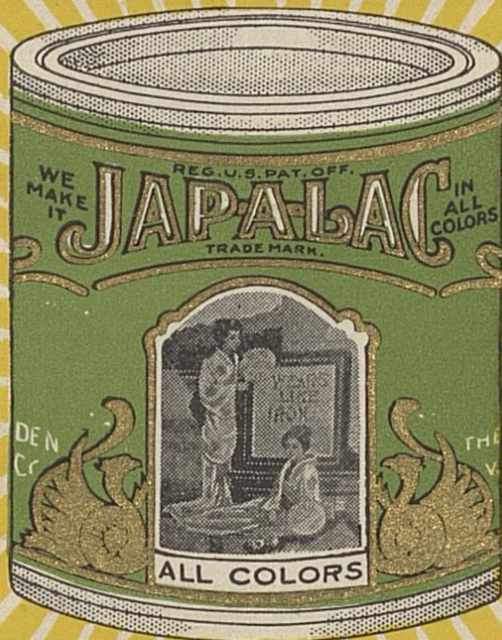


REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JAP-A-LAC

TRADE MARK

**MADE
IN 21 COLORS
AND NATURAL**



**RENEWS EVERYTHING
FROM CELLAR TO GARRET**

FOR SALE BY

BOMAR SUMMERS HARDWARE CO.

Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

COLORS OF JAP-A-LAC

JAP-A-LAC comprises a complete line of interior finishes, providing for every requirement of the housewife who wishes to keep her furniture, floors and interior woodwork in spick and span condition. JAP-A-LAC is made in transparent colors and enamel colors, and in Natural (Clear Varnish).

JAP-A-LAC TRANSPARENT COLORS

The transparent colors of JAP-A-LAC (see opposite page) are: Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Malachite Green, Ox-Blood Red and Blue. On surfaces where it is desired to retain the grain and natural beauty of the wood, and where a varnish and stain combined are required, any of the transparent colors can be applied with perfect results, producing a beautiful finish with depth and lustre.

GOLD AND ALUMINUM JAP-A-LAC

Gold or Aluminum JAP-A-LAC (see opposite page) may be used to produce that beautiful gold leaf or aluminum finish, so much admired, on almost any article of wood or metal about the home. It dries with a beautiful smooth and lustrous finish, and does not tarnish nor rub off.

CLEAR JAP-A-LAC—NATURAL

Natural JAP-A-LAC (see opposite page) is colorless like varnish. It is used for the general refinishing of all kinds of woodwork, furniture and floors where it is not necessary to change the color and where it is desired to produce a brilliant varnished surface. It is also excellent for finishing new interior woodwork and floors, and if you are building a new house, insist that it be finished throughout with Natural JAP-A-LAC. It produces a durable, lasting finish with depth and brilliancy.

THE NAME JAP-A-LAC

Japan for centuries has been famous for the wonderful varnish or lacquer used on its finest furniture, woodwork, novelties, etc. So, when we wanted a name for a perfect household finish, we coined the word "JAP-A-LAC." Like the varnish from which it derives its name, JAP-A-LAC is remarkable for its toughness, hardness, durability and elasticity, and for the brilliant gloss with which it dries. There is nothing else made that is quite so good as JAP-A-LAC, and that can be depended upon to give such absolute satisfaction, always.

JAP-A-LAC's superiority is due primarily to three things: to the secret formula under which we make it; to the peculiar method we use in treating the oils entering into its composition; and to the perfect selection and blending of the right kind of gums in the correct proportions. Some manufacturers have imitated JAP-A-LAC's name, the package, and the advertising, but not one so far has been able to discover just how it is made, or how to duplicate the wonderful qualities which distinguish JAP-A-LAC from imitations offered as "just as good."

JAP-A-LAC TRANSPARENT COLORS



OAK

DARK OAK



WALNUT

MAHOGANY



CHERRY

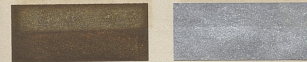
MALACHITE GREEN



BLUE

OX-BLOOD

GOLD AND ALUMINUM JAP-A-LAC



GOLD

ALUMINUM

CLEAR JAP-A-LAC



NATURAL (Clear Varnish)

JAP-A-LAC ENAMEL COLORS



ENAMEL BLUE (Pale)

ENAMEL GREEN (Pale)



ENAMEL PINK

APPLE GREEN ENAMEL



ENAMEL RED

ENAMEL GREEN (Dark)



GLOSS WHITE (SHEEN)

FLAT WHITE



BRILLIANT BLACK

DEAD BLACK

JAP-A-LAC MODEL FLOOR PROCESS



Ground Color

Graining Color

Finished Surface

JAP-A-LAC ENAMEL COLORS

The solid, enamel colors (see opposite page) are: Apple Green Enamel, Enamel Red, Enamel Green (Dark), Enamel Green (Pale), Enamel Pink, Enamel Blue (Pale), Brilliant Black, Dead Black, Gloss White, and Flat White. Inasmuch as these enamels are solid, they do not permit the grain of the wood to show through.

The delicate decorative enamels—Enamel Green (Pale), Enamel Blue (Pale) and Enamel Pink—are made especially for use in refinishing odd bits of furniture, iron beds and interior woodwork; in fact, these enamels can be used any place where such delicate tints are required.

For porch furniture, swings, agricultural implements, etc., Enamel Green (Dark), Apple Green Enamel and Enamel Red give excellent satisfaction. The beautiful finish produced is durable and lasting, and successfully withstands the action of the elements.

Flat White and Gloss White are used to produce an enamel-like white finish; Flat White is intended as an undercoat to be applied before using the Gloss White or decorative enamels.

Brilliant Black and Dead Black JAP-A-LAC are used chiefly for rejuvenating metal work of various kinds. The finish produced is beautiful and lasting. Dead Black JAP-A-LAC is also used to a great extent for producing a dead black finish on woodwork, such as plate rails, picture frames, etc.

JAP-A-LAC MODEL FLOOR PROCESS

The Model Floor process (see opposite page) consists in applying two coats of JAP-A-LAC GROUND COLOR, a coat of JAP-A-LAC GRAINING COLOR (which is grained with the JAP-A-LAC GRAINING TOOL) and then two coats of NATURAL JAP-A-LAC. This produces an excellent imitation of an oak floor.

NOTE.—For complete directions regarding the Model Floor Graining Process, see our pamphlet "JAP-A-LAC Makes Old Floors New."

GROUND COLOR

This color is intended especially as a foundation for the other colors, and is used only to obliterate blemishes, and cover discolorations, or when a dark article is to be made light colored. It is mostly used on very bad floors, and is needed only in extreme cases. This color has splendid covering properties, and dries with a smooth, flat surface. The Ground Color is not necessary on new work.

In using the Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Red or Green JAP-A-LAC in connection with the Ground Color, better results are obtained by mixing two parts of the Ground Color with one part of whichever of the above colors you intend to use as a finish. The tint thus produced in the Ground Color serves to accentuate the beauty of the finishing coat by bringing out the full richness of the color.

A FEW OF THE MANY USES FOR JAP-A-LAC

FLOORS. JAP-A-LAC is the best and most durable finish ever manufactured for either hard wood or soft wood floors. It is the Dreadnought of floor finishes.

WOODWORK. Front doors, furniture and all woodwork, no matter how badly mowed, scratched or worn, should be renewed and beautified with JAP-A-LAC. It is the Dreadnought of wood finishes. It resists the sun and moisture.

SCREENS. Brilliant Black JAP-A-LAC (thinned one-third to one-half with pure turpentine) prolongs the life of the wire cloth of screens. Mahogany, Brilliant Black, Cherry, or Walnut JAP-A-LAC makes the frames look and wear like new.

IRON FENCES, radiators, registers, water pipes, water tanks, etc., should be coated with JAP-A-LAC in either Gold, Aluminum, Dead Black or Brilliant Black.

LINOLEUM and oil cloth are made to resist soap and water and to look like new and wear like new when finished with Natural or clear JAP-A-LAC. It prolongs the life of such fabrics. It wears like iron.

AUTOMOBILES. For touching up the finish of Automobiles JAP-A-LAC is unexcelled. It improves their appearance and protects them against rust and deterioration. A coat of Dead Black, Brilliant Black or any color desired, prevents axles and springs from rusting. Tires cannot rust to the rims of wheels that have been JAP-A-LAC-ED. When the enamel wears off the "outside tire rings," JAP-A-LAC them with Brilliant Black. Use Natural or clear JAP-A-LAC on the varnished parts—dash board, the wooden part of the wind-shield, etc. Use Aluminum JAP-A-LAC on the engine, muffler and pipes. JAP-A-LAC is a fountain of youth for second-hand automobiles—it makes them look like new.

WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., JAP-A-LAC-ED with Brilliant Black, Red, Green or Empire Blue are given new life. The cost is extremely small and the work can be easily and properly done by even an inexperienced person.

NOTE. One coat of Dead Black JAP-A-LAC produces the new artistic Black Wrought Iron Finish on tarnished chandeliers, picture frames, andirons, lamps, etc.

JAP-A-LAC

JAP-A-LAC is the most durable floor finish on the market; and, logically, the best possible finish for all kinds of interior woodwork where extreme durability is required.

It is a wonderful reviver of old furniture, as it covers up all marks, scratches and disfigurements, producing a brilliant and beautiful finish, and can be successfully applied, even by an inexperienced person.

It is not affected by hot or cold water nor by soap and water, and does not mar white when used on floors.

DIRECTIONS

Carefully clean the surface to be refinished, with Sapolo and water, wipe dry, and allow a few hours for the moisture to thoroughly evaporate. Stir the JAP-A-LAC well and apply in the same manner as paint or varnish, using a good quality of varnish brush of the size best adapted to the work in hand.

One coat is usually sufficient when applied over a surface which has previously been finished, and where it is not necessary to change the color. On new unfinished surfaces, or where it is desired to produce a different color effect, two coats are required. The first coat should be brushed out well with the grain of the wood, taking care not to apply too heavily. Allow from 24 to 36 hours (according to weather and temperature conditions) to harden or dry. Sandpaper very lightly with No. 0 sandpaper to remove the gloss and to produce a smooth, even surface. Dust off well and apply the final coat in the same manner as the first. Allow sufficient time to thoroughly harden before using.

When using the colored JAP-A-LAC it is well to stir it occasionally, in order that the coloring matter may be kept evenly distributed.

Never apply a coat of JAP-A-LAC over a floor that has been shellaced or waxed without first removing the old finish. A reliable painter should be employed as this work is of a character requiring considerable skill. Shellac prevents the oil in the JAP-A-LAC from penetrating the wood, making a brittle finish; JAP-A-LAC applied over waxed or greasy surfaces will not dry hard.

Care should be taken to have a good circulation of air in the room in which JAP-A-LAC is being used in order to facilitate drying.

NOTES

Keep the can sealed when not in use, but should the contents become too heavy to work easily, thin with a little pure turpentine, stirring thoroughly.

Open grained woods, such as oak, ash, walnut, chestnut, butternut and mahogany, which have not previously been coated, should first be filled with a good paste filler and should be given from 24 to 36 hours to thoroughly dry before applying the JAP-A-LAC. Maple, cherry, birch, white and southern pine, poplar, white wood, cypress, bass wood and hemlock are close grained woods and do not require filling.

Should an oak effect be desired on an old floor, apply a coat of JAP-A-LAC Ground Color, allow it to thoroughly dry, and then apply a coat of Oak JAP-A-LAC.

Prices and Covering Properties

All colors except Gold and Aluminum		Covers 400 sq. ft. (2 coats)	
1 Gal. can	\$3.00	100	"
1/2 Gal. can	1.55	50	"
Quart. can	.80	25	"
Pint can	.45	12 1/2	"
1/2 Pint can	.25	6 1/4	"
1/4 Pint can	.15		
10c Size	.10		

5 gal. cans at \$2.90 per gal. (Natural only.)

GOLD		ALUMINUM	
Size No. 6	\$3.00	Size No. 9	\$1.55
Size No. 4	1.55	Size No. 4	.80
Size No. 3	.80	Size No. 3	.45
Size No. 2	.45	Size No. 2	.25
Size No. 1	.25	Size No. 1	.15

JAP-A-LAC Crack and Crevice Filler, 2 1/2 lb. packages, each \$0.40

JAP-A-LAC Crack and Crevice Filler, 1 lb. packages, each .20

(One pound is sufficient for about 40 sq. feet of surface.)

JAP-A-LAC Graining Tool each .25

JAP-A-LAC Graining Color, pints only each .25

(One pint of Graining Color is sufficient to grain about 100 sq. ft.)

JAP-A-LAC Model Floor Set each \$2.50

The above prices apply to sales in the United States only.

The Model Floor Set

As a matter of convenience to the users of JAP-A-LAC, we have prepared a case containing all of the articles necessary for graining floors, doors and interior woodwork. Each case contains sufficient material to finish 100 square feet of surface.

The set comprises the following assortment:		
1 Quart of Natural JAP-A-LAC (sufficient for 2 coats)		\$0.80
1 Quart of Ground Color JAP-A-LAC (sufficient for 2 coats)		.80
1 Pint of Graining Color JAP-A-LAC (sufficient for 1 coat)		.25
1 JAP-A-LAC Graining Tool		.25
1 Brush for Natural JAP-A-LAC		\$0.50
1 Brush for Ground Color JAP-A-LAC		.20
1 Brush for Graining Color JAP-A-LAC		.15
		\$3.55 all for .40
Price Complete		\$2.50

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.


CLEVELAND, OHIO TORONTO, ONT.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

JAP-A-LAC

TRADE MARK

MADE IN 21 COLORS AND NATURAL



RENEW EVERYTHING FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR SALE BY

BOMAR SUMMERS HARDWARE CO.
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

H. V. BOMAR, President

BOMAR-SUMMERS INCORPORATED HARDWARE COMPANY

GEO. SCHUELE, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.

315-317 WEST JEFFERSON STREET

TELEPHONES: CUMB. MAIN 93
HOME, CITY 8500

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dear Mrs. Matthews:-

Everybody has a vocation and a hobby--our vocation is Hardware--our hobby-"Everything to Make Housework Easy"

Here are some of the things:

SWEEPER-VAC VACUUM CLEANER-with a big double bellows, sucks up every particle of dust, thread and lint--thousands are in use in Louisville--will send you one on trial.

LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS - special insulation causes a REAL saving in ice-and what's more, they're sanitary and "Clean Like a China Dish".

DETROIT JEWEL and A. B. GAS RANGES - fitted with special burners, adjustable to proper use of the new Natural Gas.

SUCCESS WASHING MACHINES - operate by water power through a non-rusting Brass Motor. - A Washing Machine that really is a success.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWERS - with a simple sharpening device and self adjusting ball bearings.

WILSON BICYCLES - "everybody's riding them this summer" - men, women and children.

And here are other things - Ideal Fireless Cookers, Humphrey Hot Water Heaters, Kitchen Cabinets, Frantz-Premier Electric Cleaner - and there are other "Things to make housework easy".

Come in our Store the next time you are down town.

Yours for Easy Housework,

BOMAR-SUMMERS HARDWARE COMPANY

By

H. V. Bomar

President.

OUR CREED

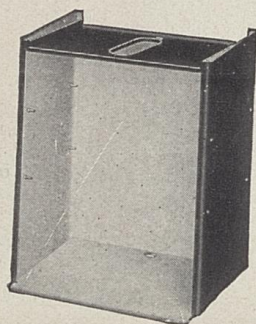
If you can buy it elsewhere for less return it. We'll buy it back at purchase price.

Our Household Club Plan Makes It Easy.

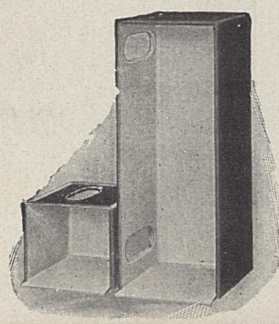
THE LEONARD CLEANABLE

ONE-PIECE PORCELAIN LINED

REFRIGERATORS



The New One-Piece Provision Chamber as Used in Overhead Icing Refrigerators.



The New One-Piece Porcelain Provision Chamber as Used in Side Icing Refrigerators.

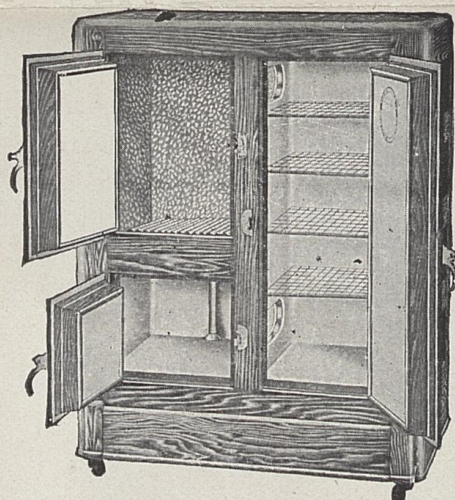
The above illustration show the **real** Porcelain One-Piece Linings used in our Refrigerators. Those painted Refrigerators are all vile imitations of Porcelain. They soon get scratched and the scratches full of grease; germs eat the grease and in digesting it throw off a gas and this is the disagreeable smell found in common Refrigerators, but the worst of it is, the product of their digestion, is PTOMAININE, a deadly poison which may easily get into the food.

If you have any doubt about the truth of this statement, ask any doctor or even Dr. Wiley himself, who has said that "the ordinary ice box is a charnel house of death, which not only breeds disease but spreads it."

No matter whether these painted linings are called White Enamel, Porceloid, Opaline, Liquid Porcelain, or any other fancy name, they should not be sold to an unsuspecting public and they cannot be as soon as the public is aware of their true nature. Every Legislature should pass a law prohibiting their sale.

Before you buy a Refrigerator, try your knife or hatpin on the lining. If you can scratch it, don't buy it.

You cannot scratch or mar the Porcelain lining of a Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. There is not a crack or crevice where germs can hide. Side icing style is shown here.



Bomar-Summers Hdw. Co.
Incorporated

317 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Distributers

DEADLY GERMS IN COMMON REFRIGERATORS

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS, Showing the folly of using refrigerators lined with galvanized steel or with the same material painted white.

Millions of germs eat the grease; in digesting they throw off a gas and this gas is the horrible smell found in common refrigerators. The product of their digestion is PTOMAINE, a deadly poison.



Figure 1. Shows a piece of new galvanized steel magnified only 12 times. Notice the elevations and depressions, showing the difficulty of cleaning. To germs they are as mountains and valleys are to us.

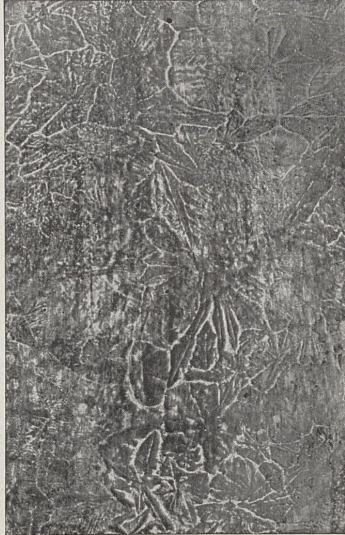


Figure 2. Shows the same piece of galvanized steel greased as it soon becomes in use, and cleaned as well as possible by ordinary means. Plenty of work for germs here.

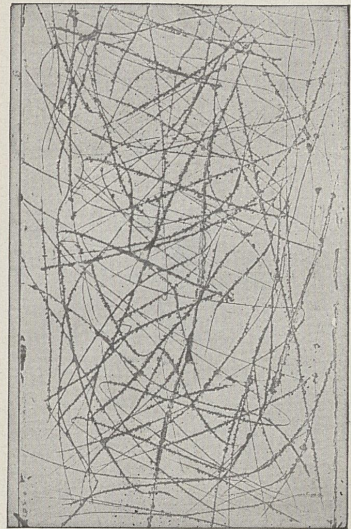


Figure 3. Shows a piece of painted galvanized steel in use. This is the material sold as "White Enamel," "Porceloid," "Porcelite," etc., etc. Absolutely impossible to clean. Many times worse than the plain galvanized steel.

The proper kind of refrigerator to buy is the LEONARD CLEANABLE ONE-PIECE PORCELAIN LINED. Not a crack or crevice for germs to work in. You cannot break, scratch or mar the surface of the Porcelain. Let us sell you one. Satisfaction guaranteed. GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO., Sole Manufacturers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

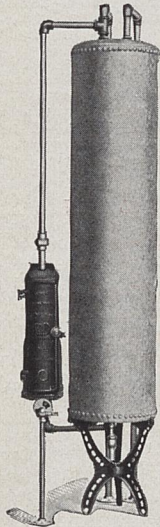
efficiency or economy in operation. They lift from place for cleaning and rest on unbreakable steel rods. A galvanized iron drip pan slides underneath the burners to catch all drippings.

VALVES

Lever valves are provided with adjustable sleeve so that they may be easily regulated to any gas pressure. The handles are non-heating wood and show at a glance whether the gas is turned on or off. A spring washer holds the barrel tight at all times and prevents leakage of gas.

The range is raised from the floor on high, substantial legs, and a convenient shelf is placed midway between the floor and the top plate. The great utility and convenience of this range will at once appeal to the experienced housewife. The top plate is just the right height. The baking oven is most conveniently heated and the broiling oven is get-at-able.

Detroit Hot Water Heaters



There is nothing which adds so much to the comfort of living as a plentiful supply of hot water. With one of these independent Gas Water Heaters, water can be heated quickly and economically day and night.

**1½ Cents
for a Hot Bath**

is about the average cost of running this heater. It is compact, takes up only a little room, and **Will heat water quicker and at less cost than will any other water heater on the market.**

(This illustrates the heater attached to a pressure boiler.)

Ask your Plumber, Stove Dealer or the GAS CO. about it.



Series

18-39

**COOK
WITH
GAS**

on a
DETROIT JEWEL

BOMAR-SUMMERS
HARDWARE COMPANY

315-317 WEST JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR CREED

• If you can buy it elsewhere for less return it. We'll buy it back at purchase price.

Made by
DETROIT STOVE WORKS
Largest Stove Plant in the World
Detroit Chicago



DETROIT JEWEL CABINET GAS RANGE—18-39 SERIES

With Full Nickel Glass Oven Door

With Side Oven, Broiler, High Shelf, Canopy and High Leg Base.

MEASUREMENTS:

Top surface	22½ x 21¾ inches
Baking oven	18 x 18 x 11½ inches
Broiler	14 x 18 x 12 inches
Floor space occupied.....	42 inches

Equipped with three single burners, one giant and a simmering burner.

Detroit Jewel

Short Cabinet

The 18-39 Detroit Jewel Gas Range is specially constructed to occupy a very small amount of space. It embodies all the advantages of the regular cabinet range such as **no reaching up** or **stooping down** and in addition occupies much less floor space and **all valves** are right in front.

BODIES

The body is constructed of Non-Ox Metal, which requires no blacking and will not chip, peel, discolor from the action of the heat or rust easily. Body is well supported by strong cast-iron frame which gives great rigidity. The linings are our patented interlocking type which require no bolts or screws to hold them in position. They can be easily removed for cleaning or installing new parts. By this plan of construction, an intervening, non-radiating air space is provided between the outer and inner walls, thus confining the heat to the oven. Doors have strong cast-iron frames and baking oven door has an insulated lining.

OVEN

The oven is square and of large capacity. It is in just the right position to be easy of access, being placed at one side out of the way. Oven burner valves and lighter are so placed that they may be operated from a standing position. Oven burner equipment consists of two powerful two-line oven burners and safety pilot lighter. By the use of the safety pilot lighter all danger of explosions is eliminated, as the door must be opened to apply match to the lighter. Heavy steel wire oven racks are furnished which slide in pressed steel guides and when withdrawn will not tip from position.

BROILER

The broiler is placed directly underneath the baking oven and is large and roomy. It is at convenient height, and the operator does not have to stoop to watch the broil. A series of pressed steel guides are provided so that the broiling rack and pan may be placed at any distance from the flame and can be partially withdrawn without tipping.

BURNERS

The top burner equipment consists of three single burners, a simmering burner and a giant or extra large burner. They are the Original Detroit Jewel, one piece, star-shaped burners which have never been equaled for



GAS AS FUEL



GAS is the cheapest fuel. It is the most convenient. It saves the labor and wear of cleaning where coal and ashes must be handled. It is the "high efficiency" fuel of scientific management times.

☐ Copper coils are used because of the well-known high heat conducting qualities of copper—it is second only to silver in this respect. Copper, too, does not rust, so the coils are durable, and unlikely to stop up or wear out, permitting free circulation and quick results.

☐ The Bunsen burner construction gives the hottest flame known, that is practical for ordinary commercial use. All materials used are the best.

☐ Every heater is furnished complete with malleable iron unions for inlet and outlet water connections.



Descriptions

Size	Diam. of Coil	Length of Coil	Height	Diam.	Outside Diam.	Net Weight	Shipping Weight
5-R	3/4	22 ft.	25 in.	7 1/4 in.	8 1/2 in.	32 lbs.	42 lbs.
5-I	3/4	22 ft.	24 in.	7 in.	8 in.	37 lbs.	47 lbs.

Use with 30 or 40 gallon boilers.

Sold by **Bomar-Summers Hardware Co.**

Telephones: Cumb. Main 93, Home 8500
315-317 W. Jefferson St.

F201-100M-5-13

Louisville, Kentucky

HUMPHREY Copper Coil Tank WATER HEATERS





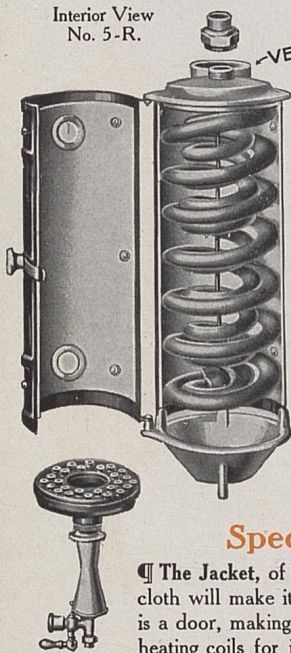
HUMPHREY COPPER COIL TANK WATER HEATERS



THE Humphrey Copper Coil Circulating Water Heaters are simple, compact, durable and efficient. They quickly and cheaply heat water in the kitchen boiler, using gas, the cheap, clean, ever-ready, modern fuel.

☞ Humphrey heaters represent 26 years experience in manufacture, and embody in their construction every good feature known. They are for use with any kind of gas excepting acetylene. Material and workmanship are guaranteed.

Interior View
No. 5-R.



The No. 5-R

☞ This heater is the highest type of circulating tank water heater. It heats more water with the same amount of gas than any other make.

☞ The 5-R is the only heater with blue porcelain enamel steel jacket—handsome, rust-proof, sanitary.

☞ It is lined with a patented moulded transite composition which is heat and moisture proof—heat striking the lining is thrown back to be absorbed by the water passing through the copper coils. It heats the water, not the room—a comfort in summer.

Special Features

☞ **The Jacket**, of blue porcelain enamel. A damp cloth will make it look like new. The front half is a door, making easy access to both burner and heating coils for inspection and cleaning.

☞ **The Heating and Water Surfaces** are all of seamless copper tubing, so wound as to absorb all the heat from the powerful burner; coils cannot rust or break; no rusty water. All copper coils are tested under 400 pounds hydrostatic pressure.

☞ **The Burner**—an original type—burns the gas out of separate raised points—develops all the heat in the gas burned.

☞ **Adjustable Gas Nozzle and Air Mixer** permits fine adjustments to insure perfect combustion of gas, thus securing the highest efficiency.

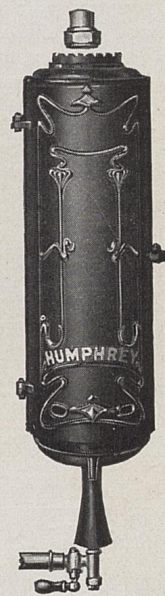
☞ **Drip Pan.** The condensation or sweat drops into this pan instead of onto the floor. The burner can be quickly removed and this pan wiped dry with a cloth.

☞ **To Operate.** There is no pilot; simply open the door and light the burner itself. Sight hole in door, shows at a glance whether or not gas is burning.

The No. 5-I

☞ This heater is made with a cast iron jacket, moulded in attractive design, and finished in black enamel with parts in relief gilded.

☞ Its interior construction is exactly like that of the No. 5-R. It has the same length of double copper coil. The burner and gas valve are the same. The only difference is, the No. 5-I has a cast iron jacket, where the No. 5-R has a blue porcelain enameled jacket, lined with a heavy transite lining, which positively prevents radiation.



Exterior View
No. 5-I



Made by the HUMPHREY COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.



AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
Bomer-Summers Hardware Co.

INCORPORATED

317 W. JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY



Mrs. W. B. Matthews,

1720 W. Chestnut, City.

OUR CREED

• If you can buy it elsewhere
for less return it. We'll buy
it back at purchase price.

Louisville, Ky., 192..

Received of 192..

Amount..... on membership in the

Young Men's Christian Association

Chestnut St. Branch

920 W. CHESTNUT STREET

Solicitor.....

Present this Receipt at office for Membership Ticket

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Application for Membership in the

Young Men's Christian Association (CHESTNUT ST. BRANCH)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date.....192

Name..... Age.....

Residence.....

Business Address..... Married.....

Occupation..... Christian.....

Attend what Church.....

Member what Church.....

Amount Paid..... Balance.....

Solicitor.....

MEMBERSHIP: MEN \$3.00 A YEAR: BOYS \$1.50 A YEAR

Simmons University Building Fund Campaign

** SUBSCRIPTION **

Appreciating the exceptional service of SIMMONS UNIVERSITY of Louisville, Kentucky, for the good of humanity for the past forty-three years, and in order that this great work may be increased to meet the demands made upon this Institution, I hereby promise to pay \$ _____ Dollars in cash, the balance to be paid in four equal payments as follows:

January 1st, 1923 _____ July 1st, 1923 _____

January 1st, 1924 _____ July 1st, 1924 _____

(or) \$ _____ Dollars in cash.

SIGN HERE _____

ADDRESS _____

..... Worker's Name Team No.

..... Address Captain

(Make all checks payable to the American Mutual Savings Bank,
Louisville, Kentucky.)

TEMPORARY RECEIPT

Received from

Cash

Pledge Date

Worker

LOUISVILLE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

[Colored Branch]

FALL AND WINTER

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES IN PHYSICAL AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Morning Drill	A. M. 9:30-10:30	Open	A. M. 9:30-10:30	Open	9:30-10:30	Open
Younger Boys	P. M. 3:00-4:30	Games and Bible Study	P. M. 3:00-4:30	Games	P. M. 3:00-4:30	A. M. 9:30-11:30
Older Boys	Games	P. M. 3:00-4:30	Games and Bible Study	P. M. 3:00-4:30	Games	A. M. 10:30-12:00
Men's Night Class	P. M. 8:45-9:30	Bible Study 7:30-8:30	P. M. 8:45-9:30	Open	P. M. 8:45-9:30	Open
Working Boys	P. M. 7:45-8:45	Games and Bible Study	P. M. 7:45-8:45	Games and Swim	P. M. 7:45-8:45	Games and Swim

Swimming: after each class, and by special arrangements. Costume for Gym Floor: white trunks and white gym shirt and white gym shoes.

RULES OF PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

- Gymnasium:**
1. Clothing in gym shall be white gym shirt, white trunks, white canvas shoes-rubber soles.
 2. No man or boy may exercise on gym floor in hard leather solid soles.
 3. Exercises of risk must not be done except when Physical Director is present.
- Swimming Pool:**
1. No clothing of any kind is allowed in the swimming pool except during exhibition.
 2. Individuals must take a hot shower bath with soap before using pool.
 3. An individual deliberately spitting in the water forfeits his right to use the pool.
- Boys' Dept.:**
1. Games may be played at the hours stated on the schedule.
 2. Each boy is requested to leave off his hat during his entire stay in the Boys' Department.

1927

1928

If you want any part or all of your pledge to be given to one or more organizations THAT PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMUNITY CHEST BUDGET, please enter below opposite name of each organization amount you desire it to receive from your contribution.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION		Designated Amount
1	Boy Scouts of America—Louisville Council	
2	Boy Scouts of America—Colored Division	
3	Children's Bureau	
4	Children's Free Hospital	
5	Children's Protective Association	
6	Colored Orphans' Home	
*7	Consumers' League of Kentucky	
8	East End Day Nursery	
9	Family and Child Welfare Council	
10	Family Service Organization	
11	Girl Scouts—Louisville Council	
12	Health Council	
13	Home of the Innocents	
14	Hospital Social Service Association	
15	Inter-Racial Commission	
16	Jennie Casseday Rest Cottage	
17	Jewish Welfare Federation	
18	Kentucky Animal Rescue League	
19	Kentucky Humane Society	
20	King's Daughters' Home for Incurables	
21	Legal Aid Society	
22	Louisville Fresh Air Home	
23	Louisville Tuberculosis Association	
24	Neighborhood House	
25	Orphanage of the Good Shepherd	NO REQUEST
26	Plymouth Settlement House	
27	Portland Health Center	
28	Presbyterian Colored Missions	
29	Psychological Clinic	
30	Public Health Nursing Association	
31	Recreation Council	
32	Safety Council	
33	Salvation Army Citadel	
34	Salvation Army Susan Speed Davis Home and Hospital	
35	Social Service Exchange	
36	Travelers' Aid Society	
37	Union Gospel Mission	
38	Urban League	
39	Wesley Community House	
40	Young Men's Hebrew Association	
41	Young Women's Christian Association	
42	Y. W. C. A.—Phyllis Wheatley Branch	

* NOT A MEMBER AGENCY. RECEIVES ONLY FUNDS DESIGNATED TO IT.

Palace Picture Parlor

11th and Walnut

Louisville, Ky.,

Dear Instructor:-

You have heard of Benjamin Chaplin's splendid motion picture "The Son of Democracy." It is a photoplay that will make you laugh, make you weep, make you think. It is not only for "Grown-ups". It is the sort of picture that delights Children, instructs and inspires them.

I will show the first of the Democracy stories at the Palace Picture Parlor on Saturday, May 11. I want to give the public fine pictures like this, but, you understand, I want to be encouraged. I want crowds of race loving people to come.

Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, writes: "The story of Lincoln is wonderfully portrayed in 'The Son of Democracy,' and it should be an inspiration to every boy and girl who sees it. The picture should be seen by every man, woman and child."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, writes: "I was particularly impressed with the fact that America spells OPPORTUNITY by this presentation of the story of Lincoln's early life".

"Lincoln's boyhood experiences are as thrilling and humorous as those of Tom Sawyer or Huckleberry Finn." Writes F. K. Mathews, director Library Department Boy Scouts of America.

What will you do to help increase the demand for better pictures? Will you come yourself, bring your friends? Will you send your children to see it?

Please write me and let me know, or better still come yourself and let's make this "Better Pictures" movement a success. Shall we?

Yours Very Truly,

A. B. McJannet



CHARTS

A complete line of the following popular charts will be found in our catalog: J. K. Q. and Schmeil and Johnston's.

J. K. Q. Charts for Botany and Zoology, mounted on rollers, ea. - - - \$3.75
 Johnston's Physiology Charts, mounted on rollers, ea. - - - 2.00
 Schmeil Advanced and Structural Botany Charts, mounted on rollers, ea., 7.75
 Johnston's Beginners and Advanced Botany Charts, mounted on rollers, ea., 2.75

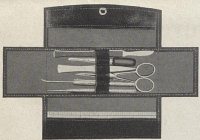
Write for Price List

APPARATUS

We have put forth special effort to show a good selection of the more commonly used apparatus in our new catalog and believe you will find that section very convenient for locating the desired items.

We have a new style of index which will save the teacher much time.

The following are just a few items which will be found in the pages of our new book.



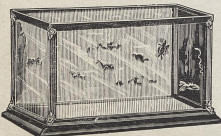
MERIT Dissecting Set for Zoology, as illustrated, each - - \$1.50
 MERIT Dissecting Set for Botany, scissors omitted - - - 1.10

10% discount on orders for 12 or more sets.

We can make up any desired combination set promptly.

Order separate instruments from our illustrated catalog.

We have only the very best instruments.

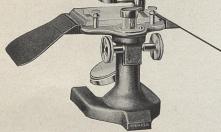


Aquaria (ALL STYLES) (ALL SIZES)

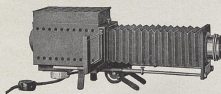
Galvanized Iron Frame, 12 gallon capacity, each - \$12.00
 Galvanized Iron Frame, 20 gallon capacity, each - 18.00
 Galvanized Iron Frame, 9 gallon capacity, each - 10.00

These aquaria may be had in any size. They can also be supplied with water connections if so ordered.

SPENCER MICROSCOPES and STEREOPTICONS



10% Discount to Schools



MAIL THE ENCLOSED CARD AT ONCE

MERIT FALL BULLETIN—1927

Announcing Our New Complete Biological Catalog



Michigan Biological Supply Company

Ann Arbor, Michigan

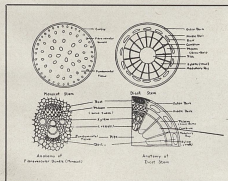
This Bulletin incorporates an abridged list of some of the items to be shown in our New Catalog No. 8, which will be ready for mailing within the next thirty days. This catalog will show a more complete line of Biological Supplies than any other book now in circulation.

Our prices are not to be compared with those of some other concerns who supply goods of lesser merit at slightly lower prices. We supply only the best, ALWAYS.

A COPY OF OUR NEW CATALOG HAS BEEN ORDERED FOR YOU. KINDLY MAIL THE ENCLOSED CARD AT ONCE SO THAT WE MAY KNOW YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS.

Our products are gladly sent on approval for comparison with other goods on the market

Lantern Slides

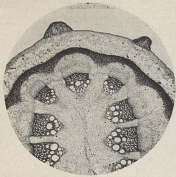


Included in our listing of over 450 lantern slides are a number of photomicrographs which are priced the same as all the other lantern slides: at 50c each.

The following sets have been compiled with the utmost care to assure a selection of slides most suited for the course for which they are intended. An itemized list of the slides in each set will be found in our catalog.

BL500 Set of 25 Lantern Slides for Botany - - - \$12.00
 PL500 Set of 25 Lantern Slides for Physiology - - 12.00
 ZL500 Set of 25 Lantern Slides for Zoology - - - 12.00

PLACE YOUR RUSH ORDERS NOW



F-289
Aristolochia, 1 yr. stem

Microscope Slides

May we mail you one of our sets on approval for comparison with others you may now have? There is no better way we can convince you.

At a recent display in Chicago most of the biologists remarked that our slides were the best they had ever seen.

Over 25% of our slide preparations are scrapped during inspection because of some little imperfection. We send only the selected preparations to our customers.

The following sets are supplied in neat wooden boxes of special design. We have a large stock ready for shipment.

S10	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Agriculture	15.00
S20	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Biology	15.00
S30	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Botany	10.00
S40	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Physiology	10.00
S50	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Zoology (elementary)	10.00
S60	Set of 25 (well selected) slides for Zoology (advanced)	12.50
S70	Set of 12 (well selected) slides for Bacteriology	5.00

OVER 1000 VARIOUS PREPARATIONS LISTED IN OUR CATALOG. A STOCK OF 75,000 SLIDES.



Botany Preserved Material

Much of our Botanical Preserved Material is put up in units for 10, 25 and 100 students. If possible, orders should be placed on the basis of these units, or exact multiples of them.

Price for 10 student units	\$.75
Price for 25 student units	1.50
Price for 100 student units	5.00

BP45 Batrachiospermum	BP24 Hydrodictyon
BP15 Cladophora	BP9 Nostoc
BP14 Chara, fruiting	BP10 Oscillatoria
BP19 Desmids	BP32 Spirogyra

BP36 Vaucheria	BP102 Anthoceros sporangia	BP116 Moss antheridial plants
BP38 Volvox	BP107 Marchantia archegonia	BP117 Moss archegonial plants
BP95 Wheat rust, aecidial	BP106 Marchantia antheridia	BP118 Moss sporophytes
BP96 Wheat rust, teliospores	BP108 Marchantia sporophytes	BP125 Sphagnum antheridia
BP97 Wheat rust, uredospores		BP126 Sphagnum archegonia

SEE OUR CATALOG FOR THE MORE COMPLETE LIST, also pressed ferns, leaves and flowers.



Zoology Preserved Material

In addition to carefully selecting our specimens, numerous special methods are employed to insure proper preservation. For example, anaesthesia precedes the preserving of contractile forms; insects and other small arthropods are for the most part preserved in glycerine alcohol to reduce brittleness; clams are placed in the preservative with shells widely open; and the body cavities of most of the vertebrates are injected with preservative.

ZP1	Grantia	Dozen	\$.75
ZP2	Leucostemella		.75
ZP3	Spongia with gemmules		.75
ZP5	Aurelia (large \$4.50); medium	3.00	
ZP14	Gonimemus	1.50	
ZP15	Hydra, extended	.75	
ZP19	Metridium (medium, \$3.50); small	2.00	
ZP21	Obelia, expanded	.75	
ZP33	Planaria, flattened	.85	
ZP34	Tapeworm (large species), pieces	2.00	
ZP64	Earthworms, large, well preserved	1.00	
	per 100		\$6.00

ZP65	Earthworms, large; preservative injected into body cavities; the slight distension facilitates dissection	Dozen	\$2.00
	per 100		\$14.00
ZP72	Clams, fresh water; shells pegged open, (large \$2.00) medium	1.50	
ZP78	Helix, land snail, expanded	1.50	
ZP79	Mya, long necked clam	1.00	
ZP85	Squids, average 6 inches	2.75	
ZP112	Centipedes, medium	1.50	
ZP97	Grayfish, (large, 90c); medium	.70	
ZP242a	Spiders, mixed, (large 75c); medium	.5	

Zoology Preserved Material—Continued

ZP123	Dragon flies, large	Dozen	\$1.35
ZP125	Dragon fly nymphs	.90	
ZP140	Grasshoppers, Rhomanellum, (large, lubber species)	1.25	
ZP139	Grasshoppers, Melanoplus	.50	
ZP35	Acaeria lumbricoides	2.00	
ZP39	Trichinella in muscle	2.50	
ZP45	Brittle stars	1.50	
ZP47	Sea Cucumbers (large \$2.00); medium	1.50	
ZP49	Sea Urchins (large, \$2.00); medium	1.50	
ZP55	Starfish, Asteria forbesii, large	3.50	
ZP59	Starfish, Asteria forbesii, medium	1.75	
ZP61	Starfish, Plaster, large, 5 to 8 inches	2.00	
ZP56	Starfish, injected (large, \$3.23); medium	3.00	
ZP226	Honey bee, workers	.40	
	(per 100)	2.75	
ZP230	Honey bee, drones	.60	
ZP234	Honey bee, queens (each, \$1.50)	.40	
ZP177	House flies	.60	
	(per 100)	2.75	
ZP181	Mosquito adults	.60	
	(per 100)	4.25	

ZP183	Mosquito larvae	Dozen	\$.60
ZP184	Mosquito pupae	.60	
ZP182	Mosquito egg rafts	2.00	
ZP247	Amphioxus, large	2.00	
ZP259	Dogfish, large (each \$1.50)	12.00	
ZP260	Dogfish, large, arteries injected	12.00	
ZP262	Dogfish, medium (each \$1.00)	7.00	
ZP263	Dogfish, medium, arteries injected (each \$1.50)	11.00	
ZP269	Perch, (large, \$1.75); medium	1.25	
ZP272	Bullfrogs, (large, \$12.00); medium	9.00	
ZP278	Leopard frogs (large \$2.00); medium	1.50	
ZP279	Leopard frogs, arteries injected	6.00	
ZP280a	Leopard frogs, small	.90	
ZP294	Turtles, (large, \$7.00); medium	5.50	
ZP296	Turtles, small (each, 50c)	3.50	
ZP291	Lizards, Anolis	3.50	
ZP298	English Sparrows	2.50	
ZP299	Pigeons	8.00	
ZP300	Pigeons, arteries injected, (each, \$2.00)	16.00	
ZP303	Guinea pigs, (each, \$2.00)	14.00	

See Our Catalog For Other Items

"MERIT" Museum Material

We have endeavored to present an extensive series of the more common and interesting animal forms in our new catalog, including a large number of life histories and dissections. We have a well equipped laboratory for preparing special preparations to order, at moderate prices.

Following are some of the more commonly used items:

SITUS DISSECTIONS IN JARS, as illustrated:

ZM274	Perch	\$ 7.00	ZM74	Squid	\$8.00
ZM40	Sea Cucumber	7.00	ZM83	Crayfish, male	6.00
ZM45	Starfish	7.00	ZM84	Crayfish, female	6.00
ZM51	Earthworm	7.00	ZM280	Bullfrog	9.00
ZM457	Fresh Water Clam	7.50	ZM288	Frog, Female	7.00
ZM325	Pigeon	10.00	ZM289	Frog, male	7.00
ZM330	Rat, white	8.00	ZM302	Necturus	9.00
ZM332	Mammal, female to show embryos in situ	10.00	ZM318	Turtle	10.00

LIFE HISTORIES IN CYLINDRICAL JARS

ZM292	Frog, 7 stages	\$8.00	ZM305	Salamander	\$10.00
ZM293	Frog, 7 stages with arterially injected adult dissected	12.00	ZM294	Spider	6.00
ZM295	Frog, 11 stages	10.00	ZM323	Chick, 6 stages	16.00

LIFE HISTORIES IN RIKER MOUNTS

ZM137	Cabbage Butterfly	\$3.00	ZM147	Cecropia Moth	\$5.00
ZM196	Dragon Fly	3.50	ZM149	Codling Moth	3.50
ZM105	Grasshopper, red legged	3.50	ZM163	Luna Moth	5.00
ZM117	Cicada, 17 year	3.50	ZM167	Silk Worm	4.00
ZM140	Monarch Butterfly	3.50	ZM191	Honey Bee	4.00
ZM143	Army Worm	3.50	ZM178	Cotton Boll Weevil	3.50
			ZM199	Paper Wasp	3.50

Kindly refer to our catalog for skeletons

ORDERS GLADLY SENT ON APPROVAL

CHIEF JUSTICE
WM ROGERS CLAY
JUDGES
DAVID A. McCANDLESS
FLEM D. SAMPSON
GUS THOMAS
RICHARD PRIEST DIETZMAN
WM H. REES
M. M. LOGAN



COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS
C. C. TURNER
J. P. HOBSON
W. T. DRURY
PRESCOTT SANDIDGE

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY
FRANKFORT

June 15-1927.

Miss Louise Matthews,
2121 W Chest. St.
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear friend:-

I am very anxious to have your cooperation and support in my race for Governor and am writing to earnestly solicit it. There is no race more loyal to a friend than yours. You have never failed to stand loyally by those who have stood by you and to give full credit where credit was due. Some people think they can deceive your people in campaigns and cheat them out of their vote but this is hardly ever done.

For many years I have been doing my utmost to see that your race received a square deal in the schools and the courts, and I am sure you know this to be true, and for your information I am inclosing copies of some of the opinions which we have prepared and delivered for this court which speak for themselves. I do not think that you have always had a square deal but I believe conditions are getting better and that eventually you will be permitted to enjoy all rights which the Constitution guarantees to you. I shall continue to do what I can to bring about that condition.

Won't you please talk with your friends about my race and advocate my nomination and election as Governor of this Commonwealth? I will appreciate it greatly and will try to so live and exercise the duties of that high office as to cause you no regret that you gave me your support.

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

F. D. Sampson
F. D. SAMPSON.

Samson

Several Reasons Why

All Colored People of Kentucky should use their influence and ballots to nominate and elect Judge F. D. Sampson, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Governor of Kentucky

He is, and Always has been, an Ardent Friend of the Colored Race

A Stalwart Republican and a Great and Good Judge

Every colored person in Kentucky should be interested in the nomination and election of Judge F. D. Sampson, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as Governor of Kentucky because he is the true and tried friend of the race. This is well known to all colored people of Eastern Kentucky who have come in close contact with Judge Sampson. As a lawyer he always represented colored defendants whether they had money with which to pay the fee or not. When they needed money for schools and churches he gave it. Some years ago when the colored people had no school building in Harboursville, the home town of Judge Sampson, and when money for the purpose of erecting school buildings could only be collected from the property of colored people, Judge Sampson started a movement in Harboursville for raising the funds with which to build a respectable school building for the colored children. Most of the colored people of that city at that time were poorer. They could not give much money to the fund, but they subscribed small sums of from \$1.00 to \$10.00, the whole amount raised by the colored people being less than \$100.00, and Judge Sampson furnished the balance of the money except for a few small contributions from white people with which a handsome school building was erected for the colored children in Harboursville. Every colored citizen of that town who has lived there very long knows all the facts and can tell you about it. The school building thus erected was one of the handsonest in the county at that time and cost a rather large sum of money for those days.

A Life-Long Lincoln Republican

Judge Sampson's father, Joseph Union, was an abolitionist, and espoused the cause of the slaves. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in his first race for President and also his second race, and was an ardent Republican from the birth of the party. Judge Sampson's uncle on both his mother and father's side fought in the Union Army to free the slaves. So, you see he is a pure bred Republican. Those sympathies are naturally with the colored race.

Justice for Race

Before Judge Sampson was elected judge of the circuit court in the counties of Knox, Whitley and McCreary, colored men were not allowed to sit upon juries in some of the counties. He changed this rule, and directed the Jury Commissioners to place the names of honorable, respectable colored men in the jury wheel, and they did so, and thereafter colored men served on the juries in all of the counties along with white men. In the trial of cases where the liberty and property of colored people were involved Judge Sampson exercised great care to see that their rights were fully protected and no colored person ever had cause to complain of any ruling made by Judge Sampson during his whole term as Circuit Judge.

Education of the Race

Judge Sampson is a firm believer in the education of the young, and does not believe that it should be confined to the white race alone. He insists that the Normal school for colored people at Frankfort, a State institution, as well as other public colored schools in Kentucky, should have more financial aid from the State to the end that all colored boys and girls in this Commonwealth may have greater and better educational facilities. This is a part of his programme, if elected Governor.

VOTE FOR



JUDGE F. D. SAMPSON

Decides Case for Colored Schools

After his election as Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals the colored board of education of Mayfield brought a friendly suit against the white board of education of that city, to determine whether the colored children should have a share in the money arising from taxation of Corporations, a thing the colored people had been denied up to that time. The case was decided against the colored people in the circuit court and was appealed to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at Frankfort. The case was assigned to Judge Sampson for preparation and was heard and determined by the whole court. A similar question had been presented to the court on different occasions before that but the court had sidestepped the question and allowed the white people to take all the money arising from the taxation of corporations for white schools. This was a great injustice to the colored people and amounted to a denial of equal opportunities to the colored children. This great wrong outraged the sense of justice and fair play which always animated the heart and conscience of Judge Sampson, and he set about to right it, and did so in an able opinion prepared by him for the court, which is now the law of the land. In his opinion the colored children of Kentucky for the first time were permitted to take their pro rata share of the money arising from taxation of corporations. In that opinion Judge Sampson held that a corporation was neither white nor black and does not belong to either the white or colored race, hence the property of corporations is subject to taxation for the use and benefit of both races for school purposes. Since that time the colored people have been getting more money for their schools. The original opinion in the school case may be found in Volume 180, Kentucky Reports, 574, and the response to the petition for rehearing may be found in Volume 181, Kentucky Reports, page 303. These books can be had in any lawyer's office in Kentucky. The opinions read as follows:

Board of Education of Colored Free School of Mayfield vs. Board of Education of White School of Mayfield (Decided May 17, 1918).

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDGE SAMPSON, REVERSING: Mayfield is a city of the fourth class. As such it maintains a free graded school for white children, and a separate free graded school for colored pupils. This action was instituted by the trustees of the colored graded school against the trustees of the white graded school of Mayfield to recover of the latter \$2,797.43, alleged to be due the colored graded school as its pro rata part of \$14,228.77, the total of valorem tax collected and appropriated by the white graded school trustees from all corporations liable to taxation in the city of Mayfield. The white board of trustees collected from the corporations of the city of Mayfield tax fees amounting to \$14,846.56 for certain years named in the petition. Of this sum the plaintiffs, the colored board, claim they are entitled to the \$2,797.43, part thereof, or \$2,659.25, there being for the said years 2,778 colored pupil children and 14,613 white pupil children in the district (The aggregate enumeration for the six years was 34,519).

The trial court sustained a general demurrer to all paragraphs in plaintiff's petition except the one alleging that the Young Men's Building Association, a corporation owning property in the district, some of the stockholders of which were white and others black, and which corporation had been assessed by and had paid to the white school board taxes in the sum of \$71.55, and of which sum the colored board claimed its pro rata share, of \$13.65. The school board set its claim upon the ratio of colored pupil children in the district to the whole number of pupil children therein, but the court did not concede to this claim but proceeded upon the theory that the colored board of education was entitled to recover that proportion only of \$71.55 taxes paid by the corporation which the colored stockholders in said company bore to the stock issued and outstanding. This view of the trial court was erroneous. No doubt the demurrer to this paragraph was overruled upon the idea that since it was affirmatively shown that part of the stockholders of this company were black and part white, that this paragraph of plaintiff's petition manifested a right of recovery to that part of the taxes from this corporation which corresponded to the share or proportion of the stock so owned and held by colored persons only in the company. Afterwards, as the amount sought to be recovered in that paragraph was only thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents the trial court sustained a special demurrer to the petition as it then stood and dismissed plaintiff's action because, as it is asserted, the court did not have jurisdiction of the amount in controversy. The amount sued for was \$2,797.43 which, of course, was the jurisdictional amount. The sustaining of the demurrer to all of the petition, except that paragraph setting forth the thirteen dollar item, did not relieve the court of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction in such cases depends not upon the amount the plaintiff may show himself entitled to recover, but upon the amount claimed by Montgomery v. Glasscock, 121 S. W. 668; Denham v. Western Union Telegraph Co., 87 S. W. 788. The special demurrer should, therefore, have been overruled.

Question Presented Neither White Nor Black

The principal question presented is: Can the white graded school trustees of said city appropriate the entire revenue arising from taxes on all corporations of the city to the use of the white graded schools, and thus exclude the colored graded school and its board of trustees from the benefits of such revenue? This question

has never been passed upon by this Court although in one or two instances a question much akin to this was presented and determined. The appellants, the board of trustees of the colored graded school, insist that the statutes, section 3588, which provides in part:

"No tax raised from the property or poll of any white person or corporation in said city shall be used for the support of said graded free colored common schools of said city, nor shall any tax raised from the property or poll of any colored person be used for the support of said graded free white common school of said city."

is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution in that it does not afford the colored schools the equal protection of the law, because it does not give to the colored pupils the same benefits under the system of taxation that is received by white pupils of the same district. It will be observed that the statute prohibits the use of taxes raised from the property of white persons or corporation being applied to the maintenance of colored schools, and a like provision is made with reference to the property of colored persons and schools except the property of corporations is not included, for in this respect the statute provides, "Nor shall any tax raised from the property or poll of any colored person be used for the support of said graded free white school of said city," thus omitting the word corporation. In other words the statute attempts to appropriate all of the funds arising from tax on the property of all corporations to the use and benefit exclusively of the white schools, and this, too, although the limits and boundaries of the white school district and that of the colored school district are identical and coincide in every particular. Proceeding under this statute the board of trustees of the white graded school of Mayfield has collected and now withholds from the board of the colored graded school all revenue arising from taxes on corporations of all kinds.

It must be conceded that the property of a corporation is subject to taxation in the same manner as that of natural persons. A corporation cannot be said to have color; it is neither white nor black. Corporations are entities created by the state and by it given a name and a situs. They are creatures of the law, and this

law has its source in all the people. The Commonwealth is made up of all the people, both white and black, and so constituted it has power and authority to grant charters to corporations and thus create these fictitious persons. While a corporation is neither white nor black, and has no politics, religion, sex, social standing or tangible form, and cannot be classed as either belonging to the Caucasian or African race, it must nevertheless bear its share of the burden of the government.

White and Black

Under our law either white men or black men may organize a corporation, or men of the two races, acting jointly, may organize and conduct a corporation. Sometimes a corporation has a large number of stockholders, some white and some black, but to ascertain which stockholders are white and which are black would be a difficult task. With this the state has nothing to do. It does not matter one whit whether a stockholder is white or black so far as the validity and standing of the corporation are concerned, nor as to the tax it pays or the appropriation made therefor. There appears to be no more reason to assert that a corporation belongs to the white or Caucasian race than to declare it to be of the African or negro race. It may be that most of the stockholders, or perhaps all of the stockholders, of a given corporation are white, yet these individual stockholders are separate and distinct from the corporation itself. The artificial person has a separate entity recognized in law distinct and apart from the stockholders or directors who organize and conduct the company or own stock in it.

Some of the corporations taxed in this case are foreign to the State of Kentucky. Whether their stockholders are white or black is unknown, but the fact that they are foreign, what proportion is the white and what black, is of no concern.

The statutes, section 4101, with reference to taxation for school purposes, specifically provide that the tax arising from railroads and bridges shall be apportioned between the white and colored schools in the ratio of their numerical pupils, but no such provision is contained in the charters of fourth class cities.

Negro to Share Corporation Taxes

A large part of the school tax raised for maintaining graded schools in fourth class cities comes from the corporations, and if the white schools have exclusive right to appropriate the only tax from the property owned by all white citizens and taxpayers but likewise all taxes arising from corporations included in the boundary, the colored schools must suffer grievously because the revenue arising from the assessment of property owned by colored taxpayers is less than that of the white, not to mention the greater amount derived from corporations by the white schools.

Demurrer Sustained

In sustaining the general demurrer the trial court failed to make a necessary distinction between the taxes payable by the corporation and the taxes payable by its stockholders or directors. The stockholder lists his shares along with other tangible assets for taxation and must pay upon his shares unless this duty is performed by the corporation for him, but in no instance is the stockholder required to list and pay taxes on the property of the corporation. This is done by the corporation.

All to Share Taxes

There is and can be no good reason why the revenue arising from taxation of the property of these artificial beings, these children of the state, having neither tangible form nor color, should be devoted exclusively to the education of white children. Colored children are the wards of the state in the same sense and to the same extent as are white children, and are equally entitled to care, protection and training, and this is vouchsafed not only by our form of government but by the express terms and provisions of our Federal and State Constitutions. The prime object and

fundamental principle of our free school system is to educate all citizens of the state to the end that they may become more efficient. The well being of every community in the state and of the state at large is best subserved by affording every child in the Commonwealth an opportunity to acquire an education.

Illiteracy is the bane of society; its greatest burden and most dangerous enemy. The white race being predominant and holding most of the taxable property, under the rule already well established in this jurisdiction of sequestering all revenue from the property of white people to the support of white schools only, has decidedly the best of the situation and it would amount to an open invitation of the Bill of Rights to hold that revenue arising from property held by legal entities, corporations, shall also be applied solely to the same end, to everlasting ruin of the colored schools. Such a rule would amount to a nullification of the underlying principles of our public school system and render the poorest and most helpless of our citizenship, those who are and have always been the state's special object of protection and care, a hopeless burden and menacing danger instead of an efficient and helpful contingent. To take away from the colored schools the entire benefit of revenue arising from corporations would reduce that race to the necessity of levying a tax on what little property it owns at so high a rate to amount to confiscation and eventually lead to obliteration. If this source of revenue be denied the colored schools it will amount to a violation of section 183 of the State Constitution, which provides that "The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide an efficient system of common schools, because no efficient system or system at all, could be maintained in most colored communities from the bare revenue arising from the property of colored people.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Strader v. Grant, 10 U. S. 303, after stating the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, says:

"What is to be declared that the law in the state shall be the same for the black as for the white, that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the law of the state, and, in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by the law because of their color." . . . The right of exemption from uniform legislation against them, distinctly as colored, except from legal discriminations implying inferiority in civil society, lessening the security of their enjoyment of the rights which others enjoy, and discriminations which are steps towards reducing them to the condition of a subject race."

Separate Schools

As a matter of public policy and in the interest of peace and good order, the right to maintain separate schools for white and colored children, has often been upheld. But this question is not involved in this case. Neither is the question of the right of a local community by vote to supplement its school fund by an additional tax for the betterment of its schools, any bearing upon the questions involved in this case. It can not be maintained that the corporations have voted a tax or participated in an election looking to the supplementing of the school fund; especially is this true of a foreign corporation. That part of the Statutes, section 3588, which attempts to appropriate the whole of the moneys, arising from tax on corporations to white schools is violative of the equal protection clause of the Constitution, and therefore without force, and the money thus arising must be apportioned between the two schools in the ratio of the pupil children of each race to the whole number in the district. This must be because the property of a corporation cannot be subjected to double taxation; it must not be subjected to taxation by both schools because that would amount to double taxation, and the amount levied and collected by the white board must, therefore, be apportioned between the two schools in the ratio of the pupil children of each to the whole. This rule must obtain because the property of corporations can only be

taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the individuals, and since the property of individuals, belonging to each race, can only be subjected to taxation by one of the schools it follows that the property of corporations must be treated in like manner. Judgment reversed with directions to overrule each of the demurrers, and for proceedings consistent herewith. Whole court sitting.

Case Up Again

(Decided June 21, 1918).

RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR REHEARING BY JUDGE SAMPSON. (For Opinion See 180 Ky, 574)

The petition for rehearing calls our attention to the case of the Board of Education of Somerset Public Graded School v. The Trustees of the Colored School District No. One, found in 181 Kentucky Law Reporter, 103, 85 S. W. 549, and it is insisted that the rule announced in that case is contrary to the conclusion reached in this case. We can not assent to this contention. That case is easily distinguishable from the one at bar, and it was not overlooked in the preparation of the original opinion. In the Somerset case a tax had been levied and collected by the white school from corporations, and there came up a controversy as to the division of it between the white and colored schools, such as in this case, and upon the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Board of Education of the parties that a new law had been enacted, providing for a division of such taxes between the races, an agreement was entered into for a proportional division of the funds between the white and colored schools, and this agreement was in writing and signed by the parties to the controversy. The white board became dissatisfied with the agreement and sought to avoid it, contending (1) that it was made under a mistake of law; and (2) that the white board had no power to divert the tax fund or apply it in any other manner than as set forth in the statute. On the face of the statute, section 3588A, the white board had no power to divert the tax fund or apply it in any other manner than as set forth in the statute. Following the letter of the statute the court held in the Somerset case that the white board of education had no right or power to agree to an apportionment of the revenue between the schools, and certainly not in any manner other than as provided by statute. It further held that the agreement between the two boards was not enforceable, and says: "We think it plain that the agreement entered into is a mere nullity, and without binding force." It is very true that such an agreement in and of itself would be enforceable, but in that case the constitutional question was not raised or considered as was done in this case. The opinion in the Somerset case did not hold the statute constitutional but only passed upon the validity of the contract made between the white and colored boards. No doubt the court in that case would have held the statute, insofar as it undertakes to appropriate all the revenue arising from taxation of the property of private corporations to the use and support of white schools only, unconstitutional and void if that question had been made. The statute was not then attacked as in conflict with the constitution, and the court did not consider the constitutional question in the determination of the case. We are of the opinion that the conclusion reached in the Somerset case is not in conflict with the original opinion in this case, and if it were, the rule laid down in this case, we conceive, to be the true and correct one and to adhere to.

We do not regard the contention that the action should be prosecuted against the city of Mayfield instead of the white board of education as sound. The city, as an agency only, made the levy and collected the tax for school purposes. It was then turned over to the white board of education and the board directed its expenditure. The city did not appropriate any part of the money, but the whole was applied to the support and maintenance of the white schools. The whole court sat in the rehearing of this case, and the reaffirmation of our opinion for rehearing and occur in this response.

THE NEGRO'S FRIEND

JUDGE SAMPSON HAS PROVEN HIS LOYALTY TO RACE

McDaniel v. Com. Justice for Negro

The case of McDaniel versus Commonwealth was appealed from the Warren Circuit Court. It involved a death sentence of a young negro boy. He had killed a white man and was condemned to die. The case was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, but Judge Sampson delivered a dissenting opinion which every colored man and woman in Kentucky should read. Although the judgment of the court was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, Judge Sampson enlisted the cooperation of the Attorney General of the State and appealed to the Governor, who commuted the sentence of the young negro, McDaniel, to life imprisonment, and thus saved his life. This dissenting opinion of Judge Sampson in the McDaniel case may be found in Volume 186, Kentucky Reports, page 619, in any lawyer's office, and is in these words:

Young Negro's Life Saved

OPINION OF JUDGE SAMPSON—DISSSENTING.

I dissent from the majority opinion for the reasons that I am fully convinced that the trial court committed grievous errors against appellant. To my mind the verdict and judgment are unwarranted. The appellant is a negro boy who, at the time of the killing was turning into his eighteenth year. He is uneducated and has little training that would qualify him to either understand or prepare his case for trial. His youth and inexperience, and to doubt, account in part for his sudden excitement which caused him to fire the pistol which took the life of the unfortunate white man. Mr. Spears was a man of mature years, had more education and better training because of circumstances which operate in favor of the white race and militate against the colored race, and more was expected of him in keeping the peace and upholding the law than of this ignorant boy.

The facts which led up to the homicide are recited fully in the opinion on the first appeal and in the opinion in which the majority of the court concurred, and from which I now dissent, and it will be unnecessary to here again repeat the facts. I state the facts as stated in said two opinions as a part of this dissent.

Never entertaining a very high regard for technicalities of the law, rejoice in an opportunity to bring them aside when they interfere with the true course of justice, or attempt to intrude themselves in support of the letter of the law while ignoring and defeating the spirit and purpose thereof. The majority opinion is largely rested upon a rule of practice. There is no rule of practice but should yield to the right, no precedent so sacred, no matter how often adhered to, should be brushed aside when it stands in the way of justice. What are rules of practice or precedent save helpful guides in the administration of the law of which justice is the foundation? And when they cease to serve as such useful guides, or hinder its administration, let them be disregarded. Over and above rules of practice and legal precedents are the rights of life, liberty and humanity to man, which is the ultimate end, equal and exact justice in this case where an humble, unfortunate human being is about to pay the severe penalty of the law by death in the electric chair, if the judgment of the trial court is to be sustained. I am impelled to not only dissent, but to set down in a respectful and modest way the reasons for my doing so.

Evidence Insufficient

The gist of the evidence, which is related in the two opinions, may be stated as follows:

The colored boy, Bradley McDaniel, in the service of a white man, was required to carry a heavy box from an automobile of his employer in the street, into the blacksmith shop of Mr. Spears. He spoke politely to Mr. Spears and after performing his errand, was respectfully leaving the shop on his way to the automobile, when Mr. Spears, wholly unprovoked and without the slightest right or justification for so doing, called to the colored boy and inquired why the colored boy had struck the son of Mr. Spears on a previous day. The negro

boy, still respectfully answered, "Mr. Dee, I don't bother your boy, I attend to my own business," whereupon Mr. Spears replied, "Get out of here." The boy then started to run and got out of the pavement down on the street, when Mr. Spears, who was in pursuit, threw a plank or scuffling at the boy, striking the automobile, at the same time saying to the boy: "You God damned son of a bitch, I will break your neck!" Spears was then advancing on the boy, threatening him with a pistol, and while he was following the boy and very near to him, and at a time when the boy says Mr. Spears was despatching to strike him with a 24, a deadly weapon, the boy pleaded with Mr. Spears, saying, "Mr. Dee, don't do that." Mr. Spears was a large and more powerful man than this colored boy. While Spears was thus case the colored boy, Bradley McDaniel, appears to have been within his rights; at most he can be guilty of no higher offense than voluntary manslaughter. Had he received the punishment fixed by the statute for this crime, or any punishment less than death in the electric chair, I would not seriously object to the affirmation of the judgment.

The Negro and Self-defense

The right of self-defense has never been denied to man. Self-preservation is the first law of life. We may defend ourselves against the unwarranted assaults of others at all times and under all circumstances, even to the taking of human life. This the law guarantees to every human being, black or white. Under the facts in this case the colored boy, Bradley McDaniel, appears to have been within his rights; at most he can be guilty of no higher offense than voluntary manslaughter. Had he received the punishment fixed by the statute for this crime, or any punishment less than death in the electric chair, I would not seriously object to the affirmation of the judgment.

The argument may be made that in as much as the colored boy took the life of Mr. Spears he should expiate the crime by the surrender of his own life. That depends upon the facts of the case. The right to defend himself—and this is guaranteed to him both by the Constitution and the common law of the land—then he had the right to use such force as was necessary, or appeared to him, in the exercise of a reasonable judgment to be necessary, to avert the threatened danger, and if he used no greater force than was reasonably necessary, or which appeared to him, in the exercise of a reasonable judgment under all the circumstances surrounding him at the moment, to avert the danger, real or supposed, to him, he was entitled to an acquittal at the hands of the jury, and this was true even though his life was black and his assailant was a respectable white man.

Turn Facts Around

Let us turn the facts around and assume that the colored boy was the keeper of the blacksmith shop, and Mr. Spears had carried the heavy box into the shop to be sharpened. Suppose Mr. Spears had carried the heavy box into the shop, and in a respectful manner had said, "Mr. McDaniel, where shall I put them?" and the colored boy, McDaniel, had said, "Let them down there anywhere," and as the white man left the shop the colored boy had assassinated him with the same words and in the same manner that Spears assassinated the colored boy, calling him a son of a bitch and assaulting him with a plank, a deadly weapon, leaving his shop and pursuing Spears into the street, and Spears had fired five shots into the body of the colored boy, causing his death, just in the same manner that the colored boy fired the shots into the body of Mr. Spears. Who would commit a murder for a moment that Mr. Spears had committed murder, or even manslaughter in the killing of the colored boy under circumstances like these? The average grand jury should not and would not have returned an indictment against the

white man; and if an indictment had been returned, a verdict of acquittal would have been rendered as quickly for Mr. Spears as was the verdict in the case twenty minutes indicating the death penalty upon the colored boy.

Many Errors

Several minor errors were committed by the trial court, any one of which ought to be sufficient to reverse this judgment under the circumstances, the severity of the punishment considered; but there is one tremendous error at the bottom of it all—insufficiency of the evidence, which amounts to a total absence of evidence to support a verdict of death—which is enough to overturn every other verdict when a human being's life is involved. This, is the chief ground insisted upon for a new trial. Accused after grounds for new trial mentioned in section 271 of our Criminal Code, are the following: "(a) If the verdict be against law or evidence; (b) if from the misconduct of the jury, or from the error of the court be of opinion that a fair and impartial trial" the verdict in this case is against the evidence. There are only two witnesses who testify concerning what happened at the time and just immediately before the shooting—Lester Wright, a white man, and the defendant, Bradley McDaniel. Wright was a respectable white man engaged in business in the town where the homicide occurred. He corroborates the evidence of the colored boy in every material particular. There were several other witnesses who testify to hearing the shots fired, to seeing the dead man after the shooting, and to many acts which occurred after the shooting was fired, but no one of them say, or claims to have seen, the beginning or cause of the difficulty, except Miss Bessie Davis, who says she was eighty yards away and who on cross-examination admits that she did not in fact see the commencement of the fight. On direct examination she says that she was standing at the time the shooting was fired, and that she saw Spears, until he had fallen, except his feet under the car. "A. Yes, sir; just enough to tell it was him." Wright could not see any part of Mr. Spears except his feet under the automobile until after he fell, she could not tell what he was doing at the time and before the first shot was fired, which was the all important moment. What happened after the first shot was fired amounts to nothing. The shots were fired in such rapid succession that they sounded almost like a single shot, according to some of the witnesses. Reading all of Miss Davis' evidence together, it plainly appears that she was not looking at either Mr. Spears or the colored boy at the time the difficulty started, or at any time up to the time of the firing of the second shot. As it is conceded that Spears was at the front of the automobile at the time the first shot was going out of the building, and that Spears provoked the difficulty, ran after and assaulted the boy, and Spears' body was picked up in the street some twenty-five yards near to the automobile than where he should have been had he not provoked and brought on the difficulty, it can be scarcely contended that the colored boy was the aggressor. One of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, Gill Edwards, testified that after the first shot was fired, he looked and saw Mr. Spears trying to get closer to him (McDaniel), going forward, and he fell about the time he was shot the fourth time," which indicates that Spears did not cease advance until he was fatally wounded. The verdict of murder is unsupported by the evidence. This is clearly shown by a careful reading of the facts stated in the opinions to which I have referred. These facts, given their full force and effect, could entitle the Commonwealth to no greater verdict than that of manslaughter, or voluntary manslaughter, which in fact is two to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

The Right of an American

While the assault of Spears was wholly unwarranted and was sufficient to have justified any good American in defending himself, there is another element which appears to show the injustice of the verdict. Human experience has proven that under excitement men act differently, according to their temperaments, and always with some excess and severity than when they are composed and deliberate. Our law recognizes this, and in many cases where a plea of self-defense is made, the court instructs the jury that, if it believes from the evidence that the acts of the deceased in bringing on the difficulty or in prosecuting the fight, were such he would be reasonably calculated to and did excite the passions of the defendant beyond his power of control, or the shooting was done in sudden heat of passion or sudden affray and without previous malice, then the jury should find the defendant not guilty. This is especially applicable to cases where the difficulty comes up suddenly and unexpectedly, as in this case. Nothing had occurred between the colored boy and Mr. Spears to indicate that Spears would assault the boy. When he assailed him he did it suddenly, rashly and vehemently, exhibiting great excitement and temper, and it could be seen by the eye and by the sound of the shooting that the automobile was going, not fighting, but flying, and before the boy could do so, Mr. Spears rushed upon him in such manner as was reasonably calculated to have excited the most sober and dispassionate mind, and beyond his power of control, and acting under these conditions he fired the shot which took the life of Spears. Respectable as is the death of Spears, he should nevertheless have the standards of the law, and give to the colored boy the benefit of the spirit and purpose of the law—the right to defend himself—and his punishment at most should be much less severe than that named in the verdict. With these facts before the trial judge, he should have granted a new trial, and on overruling the motion of defendant, he committed reversible error in his honorable judgment. It is the duty of the trial court in every criminal case where the verdict is against the evidence, or manifestly by the evidence, to grant a new trial. In fact, the court may for any cause grant a new trial when it is of the opinion that the defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial. In this case the court has not received such trial is too obvious for argument. In the absence of evidence no verdict can be sustained, and the Commonwealth does not attempt to gainsay it—Spears started the trouble, pursued the boy, and beat him to the ground, and compelled him to fire in self-defense, without the slightest provocation to Spears. What more could the boy have done toward averting the trouble than he did, except to suffer some great bodily harm, or death at the hands of his assailant Spears? But, this the law did not require him to do. He had a right to stand his ground and defend himself, and this was required to retreat. The street was a public thoroughfare open to both white and black, and there fire, if it was a fact, the colored boy and slapped the white boy of Spears some days before, did not justify Spears in the assault nor excuse his conduct. The police court was sufficient to have taken care of the quarrel between the two boys, and a law-abiding citizen, Mr. Spears, if he had been wronged, which is very doubtful, could have redressed the wrong in the nearest magistrate's court. From the record in this case the white boy first assaulted the colored boy, striking him with rotten potatoes.

White Race Should Grant Fair Trial

The justly proud, powerful and independent white man who sits the judge's bench, oversees the affairs of government, and controls the courts, should be more magnanimous and just to the weak and servile negro race in a land where he is dominated, not by his wish, but through the sin of the slave dealer, than to deny him a fair and impartial trial. No one, not even the sensible colored people, wishes social equality, absent the laws, which can not and must not be, but before the law we are all equal. Justice demands an evenly balanced scale—a true deal. If we are to vary from this rule at all, let it be upon the side of the weak rather than the side of the great and powerful. Courts and

Juries are chiefly needed to protect those who are unable to protect themselves. They are supposed to be a bulwark of protection for the humble and lowly; all others can conserve their own rights.

This court has reversed many judgments of conviction on the sole ground of the absence of evidence to support the verdict. Lucas v. Commonwealth, 147 Ky. 744; Crews v. Commonwealth, 155 Ky. 123; Hall v. Commonwealth, 149 Ky. 42; Edmonds v. Commonwealth, 149 Ky. 242; Commonwealth v. Atmworth, 147 Ky. 771; Minnard v. Commonwealth, 158 Ky. 215; Taylor v. Commonwealth, 158 Ky. 472, and many more cases because of the insufficiency of the evidence, coupled with some less important error. Here we have a number of minor errors, chief among them being the failure of the court to admonish the jury concerning the effect of the evidence in the case, but the errors are so trifling that I am unable to contradict that given by Wright, the chief witness for the appellant, to mention the error of the court in failing to admonish the jury, or to mention the error of the court in failing to give the jury a charge of acquittal on the ground that the mandate of this court had not been filed and notice given pursuant to subsection 2 of section 761, Civil Code.

Where there is no evidence to support a charge of murder although there is evidence sufficient to sustain a conviction of manslaughter, a judgment entered on the verdict of murder should be reversed. Two crimes have many distinguishing features. This may be guilty of voluntary manslaughter, but not of murder.

Do You Love Your Race?

Can any colored person who loves and respects his race and who is interested in the education of his boys and girls and in their Constitutional rights, fail to support Judge Sampson in his race for Governor? The negro race never had a better friend in Kentucky, and when he is nominated and elected Governor he will continue to see that their rights are preserved and protected.

With respect to the foregoing opinion of Judge Sampson, Attorney H. W. Bond, of Williamsburg, had the following to say:

H. W. BOND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Williamsburg, Ky.,
May 29th, 1927.

Prof. E. B. Davis, Georgetown, Kentucky, Dear Friend:—

Permit me to call attention to the candidacy of Judge Flem D. Sampson for nomination for Governor of the State in the Republican Primary to be held August 6, 1927. Judge Sampson has been for many years one of the leading public characters in the State of Kentucky, a man whose private character is unimpeachable and whose public career is beyond criticism. The colored leaders of the state men and women, should see to it that Judge Sampson receives the united and unanimous support of all the colored voters in the State.

As Judge of the Court of Appeals in a number of decisions, Judge Sampson has shown himself broad and liberal and above any kind of racial bias or prejudice. You will remember his decision upon the case of McDaniel v. Commonwealth. McDaniel as you will remember was a colored boy who had been given the death penalty in the Warren Circuit Court, as found in 185 Kentucky Reports, page 619; Judge Sampson taking the ground that the boy was justified as the act was one of self-defense.

You will remember also his opinion in the School case of Mayfield, involving the money of colored school districts as found in 180 Kentucky Reports, 674 and 181 Kentucky Reports, 393. As a result of these decisions the colored people of Mayfield received their share of school money and gave to them one of the finest High Schools and Graded School systems in the state of Kentucky. The law is applicable to all other similar cases.

The colored people of Kentucky will make no mistake in placing a man with this record behind him in the Governor's chair, and as it seems to me they would be short-sighted as to their own interest and ungrateful to a

friend tried and true to vote against Judge Sampson.

Judge Sampson and I are from the same County, Knox, and have lived practically all of our lives within a few miles of each other, and I know from personal experience that he is one of the fairest men and one of the best friends of the colored people that walk the soil and breathe the air of our old Kentucky home. A vote for Judge Sampson is a vote for progress and justice and fair play to all the citizens of the State.

Please write to me Williamsburg and to Judge Sampson at Frankfort your intention to support him and make suggestions as to the best ways of presenting his claims before the colored people of the State.

Hoping to have a prompt and favorable answer to this letter, I am,
Yours truly,
H. W. BOND,
Attorney-at-Law.

Another Favorable Expression

The following editorial is taken from the Light House, published at Paducah, in this issue of the colored race:

FOR GOVERNOR

The Colored People of Kentucky recognize Judge Sampson as their friend, and in this they are correct. He has shown it in many ways. When he was circuit judge he rendered many decisions favorable to them; he also established the rule in that district allowing Colored people to sit upon the jury. This had not been done in some of the counties before Judge Sampson's election. After his election as judge of the Court of Appeals the question of division of school tax money arising from the property of corporations was taken up for decision in the case of Trustees of Colored Schools of Mayfield vs. Trustees of White Schools of Mayfield, 180 Kentucky Reports, page 674, and in 181 Kentucky Reports, page 393. Judge Sampson voting against an opinion held for the first time that the Colored people were entitled to their share of the taxes arising from the corporations.

With respect to time all taxes from corporations, such as banks, manufacturing concerns, were paid to the White Schools only on the theory that the Colored children as well as white children are entitled to participate in the taxes arising from the property of corporations, and this is the just and correct rule. Every Colored man and woman interested in their children should read this opinion, which can be found in any law office in Kentucky. Ask your lawyer friend to loan you the book.

Judge Sampson further demonstrated his friendship to the Colored race in his dissenting opinion in the case of McDaniel vs. Commonwealth, 185 Kentucky Reports 698, which opinion can be found in any law office in Kentucky.

In this case a young Colored boy shot a white man and killed him in Warren county. The boy was found guilty of murder and given a death penalty. He appealed to the Court of Appeals and Judge Sampson wrote a dissenting opinion in which he recited the facts briefly as follows: The colored boy was sent to the blacksmith shop of the white man to deliver some steel; when he entered the shop he spoke very politely to the white man, asking where to place the steel.

When he placed the steel the white man, angered because of a little quarrel between his boy and the colored boy which happened some days before, grabbed a big two by four scantling, calling the boy bad names, declaring he would kill him, ran at the boy, drawing the scantling, whereupon the boy ran to a car in which his white master was sitting in the street, but the door being closed he could not get in the car. The white man was in close pursuit threatening to kill him. When the boy found he could not get in the car he snatched a pistol and fired, killing the white man.

For this they gave him the death penalty. Judge Sampson made a strong fight to save the Colored boy and finally did save his life. There are many other instances where Judge Sampson has shown his friendship to the Colored race.

DOCTOR UNDERWOOD

Dr. E. E. Underwood, a prominent colored physician of Frankfort, Kentucky, wrote the following letter concerning the court opinions of Judge Sampson:

Frankfort, Ky.,
May 18, 1927
Dr. S. H. George,
Paducah, Ky.

The sanctity of Judge Flem D. Sampson for the Republican nomination for Governor presents to the colored voters of Kentucky one of the most fearless and outstanding friends of race in the history of the Party in this State. This statement is not made with a desire or purpose to reflect upon any other candidate, but because it is true.

Another Favorable Expression

Judge Sampson has at no time during his brilliant public career, permitted an opportunity to pass without demonstrating his friendship and sympathy for our racial group.

Among some of the most notable examples of this fact might be mentioned his opinion as a Judge of the Court of Appeals in a case appealed from Bowling Green, in which a colored boy was given the death penalty, and in which case Judge Sampson took the position that the boy was justified, as he had acted in self-defense.

Of equally far reaching significance was his decision, giving to the colored people of Mayfield their share of the school money, thereby making it possible for them to have one of the finest high school and grade school systems in the state, which, of course, operates to the advantage of all other similar cases.

Colored people, as a rule, are deeply appreciative of any act of friendship which comes to them. And it is reasonably expected that they will render to one who has shown such conspicuous and unselfish interest in their welfare, and who, if elected to the position of Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, will have an opportunity to render them even greater assistance. "With malice towards none." I do not hesitate to express the opinion that colored voters of Kentucky will rally to the standard of Judge Sampson and assist him in reaching the goal of a most laudable ambition.

It is pertinent to state here that, like all other good citizens, colored voters are deeply interested in any and all measures for the future welfare of Kentucky, but to these of paramount importance is an equal chance and a square deal to all, regardless of race, color or previous condition."

In conclusion, Sampson, there is presented a man of both courage and conviction, and I bespeak for him the loyal support which he so justly merits from our racial group.

With kind regards I am,
Yours truly,
E. E. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

Minister Speaks

Reverend Doctor G. F. David, of Lexington, Kentucky, in a public statement, said:

Now is our opportunity; take an active part in the coming primary; help us to organize Samson clubs, and nominate a man who will do much toward remedying the several injustices from which we suffer, particularly injustice in the courts and the unjust educational advantages now accorded us. We must not overlook this opportunity to nominate such a man as Judge Sampson. There are 85,000 colored voters in Kentucky. We plead with all these voters to get behind the Sampson campaign and make his nomination certain.

Yours for Governor,
REV. G. F. DAVID,
Delegate at Large 1924 Republican National Convention.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to some friend so that everybody may know the facts.

DOCTOR UNDERWOOD

Dr. E. E. Underwood, a prominent colored physician of Frankfort, Kentucky, wrote the following letter concerning the court opinions of Judge Sampson:

Frankfort, Ky.,
May 18, 1927
Dr. S. H. George,
Paducah, Ky.

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REV. G. F. DAVID,
Delegate at Large 1924 Republican National Convention.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to some friend so that everybody may know the facts.

Sampson For Governor Headquarters

Parlor Floor, Hotel Phoenix

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



Miss Louise Matthews
2121 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

SAMPSON
FOR
GOVERNOR

AMERICAN S

REPLY CARD
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Publisher GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

119 WEST 40th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

To *the Publisher* GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y.

Please renew my subscription to GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

for { ONE YEAR for \$3.00
 or save \$1.50 and get—
 TWO YEARS for \$4.50

Send me a bill at your convenience.

NOTE: EXTRA COPY FREE. If you send your remittance (check or money-order) in an envelope with this card we will add an extra month to your subscription.

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GOOD HOUSEKEEPING 25c a copy. Regular subscription price \$3.00 a year
Canadian postage 50c extra a year, Foreign \$1.00 extra a year

GH-827-Spec.

Printed in U. S. A

Independence Day Celebration



JEFFERSON MONUMENT FUND

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

The National Americanization Day Committee

AT THE JEFFERSON MONUMENT IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916

9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Program

Music.....By Band
 Prayer.....Rev. H. W. Seifert
 Reading of Declaration of Independence.....Miss Ruth Carver
 Unfurling of American Flag, with band playing "Star Spangled Banner".....
 By Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston,
 Past President General Sons
 of the American Revolution.
 Address.....W. W. Thum
 Explanatory Remarks.....Chas. Strull
 Response on behalf of foreign born citizens.....Charles Neumeyer
 Editor "The Anzeiger"
 Song, My Old Kentucky Home.....Audience
 Accompanied by Band

Award of Prizes by Alfred Pirtle, Chairman

Song, America.....Audience
 Accompanied by Band

Class 1—Senior Classes White High Schools.

Essay No. 11801—Ruth Carver, Girls' High School.....\$15.00

Class 2—Junior Classes White High Schools.

Essay No. 11857—Dorcas Ray, Girls' High School.....\$15.00

Class 3—Sophomore Classes White High Schools.

Essay No. 11913—Frieda Selligman, Girls' High School.....\$15.00

Class 4—Freshman Classes White High Schools.

Essay No. 12057—Margaret L. Martin, Girls' High School.....\$15.00

Class 5—White Primary Schools. Eighth Grades.

First Prize—Essay No. 11357—
 Dora Miller, J. B. Atkinson School.....\$10.00

Second Prize—Essay No. 11020—
 Cornelia Skinner, Monsarrat School.....\$ 5.00

Class 6—Senior and Junior Classes Colored High Schools.

Essay No. 11976—Earline L. Good.....\$15.00

Class 7—Sophomore and Freshman Classes Colored High Schools.

Essay No. 12013—Lannie Belle Brogdsdale.....\$15.00

Class 8—Colored Primary Schools, Eighth Grades.

First Prize—Essay No. 10890—
 Carrie Belle Jeffries, Western Colored School.....\$10.00

Second Prize—Essay No. 10870—
 Laura Chinn, Frederick Douglas School.....\$ 5.00

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Oh say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

Chorus.

Oh say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

The sun shines bright on the old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn tops ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day.
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright,
By 'n-by hard times comes a knocking at the door,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus.

Weep no more, my lady, oh, weep no more today,
We will sing one song for the Old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet Freedom's song.

Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God to thee,
Author of Liberty,
To thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

FROM
CENTRAL COLORED HIGH SCHOOL
NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. H. Wright, President
A. B. Ridley, Vice-President
Nellie L. Frye, Vice-President
W. E. Johnson, Cashier
J. M. Smith, Asst. Cashier
H. E. Hall, Asst. Cashier
J. O. Blanton, Asst. Cashier
C. L. Christian, Auditor

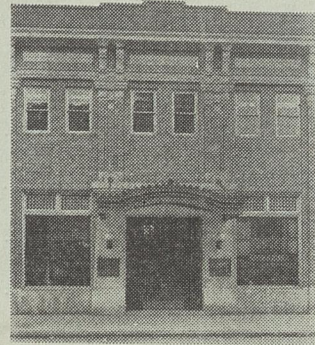
Samuel Plato

Chas. H. Parrish, Sr.
Harvey Burns
Dr. R. L. Oliver
George Durham
Chas. H. Brannon
George W. Saffell
Dr. S. H. George
J. L. V. Washington

F. C. Draine

B. O. Wilkerson
H. W. Perkins
Lucy Willis
Bessie Etherly
J. McDowell
Ben F. McLemore
Samuel Taylor
George C. Jefferson

**American Mutual
Savings Bank**



"The Bank of Personal Service"

RESOURCES OVER \$300,000.00

Commercial Banking Safety Deposit Boxes
Christmas Savings Home Building Service
Vacation Savings

Four Per Cent on Savings

608 West Walnut Street

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY

American Mutual Savings Bank

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business, March 20, 1923

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts\$165,060.49	Capital Stock\$100,000.00
U. S. and Other Bonds 22,350.00	Surplus 26,386.42
Cash Due from Banks 51,489.65	Undivided Profits 1,104.00
Cash in Vault 3,176.69	Deposits (subject to check) 80,889.23
Banking House and Fixtures 55,498.55	Savings Deposits 91,196.37
Overdrafts 219.39	Cashier's Checks' 55.84
Other Resources 3,245.44	Certified Checks 161.50
	Other Liabilities 1,246.85
TOTAL.....\$301,040.21	TOTAL.....\$301,040.21

THIS IS OUR RECORD FOR A YEAR, A MONTH AND A DAY
WATCH US GROW!

DODGE BROTHERS
ANNOUNCE

Important improvements
in the appearance and riding
comfort of their motor cars

HANNAH-MILES CO.

615-623 S. THIRD ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

College Park

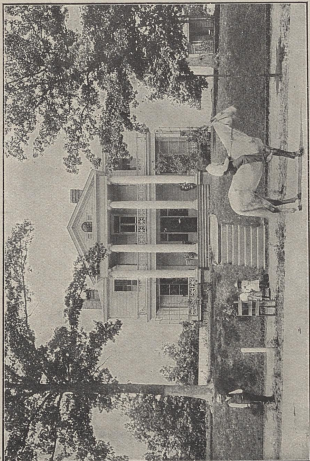
8 MILES FROM ATLANTA, IN THE
COUNTY OF FULTON AND
STATE OF GEORGIA

AN ideal suburban town
with the comforts and
conveniences of city life.

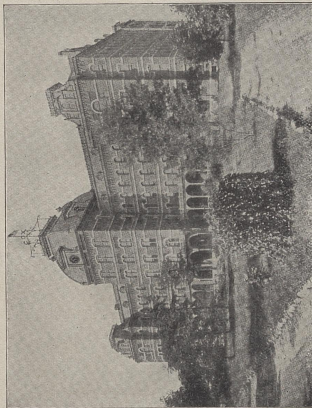
ONLY 30 minutes ride by
the trolley cars with a 10
minutes schedule from the
business center of Atlanta.

COLLEGE PARK has a
system of education of the
higher order for the boys
and girls, and churches of
all denominations. Many
of Atlanta's leading busi-
ness and professional men
reside here.

Residence of
Mr. B. T.
Wicks,
College Park,
Georgia.



Cox College
and Conser-
vatory,
College Park,
Georgia.



Residence of
Mr. C. A.
Wickersham,
College Park,
Georgia.



College Park, Georgia.

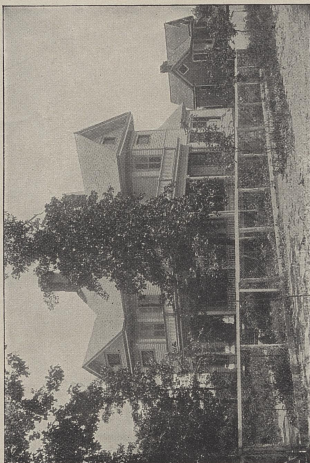
ATLANTA'S DELIGHTFUL SUBURB.

Much has been said about Atlanta's tremendous commercial development, its progress and thrift, all of which is true and more. Yet, very little has been said about its home life, its attractive suburbs and its parks. In fact, those features which in truth wield the greatest influence upon the city's permanent prosperity. It is in the home where the most successful undertakings have their birth. It is while the body is at rest that the mind is most active and it is undoubtedly true that if a man be given attractive environments and rest-inspiring surroundings, his possibilities of conception are practically unlimited.

All this was taken into consideration when a company of public-spirited citizens conceived the attractive suburb of College Park. They appreciated the needs of just such an abiding place for the busy business man; the one who wishes to avoid the two extremes of society. This park is located eight miles from the center of the city and is connected with it by electric road, with its ten-minutes schedule and five-cent fare, and by steam road with its trains.

The site selected possesses many advantages for a suburban home. It is situated upon a level table land. Waters from one side eventually find their way into the Gulf and those from the other empty into the Atlantic Ocean. It has an elevation of about 1,00 feet, some 50 feet higher than the City of Atlanta. The climate is noted for its freedom from malaria and humidity is practically unknown. The nights throughout the summer are always cool and the days never uncomfortably warm. The water here possesses many traces of lithia and magnesia, both of

Residence of
Mr. E. H.
Walker,
College Park,
Georgia.



which are health-given properties. The town, which has a population of some 2,000, is laid off in attractive avenues and streets bordered in many cases by virgin forest growth. Great care has been taken by skilled landscape gardeners in laying off these streets so as to insure the best arrangement for building sites. Mercer Avenue has recently been opened up. It slopes gradually down to a ravine through which winds a beautiful stream. Along this avenue there are one hundred half-acre building plats which are sold to customers upon easy payments.

College Park possesses peculiar characteristics. It is a place which only attracts refined, cultured people, and here it is that a man of modest means, living in a humble cottage, is received upon the same social footing as the man occupying a much more palatial home. The college life here also has its influence upon the refined social atmosphere. Among its educational institutions is the well-known Cox College and Conservatory, and the Georgia Military Academy. A high moral tone prevades everything. Saloons are forbidden and manufacturing establishments are debarred. College Park is rich in churches, nearly all denominations being represented. It is also well provided with schools.

It would be hard to tell just how far reaching is the influence wielded by such an attractive suburb. Its freshness and purity is carried into our cities' business life. The recent success of this undertaking has been almost entirely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Edward H. Walker, who is manager for the College Park Land Co. He has thrown his whole heart and soul into the undertaking and now has the satisfaction of seeing the result of his efforts. The population is increasing very rapidly and because of discrimination the tone of the place is of a very high order.

You live in College Park
and do business in Atlanta

You can educate your
children here and have
them at home with you

You can enjoy all the ad-
vantages of the great city
of Atlanta and escape its
congestion

We will build your home

just like you want it on
any lot you buy. You
pay for the lot and we will
let you pay for the home
on small installments.
Beautiful large lots from
\$100.00 to \$500.00

PROPERTY OF

The College Park
Land Company

Edwin H. Walker & Co.
MANAGERS
College Park, Georgia
Bell Phone 37

College Park

8 MILES FROM ATLANTA, IN THE
COUNTY OF FULTON AND
STATE OF GEORGIA

AN ideal suburban town
with the comforts and
conveniences of city life.

ONLY 30 minutes ride by
the trolley cars with a 10
minutes schedule from the
business center of Atlanta.

COLLEGE PARK has a
system of education of the
higher order for the boys
and girls, and churches of
all denominations. Many
of Atlanta's leading busi-
ness and professional men
reside here.

PASS A GOOD THING ALONG

We hardly need to ask you to recommend Bunion Comfort Plasters among your friends and neighbors who suffer from bunions, because we know you will do that anyway, after you have found out how much benefit they have given you.

These friends and acquaintances will sincerely appreciate your helping them find relief from their terrible bunion pains. So why not do them a lasting favor? Tell them about Bunion Comfort Plasters, or even better, just send us their names and we will do the rest.

We will gladly send each of them a **free** sample of Bunion Comfort Plasters so that they can try it themselves at our expense. Remember it puts neither you nor them under any expense or obligation.

The free sample will have to speak for itself, and if it does the work as it has in your case—and it is sure to do that—your friends will certainly be thankful for your thoughtfulness. You know what tortures a bunion can cause and there is no better way to show your consideration for other sufferers than by placing this wonderful relief within their reach.

Only **one** sample **free** to each person.

Just write the names and addresses on this sheet and mail it to us—we'll do the rest. Your name will not be mentioned unless you so desire.

FOOT REMEDY COMPANY,

**2608-2610 So. Millard Ave.,
CHICAGO.**

Gentlemen:-

Please send Free Sample of Bunion Comfort Plaster to the following bunion sufferers:

USE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL NAMES

Visit
Bright's Pharmacy

10TH AND CHESTNUT STS.
PYTHIAN BLDG.

Anything In The Drug Line

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

PHONES:—CITY 564 & 709

MAIN 9142

Prescriptions Our Specialty

KENTUCKY NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

**Third Annual Physical
Exhibition**

AT THE

ARMORY

(WALNUT STREET BET. 5TH & 6TH)

Saturday, April 21, 1923 Beginning 7 P. M.

Calesthenic Drills Aesthetic Dancing
Folk Dancing Organized Play
Track Events

GOOD MUSIC-Social Period 10 P. M. to 12 M.

Admission
35 Cents



Advance Sale of
tickets to April
20, 25 Cents

"THE K. N. E. A. AIMS AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO ENCOURAGE THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH OF KENTUCKY."

The Louisville Leader Print

PART ONE

7:00 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.

A. E. MORRIS, Director

1. Opening "America" Orchestra
2. Asthetic Dancing Miss Fishback's Class
3. Calasthenic Drill 6th, 7th, 8th grades of Public Schools
4. Folk Dance "The Russian Snow Storm".....
By the Following Schools:
S. C. Taylor Western
 B. T. Washington Eighth Street
 Portland B. Banneker
5. Demonstration of Organized Play Graded Schools
Bob Sled Tag Portland
Partner Tag B. Banneker
Snatch Club Eighth Street
Potatoe Race Western
All Up Relay F. Douglas
Straddle Ball Relay G. G. Moore
Overhead Relay B. T. Washington
Hopping Relay Dunbar
Jump Stick Relay Phyllis Wheatley
Post Ball Relay S. C. Taylor
Pursuit Tag Wilson Street
Spoke Tag Virginia Avenue
Three Deep 29th Street
6. Folk Dance "Chebogah"
By the Following Schools
 Dunbar Phyllis Wheatley
 Lincoln Frederick Douglas
 G. G. Moore
7. Folk Dance.... "Bohemian Strasc".... High School Girls

Special Music Numbers Throughout Program
By Booker T. Washington Community Center Band

PART TWO

8:30 P. M. to 10 P. M.

TRACK MEET

(The Finals Only are to be run)

R. N. Dunn, Director of Meet J. A. Hayes, Pres. Ky. H. S. A. A.
Auspices Kentucky High School Athletic Association

ORDER OF EVENTS

1. 75-Yd Dash
2. 220-Yd Dash
3. 440-Yd Dash (Open)
4. Running high jump
6. 880-Yd. Relay
(Four men for each team)
7. One Mile Run (Open).
8. One Mile Run.

First, second, and third places count 5 points, 3 points and 1 point respectively. A gold Medal will be given for events No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. A Pennant will be given for event No. 6. The School winning the highest number of points will be given a Championship Trophy.

OFFICIALS

REFEREE: W. L. Kean Starter: V. L. Cooper
FINISH JUDGES: W. L. Sanders, E. A. Carter, James Redd,
 Dr. G. D. Smith and Wilson Lovett.
TIMERS: J. O. Blanton, G. W. Parks, and P. W. L. Jones.
JUDGES OF JUMPS: J. R. Ray, Dr. J. M. Hammous, D. B.
 Evans, C. E. Brannon and J. B. Cooper.
SCORES: W. H. Perry, Jr., W. Robert Smalls and M. Brown.
CLERKS: H. A. Kean, J. R. Jordan and Paul V. Smith.
ANNOUNCERS: L. Masterson, Ellis D. Kiger.
FIELD SURGEON: Dr. G. H. Reid.
CUSTODIAN OF PRIZES: C. H. Parrish, Jr.
N. B.—Trophy Donated by Palace Theater, W. L. Sanders, Mgr.

PART THREE

10 P. M. to 12 M.

GENERAL SOCIAL FOR TEACHERS
SPECIAL MUSIC NUMBERS — — ORCHESTRA
Music Will Be Furnished By Winstead's Big Orchestra
The Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity will serve refreshments.

who receive regular salaries or wages, to be paid back weekly or monthly.

TRUST

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and in other Fiduciary Capacities.

AMERICAN MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Officers:

J. O. Blanton.....President
A. B. Ridley.....Vice President
N. L. Frye.....Vice President
W. E. Johnson.....Cashier
H. E. Hall.....Assistant Cashier

Directors:

Dr. R. L. Oliver.....Chairman, Board of Directors
J. L. V. Washington.....Chairman, Executive Committee
W. E. Johnson.....A. B. Ridley
H. W. Perkins.....Mrs. L. C. Willis
Miss N. L. Frye.....F. C. Draine
H. E. Hall.....Mrs. B. S. Etherly
G. C. Jefferson.....Chas. H. Brannon
J. O. Blanton.....Dr. S. H. George

Dr. W. T. Merchant

Office Personnel:

A. Malone, Teller
Miss M. M. Lee, Savings Teller
Miss S. M. Commons, Note Teller
Miss H. B. Draine, Bookkeeper
Miss B. V. Ware, Stenographer
Miss B. F. Lee, Bookkeeper
Miss C. M. Smith, School Savings Teller
H. L. Engram, General Bookkeeper

JOIN

MAMMOTH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

If you want to buy a home by paying less than rent.

*Los Angeles
Albino*

BANK STATEMENT
At Close of Business June 30, 1928



The American Mutual Savings Bank

(THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE)

614 West Walnut Street

SAFETY FIRST PROFIT NEXT

JUNE 30, 1928

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

\$142,000.00

FACTS

Organized February, 1922.

The Bank owns its own Banking House free of Encumbrances.

Resources—Half a Million.
One of the Depositories for the City of Louisville.
Surplus—Equals 25 per cent of its Capital Stock.

We pay 4 per cent on Savings.

We have over 6,000 accounts not including school children.

In the last three years we have paid our stockholders 15 per cent on their investment amounting to \$16,000.00.

We have helped in the construction of churches of different denominations to the extent of \$100,000.

We have assisted in the establishment of several thriving business enterprises.

Hundreds of homes have been bought through this bank.

We make a specialty of courtesy to our patrons and take pleasure in giving information to them in business matters.

Your business is kept strictly confidential.

NO PERSON IS TOO SMALL TO BE KNOWN.

TO US THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IN PEOPLE IS THEIR SIZE.

We solicit and appreciate your account.

BANK STATEMENT

At the close of Business June 30, 1928

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$319,833.42
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	149.95
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	35,493.75
Cash due from Banks	36,737.08
Cash on hand	15,194.03
Banking House	70,855.90
Furniture and Fixtures	10,286.20
Other Real Estate	700.00
Other Assets not included under any of above heads.....	14,044.01
	<hr/>
	\$503,295.24

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in, in Cash.....	\$110,000.00
Surplus Fund	27,500.00
Undivided Profits	5,028.61
Deposits subject to check	\$126,458.73
Time Certificates of Deposits	25,881.91
Time Deposits	185,447.67
Certified Checks	529.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,965.83
Due Banks and Trust Company.....	5,071.41
Unpaid Dividends	158.00
Bills Payable	NONE
Other Liabilities not included under any of above heads	15,254.08
	<hr/>
	\$503,295.24

DEPARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL

Receives Checking Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Organizations and Individuals.

SAVINGS

Receives Accounts on which 4 per cent Interest is paid compounded Semi-annually. CHRISTMAS SAVINGS is also an important feature in which payments are made weekly. VACATION SAVINGS, valuable to teachers and others who wish to take a vacation trip. SCHOOL SAVINGS for school children.

LOANS

Loans are made on Mortgages, Collateral or Good Endorsers. INDUSTRIAL LOANS are made to those

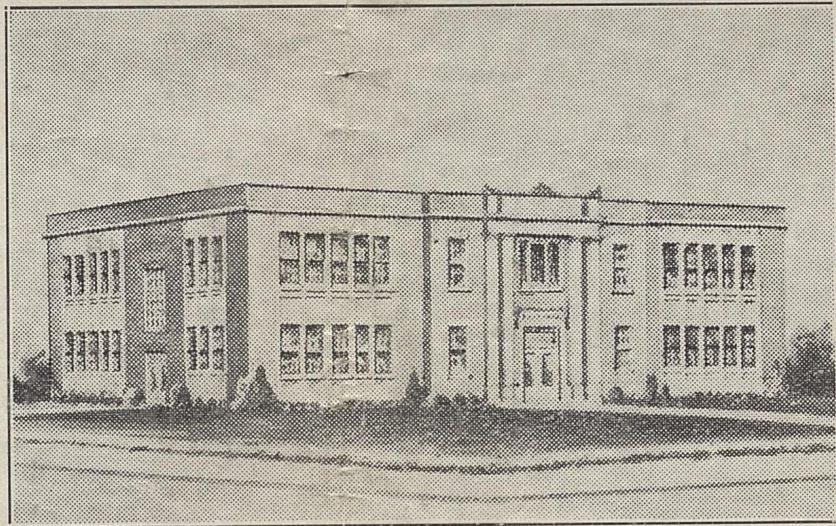
An Invitation to See the
New Clothes for Spring



NO detail has been overlooked in making our Spring lines the most attractive we've ever shown. We've enjoyed getting them ready for you. You'll enjoy choosing from them. Every part of our great store is, "At Your Service."

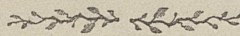
62 years of buying experience guides you to the right styles; 62 years of dependability is your assurance of good value.

Levy Bros.
MARKET AT THIRD

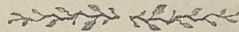


Architects' Sketch of Proposed Building to be erected by the University of
Louisville for Colored Extension Courses.

GATE CITY DRUG STORE



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ATLANTA, GA., OCT. 15TH., 1901.

To The Public:—

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We are extremely grateful to the few patrons who have faithfully and promptly supported us, and pray for their continued patronage. It pains us to make this statement, which must, with equal justice apply to ALL! but the preservation of our business life makes this step imperative.

Yours respectfully,

T. H. SLATER, M. D.,

C. C. CATER,

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MOSES AMOS, Manager.

This does not apply to your acct
Yours truly
Moses Amos,

It is be hoped that it will find its way into every colored school and entirely most comprehensively the very real and far reaching part the Negro took in the early wars of this country, occuring between 1641 to 1812.

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THE CRISIS (July 1919)

I am sure the book will have a real value to the colored people of this country.

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The information it contains is both interesting and instructive. Any student of the history of this country, and especially of the people of your race, will find much valuable historical information in your contribution to the history of your people.

JULIAN KAHN,
Member of Congress

I am much interested in your compilation, of instances where Negroes have been employed in military and other capacities. Previous to 1820 very little distinction was made between Negro and White troops, and your pamphlet helps to fix the facts on this question. I will put this copy in Harvard University Library.

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You have gathered a great many interesting and worth while facts A record of this kind ought to be widely distributed.

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This is an excellent book and shows careful research on your part. From the very fact that it is a special study in a particular field it seems to me better adapted for service in connection with more advanced course than otherwise.

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I consider this pamphlet one of the most valuable additions yet made to the history of the achievements of the Negroes as defenders of the United States even before it took form as government.

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Total		Total	Total		Total

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1917

A MEMORIAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Georgia, the Members of the State and County Boards of Education, and the Committees on Education of the General Assembly:

As representatives of Negro citizens from all the walks of life, assembled in Macon, Georgia, this the fourth day of May, 1917, for the purpose of considering the ways and means of improving the Negro public schools of Georgia, and in the faith that the spirit of fair play is not dead in Georgia, we send you this memorial:

First of all, with calmness and reason, we respectfully call your attention to the wretchedly poor conditions existing in the Negro public schools throughout the State—conditions of which you must surely be aware. We are especially grieved that there should be grounds for the widespread and rapidly growing feeling among Negroes that they have not been justly dealt with in the disbursement of public funds. The truth about this inequitable disbursement has, for almost a generation, been known only to the most thoughtful and best educated Negroes, but now the facts have at last reached the lowest levels of Negro population. Even the humblest Negro has the fear, and often the definite opinion which he may not be able to express, that the State of Georgia is unjust to him by plan and intention. And that this plan of injustice has become a settled policy of the State of Georgia in dealing with its Negro citizens.

The facts which we say cannot fail to be known to you are:

1. That in most of the county schools the salary of the Negro teachers is so small that it cannot possibly maintain a teacher who will keep physically clean and board himself, to say nothing of paying expenses of travel to educational meetings or buying educational journals. The constant example of dirt and incompetence cannot fail to be a perpetually bad example to Negro pupils by encouraging and fixing in them habits of thrift and slovenliness, which, in turn, are more subtle and more certain in undermining the moral character than more positive evils. All of this evil, in the Negro's mind, comes back to the state which seems to say: "Any sort of teacher is a good teacher for Negroes".

2. It must be known to you, gentlemen, that if the white people need an agricultural school in each of the congressional districts of Georgia, Negroes who operate half the farms in Georgia, who live to a greater per cent of the population in the country, and who furnish 85 per cent of the farm labor in Georgia, must need such agricultural training a great deal more. Still, regardless of this greater need and regardless of the fact that the support of these 11 white schools comes out of the general coffers of the State, to which Negroes contribute in taxes, not one dollar does the State give to such agricultural education for Negroes.

3. You must know that the foundation fact accounting for poor teachers among us lies chiefly in the low salary upon which no teacher can live decently and that justice would dictate that some provision be made by the State for a state normal school, centrally located, to train Negro teachers, free of tuition charge, which they must pay in private and denominational schools.

In view of these conditions, we wish to call your attention to some effects that you cannot know from the nature of the case so well as we know them. Those effects are as follows:

1. Thousands of Negroes of good, sturdy character are leaving Georgia just now—some reluctantly and some gladly—because they have the settled conviction that Georgia

has permanently decided not to give Negroes a square deal in matters of education.

2. The foundation motive for leaving Georgia to better their economic condition is to the end that their children might have a better opportunity in other climes.

3. Thousands of Negroes have calmly decided that it is better to sacrifice their lands and the earnings from years of toil than longer to follow a blind alley in a state that manifests so little disposition to open the way.

Now, therefore, in view of these needs and these effects, we ask:

First: That four agricultural schools be established for Negroes in sections where they are most needed.

2. That a normal training school be established and centrally located.

3. That a more equitable division of the public funds be made, so as to attract better teachers to the rural schools.

4. That an appropriation be made for the purpose of providing summer school training for Negro teachers.

5. That in the disbursement of Federal funds care be taken to deal generously and liberally with Negroes.

We appeal to the conscience and reason of the men of light and leading in Georgia, to whom is entrusted the disbursement of these public funds. We believe that ultimately all our difficulties must be remedied through reason and not through force. This is the Negro's case, stated calmly and in the faith that the spirit of justice is not dead in Georgia. All that we have stated is what the Negro, handicapped by want of the ballot as no other element of population—native, foreign or alien—endures at the hands of a great state that has every reason of age, intelligence, of wealth and power to deal justly as before God with a weaker people over whom it rules. The great state of Georgia that invites, without question, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Poles, Chinamen and other Asiatics to share and share alike out of the public fund, has actually forced its most considerable element of workers to furnish largely its own school privileges. Can it be possible that we should ask in vain to share and share alike with foreigners, and even aliens who have done nothing for Georgia, while this great state has literally been raised up, towering skyward, supported by black backs? Can it be possible that this state would say in actions that speak louder than words to its faithful black citizenry, "We invite all children, rich and poor, native, foreign, and even alien, to share and share alike in the opportunity, to make most of themselves, not merely for themselves, but for the good of the state, but to you, black children, I will dole out a pittance, sanctioned neither by justice nor conscience?"

Our faith is that Georgia will respond to its conscience.

(Signed) A. T. WALDEN,
M. W. REDDICK,
W. A. FOUNTAIN,
J. A. MARTIN,
L. C. LANEY,
L. H. KING,
G. A. TOWNS,
H. A. HUNT, Ex-Officio.

Executive Committee Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE:—The notice printed below again calls attention to the coming meeting of the National Negro Business League. We are most anxious for you to be present at the coming meeting, and particularly are we anxious to have you continue your membership in the National Organization. If you have not already sent us your ADVANCE ENROLLMENT of \$2.00, I trust you will do so on receipt of this communication.

I will also appreciate it if you will, as early as possible, communicate with the gentlemen in your section who are looking after the railroad accommodations so that we may be sure of a large and important gathering of our friends at St. Louis the morning of August 15th. If any questions are not fully answered in the matter which follows, please let me know.—EMMETT J. SCOTT, Secretary

National Negro Business League,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

How It Works

Concrete Examples of How the National Negro Business League is Trying to Serve the Business Men of the Race—
Next Annual Meeting to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 16-18, 1916.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.—The officers of the National Negro Business League are always on the alert for opportunities to serve the business interests of the race and are constantly seeking and holding up unusual examples of successful business management in order that other members of the race in the same or similar lines of business may be encouraged thereby to embody the same principles into their business enterprises.

In directing the work of Alton L. Holsey, the travelling representative of the National Negro Business League, who is now on the road meeting Local Negro Business Leagues and advertising the coming meeting of the League which is to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, August 16th, 17th and 18th, the officers of the National Organization have instructed him to report to the national office at Tuskegee Institute such striking examples of business progress as may come under his observation.

When the Organizer met the Local Negro Business League at Augusta, Georgia, one member of the League who was present at the meeting opened the question of establishing a shoe store in that city to be operated by Negroes and the Organizer promised to do whatever he could to encourage the effort. Later, the Organizer visited Pensacola, Florida, and found a colored man, Mr. Sam Charles, operating successfully two shoe stores. Mr. Charles has been in business for twenty-five years and knows the shoe business from the ground up. Mr. Holsey acquainted Mr. Charles with the plans of the Augusta business men and very promptly he expressed his willingness to give the Local League at Augusta the benefit of his experience in operating a shoe store. Mr. Charles is going to Kansas City to attend the meeting of the National League and those who are interested in the shoe business will have the privilege of hearing Mr. Charles tell in his own words how he built up a \$7,000 a year business.

Operating a Chain of Grocery Stores

At Valdosta, Georgia, Mr. Holsey met Mr. Thomas Hudson who owns and successfully operates three grocery stores. When Mr. Hudson was requested to tell how he had been able to build up his successful business enterprises, he replied:

"We handle nothing but the best and most reliable merchandise and when the merchandise fails to make good, we make good."

"My main store acts as a jobbing house and we buy very largely directly from the manufacturer and supply our other two stores at wholesale prices."

"All credit accounts are handled from the main store."

"We have worked out our own plan for selecting locations for our branch stores based upon the actual living conditions of our people in that locality."

Mr. Hudson has been invited to Kansas City and those members of the race who are engaged in the grocery business may find it helpful to hear Mr. Hudson tell of his work in organizing branch grocery merchandising stores.

The Negro merchants of Pensacola, Florida, are experimenting with a Credit Association for their own mutual protection and Mr. A. N. Johnson, the president of the Local Negro Business League will be at Kansas City to tell how the Credit Association is working.

These are just a few examples of how the National League is making an effort to serve the business men of the race. Wherever a strong man in one line is located, his experience is passed along to other communities in order to strengthen them along the same line. Only in that way can the race utilize to best advantage the resources which we have. Business men are urged to come to Kansas City with their note books.

The program as being arranged for this year includes many unusual features of interest to business men and every effort is being made to make the National Negro Business League an organization of direct and practical

service to the communities in which it operates through Local Leagues.

Comfortable Railroad Accommodations Being Arranged

Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation and comfort of delegates intending to be present at the coming meeting. According to plans now formulated the various delegations from the several States and sections of the country will meet at St. Louis, Missouri, the morning of August 15th, and leave from that point over the Missouri Pacific Railroad at 9:00 o'clock. At St. Louis a special Negro Business League train will be made up of the various Pullman Cars which bring the delegates to St. Louis. Officers, Life Members and Members of the National Negro Business League in various sections of the country are now at work arousing interest and making up their various delegations.

Delegates living in Florida are especially urged to communicate at once with Mr. Charles H. Anderson, Treasurer of the National Negro Business League, 132 Broad Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

Alabama delegates are asked to communicate at once with Mr. E. F. Attwell, President of the Alabama State Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

West Tennessee delegates with Mr. T. H. Hayes, Member of the Executive Committee, 247 West Poplar Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

East and Central Tennessee delegates with Hon. J. C. Napier, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Napier Court, Nashville, Tennessee, and Mr. G. W. Franklin, Life Member, National Negro Business League, 610 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mississippi delegates with Mr. Charles Banks, 1st Vice-President of the National Organization and President of the Mississippi State Negro Business League, Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

South Carolina delegates with Mr. W. T. Andrews, Member Executive Committee, Sumter, S. C., and Dr. J. R. Levy, Life Member, National Negro Business League, Florence, South Carolina.

Arkansas delegates with Hon. J. E. Bush, 2nd Vice-President National Negro Business League, Mosaic Temple Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Hon. Scipio A. Jones, Member of the Executive Committee, 402 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Louisiana delegates with Dr. Robert E. Jones, Member of the Executive Committee, 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Illinois delegates with Dr. George C. Hall, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Organization, 3408 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Georgia delegates with Mr. A. B. Singlet, President Local Negro Business League, 457 W. Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia, or with Mr. L. J. May, President Local Negro Business League, Macon, Georgia.

North Carolina delegates with Captain J. E. Hamlin, Life Member, National Negro Business League, 13 E. Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina; Mr. Berry O'Kelly, Life Member, National Negro Business League, Method, North Carolina, or Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Life Member, National Negro Business League, Durham, North Carolina.

Indiana delegates with Mr. Logan H. Stewart, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League, 3 North Evans Avenue, Evansville, Indiana.

It is especially desired that delegates notify the gentlemen in the States above named as early as possible as to their intentions so that reservations may be made for them in the Pullman Cars which will be provided for the accommodation of the several State delegations.

For information concerning the meeting which is to be held at Kansas City, August 16th, 17th and 18th write to Charles Banks, Vice-President, Mound Bayou, Mississippi; J. C. Napier, Chairman, Executive Committee, Nashville, Tennessee, or Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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Mr. W. B. Matthews,
147 Howell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

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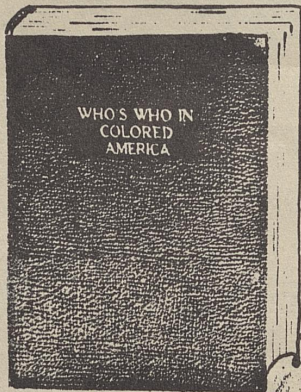
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