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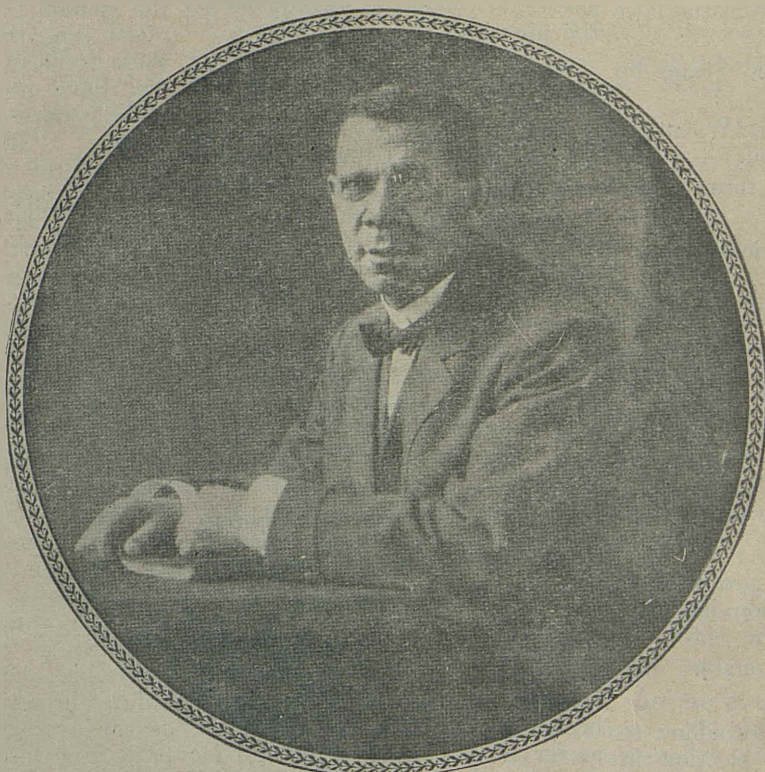
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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the Afro-Americans.

Vol. IX 5 cts. a copy LOS ANGELES, CAL., APRIL, 7, 1911 \$1.50 a year No. 8



Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington Buys Where A Dutchess Summered.

NEW YORK., April 1.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Within a stone's throw of where the Dutchess of Marlborough made her summer home on Long Island, and in the midst of the homes of many families of wealth and prominence, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, has purchased two and one-half acres of land and a new house containing twelve rooms. Hereafter he will occupy the place as his summer home. The home is at Fort Salonga, in the town of Huntington, and commands a beautiful view of a long stretch of Long Island Sound.

As his nearest neighbors Dr. Washington will have Francis G. Swayne, a prominent lawyer; Miss Farham, who is a niece of Bishop Potter; Dr. Kilette, widely known as a physician in Manhattan; C. O. Wetmore and H. D. Tremain.

There are scores of other families of equal social prestige and wealth who live within a mile or two of the place on estates of considerable size and which they have owned for many years.

It is said that at one time there was a tacit understanding among the property owners of the town that no one would sell to an outsider without the consent of the others, but the agreement has not been in force in recent years. While

some of the land has fallen into the hands of persons who were not altogether acceptable to the older residents as neighbors, no negroes have been in the vicinity, except as servants, who lived in the small tenant houses on the estates of their employers and who were few in number.

The sale to Dr. Washington was consummated only a few days ago, and when the fact became known, it was thought that he intended to establish there an institution for the education of negroes similar to that in Tuskegee, Ala., but it is now understood that the negro educator will use the place solely as a summer residence.

Woman's Suffrage.

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

What is equal suffrage?

It is the right of both men and women to have a voice in the laws that govern them.

Where in the United States do women vote?

In Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Washington.

Do the women of these states vote for president?

Yes, for president, vice-president and congressmen.

What women vote in the suffrage states?

The mothers and taxpayers.

What women do not vote?

A few of the society women and the women of the "underworld."

Do not women stay away from the polls?

In Colorado women are only 42 per cent of the population, but they cast 45 per cent of the vote.

Do not the "objectionable" women vote?

In Idaho they are forbidden to register. At the last election in Denver women cast 55 per cent of the vote in the best residence district and only 4 per cent of the vote in the "slum" ward.

Does woman suffrage decrease marriage?

No. It increases it. In Wyoming and Idaho a larger percentage of women are married than in any other state of the union.

Does woman suffrage increase divorce?

No. It decreases it. Where women have voted the longest, divorce is only one-eighth as frequent as in similar states where they do not vote. In New Zealand divorce has decreased 77 per cent since women began to vote.

Are women compelled to vote in the suffrage states?

No; nor are men. In 1904 7,000,000 qualified voters in the United States failed to vote for president.

If women vote, are they compelled to serve on jury?

No. In Utah jury duty is optional, but any defendant may ask that women be summoned on the jury.

Are men compelled to serve on jury?

In Washington the following men are exempt: Lawyers, ministers, and priests, physicians, teachers, locomotive engineers, members of the fire department, civil and judicial officers of the United States, and men over sixty years of age. Anyone may be excused if it be shown that his interests or the interests of the public will be injured by his attendance.

Rev. Holford Speaks at the Forum.**Entertains Audience With Over-worked Dreams.**

Rev. Holford's speech at The Forum was a sad disappointment. What he said relative to our people becoming producers was alright as far as it went; it didn't go far enough. But when he turned his eyes toward the skies and drifted from the real to the unreal, from California, the Paradise of the earth to the pathless jungles of Africa, he began to build railroads, mighty navies and steamships in a manner that would make Jay Gould green with envy. The ease with which he blew holes into the Africans mountains and rolled out hogsheads of gold dollars already for circulation, and great piles of "diamonds in the rough", put Cinderella's triumph to everlasting shame. By a single wave of his ministerial hand he made the seas of the earth white with African Commerce. While with his wind machine, he was grinding out immense railway systems, mighty navies and great standing

armies, building tanks and tossing African stones into the air only to return to the earth in dollar showers, some one inquired: "In view of the fact that Africa is already divided up among the white nations of Europe, how will the negro manage to dispossess them?" "That is dead easy," said the parson. "You see," said he, "God sent the white people over there to clear up the forests so we will have nothing to do but to build palaces when we get possession." "Here is the way we will get rid of the white people," said the parson. "The Lord will shake a cherry tree and like the swine of old, the whole white population will punge headlong into the sea." One tired looking brother said: "If God would shake a cherry tree here in America, he would surrender his title clear to mansions in the sky." In spite of the fact that the parson frequently worked himself into a frenzy, not a sister shouted. This was so discouraging that he said, "I will not worry you any longer." A statement that seemed to meet the approval of all excepting a few who wanted to go with Rev. Holford to Africa to see him exercising his creative powers, build railroads with as little effort as the average man builds a foot path from his kitchen to his barn. Thus a large audience wasted a whole afternoon listening to dreams and what was worse, listening to talkers who took up the time stating that they knew not what to say, nor understood the subject. It is oft times pleasant to listen to a dreamer, even though his dreams are second hand; but to listen to the babbling of a daylight dreamer is an awful affliction. "A glib tongue and an empty head, is no small calamity."

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For the first time in the history of Texas a jury, of which half are Negroes, is trying a white man for his life. The six Negroes and white men must eat and sleep together for perhaps ten days or two weeks. The jury cannot go to a restaurant for its meals, for the white restaurants will not serve Negroes, and the jury cannot be separated.

The case is that of Earl McFarlane, a former policeman, charged with the murder of Deputy Police Chief Will Murphy, of Houston, last April. The case came to Galveston on a change of venue, and there are 450 witnesses from all parts of Texas.

Oil lands valued at \$10,000,000 which lie in the region of Tulsa, Bartlesville, Chelsea, Nowata and Lenapah, have been awarded to the Negroes who formerly were slaves of the Cherokee Indians, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is the outcome of a suit which had been pending in the high court since 1892.

At the time of the filing of the suit, little was known of the precious minerals which underlaid them. Since then these lands have proved to be among the greatest oil-producing properties in the world, and the cabins of the Negro farmers have been replaced by the gaunt skeletons of derricks, prosperous cities and towns and a bustling commonwealth.

Macon, Ga., is to have a Negro hospital, operated by private parties. An organization has been formed by the Negro physicians, nurses, dentists and druggists of the city, and a fund of \$6,000 has been subscribed. The city will be asked for a site and if it is secured the hospital will be built without delay.

At the forty-second annual session of the Louisiana Freedmen's Baptist Sunday School Association, the members, enthusiastic for the

religious and moral upbuilding of the Negro race, pledged themselves to raise funds for the erection of a Negro library. The plans have not as yet taken definite shape, but according to the resolutions adopted the project will be industriously pushed.

In Richmond, Va., 750 delegates from 27 states have been meeting for the purpose of untangling the affairs of the True Reformers' Industrial Insurance Society. The State Commissioner of Insurance said to them in a speech:

"I have a great interest in you people because your organization has done more for the uplift of the Negro than any other fraternity in your race. It pained me when it got into its present position, and I pledge you any legitimate support that I can give you. From the progress that you are making under present conditions, you need not be discouraged. I am sure that this splendid body of men and women and your race will save the organization."

There is a colored bank in Chicago and also one in Springfield, Illinois.

Negroes struck at the fertilizer mills near Charleston, S. C., but were quickly overawed by the police. A few returned to work.

In Brownston, Southern Indiana, four Negroes who had come to work for a contractor left for their homes in Kentucky. They had been there for two days and found it impossible to get anything to eat or a place to sleep. No one would sell them meals or supply them with beds.

For two nights they slept in a shed on a vacant lot just outside the town limits, and all they could get to eat was what a kindly woman gave them as charity. She refused to take pay and advised them to leave.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. membership platform meeting at the First A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon, April 9th, 3 p. m., should be attended by every man and woman who can get into the building. There will be many addresses made and the membership committee hopes to secure enough new members to bring the total up to 500 men and boys. A boy's physical instructor is to be employed and soon for that new department if a sufficient number of boys can be secured. It is the hope that every mother who has a boy between the age of 9 and 14 will enroll there. Dispensation fees for one year \$1.00.

Don't forget the Y. M. C. A. parade to form at the Y. M. C. A. building Sunday 2. p. m. sharp. The line of march mapped out by the committee is short but will touch important points and it is the desire that all members and any workers for that matter will fall in line. The parade will finish at the First A. M. E. Church where the campaign platform meeting will be held.

The recent membership campaign spreads have created lots of interest.

Mr. T. W. Troy in his usual unassuming but tactful way surprised the membership committee Wednesday evening at the close of their business session with a luncheon.

Williams Jubilee Company departed Thursday after a very successful season in and about Los Angeles.

THE LIBERATOR

J. L. EDMUNDS, Editor and Business Manager.

JEFF L. EDMUNDS, JR., Assistant Editor.

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Residence Phone Main 1575

The Labor Unions Not Popular With the Negro.

Since the publication of our last edition, protests against negroes joining labor organizations have poured into our office from negroes from every quarter of the city. The protests are well nigh universal. The concensus of opinion is that negroes should keep out of all organizations where there is the remotest possibility of going on a strike.

The Most Cordial Relations Exist Between the Races.

Of the 20,000 negroes in this city, 98 per cent of them are employed at good wages and the most amicable relations exist between the employers and employed. The kindly feeling existing between the races in this city is

no where surpassed. In the Public Service negroes are filling positions of police clerk, policeman, firemen, street laborers, janitors, etc. In private service they are employed as superintendents of elevators, sales men, elevator men, porters and janitors. In private families as butlers, automobile drivers, coachmen and landscape gardeners. In banks as collectors and porters. In short the negroes are found every where at work making money educating their children, buying homes and paying taxes. Is this true of unionized towns? To disturb the present conditions and involve the negroes in strife with the people who employ them at wages from \$60 to \$100 per month supplemented with kind treatment would be a crime of crimes.

The only charge by negroes of unfair treatment is lodged against the labor unions by the negro members.

We have no fight on the labor unions, absolutely none. To do what is in our power to perpetuate kindly relations existing between the negroes and the people who employ them, and to promote industrial peace is a duty we owe, not only to the negroes but to the community at large. In the performance of this duty we will be found ever on the firing line.

Mr. William Thum Elected Mayor of Pasadena.

The election of Mr. Thum as Mayor of Pasadena is indeed gratifying to his friends everywhere. In making his campaign he appealed to all voters alike regardless of race or color. He reached the colored voters through the colored papers, making the same appeal to them that he made to the white voters. In this he set a splendid example for other persons seeking the negro vote. Mr. Thum's opponent ignored the negro papers satisfying himself with the endorsement of a colored Political club as a result, his appeal for the colored voter, if he made any, never reached them.

Carter Harrison Elected Mayor. The Colored Vote Go to Him in a Body.

Like his father, Hon. Carter Harrison has been elected mayor of Chicago for the fifth time. That he would be elected was practically conceded from the time of his nomination. There is a big colored vote in Chicago, three fourths of which is usually cast for the democratic municipal ticket. That is due to the fact that the democrats of the north treat the negroes with vastly more consideration in the distribution of patronage than do the republicans. The treatment accorded the colored voters by the republicans after the elections, is simply scandalous. They see to it that the white man who aids in carrying elections are taken care of, but negroes who make sacrifice for party success is systematically overlooked. The intelligent negro is not a whit different from the intelligent white man and looks for the same result from a given amount of labor that white men expect, and if deprived of the fruits of his labor he will resort to the same tactics that the white man resorts to when the opportunity presents itself.

The representation the negroes have here in Los Angeles in police and fire departments, on the streets and what they formerly had in the parks, was given them by the democrats. By faithful service they have managed to retain them under the republicans, but the door to further advancement is closed.

There are a number of good Republicans, who if elected to office will give the negro a square deal and the negro owes it to himself to give his support to such republicans when the opportunity presents itself.

How the Labor Unions Treat the Negro Members.

Negroes Must Avoid Entangling Alliances.

By

L. M. Blodgett and J. L. Means
(Former Members.)

Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1911

Mr. J. L. Edmonds,

Editor *The Liberator*.

Mr. L. M. Blodgett, a colored contractor of this city, employing twenty white and colored men with a weekly pay roll of \$300.00 to \$500.00 per week. He came here several years ago with a union card in his pocket. On reaching the city he joined the union and enjoyed every privilege in the hall and on the floor granted other members. But when he tried to get work, his troubles began. He found himself idle most of the time, although the white men were busy. He was first to be laid off and last to be given work. As things were going from bad to worse, Mr. Blodgett decided to look out for himself. When he succeeded in getting jobs he found it difficult to get white union men to work for him. To employ non-union men, would subject him to a fine or expulsion. Breaking loose from the union for self protection, he is doing well and giving employment to both white and colored men as already stated. Last year the contracts awarded him amounted to more than \$21,000. Mr. Blodgett was the first colored contractor to sex up an open shop.

He says, however, that many of the white men who holler loudest against the union men, never give him any consideration when they had contracts to let, if his bid is the same as that of a union man. It is only when he is the lowest bidder, that he secures a contract. That many of the anti-union people will award a contract to a union contractor before they will award it to him. The fact that Mr. Blodgett is running an open shop has given many colored boys the opportunity to learn the trade. The example set by the Pioneer Truck and Transfer company is worthy of emulation by other business people. Their motto is: "We stand by those who stand by us."

Dear Sir:—I read with much interest your article headed, "The Negro and The Labor Unions." Now I am what the unions call a "scab." If I had not become a "scab", I would have been a corpse—a victim of starvation. I am a brick layer by trade and joined the union some years ago so as to get better wages and better my condition. To say that I was badly disappointed, doesn't tell the story.

A Sad Experience.

Well a little while after I joined the union, I went out looking for work and found a white union contractor building a wall 150x145 feet, 21 inches thick, he had just three men on the job. When I asked for work the contractor said he had all the men he needed. While hanging around there hoping that something might turn up, one of the men on the wall asked me what the contractor had said to me about work. I repeated to him the contractors statement, he said the boss has told you an untruth, he is running around looking for men to finish this job. He finally borrowed five men from another contractor and put them on the wall. When I inquired of him how he had put these men to work after telling me that he didn't need any more men, he said he had engaged them before I came, all of which was absolutely false. Well I went around hunting work among the union contractors till I got so hungry I didn't know what to do. As a last resort I got a non-union gang and went to work. For this I was

finned \$45.00 when the union contractor got pressed for men, they took me back, but when work got a little slack they let me out. This happened just about the time I worked out my \$45.00 fine. Nine tenths of the colored union men will tell you, joining the union has not helped, but hindered them. They are usually the last to be put to work and the first to be put out when work is scarce. The rule to give married men out of work, ten dollars per week and single men five dollars, is very often violated in the case of the colored men. In other words the colored men are forgotten in the distribution of the weekly allowances.

I am pleased with the position your paper takes in this matter, because it is read everywhere in the city and can do so much good by warning our people when there is danger ahead.

To tell my whole sad experience would take too much of your valuable space, so thanking you in advance for this opportunity to give our people a bit of my experience which is the experience of hundreds of colored union men.

I am yours for peace and plenty,

J. L. Means.

Unions Opposing Promotion of Negroes.

White firemen of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad have struck because of a controversy over Negro firemen. The strike was in response to an order from a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The action was taken by the union after a conference with T. Powell, vice-president of the railroad, had failed to result in an agreement.

While the union officers were busy sending out the strike orders Mr. Powell dictated a telegram to Washington asking mediation un-

der the Erdman act. The union officers refused to join in a request for mediation, asserting that their experience had led them to believe that the men would rather lose than gain by such a course.

The strike is due to a dispute as to the status of Negro firemen. The union asserts that the working agreement with the road provides that Negroes are ineligible to any work except on local and slow freight trains and on yard engines. The railroad disputes this and asserts that their Negro employees are entitled to promotion on the same terms as the white men. About 220 firemen are on the roster of the road.

The whole movement is simply a continuation of the Georgia strike of two years ago. Eleven men are dead as a result of the disorder.

Pasadena.

It was our good fortune to spend two days in the crown city last week. The improvements made in homes, churches and business places of our people since our last visit is a source of inspiration. On every hand fresh painted cottages, well kept grounds greets the eye. The children playing on their lawns were neatly clad and orderly. We were exceptionally pleased with the neat appearance of the boys and girls returning from school.

The Friendship Baptist church under the pastorate of Rev. R. W. Johnson is enjoying a season of prosperity. Its congregation is said to be the largest in the city. There are three other colored churches in Pasadena, all of them doing splendid service for the christian up-lift of the race. There is one very noticable thing in Pasadena, and that is, that there are no idle colored men hanging about the streets. Everybody is busy. Fortunately the negroes conduct no club rooms in that city.

We want a good, live representative in Pasadena to give us weekly, all the local and social happenings. Ample space will be given for the purpose.

Color Line on Title.

Woman Who Sold Lot Declines to Accept Money From Negro Who Bought Property From Purchaser.

Because the man who purchased a lot from her sold it to a negro, Mrs. G. A. Scarborough wants the contract rescinded.

She is the plaintiff in a suit on trial in the Superior Court, before Judge Church. The defendants are Lewis A. Butland, who bought from her, and Caleb W. Holden, colored, to whom Butland sold.

It was a contract sale dated August 12, last. The property is lot No. 48, in Grider and Hamilton's Olive Place Tract, adjoining her home. The price was \$1,000.

Mrs. Scarborough refused to accept Holden's payments on the place and brought suit to quiet title, offering to return what had already been paid on the contract. The trial will be resumed tomorrow. —The Times.

Attorney G. Woodson Wickliffe and the Holden Case.

The ability which Attorney Wickliffe handled the suit brought against C. W. Holden by a Mrs. Scarborough marks him as does all of his appearances at the bar, as one of the best equipped attorneys in the city.

A Mrs. Scarborough, a white woman, listed with a real estate agent a lot for sale at \$1,000 with the understanding that it must not be sold to a negro. Finding it difficult to pick up a white customer with \$1,000 who was willing to buy the lot, agent number 1, sought the aid of another agent. Agent number 2 in looking around found C. W. Holden a colored man with \$1,000 in loose change seeking investment. The sale was made and Holden took possession only to be notified by Mrs. Scarborough to vacate the premises. On Holden's refusal to comply suit was brought to set aside the sale on

the grounds that Holden secured his equity by fraud. When the case was called Mr. Wickliffe took the position that his client had nothing to prove thus leaving his opponent to fight his battle as best he could. Although his witnesses were present Wickliffe made no use of them. The only thing he did, was to object to illegal questions which were each time sustained by the court. After the plaintiff's attorney exhausted himself Mr. Wickliffe moved the dismissal of the case which was granted by the court. Mr. Wickliffe is not an orator but a great lawyer and is one of the best legal advisors practicing at the local bar. It said that he wins his cases by preparing them for trial in his office before he goes to court as he rarely makes a long speech in court although he generally comes off victorious.

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Items of Local Interest.

Dr. J. A. Summerville, the popular dentist was first to pay \$1.50 for a year's subscription to *The Weekly Liberator*. Then comes Mr. P. J. Alexander of the firm of Alexander & Bowman.

Mr. Ira Warren who has been seriously ill, is convalescing. This news is pleasing to his many friends.

Miss Hazel Brown of Santa Monica will represent the *Liberator* in the city by the sea. Give her your news items.

The Young Mens Assembly meets every Friday evening in The League rooms of Wesley, M. E. Church at 8 o'clock. Lewis Beeks, president. B. K. Edmonds, Sec'y.

Mr. Chas. O. Williams, manager of the Williams Jubilee Singers, presented his old friend and school-mate Sec'y T. A. Green with a suit of clothes.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mitchel entertained the Williams Jubilee singers at their respective residences during their sojourn in the city.

The different Sunday Schools of the city are preparing excellent programs for the Easter services.

Furlong Tract some day in the near future will be the pride section of the colored people in Los Angeles. The street, parkway and lawn improvements noticeable on many of the streets are reassuring.

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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 Willam 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.

The Pioneer Truck and Transfer Company.

We have been very generously thanked by the employees of the above company for what we said in our last edition relative to the company's treatment of them. The men speak in the highest terms of Mr. Fuller the head of the firm.

The Frederick Douglas Literary Society meets every Friday evening at the First A. M. E. Church at 8 o'clock. Miss Senola Maxwell is president.

Attorney J. E. Hawkins and wife of Seattle, Washington are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Lewis of 1224 1-2 W. Eleventh St. Mr. Hawkins is ex-city attorney of Seattle and one of the most prominent attorneys in the west as well as a pioneer in the profession on the coast.

Messrs. Joseph Bunch and John Thurman backed by the colored voters of Pasadena supported Mr. Thum for Mayor. Messrs. Carr and Prince backed by a political club, supported Mr. Metcalf. It is said that when the boys crawled out of the Metcalf wreck they looked as if they had been through a cotton gin.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, presiding elder of the L. A. District of the A. M. E. Church is in the city. Dr. Wilson is also editor of "The Pacific Coast Recorder" a journal that is doing much for church and community.

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Police officers Glenn, Stevens and Watson, colored, have made records as guardians of the peace in which any officer can take pride. Their knowledge of their own people has enabled them to suppress crime among colored evil doers as no white officers could. They have again demonstrated the fact that there is less crime in negro settlements patrolled by negro officers, than in similar districts patrolled by white officers.

Dr. Booker T. Washington has bought a fine summer home in an exclusive white settlement and Jack Johnson killed with his fist a leopard that was chasing all of the white people out of San Francisco. No amount of slander and vituperation can keep the negro down.

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