVEY IS CONVICTED IN BLACK STAR CASE

Supporters of Negro Leader  
Sob Aloud as Decision Is

Announced.  
**JUN 19 1923**

N 'PRESIDENT' IN A RAGE

Bitterly Denounces Prosecu-  
tor Who Terms Him a 'Dan-  
gerous Man.'

Marcus Garvey, negro leader, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line, of which he was president and promoter. George Tobias, Elie Garcia and Orlando M. Thompson, codefendants with Garvey and business associates with him in the organization of the Black Star Line, were acquitted.

Garvey in an effort to have his bail of \$5,000 continued, pending imposition of sentence by Judge Julian W. Mack bitterly denounced Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted him. Mr. Mattuck opposed the motion to have the trial continued and demanded that the negro leader be remanded to the Tombs.

"I have evidence to support my claim that funds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey was president, were used to purchase guns and ammunition," said Mr. Mattuck. "Marcus Garvey is a dangerous man and a menace to society. It is for the good of the community that I urge you to remand him to jail without bail."

Garvey intervened then with his bitter denunciation of Mr. Mattuck, for whom he said he had nothing but utter contempt.

"I am satisfied to go before the world," he shouted vigorously at Judge Mack, "and let them say whether I am innocent. I am disappointed if your Honor has taken into consideration the remarks made by the prosecutor, for whom I have nothing but contempt. The statements he has made are utterly false and my trial has been a conspiracy to ruin Marcus Garvey. The prosecutor has plotted against me. Maybe some day he will relent."

Detectives of the police bomb squad scattered through the court room and corridors surged forth and calmed the "provisional President of Africa" who stood with a silver headed walking cane in his hand. He was led from the court room as sympathizers in the corridor sobbed aloud.

Because a crowd of several hundred negroes had transformed the entrance lobby of the Federal Building into a replica of the Harlem black belt eight-hundred detectives, Department of Justice

*61-50*

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BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
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*2/40*

# GARVEY CONVICTED IN BLACK LINE FRAUD

JUN 2 1923  
Jury Out Ten Hours in Case of  
Negro Promoter of "Back to  
Africa" Movement.

*Times*  
3 COMPANIONS ACQUITTED

Chief Defendant Alleged to Have  
Collected \$1,000,000 From  
American Negroes.

Marcus Garvey, creator of the "Back to Africa" movement among negroes in this country, was found guilty by a jury before Judge Mack in the Federal Court last night of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of stock of the Black Star line, which Garvey organized. The jury retired at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the verdict was returned ten hours later. Orlando M. Thompson, George Tobias and Elie Garcia, negroes, who were identified with several of Garvey's ventures, were acquitted.

Two indictments had been returned against the four men, but Garvey was found guilty of the third count in the second indictment. This alleged that he had continued to sell stock in the Black Star Company when he knew it was insolvent. Garvey admitted this when he testified in his own behalf. The delay in delivering the verdict was due to the insistence of two jurors that a verdict of guilty be returned against another of the defendants. Eventually the other jurors satisfied them that this defendant was merely an employee of Garvey and had complied with instructions in doing certain things which were alleged to have been unlawful.

When no word had been received from the jury at 8 P. M. Judge Mack sent for them, and instructed them on the manner in which they should arrive at a verdict. He urged them to do their utmost to agree, calling their attention to the fact that the trial had taken more than a month and a second trial probably would prove as expensive to the Government.

When the verdict was returned Garvey's counsel made the usual motions to set aside the verdict and to grant a new trial, which were promptly overruled. He then asked the Judge to permit Garvey to continue on the bail until the conviction is in effect. Mr. Mattuck objected to Garvey being allowed to go free on small bail. Garvey tried to interrupt and began an excited address. He was stopped by the Court and remanded to the Tombs for sentence Thursday.

During the trial Garvey acted as his own counsel, but he was occasionally assisted by a white lawyer. The other defendants were represented by counsel, and from the outset there was a well-defined division between their interests and the interests of Garvey. Each appeared to be attending solely to his own welfare.

The indictment was returned in January, 1922. Soon thereafter the picture of the features of the case appeared. Garvey had incorporated the Black Star Line in 1919, capitalized it \$10,000,000, and several months afterward the concern became the owner of several ships which the purpose of the

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Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge - NY File R 218 D

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York City</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>6-19-23</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>6-19</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>Mortimer J. Davis</u> ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U. S. VS. BLACK STAR LINE, INC. Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED.

ATTENTION: MR. HOOVER. 6-1-50

Since the eighteenth day of May, agent, in company with Bank Accountant Merrilees and Agent Amos, has been assisting Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in the trial of this case before Judge Mack, in the Federal Court at New York. On the 18th instant the case went to the jury and after ten hours deliberation they returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Marcus Garvey, and released the other three co-defendants. This is the verdict which was expected and which Mr. Mattuck in his summing up indicated was the desire of the Government. Garvey, on the plea of Mr. Mattuck, was remanded to the Tombs, without bail, and will be sentenced on the 21st instant. He was found Guilty on one count, and it has been intimated privately by Judge Mack that he will give him the full penalty of five years on the same. Mr. Mattuck is today issuing a Writ of Habeas Corpus for John Jeffries, alias Esau Ramus, now in Sing Sing Prison, so that he may bring to the Judge's notice on Thursday the fact that this man, under Garvey's instructions, planned and helped execute the murder of Dr. Eason, one of our witnesses. The purpose of this is to hold Garvey in high bail pending his appeal.

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FILE NO. 67-50-382

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 20 1923 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: COVENS FILE CUNNINGHAM

RECORDED

JUN 17 1923

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Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

The feeling in the Negro section of New York during this trial has been extremely tense as between both Whites and Blacks, and among the Blacks themselves. During the course of the trial a member of Garvey's African Legion, by name Linous Charles, was arrested for threatening two of our witnesses and sentenced to a two months' term in the penitentiary by Judge Mack, for Criminal Contempt. After the verdict of the jury last night several hundred fanatical followers of Garvey gathered outside the Post Office Building and it was necessary to remove Garvey through a side door into a patrol to avoid trouble. It was only the presence of uniformed Police Officers that kept those who happened to find out which door he would be taken from, that prevented a serious riot. One fellow, who is known to most of our agents by description, but not name, as one of Garvey's body guards, made open threats on the street outside the Post Office Building that he would "get them", but he was pulled away by the crowd before the Police could grab him.

After the verdict was delivered and the jury had left, Garvey openly threatened Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in court and said he would "get him"; that he was the victim of a conspiracy; that the Government had used vile methods to convict him; that he is God's disciple on earth, and that his conviction would be avenged. Judge Mack is being guarded as he has received written threats.

It is my personal opinion that Garvey is even more of a menace now since his conviction than before, for during the course of

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18-19, 1923. Black Star Line.

this trial he has shown himself to be a person who would stop at nothing for revenge. The group of fanatical West Indians that worship Garvey like a "God", have shown themselves capable and willing to do most anything he requests. The Police, through Lieutenant James J. Gegan, are endeavoring to check up now on the reported storage of arms and ammunition in this city by Garvey adherents.

In view of the situation I would strongly suggest that the Immigration Department be communicated with so that a warrant of deportation may be issued for Garvey to take effect at the termination of his sentence, and that a copy of the warrant be lodged with the Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta. Garvey admitted on the witness stand that he was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and I have in my possession, certified copy of an affidavit which he filed with the War Department, to the effect that he was born at St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, B. W. I., and that he came to the United States in 1916 from Jamaica, on a Norwegian vessel. This affidavit further states that at the time of filing, (1917), he had not declared his intention to become a U. S. Citizen. On the stand at the trial of this case he admitted that although he had taken out first papers he has never completed his citizenship.

It is agent's understanding that under the law which permits the Government to deport aliens who commit felonies within five years after their arrival in the United States, when the crime is a continuous one over a lengthy period, the date of its inception is the one on which the Immigration warrant is based. If this is correct it

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

would appear that the time of the commission of the crime by Garvey would start from the date of the incorporation of the Black Star Line, which was June 26, 1919, about three years after his arrival in the United States, and it is upon this ground that agent is asking a deportation warrant be issued.

If agent's understanding of this statute is correct, and the Director believes it would be advisable to communicate with the officials at Ellis Island, and will so instruct, agent will do so. However, it is believed more expeditious for the Director to take this matter up with the Immigration authorities in Washington.



Instructions from Agent C. J. Scully.  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York.

(N. Y. File No. R-218-D)  
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REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE. 6/19/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/18/23	REPORT MADE BY. John L. Haas. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C.  
C., USING THE RAILS TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

61-50

Acting under instructions and accompanied by Agents Leslie, Fay, Davis, Sposa, Covello and Amos, I proceeded to the Federal Building and remained on guard in the Court Room and corridors during the entire day. Judge Julian W. Mack, before whom this case was heard, charged the jury and they retired to the jury room about 12:30 p.m. At 9:30 p.m. the Court called the jurors into the box and delivered further instructions, the jury again retiring. At 10:30 p.m. the jury returned to the Court Room and rendered a verdict of "Guilty" on the third count of the second indictment against Marcus Garvey and "Not Guilty" of all counts charged against the co-defendants George Tobias, Elie Garcia and Orlando K. Thompson.

After the jury had rendered its verdict, Garvey bitterly denounced Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, stating that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy entered into by officials of the U. S. Government for the purpose of causing his (Garvey's) downfall; and, that the Government had resorted to the lowest and most contemptible tricks to bring this about.

There were from four to five hundred colored men and women waiting outside the Court House (spectators

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FILE NO. 61-50-381

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 20 1923 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:  
HOOVER  
BOSTON

RECORDED  
JUN 26 1923  
J. B. O.

JUN 30 1923

J. H. E. J. H.

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being barred from the building) among whom the announcement of the verdict caused a great deal of excitement, especially when Garvey was placed in a police patrol and taken to the Tombs Prison to await sentence.

Agent, with Agents Valkenburgh, Davis and Amos, remained at the Court House until the members of the jury, Judge and U. S. Attorney were safely on the way to their respective homes.

Agents discontinued about 11:30 p.m.

Garvey will be sentenced on Thursday, June 21st, 1925.

N. Y. File R-218-5.

T.A.S

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~AT~~ Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>June 19, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>May 18th to June 18th, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Andrew M. Battle.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

Agent's entire time was taken up in attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY and his associates; mingling with GARVEYITES in the corridors of the Federal Building, also in the court room, during the trial, and making verbal reports to Agents Davis and Amos on anything that was thought would be of interest to the case. Agent also attended meetings of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, New York City, on various occasions.

Continued.

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FILE NO <b>67-50-380</b>	RECORDED <b>JUN 29</b>
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>JUN 20 1923 A M</b> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b>	

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AMB:MVN.

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge NY File R 218

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York City</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>6-18-23</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>6-15</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>Harry C. Leslie</u> ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. violation Section 215, U.S C.C.  
Using Mails to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the U. S. Court where the case against Garvey and others is being tried, for the purpose of mingling with the spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained in company with Agent Frank Fay, covering the court room and corridor up to 1 P.M., at which time we were assigned to another investigation. During this time agents did not note any demonstrations or trouble of any kind.

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FILE NO <u>67-50-379</u>	RECORDED <u>JUL 2 1923</u>
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <u>JUN 20 1923 A.M.</u> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO: <u>HOOVER</u> <u>CUNNINGHAM</u>	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO  
Washington -3- New York -2-

HCL JWD. *HA*

N. Y. File #R-218-E.

T.A.S.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~at~~ Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE June 19, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE May 18th to 28th, 1923, incl.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the opening of the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and GLANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

JUN 28 1923

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FILE NO. 67-50-378	RECORDED JUN 28 1923
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 20 1923 A. M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO FOUNDER JUN 20 1923	FILED JUN 28 1923

JEA:MVN.

DELETED COPY SENT *Ben W. Admin*  
BY LETTER 4-27-76..  
PER FOIA REQUEST *W.D.*

REFERENCE

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Washington 3; New York 2;

N. Y. File #R-218-E.

T.A.S.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~at~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE June 19, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE June 4th to 11th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY. James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
 RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.  
 Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

JUN 27 1923  
 J. E. C.

JUN 28 1923

JUN 28 1923

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 BY LETTER 4-27-76  
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FILE NO 67-50-377	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 28 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOCVER	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>

N. Y. File #R-218-E

T. A. S.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~At~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>June 19, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>June 11th to 18th, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>James E. Amos.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. On June 18th, 1923, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against MARCUS GARVEY, after having been out for ten hours, (12:30 until 10:30 P. M.). GARVEY was remanded to jail, without bail, until he is sentenced, which will be on Thursday, June 21st, 1923.

ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON were found not guilty and discharged by the court.

Continued.

JUN 28 1923

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 BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
 PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

FILE NO <b>67-50-376</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION <b>JUN 20 1923 A M</b>	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>COVER</b>	<i>[Signature]</i>

( N. Y. File R-218-F ) T.A.S.  
Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~AT~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE June 19, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE May 28th to June 4, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
**RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)**

FACTS DEVELOPED  
At New York, N.Y.  
Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.  
  
Continued.

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PER FOIA REQUEST *712*

JUN 28 1923

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FILE NO <b>67-50-375</b>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 20 1923 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO HOOVER QUINCY	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 2: <i>J.E.A.</i> JEA:MVN.



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYM
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Night Message	Ni
Night Letter	N

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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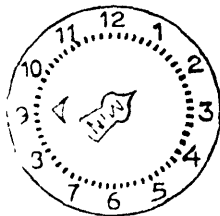
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

THREE STOP GARVEY GUILTY THIRD COUNT SECOND

INDICTMENT OTHERS NOT GUILTY GARVEY REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL

MERRILEES.

JUN 20 1923



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61-50-374 RECORDED  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 19 1923 P.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 19 1923  
J.B.C.

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TO DIRECTOR

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BY LETTER 4-27-76

PER FOIA REQUEST

FILE  
Ben Weathman  
71A.

# TOOK A CENT IN GARVEY'S PLEA

JUN 16 1928

## Negro Promoter Insists Political Motives Are Behind His Prosecution.

Marcus Garvey declared yesterday to a Federal District Court jury that he is an honest negro and never swindled any one out of a cent in his life. The jury will decide whether he, with three others, used the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line, organized to take the colored race to a blissful Utopia in Africa. Garvey presented his own defense argument to that jury at the closing session of his five week trial before Judge Julian W. Mack.

Crouching, with his massive head thrust forward until the tuft of beard on his chin stuck far beyond his flat little nose, the negro leader faced the jury and asked them to believe that his heart and soul are given over to the uplift of the black people and that the Government "got him all wrong" when it indicted him for alleged fraudulent use of the mails.

His heart was filled with utter contempt for the prosecutor, he said, who turned aside from his duty as an enforcer of the law to belittle the aspirations of the negro race by slighting emphasis on men and women who enjoyed the titles of Duke of Uganda, Lady Commander of the Order of the Nile, and who were proud to wear the decoration of the Distinguished Order of Ethiopians.

"Has not the negro race the same right as the white race to recognize its aristocracy with titles and show its pride in achievement?" he asked.

"It is charged that the Black Star Line bought the steamers Shadyside and Yarmouth to wreck them for their insurance. Who got the money? Not Marcus Garvey. Not one cent have they traced to Marcus Garvey, except his salary. Was \$5,000 a year too much for the man who was head of a corporation, which—if you believe the prosecutor—collected \$1,000,000?"

"I am no lawyer. What do I know of the law? Nothing. And it does not concern me that I am ignorant of it. My concern is the truth. I ask neither mercy nor sympathy from you, but justice, justice, justice!"

All of his troubles, he charged, were caused by his political differences with Assistant District Attorney Kilroe of New York county. The witnesses who testified against him were characterized as "crooks, sharps and sharks."

"If you believe," he continued, "that I let the Black Star Line pay \$500 for a home for my wife, as the prosecutor sought to prove, you should return a verdict that will send me to prison for twenty years."

His purpose in organizing the Black Star Line and selling stock, he added, was the promotion of the advancement of the negro race.

Maxwell M. Mattuck, summing up for the Government, ridiculed the uplift assertions of the "Provisional President of Africa." Instead of being the sort of "spiritual" movement described by Garvey, it was a case of Garvey and his associates playing on the credulity of men and women of his race to get their money away from them and for selfish purposes, Mr. Mattuck said.

Judge Mack will instruct the jury Monday at 11 o'clock.

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### GARVEY'S MIND HAZY ON AFFAIRS OF LINE

#### Will Make His Closing Plea to Jury To-day.

Sweltering under the cross-examination of Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of Africa," and promoter of the Black Star Steamship line, the funds of which he is alleged to have misappropriated, admitted yesterday in Federal District Court that he knew very little about the affairs of his organization. The chief words in his vocabulary were "I don't know."

He admitted he owned about 20 shares of Black Star line stock, \$5,000 in bonds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is president, and a bank balance of \$60. George Tobias, treasurer of the Black Star line and co-defendant, is an honest man, he believes. He would not say the same of Orlando M. Thompson, another of the defendants. Money paid into the death benefit fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, he said, went into the general treasury and money from that was used for the benefit of the Black Star line.

Garvey will to-day make his personal appeal to the jury.

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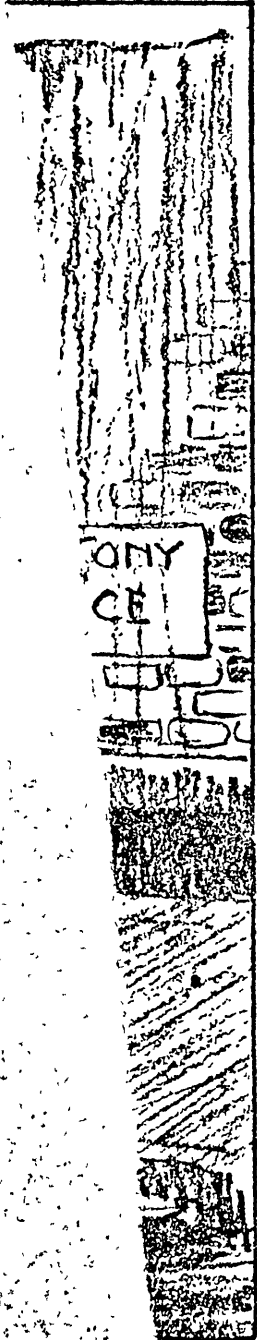
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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *Y.D.*

*Handwritten signature*

# MOVIES GARVEY ACCUSES OFFICIAL OF PLOT

## Negro Leader Says Prosecutor Sent Man to Kill Him in His Office.



Marcus Garvey's eloquence, which has swayed many a Negro audience, will be unleashed in Federal District Court to-day in an effort to convince a jury of white men that he did not use the malls to defraud in sale of Black Star Steamship Line stock. His summation to the jury will be the climax of a trial, lasting four weeks, replete with unusual features.

Counsel for Garvey's co-defendants completed summing up yesterday. For the first time since the trial began, Garvey sat inactive.

Garvey's testimony capped presentation of evidence for the defense yesterday. Some hint of what might be expected when he addresses the jury was given just before he left the witness stand. He was discussing Orlando M. Thompson, Vice President of the Black Star Line, a co-defendant.

"Mr. Thompson," said Garvey, "was sometimes angelic, sometimes devilish. Once he tried to mislead me into borrowing money for the Black Star at 40 per cent. interest."

Garvey contended he was the helpless victim of unscrupulous persons inside and outside the Black Star Line from the time he first undertook to carry out his dream of a Negro fleet until the Department of Justice agents "disintegrated" his office. He testified yesterday that an attempt even was made on his life.

"Do you mean to say Assistant District Attorney Kilroe of New York County sent a man named Tyler, who shot you in your Harlem office?" asked Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck, referring to earlier testimony. "Did you mean he sent Tyler to shoot you?"

"I meant that Mr. Kilroe sent Tyler to kill me," replied Garvey, without hesitation. "And Tyler shot me and tried to kill me. Furthermore, Tyler was either killed or he committed suicide in jail after his arrest."

Whatever the wisdom of Garvey's methods as president of the Black Star line, his testimony yesterday showed he did not lack vision. One of the appropriations made was \$3,490 for a sawmill, which was considered a necessary ingredient in the formula for uplifting the Negro race.

The Government yesterday "with-

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FOR FOIA REQUEST 7/19

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York City</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>6-15-23</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>6-14</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>Charles J. Scully</u>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.  
Using Mails to Defraud. (Alleged Gathering of Arms and  
Ammunition by Garvey's followers).

FACTS DEVELOPED.

Mr. Herbert S. Boulin, colored, formerly engaged as a Special Employee by this Bureau, and now operating a private detective agency at 2376-7th Avenue, New York City, (telephone, Audubon 9189) called at the office of Bureau this A.M. and informed me that yesterday while attending the trial of Marcus Garvey he engaged in conversation with a Negroess known as "Cissy", who is one of the active members of Garvey's societies, particularly the Black Cross Organization. That this woman informed him she is acquainted with a man, a prominent member of Garvey's African Legion, who works in the Navy Yard or Army Base, Brooklyn, whom she claims has been stealing guns from the Government for some time and hiding them in the cellar of an apartment house somewhere on Seventh Avenue, this city, and that this man's purpose in collecting these guns is to use them in the event of a Negro uprising.

Boulin further claims "Cissy" informed him that this man, whose name and address she did not mention, is married, and his wife acts as a janitress for the house in which he lives and which is located on fifth or Seventh Avenue, in the vicinity of

JUN 28 1923

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FILE NO <u>61-50-373</u>	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 10 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTE DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER <u>4/127-76</u>	<i>Ben Watkins</i>
PER FOIA REQUEST <i>M.A.L.</i>	

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

135th Street, (a densely populated Negro District). That in the cellar of this house the guns are said to be stored under a concrete flooring.

Boulin informed me he had related this story, both to Police Lieutenant James J. Gegan and to Special Agent James E. Amos, prior to coming to this office, and that he, Boulin, was of the opinion he might be in a position to locate the place where the guns are stored, as well as the identity of the man suspected of stealing and storing same.

During the afternoon a second interview was held with Boulin, at which Lieutenant Gegan was present, and when questioned, Boulin admitted he could not add any further information to his story other than he gathered from his conversations with "Cissy", that the man suspected of stealing and storing the guns is a West Indian, who was born in Linstead, Jamaica.

Boulin at this point stated that in order for him to secure the desired information it would be necessary to have some of his operatives engaged on the case, and he asked that he receive some compensation for their services, and when informed by both Lieutenant Gegan and myself that it would be impracticable to do this, he promised to voluntarily loan his personal services in establishing the identity of "Cissy".

As arranged, Boulin was seated in the court room wherein Garvey and the others are being tried before U. S. Judge

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

could designate her to Agent Covello and Special Employee 854, in order to have them keep her under surveillance to ascertain her identity and with whom she connected.

Agent James E. Amos designated a woman believed to be "Cissy", and the aforementioned agents immediately took up surveillance on her as she moved in and about the court room. Later in the day Boulin informed Agent Amos that he was mistaken in this woman and that she was not the one who had spoken to him of the man hereinbefore mentioned. Boulin further promised he would make efforts to locate this woman in Harlem, or in and about the court room, and if successful would notify this office immediately, so that she might be placed under surveillance.

It is to be noted that Boulin's identity as a Private Detective is known to practically every Negro in Harlem, and it might possibly be a move on the part of Garvey to have Boulin advised of the alleged stealing and storing of the guns, nevertheless this matter will be followed further, in order to verify the information received.

Boulin during my interviews with him today expressed his inability to furnish me with a description of "Cissy."

Continued.

CP.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York Office.**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <b>Baltimore, Md.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>June 14/23</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>May 18-19/23</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>Wm. F. Seery.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

**MARCUS GARVEY, et al**

**VIOLATION Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.**

FACTS DEVELOPED

ATTENTION-MR. CUNNINGHAM-3.

Balto. File #145-R.

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

Reference is made to letter from Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, of the New York Office of this Bureau, dated May 16th, 1923, in which it is requested that CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, of #1826 McCullough St., Baltimore, be located, and the New York Office notified so that subpoena for his appearance at New York, May 21st, might be issued.

On May 17th, 1923, agent located and interviewed CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC at the above address, and he claimed to be without sufficient funds to obtain transportation to New York. This information was communicated to the New York Office of the Bureau, and on May 19th, 1923, there was received at the office of the U. S. Marshal at Baltimore, subpoena for CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, directing his appearance on May 21st, 1923, before the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and also authority to the Marshal for the advance of \$10.00 to CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC to cover his expenses to New York.

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FILE NO. <b>67-50-372</b>	RECORDED <b>JUN 28 1923</b>
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
<b>JUN 15 10 A M</b>	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO <b>HOOVER</b>	<b>JUN 20 1923</b>
<b>J.B.C.</b>	<b>J.Y.</b>

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BUREAU 3; BALTIMORE



Mr. Seery

2

On May 19th, 1923, CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC was served with a subpoena and advanced \$10.00 on his expenses, and he then informed agent that he would arrive in New York City midnight, May 20th, 1923.

CONCLUDED.

CLK:FNB.

June 13, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,  
P. O. Box 241,  
City Hall Station,  
New York, New York.

61 50

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telephonic request for certified copy of affidavit in the MARCUSOGARVEY case, you are advised that this matter was immediately taken up with the Selective Service Division and that they state that in several places in subject's draft record he has made affidavits that he is a citizen of Great Britain. They advised that they will furnish a certified copy of subject's draft record showing these statements and that they will send this as soon as possible. I told them of the urgency of this matter and they stated that they would try and get it in the mail tonight.

Very truly yours,

*MWB*  
Director.

*Are you sure he was  
never naturalized?*

*Ben Waknin*

61-50-371

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**GARVEY ASKS MISTRIAL  
ON FALSEHOOD CHARGE**

**JUN 12 1923**

**Case Proceeds With Usual  
Frequent Delays.**

Maxwell Mattuck, Assistant District Attorney, is keeping some of his defense exhibits, Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of Africa," complained to Judge Julian M. Mack yesterday on the twenty-fourth day of his trial for alleged use of the mails to defraud investors in his Black Star Steamship Line. He was particularly piqued when Mr. Mattuck called his statement an "outrageous falsehood," and he insisted that Judge Mack call the trial a mistrial, because Mr. Mattuck had said he was lying. Judge Mack smiled.

A total of \$22,500, made in two payments, was received from the Black Star Line by the United States Shipping Board as earnest money on the purchase of a steamship, John H. Philbin, sales manager of the Shipping Board, testified. Negotiations were not completed because the Black Star Line never got a performance bond. The deposit money is held, he said, with the Black Star Line and Mr. Silverstone, a negotiator for the company, claiming it.

Oriando M. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the defunct line, and one of Garvey's co-defendants, testified he was "merely an office boy for the Provisional President of Africa," and had no authority in his official capacity. Judge Mack several times reprimanded Garvey for asking foolish and bitter questions during cross examination.

"Your irrelevancy is causing this case to drag," said the Judge. "Beginning to-morrow the sessions will open at 9.30 each morning and unless things are speeded up I shall be forced to call night sessions."

Cross examination of defense witnesses will continue to-day.

*Herbert*

61-50

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BY LETTER *4-27-76*  
PER FOIA REQUEST *7/19*

Mr. ... of his ... and no ... together

**TIMES**

Adolph Zukor of the Famous Players-Lasky Company announced through Ellis Parker Butler that he would offer a prize of \$100,000 for the best motion picture produced in 1922.

### GARVEY IMPLIES PLOT BY BRITISH IN TRIAL

#### Black Star President Would Know Whether London Had Financed the Prosecution.

James E. Amos, the Presidential bodyguard of Theodore Roosevelt and now an agent of the Department of Justice, testified yesterday in the trial before Federal Judge Mack of Marcus Garvey and other officers of the Black Star Line on an indictment charging misuse of the mails. Garvey asked the witness if he knew Lord Reading, formerly British Ambassador in Washington, but the question was stricken out, despite Garvey's explanation that he wanted to learn whether the British Government had furnished funds to be used in prosecuting him.

Garvey asked the witness if he had told persons in the corridor that unless he "got" Garvey, he would throw away his badge and gun. Amos denied having said anything of the kind. Garvey then demanded that the witness be disqualified as "hostile," but the Court let the testimony stand.

Warren J. Davis, another agent of the Department of Justice, testifying in reply to a question by Garvey said:

"I know right well who Garvey is. Garvey then wanted to know if it were not true that the witness and Amos had followed Garvey through various courts and tried to stir up sentiment against him. Judge Mack asked Garvey what that had to do with the case, and told him not to attempt to anything on record that was not evidence.

Lionel L. Francis, President of the Philadelphia division of the Negro Improvement Association, was called as a witness by Garvey. Francis told of collections taken up to buy ships for the Black Star Line. On cross-examination by Prosecutor Maxwell S. Mattur, Francis admitted that he had been convicted of practicing medicine without a license.

Orlando M. Thompson, a co-defendant, who for a time was Vice President of the Black Star Line, told the Court the company's bookkeeping was not run on a "connected system." Thompson said about \$650,000 had been received through sales of Black Star stock. Lack of confidence in the financial responsibility of the company, the witness added, made it difficult to obtain vessels. The trial will be continued today.

61-50

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BY LETTER 4-27-76  
PER FOIA REQUEST *M.D.*

JUN -9 1929

NEW YORK HERALD, S

# HOUNDED BY BRITISH IS GARVEY'S PLAINT

## Negro Ship Promoter Tries to Show King George Spent Big Sums to Down Him.

### MIXED ON LEGAL POINTS

## Head of Black Star Line Uses 43 Witnesses, His Seven Others Deserting Him.

Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," got all tangled up with law yesterday when he sought to prove that the British Government might have spent huge sums of money to persecute him and prevent him from successfully operating the Black Star Steamship Line, the funds of which he is alleged by the Government to have misappropriated. Judge Julian W. Mack, presiding in Federal District Court for the twenty-first day at the trial of the negro leader, didn't think the name of the British Government should be dragged into the court records, so he overruled questions on that score.

"You has had something to say about an association with the late President Roosevelt, hasn't you?" the negro, acting as his own lawyer, asked James E. Amos, a negro agent of the Department of Justice.

"Yes, I guess I have," replied Amos. "How was you associated with President Roosevelt?"

"I was his personal attendant for fourteen years, his confidential messenger and his bodyguard, and I continued in that capacity until the day of his death."

"Has you or has you not been talking to persons in the corridor of this courthouse during the trial of Marcus Garvey?"

"I have talked to thousands about you."

**Agent for Government Now.**

"What is your present employment?" "Special agent of the Department of Justice."

"Exactly so; exactly. Now, did you ever hear of Lord Reading, former Ambassador from the Court of St. James's?"

"What on earth can that have to do with this case?" Judge Mack asked.

"We may be able to prove, your honor," snapped Garvey, sensing another rebuke that ran the total to more than 200 during the trial, "that this man received funds from the British Government to help him in the persecution of Mr. Garvey."

When the laughter had subsided Garvey continued his questions.

"Are you connected with the prosecu-

tion?" he asked.

"I should say not," answered Amos. "I've investigated you."

Garvey pleaded for the witnesses to be sworn.

"At this point I desire to qualify the witness as hostile and have the testimony stricken from the record."

"You called this witness your self?"

Judge Mack replied. "You should have been prepared to let stand the testimony drawn from your questions. You wanted to know whether he is connected with the prosecution and he told you. If you didn't want him to answer your question, why did you ask it? Your objection is overruled."

"Did you ever tell anybody around here that if you didn't get Mr. Garvey you'd throw away your gun and badge?" pursued the "Provisional President of Africa."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knew right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

**Tries to Prove Persecution.**

"Well, now, Mr. Davis, didn't you and Mr. Amos follow Mr. Garvey through various courts, traducing him and endeavoring to stir up sentiment against him?" queried Garvey.

Davis was excused after Judge Mack had ruled out that question and refused to hold that he was a "hostile witness."

Lionel L. Francis, president of the Philadelphia group of Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association, testified that Black Star Line stock had been sold at Sunday meetings in his city. He said \$600,000 had been collected there.

"Six hundred thousand what?" belittled Garvey.

"I mean \$600," said the witness.

Francis admitted to Maxwell Mattuck, Government prosecutor, that he had been convicted of practicing medicine without a license.

Garvey has used forty-three of his fifty defense witnesses and he found himself unable to proceed further when the seven others could not be found.

Orlando M. Thompson, codefendant with the negro leader, took the stand in his own behalf and testified that he had served the Black Star Line as an accountant and drew a salary—irregularly—of \$50 a week. Later he was promoted to a directorship in the company and then to vice-president. Stock sales amounted to \$650,000, he said, and the bookkeeping was "not done in any connected system."

The case will be continued this morning.

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# GARVEY INVESTORS HUNTED FOR COVER

JUN - 9 1923

## Federal Agent Tells of Appeals From Men Who Bought Black Star Stock.

### WORLD

March 1923. Garvey, acting as his own attorney, started testimony he could not stop yesterday during his trial before Federal Judge Mack and a jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in promoting sale of Black Star Line stock.

The "Provisional President of Africa" was questioning Mortimer J. Davis, special agent of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigations. He had asked the witness if he ever, "directly or indirectly," exerted influence to put the Black Star Line in financial distress or embarrassment.

"No," Davis replied, and added he would like to explain his answer further. Garvey appeared eager and Judge Mack consented.

"Several persons came to me and asked if there was any way they could get back money paid for Black Star stock," Davis began, but was interrupted by Garvey, who saw to late the trend of the testimony. The attorney for another of the four defendants also protested, but the objections were overruled.

"I told them, so far as the Government was concerned, there was no way to get their money back," the witness went on, "and one of them asked about how to go about having a receiver appointed for the steamship company."

Garvey objected again. "He's answered all I want him to," said Garvey.

Judge Mack smiled. "There is no rule in this law school, Mr. Garvey," he said, "to cover your request."

Davis concluded by saying he had sent the unhappy stockholders away with the advice that a lawyer might help them.

Garvey was refused adjournment of the case to Monday pending arrival of witnesses. Orlando M. Thompson, Vice President of the Black Star Line, a defendant, was placed on the stand. He testified at one time his salary of \$50 a week was twenty-two weeks in arrears.

The trial will be continued to-day.

DISTRICT OFFICE FOR 1923

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# NILE NOBLEWOMAN

## GARVEY'S WITNESS

JUN - 5 1923

WORLD

### Lady Henrietta V. Davis Got Her Accolade From Potentate Gabriel Johnson.

Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis, Lady Commander of the Sublime Order of the Nile, and Lady of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia, was the first witness called by Marcus Garvey in his defense, when his trial was resumed yesterday before Judge Mack in the United States District Court.

Garvey, in his opening speech to the jury, plunged into matters that Judge Mack would not allow him to discuss. He announced he would prove a connection between the United States Shipping Board and his own prosecution, but Judge Mack headed him off.

Garvey said the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star steamship line were great spiritual movements that would help to solve the race problem. A jealous clique, twenty-five malcontents out of a total of 400,000 stockholders, had caused all the trouble, he said.

Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, inquired of Lady Henrietta who gave her the accolade. "Wasn't it Mr. Garvey that said to you, 'Rise, Lady Henrietta, and go forth a noble lady?'" he asked.

"No, it was the potentate (Gabriel Johnson)," explained the witness. "But Mr. Garvey was present."

Strident with indignation, Garvey jumped from his chair. "Is it any offense," he cried, "for a woman to be a Lady?"

Miss Davis told about her trip on the Kanawha of the Black Star Line as Second Vice President of the company. Things were always going wrong, she said—cylinder-heads blowing off, tubes bursting. She was mighty glad to get back.

Stock was sold for \$19,000 on a trip to Panama in 1920, Miss Davis testified. Expenses of the trip, \$12,000, were paid, Miss Davis said, out of the money from the sale of stock.

The trial was adjourned to 10.15 o'clock to-day.

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# BOOKS SHOW GARVEY LINE LOST \$476,169

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Federal Accountants Tes-  
tify of Deficit to Jan-  
**JUN 1923**

STOCK SALES \$765,110

Assistant Treasurer Says  
Promoter Helped Him-  
self to Money

HUGE SUMS NOT ENTERED

Negro Defendant Makes Ir-  
relevancy Record, Judge a  
Mark for Patience.

The marathon record for irrelevant  
expostulations before a Federal dis-  
trict court jury was won hands down  
yesterday by Marcus Garvey, self-  
styled "Provisional President of  
Africa," who is defending himself as  
his own counsel against the Govern-  
ment's charge that he used the mails  
to defraud investors in stock of the  
Black Star Steamship Line. For ten  
days he has pranced before the jury  
and belloved questions at witnesses.  
Before he concludes his defense ten  
days hence some of those who have at-  
tended the trial think he may be sorry  
he fired his lawyer May 18 and exer-  
cised his constitutional right of acting  
as his own attorney.

Simultaneously with Garvey's win-  
ning of the irrelevant expostulation  
record, spectators in the court room  
awarded to Judge Julian W. Mack the  
title of the most patient man on the  
Federal bench. During the day's ses-  
sion he had rebuked Garvey only eight  
times. He was compelled to interrupt  
again as the evening wore on.

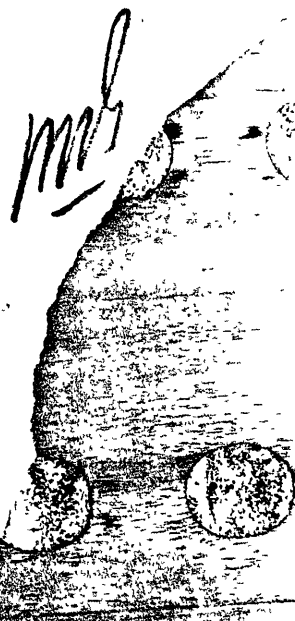
"Mr. Garvey" he said

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*World*

## 'SIR' SYDNEY TURNS GARVEY'S BELLOWS TO WEAK SQUAWKS

Witness Tells Court That Negro  
Promoter Went Broke at  
Race Tracks in Jamaica.

DENIES TITLE ORIGINATED  
IN MUTT AND JEFF COMICS.

Testifies Yacht Kanawha Was  
Considered Necessary for  
Purposes of Propaganda.

The deep legal bellow of Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of the African Republic," acting as his own counsel in his trial before Judge Mack in Federal District Court on a charge of using the mails to defraud turned several times yesterday into a faint squawk.

"Sir" Sydney de Bourg, "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile, and Leader of the Far Western Provinces of the West Indies," a small, khaki-clad figure with a shrill, devastatingly clear voice, was the witness who lowered Garvey's bellow.

"Broke" at Races."

Sydney is no longer "Sir" Sydney. He resigned from the Universal Negro Improvement Association when there seemed to be no prospect of collecting the \$6,000 salary that went with his title and his duties of promoting the sale of Black Star Line Stock. He defiantly insisted on the word "resigned" in interrupting Garvey's bellowed use of "dismissed."

"Sir" Sydney was in Jamaica with Garvey.

"What sort of place did Mr. Garvey stop at?" Garvey inquired. The witness replied.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Garvey paid only 50 cents a day for his room?

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*M.S.*

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