

# THE LIBERATOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the Afro-Americans.

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## "DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS"

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will be one of the representatives of the United States to the Universal Race Congress at London, England, next July.

Dr. Du Bois is one of the most eminent scholars in this country. His contributions to the leading publications of the country are such that they create a surprise when his racial identity becomes known, which usually brings out the exclamation—"I did not know he was colored."

### Prejudice Let Loose

The attitude of certain Southern newspapers in the recent Booker Washington affair is contemptible. They seemed to take particular delight in putting the worst possible construction upon every phase of the incident that seemed to be damaging to Mr. Washington. The high character of the man, the splendid services rendered by him in behalf of his race, the contributions he has made in every part of the country toward a better relation between the white people and the Negro—all that the man stands for was ignored and hurled aside, and the latent, lurking prejudice against the Negro came at once to the surface and once more asserted itself in tones of bitter hatred.

Then, when the explanations were made, and the plain, honest



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

facts came out, completely clearing Mr. Washington of blame, as everybody who was free from prejudice and evil-wishing knew they would, these papers did not have the manliness to retract their miserable aspersions. They did nothing to repair the damage they had made to the reputation of a worthy man and upright citizen. Would they have treated a white man of the same high standing,

wide reputation, and recognized helpful service in the same way? Never. They would not have dared to.

But good often comes out of trouble. Mr. Washington did not lack friends in his trying distress. They believed in him. And their unshaken confidence in him cheered his soul. Among these is the President of the United States, who sent him this letter:

"I am greatly distressed at your misfortune and I hasten to write you of my sympathy, my hope that you will soon recover from the wounds inflicted by insane suspicion or viciousness, and of my confidence in you, in your integrity and morality of character, and in your highest usefulness to your race and to all the people of this country.

"It would be a nation's loss if this untoward incident in any way impaired your great power for good in the solution of one of the most difficult problems before us.

"I want you to know that your friends are standing by you in every trial, and that I am proud to subscribe myself as one."

What Mr. Taft did for Mr. Washington in that letter was more by far in his favor than all that his traducers could do in their base efforts to fill the land with prejudice against him, his work and his race.—The Epworth Herald.

### Walter C. Edmonds Again Stands Second in Lettsr Writing Contest

Some months ago the students in the Santa Monica High School were offered \$25 in prizes for the best essay on, "Why Santa Monica should have a Polytechnic High School." In the contest with forty contestants, Walter captured the second prize.

A few weeks later a second prize of a silver cup was offered for the best essay, each student being allowed to select his own subject. The winner and next three with the highest grading were to read their essays from the rostrum. In this latter contest, Walter Edmonds again won the second place. Of the forty original contestants, Walter was the only one to win a place in the second contest. His essay is the following:

#### The Passing of the Aborigines

*By Walter Edmonds*

In the companionship of nature, man's first inheritance is to be found a life of pleasure and enjoyment, appreciated only by those who understand. Nature was the aborigines' Great Father; he supplied the Indian's every want. Their government was the clan and the male was chief; to him was allotted the duty of protecting the household and of sitting in friendly and martial councils. Agriculture was carried on extensively and this with all household duties was the woman's part. The Indian lived in sweet contentment, sincere to his friends and respectful to his elders. The family was united in sacred bonds of love and sympathy. Glory was the Indian's greatest ambition; his greatest reward was to abide in the Happy Hunting Grounds. Thus life amid the forests, life on the plains, and life on the prairies was all that the Indian wished. But Fate, the unforeseen, destined that such life must cease; a new era, civilization, was on its way to disturb and destroy a people and her traditions.

The story of Columbus, his re-

markable journey, rewarded by the discovery of San Salvador and the West Indies and the finding of a people whom he called Indians, is very well known. For a number of years after this discovery nothing can be said of America's material advancement, until 1620. The passing of the aborigines is due largely to the coming of Pilgrims, who, upon their arrival settled in what is now Massachusetts. Here as their numbers increased they developed proportionally until they gradually absorbed their surrounding neighbors and the foundations of New England were laid.

While the Pilgrims were striving for their own freedom they were jeopardizing the freedom of the real owners of the land, the Indians. The trouble between the early settlers and the Indians form a well known chapter in American history and we find that the many difficulties were not entirely settled until after the United States became a free and independent sovereignty.

The United States, now free to govern itself looked naturally to its own development and as the Indian was non-essential if not detrimental to the upbuilding of the nation, he was at first neglected and later compelled to yield until it was evident that he must go. A war of extermination was begun; the Indian was driven from the coast to the plains. Civilization followed him there; as he was pushed inland, hunting, his chief occupation and means of subsistence, was cut off, thus marking the beginning of his end. The United States now coming forward pushed her claims until the Indian was helpless so he became a dependent being. The question now before the government was "What to do with the Indian that would be the most advantageous to all concerned? Should he be educated, trained in the modern methods of living, and be given land wherein he might grow and develop into a modern civilized man?" These were the original intentions of the government, but the United States in taking away the natural rights

of the Indian did him the greatest injustice possible.

The Indians were placed upon reservations, which, according to George Grinnell in the "Indians of To-day" number 177 and are situated mostly west of the Mississippi. The reservations vary in size from 216 to 7,000,000 acres and the aggregate area is 83,784,349 acres. Much of the land is of little value.

Originally the Indian lived a life of activity and none but the fittest survived its rigors. Unfortunately civilization overtook the Indian and left him confined within a small tract of land to work out the problem of his existence. He was compelled to live in poorly if not unventilated cabins. Restrictions were placed upon his personal liberty; his life became sedentary and he lost his ambition. He had developed a fine physique and was not susceptible to disease yet his contact with civilization, although slight, was sufficient to make him a prey to all disease.

Let us compare statistics and see what effect his new surroundings had upon him. Take for instance, the entire Indian population of the United States in the year 1880, as it was recorded by the Indian agents. This, according to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," was 303,248. And in the year 1910, as it is given by the "World Almanac," the total enumeration of the Indians was 266,760. Thus in 30 years there was a decrease of 36,488 or an average decrease of 1216 per year in the Indian population.

His occupation depends largely upon the location of his reservation. He was placed in both agricultural and cattle raising districts but with what results? If the lands are fruitful the Indian is subjected to the encroachment of the settlers nor does this cease until through agitation in congress they are successful in obtaining a removal of the reservation that they may become possessors of the soil. If situated upon land suitably adapted to cattle raising, the food upon which the Indian's herds should

side herds while his own are a prey to rustlers. So being in no position to demand justice he must take what is offered, and, as was previously said, the land is of little value. Yet many point to the Indian and say: "Look at his lands, what is he accomplishing with them?" Do they realize that the Indian was given the worst when as the original owner his choice would have been the best?

The question now arises, how can we put the Indian on a par with other American citizens? His education will have to be an all around one, industrially, professionally, scientifically, and in every other way in order to meet the needs of tomorrow as well as today. The United States endeavored by modern methods to civilize the Indian, after persistent effort for a number of years on the part of the government it was considered a decided failure. The Indian, when educated and thrown upon his own resources, in the majority of cases returned to his former state.

We look to the schools as a primary educational factor. The reservation schools are in every way inadequate and inefficient. In higher education the industrial schools at Carlisle and Hampton are doing very good work. Granted that these two higher institutions take care of all progressive Indians, what is to become of these same Indians when they finish? He returns to his reservation as a skilled artisan and finds no opportunity at home to make use of his trade. He cannot seek employment among the whites for he has had no direct contact with them and they are apparently aliens to him.

Another great source of injustice is that of the Indian agent upon whom the welfare and success of the race depend. Politics control the office and that speaks for itself. The agent does not receive his appointment through his qualifications and efficiency but as a reward. His tenure of office is usually four years and at the end of that time when he is becoming really efficient and understands

the Indian's needs he is superseded by some other political favorite. Then too, the agent has little real power to protect his wards. In the case of an offense against an Indian or his property the state often refuses to act while the government is also disinclined; however, when they do act, they are so lenient in inflicting punishment that the offender does not hesitate to repeat the offense. The office requires a high class man of integrity and ability but as the salary is small that class of men usually find a more lucrative employment elsewhere; hence it is occupied mostly by unscrupulous men.

Do such conditions seem likely to encourage a student or aid in the upbuilding of a race? Decidedly no—therefore the United States should become a real benefactor of the Indian, who, as a part of our government, is rightfully entitled to opportunities of self-help and a fair chance to adapt himself to civilized life.

Let us not cast him down as something worthless but give him the advantages and rights that our constitution offers the fittest that he may take heart and start anew his upward struggle for existence. We cannot delay long. For, as it was previously shown, the Indian is fast fading away and unless the United States looks to his welfare soon the inevitable must come in the final end of the passing of the aborigines.—Santa Monica Daily Outlook.

The young man who neglects to cultivate his mind commits against himself a grave offense. In California there is absolutely no excuse for ignorance. The large number of young men that go around dressed like millionaires and have nothing in their heads, forebodes no good for the future.

Editor J. L. Edmonds of the Los Angeles Liberator announces that he will change his publication which is now a monthly, to a first-class weekly. May he meet with success.—The San Francisco Outlook.

#### Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The usual Spring membership campaign rally which has been one of the attractive features of the association since its existence, closes Easter afternoon. The campaign was opened Sunday, April 9th with a parade by the membership workers. They paraded the principal sections where the pool rooms run on Sundays and made stops at Central avenue and on Second street. Lang and the secretary made short addresses at each place. The parade ended at the First A. M. E. Church where a membership campaign rally was held. It resulted in adding more than 50 new members. On Monday two of the men from the pool rooms visited Sunday, made application for membership in the Y. M. C. A.

There will be a debate between The Young Men's Assembly of the Wesley M. E. Church and The Douglas Literary Society of the first A. M. E. church. Subject: Resolved that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Affirmative: Douglass Literary Society. Negative: Young Men's Assembly. L. K. Beeks and B. K. Edmonds will represent the Y. M. A. The debate will take place at the first A. M. E. Church, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome. Judge, Honorable G. Walter Snell.

The Golden Rule Literary Society meets at the Second Baptist Church every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Ella Kinnard president, Miss Minnie Marris, secretary. All cordially invited.

The Easter services by Wesley M. E. Sunday School, 7:30 p. m. T. A. Greene, Supt., will be the best the school has heard for several years. Everybody is invited to be present. A fine program has been arranged and the services will be both instructive and inspiring.

## THE LIBERATOR

J. L. EDMONDS, Editor and Business Manager.

JEFF L. EDMONDS, JR., Assistant Editor.

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There is in the city an army of colored skilled laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and paper hangers. They were driven here by the labor unions of the eastern cities where every opportunity to ply their trades is closed to them. They are all at work now and are backing *The Liberator* to a man. There are also a number of men here who formerly belonged to the "Cooks and Waiters" Union of Chicago. They went on a strike some years ago only to see their places filled by white union men.

The way Miss Brown laid Gordon out last Sunday at the Forum is the talk of the town. It was simply a slaughter. It marks the beginning of the end of walking delegate's trade.

### Attorney Barnett A Strong Advocate of Woman's Suffrage.

In his able speech before Progressive Woman's Club, attorney Leroy Barnett made a strong plea for equal rights for women. He took the position that women are not only the equal of men but are entitled to full and equal political rights with them. That handling of the ballot by women will elevate the ballot and purify politics. His address which was well received was an able one. The club congratulates itself on numbering Mr. Barnett with the galaxy of splendid men who have espoused the cause of equal rights for all. Mr. Barnett is a bright, capable, young attorney who deserves encouragement.

The brutal attack upon Dr. Washington and the Brownsville affair have united the negroes as nothing else could. That assault saddened the hearts of the whole race and the humiliation felt was race wide. The attempt of small southern newspapers to put Dr. Washington in bad light shows the depths to which they will sink to slander a negro. When the negro is being considered the average southern paper is absolutely unreliable. Nothing can lift them above their blind, unreasoning race hate.

"By closing the door of opportunity, the Labor Unions have made idlers of our men, slaves of our women, and criminals of our children." From the speech of Miss Brown, during the slaughter of Phillistine at the Forum last Sunday. Now that our good women have come to the rescue of *The Liberator* in its fight for equal opportunity for all, Victory is as certain as night follows day.

Professor C. W. Black, eminent musician, will perform at the First A. M. E. Church, 8th and Towne, Easter Sunday. All musical critics should hear him.

The suffragists of Los Angeles have hit on a novel organization to be called, "The First Voter's Club." This will be open to membership to young men who will vote for the first time, on the constitutional amendments on October 10th. It is, of course, the purpose of the suffragists to enroll the new voters in support of Amendment Number Eight, and the young men seem to be willing to pledge themselves to swell the ballot cast for women's enfranchisement.

The whys and wherefores of the cause of woman's citizenship are dealt with very ably by the Seattle "Votes for Women," as follows:

Who will take care of the baby while the mother votes?

In Denver the candidates do. Generally the same person who takes care of the baby when she goes to church or goes shopping or goes to pay her taxes.

Will women who vote come in contact with "objectionable" women.

Only one person is allowed in a booth at a time.

Will the voting woman come in contact with "objectionable" men?

Not so much as she does in crowded street cars.

Do voting women show an inclination to inform themselves politically?

In Colorado, in the first eight months after women were enfranchised, more books on political economy and civics were sold than in the whole twenty-years before.

Are women compelled to be policemen and sheriffs where they vote? No.

Does crime increase where women vote?

No. It decreases. In New Zealand, 55 per cent.

How much time does it take to vote?

About an hour a year does all the voting that is allowed.

Why do women wish to vote?

For the same reason men do.

**Miss M. E. Brown Annihilates Gordon in a Forensic Tilt. A Walking Delegate Laid Out.**

During the discussion of current topics at the Forum last Sunday, and while *The Liberator's* position on the negroes and organized labor was being discussed, the editor was called upon for a few remarks. He took his well known position that the colored people of this city and vicinity were prosperous and happy and that condition was due to the opportunities to work given them by the so-called "capitalistic class." He addressed the Forum at some length taking the position that, in view of the fact that the colored people are employed wholly by non-union people that it would be worse than suicide for them to quit their jobs, desert the people that furnish them employment and join the ranks of those whose slogan has ever been "Keep the Negro out of the trades." His assertion that the white captains of industry have never been the negroes enemy and that the negro could not desert them without deserting his ancient tradition of never letting fall, the flag that stands for freedom and human progress, was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Gordon, looked upon by his admirers as an Ingersoll on a small scale, of rabid socialistic tendencies and, who prides himself on his unlimited knowledge of ancient lore and of his presence at the sunrise of the prehistoric morn, took issue with the editor and attempted to prove by ancient history that the Negroes were under no obligation to the people who give them employment. But rather to the people who have strenuously opposed the giving of Negroes opportunity to improve their condition. He then attacked Editor Smith of the Cleveland, Ohio, Gazette in such coarse language that the chair called him to order. Editor Smith's crime was an editorial in his paper, on the important part the women of a race play in its advancement. Gordon then ran a verbal muck

denouncing civilization and everything pertaining thereto. He regards religion and civilization as a curse and atheism and heathenism as virtues of the highest order.

His tirade on things high and holy, fell like a frost on the large audience that indulged him by listening.

Of course every time he accused the gentlemen who differed with him with being dishonest or of being actuated by base motives he was applauded to the echo by a handful of small humanity who like vultures come to the Forum to feast on anything that stinks. And like their feathered brethren who fatten on the bodies of the dead they see nothing beautiful in the lives and characters of gentlemen, but like the scavengers they are, they come to the Forum to feast on whatever is low, debased and putrid.

**Miss Brown Speaks.**

Amidst a frigid silence Mr. Gordon took his seat. Miss Mary E. Brown of 528 Harvard Boulevard, a handsome, modest, unassuming little woman arose addressing the chair, asked the privilege to speak which was granted. With a scornful toss of her head, turning toward Gordon and his little bunch of admirers with a look of withering sarcasm in her eyes, she took the starch out of them as completely as if they had been treated to a bath of red hot steam. In a calm deliberate manner, betraying not the slightest excitement, she defended the manly men of the race, upheld our struggling women and paid a tribute to our holy faith and splendid civilization, in a flow of eloquence that was greeted by storm after storm of applause. With cold shafts of logic, she knocked Gordon's sophistry to smithereines. That bump of egotism and atheism that so long lent deformity to his brain was beaten in to a frazzle. She said among other things in the course of her remarks that she could not understand how any sane black man or any black man not

in a padded cell could for a moment advocate the joining of labor unions by negroes. "How any colored man claiming to possess common sense, can urge negroes to cut their throats by joining labor unions, I am utterly at loss to understand," said she. "The labor unions of the north by closing the shops and trades to our men, have done more to force the women of our race to go into service to make a living for the family thus leaving the children to grow up in the streets than all other causes put together." She said: "By closing the door of opportunity to work to our people, the labor unions have made idlers of our men, slaves of our women and criminals of our children. How any member of our race wearing long pants can tell our men to quit the people who employ them and join the ranks of those who have ever opposed their advancement, is to me a mystery of mysteries." She closed by urging the men and women of the audience to follow our men of brain; men who are doing something; men who stand for something, men of character, men who have the courage of their convictions no matter from whence they come.

**A Bit Slow.**

Before Abraham Lincoln became President he was called out of town on important law business. As he had a long distance to travel he hired a horse from a livery stable. When a few days later he returned he took the horse back to the stable and asked the man who had given it to him: "Keep this horse for funerals?"

"No indeed," answered the man indignantly.

"Glad to hear it," said Lincoln; "because if you did the corpse wouldn't get there in time for the resurrection."

### Civic Pride

A rather belated but still very gratifying discovery seems to have been made in several Southern cities. They have found a considerable number of colored folk possessed of race and civic pride and not only anxious but able to co-operate with white citizens for civic betterment. Under the heading, "A New Burden," the Atlanta Constitution tells with enthusiasm the story of a campaign to raise a \$600,000 fund among Negroes and whites, for the Young Men's Christian Association.

"The most significant disclosure of an analysis of the campaign," says the Constitution, "is the light it throws upon the capacity of the Negro to respond to influences assuring his good citizenship rather than his instincts toward criminality. From the total of \$600,000, \$100,000 was to be set aside for the improvement of the branch devoted to the Negroes, and a Chicago philanthropist, Mr. Ben Rosenwald, contributed \$25,000 conditioned on the remaining \$75,000 being subscribed.

"Of this \$100,000, the Negroes were assigned to raise \$40,000 in ten days. They did that, and more! At the expiration of the ten-day period they had raised \$57,000, in addition to the equity in their present building.

"That did not satisfy them. They hammered, and fine tooth-combed, and persisted until finis was written to the campaign, they had pledged the sum of \$67,000, or—

"Twenty-seven thousand dollars in excess of the amount required of them! And they are still subscribing!

"The total number of Negroes subscribing is placed at 5,500. The details of their campaign are nothing short of marvelous. The ratio between the white and Negro subscribers, in proportion to population, is about three to one, with the predominance in favor of the Negroes. Their organization was perfect. Their contributions ranged from 25 cents to \$1,000.

"The result stands for itself.

Astute students of the Negro have emphasized his lack of race consciousness and cohesion as the main premises for misgiving. Both indictments were sweepingly dismissed by the Atlanta campaign.

"The explanation is simple—but portentous. The Negro was assigned a task that assumed citizenship, manhood and the possession of possibilities inhering in both. Too often they that deal with the Negro problem approach the Negro as foreordained to lack of initiative, viciousness, the impulse of the criminal. The Atlanta experiment proves which is the more effectual attitude.

"Should it not hold a lesson for the Southern people?"

### No Color Line in Cornell.

**President Schurman Rules That Colored Girls May Have Rooms in Women's Dormitory.**

ITHACA (N. Y.) April 10.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) There will be no color line at Cornell as far as the university is concerned. That was made clear to-day when a letter, written by President Schurman to Mrs. Gertrude A. Martin, adviser of women of the university, was given out.

In this letter Dr. Schurman makes it clear that there can be no discrimination at Cornell on any ground and that colored girls have as much right in the university building as other persons. This means that they may room in Sage College, the women's dormitory, which is a university building.

Thus the colored women who have been trying for the last year or more to get into Sage College have won the fight, and 269 co-eds who have sought by petition to the authorities to keep them out have lost.

### Colored Girl Wins

**She Gets the Prize for Best Spelling in a Contest With White Kansas Pupils.**

MARYSVILLE (Kan.) April 9.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The Marshall county spelling contests were held here last night. Twenty-four pupils from the fifth and sixth grades of the schools of the county were entered in the one contest and eighteen pupils from the seventh and eighth grades in the other.

The prizes in each contest were \$10 and \$5 in gold and were awarded to Gertrude Overstreet, colored, of Blue Rapids and Nellie Mayer of the Marysville school, in the fifth and sixth grades respectively. The contests were largely attended and the participants are considered the best spellers in the county.

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**Items of Local Interest.**

Mr. Preston Peters of New Orleans, U. S. Inspector of Customs is in the city for a short stay. Accompanied by Professor E. C. Chew, he visited The Forum last Sunday.

Mr. Lloyd C. Young, who has been spending his vacation at Santa Monica, stopped over at Sawtelle to visit his old friends the editor and family. His visit was appreciated.

The large audience at the Forum last Sunday shows the increasing interest the people are taking in its proceedings. If the young men who take up the time talking to hear themselves, would keep their seats and listen to men whose experience gives them something to say, they would learn much. While giving others a chance to get information. The majority of visitors to the Forum go there in search of enlightenment, not to listen to men who have never gone to the trouble to inform themselves. I tell you life is too short to waste it listening to speakers who have nothing to say and talk to enjoy their own splendid voices. Brains consist of something more than a loud voice.

Mr. J. J. Bunch, the Pithian Knight of Pasadena, was in the city this week. He is all smiles—he must have come out on top in the recent campaign in his city.

If you want a home, H. H. William & Co., can give anything in that line at prices and terms to suit you. It is a crime to pay rent to the other fellow when you might just as well pay it to yourself. The William Co., have 100 fine building lots on which they will build any kind of a cottage you want. Go and see them today. 1315 E. 12th St. Phone Main 6368.

Rev. L. M. Haywood has been transferred from the Southern California conference to the Lexington conference.

**Miss McClellan Marries in Denver, Colorado.**

On March 8th, Miss Elizabeth McClellan, daughter of Mr. T. M. McClellan, was married to a Mr. Baker a member of the Denver police force. The ceremony was performed in the People's Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Baker was reared in this city where a host of friends extend congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. McClellan, father of Mrs. Baker is an old resident of this city, and is prominent in church and social circles. He was for twelve years a member of the board of trustees of Wesley Chapel M. E. Church. He has always taken prominent part in public affairs, being identified with those who stood for good government.

Hill Temple No. 1., S. M. T. "Universal Fair" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16-17.

The Bachelor's entertainment managed by Mrs. V. Stuart for the benefit of Wesley M. E. Church dated for April 19 is to be one of the most entertaining events of the season.

The great literary society Wesley Chapel had two years ago has petered out. Ruling a thing or ruining it is progress backward as is evidenced in all other lines.

The Spring Membership Campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association, will, possibly, reach the one hundred mark when it closes on Easter afternoon.

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### Got Lincoln's Autograph

At a lodge in Philadelphia a group of very old men, some with empty sleeves and some with empty trouser legs, were telling stories about Lincoln.

"My wife collected autographs," said one. "She once wrote to Lincoln for a sentiment and his autograph, and she got in reply a note that ran:

"Dear Madam—When you ask from a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself, always inclose a stamp. There's your sentiment and here's your autograph.—A. Lincoln."—(Washington Star.)

Los Angeles is to have another colored weekly. The *Liberator*, formerly a monthly magazine edited by Mr. J. L. Edmonds, known as the Sage of Sawtelle, one of the veteran newspaper men of this coast, will be the latest addition to the negro weeklies of this city, which will make four in all. We welcome the *Liberator* in its new field, its editor is a bright, forceful and aggressive writer and with his past experience should make good.—The New Age.

Dr. J. T. Hill, Pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church is conducting a very successful revival. The conversions already number forty. Much interest is still being manifested in the meetings which are largely attended. Since taking the pastorate of Mount Zion Church, Dr. Hill has made of its membership one of the most intelligent congregations in the city.

Mr. T. A. Tornance of Oklahoma city is in our midst. He is a printing press repairer by trade.

### Why He Saw Him

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was received one evening by Phillips Brooks at the latter's house. During the call the cards of several young ministers and friends of the Boston clergyman who called were brought to him, but to each

he sent word that he was sorry he could not see him.

At the close of Colonel Ingersoll's call he said to Doctor Brooks: "I appreciate your seeing me as you have this evening when I naturally could not fail to notice

how you turned your friends and others away."

"Oh, that is all right!" replied Doctor Brooks. "You musn't forget, Colonel Ingersoll, that I will have all eternity in which to see my friends."

## WHY NOT OWN A HOME AND PAY RENT TO YOURSELF?

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