

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	NHc
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
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RECEIVED AT

10W PV 211 NL 14 EXTRA

CLEVELAND OHIO JUNE 26 1919

THOMAS R MARSHALL

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON DC

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IN SESSION IN CLEVELAND OHIO REPRESENTING TEN MILLION NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES DEMANDS THE DISPATCH OF FEDERAL TROOPS TO THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM ANARCHY AND MOB VIOLENCE. THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE HAVING ADMITTED TODAY JUNE 26TH THAT HE IS POWERLESS TO AFFORD SUCH PROTECTION COMMENTING UPON THE HANGING AND BURNING WITHOUT ANY PROCESS OF LAW OF JOHN HARTFIELD AT ELLISVILLE MISS GOVERNOR THEODORE G BILBO IS QUOTED IN THE PRESS AS HAVING SAID "THE STATE HAS NO TROOPS AND IF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AT ELLISVILLE ARE

SENATE CORRIDOR
PHONE BRANCH 82

Form 1204

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RECEIVED AT

10W PV 211 NL 14 EXTRA SHEET TWO.

SENATE CORRIDOR
PHONE BRANCH 82

HELPLESS THE STATE IS EQUALLY SO" AS THIS IS THE SIXTH MOB MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE JANUARY FOR WHICH THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI HAS PROVIDED NO PUNISHMENT OR PREVENTIVE AND AS UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCE THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA LAST NOVEMBER PREVENTED A LYNCHING THROUGH THE DISPATCH OF UNITED STATES TROOPS TO WINSTON-SALEM THE NATIONAL ASSN FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE DEMANDS THE MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN MISSISSIPPI UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI MAY BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE PROTECTION GUARANTEED UNITED STATES CITIZENS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

JOHN R SHILLADY, SECY THE NATL ASSN FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED

PEOPLE HOTEL, HOLLENDED
CLEVELAND OHIO

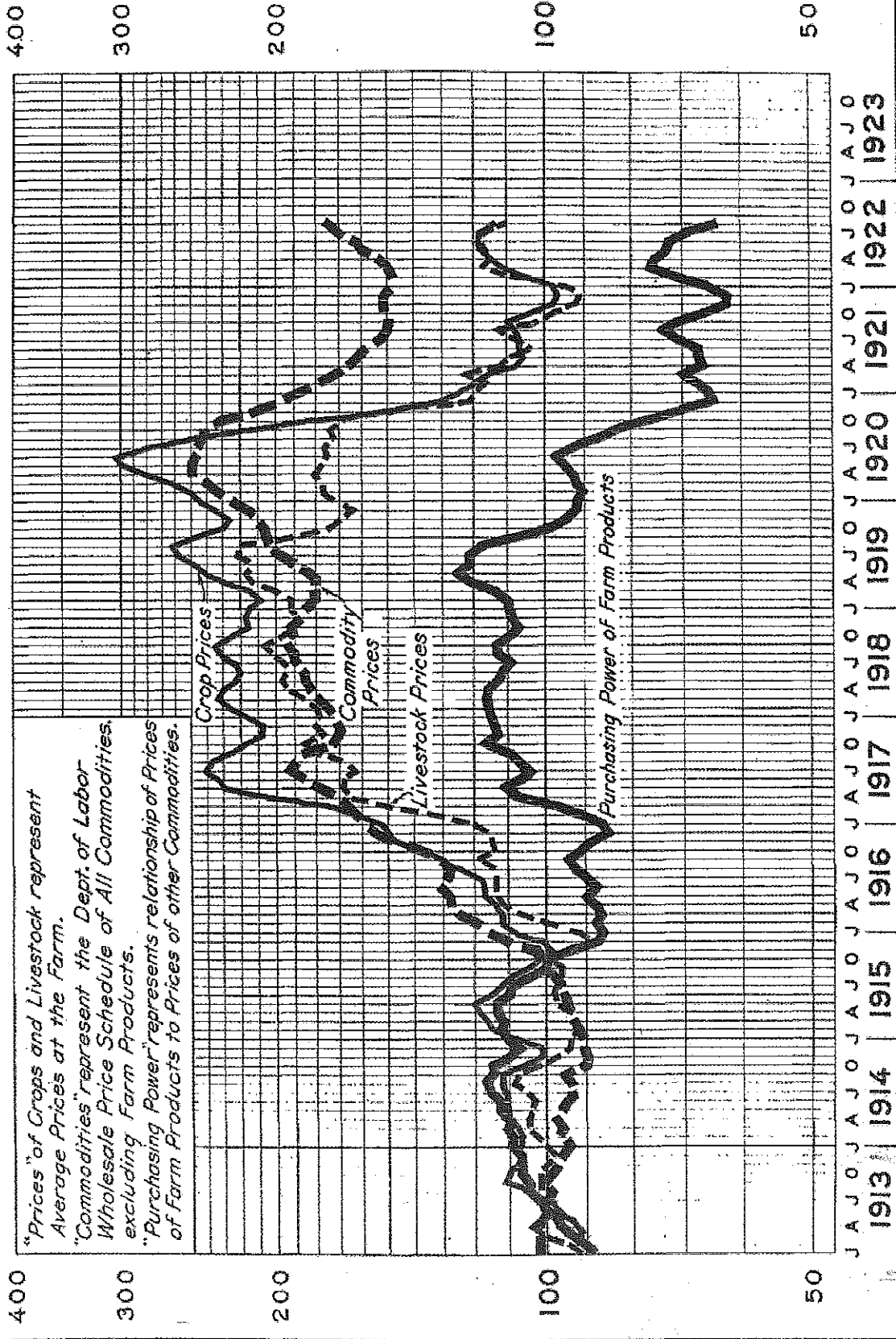
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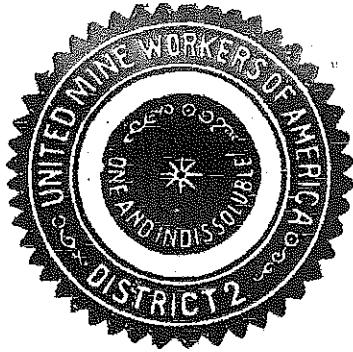
TREND OF PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1913 = 100

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





Local Union No. 3519,
United Mine Workers of America, District 2.

Bennington, Pa.

R/V/D/No. 1/Gallitzin, Pa Dec. 9th. -20. /91

The Hon. Philander C. Knox, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, The Signing of the Peace Treaty finds in America civil and military prisons, or under bail pending trial or appeal, large numbers of men and women whose offense is of a political nature; and WHEREAS, The sole justification for such prosecution and imprisonment, that of war-time necessity, no longer exists;

WHEREAS, In all democratic countries of Europe which have been associated with us in the prosecution of the war, full amnesty has been granted; be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of the Membership Of Local Union No. 3519 United Mine Workers Of America, located at Bennington, Pa. that the further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of Political Offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism and traditions of freedom to which our country is committed; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we accordingly urge upon the President of the United States, upon the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the American Federation of Labor to make all efforts possible to secure the granting of amnesty to all persons whose political beliefs, formed the basis of prosecution, trial and imprisonment, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we accordingly urge upon the United States Senators and Representatives to support Joint Resolution for amnesty and to repeal the Espionage Law.

R. A. Crawford Pres.

A. A. Nelson Sec., -Treas.



Ag. situation



818 & 820 NORTH FRANKLIN ST.

Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 15 1923

Mr. Wallace,
 Secretary of Agriculture,
 Washington, D. C. + AUG 16 1923

File
 Secretary's Room

Dear Sir:

I noticed an article in this morning's Chicago newspapers in which the President is quoted as feeling the greatest sympathy for the farmer. In my estimation they deserve no sympathy any more than I do in my business. When I was out west in 1915 I noticed signs in every railroad station and hotel throughout Montana in which the British government offered to pay \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, which at that time was a splendid price. The farmers prospered from that time on until about a year ago; during a certain period they received between \$2.50 and \$3.50 per bushel. They should not expect such prices to continue indefinitely. Had the farmer laid aside and saved his money when he was getting high prices for his grain he would be in a position to-day to stand a loss, if necessary. My business has been poor during the past year, but I am asking for no financial assistance, nor do I expect it, and neither should the farmer.

Yours very truly,

Albert O. Fisher

FOUNDED 1882

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION

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Advertisements: Rates will be furnished by us or any responsible advertising agency.

Entered as second-class matter August 4, 1913, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

*This Paper Has a Larger Circulation Than
Any other American Financial Publication.*
September 27, 1921.

The truth in its proper use.

A LEGACY FROM MEXICO

Twenty-nine years ago a visitor from Mexico appeared in Brownsville, Texas. It was a harmless-looking fly, not at all unlike a housefly, but grayer. The housekeeper, in swatting the insect, might have remarked that it looked pale and anaemic. It was really more formidable than a Mexican army with German officers. It was the boll weevil. The fly lays its eggs in the blossom of the cotton plant. These develop into a maggot perhaps three-eighths of an inch long. The weevil has spread steadily north until

it has invaded our whole cotton belt. Flushed with triumph the fly has grown more adroit and destructive, for it now attacks the cotton boll itself as well as the blossom.

Thanks to the higher price of cotton and the carry-over from last year the South is now in a better financial condition. With twenty-cent cotton the clamor for the complete suppression of the cotton exchanges has died down, for the cotton growers are not quarrelling with a good market. A big cotton crop ultimately helps everybody, even with a low price. A short crop helps those who have the cotton. The farmer's notes for this year are being paid off and part of last year's are being redeemed. The ginner and the cotton factors are more cheerful. But what of the future?

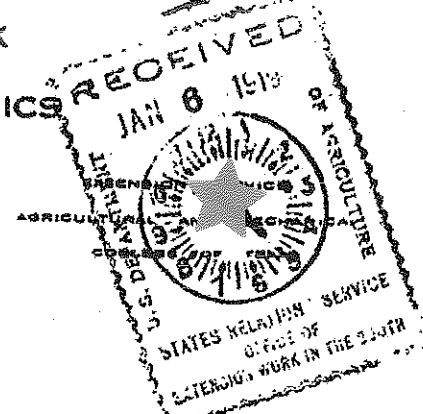
On plantations in Georgia, South Carolina, and parts of the cotton belt remote from the original area of the boll weevil, the destruction has been almost total. In Georgia a planter of ability and resources reports perhaps five bales from two hundred acres. In that district only a fair crop would be a hundred bales. Districts which escaped the boll weevil saw the cotton destroyed by the drought. Some of these parched bolls are scarcely an inch across, with the husk burned like cured tobacco and the lint not worth ginning. Perhaps a little of the fiber may be secured by old-fashioned threshing. This is the condition among farmers and planters who have learned from the Department of Agriculture, and can turn to diversified crops. But what of the negroes and the small farmers who know nothing but cotton? This is the danger to the South, for these people have not the money to buy winter clothes or to insure the planting for next year's crop.

The danger to the South is a panic among these small farmers, and it is a danger to the whole country. The banks, the factors, the ginner and the larger growers can take care of themselves. But this class, happy-go-lucky, shiftless and hand-to-mouth, is almost in danger of extinction. Such as they are the country cannot afford to lose them. They are a national difficulty, a problem much more serious than the sturdy vagabonds in unemployed parades. Suppose Congress turns its attention to them for a little while? At least they have votes, if they are not concerned in, or likely to be benefited by, projects to wreck the cotton exchanges.

Index.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF TEXAS

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
TEXAS AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING



College Station, Texas,

December 31, 1918.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FILED

★ JAN 30 1919 ★

SECRETARY'S FILE ROOM

Mr. Bradford Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Knapp:

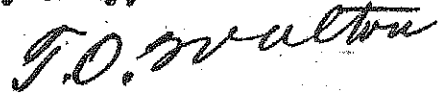
During the last few weeks I ~~have heard a number of~~ expressions that convinced me that the returned negro soldier will likely prove a very great problem in many communities in the south. This is a question, that so far as I am aware, has not been given the consideration that its importance demands, and unless some active steps are taken at once to bring our people to a better understanding and more sympathetic appreciation of the situation of the returned negro soldier, I fear that in many communities in the South we will witness some of the disgraceful spectacles that have been so common in our section of the country since the civil war.

It occurs to me that the Extension Division of the various Colleges might be able to render the War Department some service in assisting in bringing this matter to the attention of the citizens, both white and black. As an illustration of such difficulties; just a few days ago in a nearby county, two negro boys returned from one of the camps and were thoroughly beaten by a bunch of white boys because they thought the negro boys were not quite as humble as they should have been, and the white boys had gotten the impression that it was their specific duty to keep the negro in his place. I know that it will not be possible to prevent some difficulties along this line and I fear there will be much difficulty unless there is some kind of educational campaign outlined that will bring to the attention of our citizens more forcibly than has been done, the positive responsibility of our white people in seeing to it that the negro gets a square deal. I do not mean to convey the impression that the negro should not be made to keep in a negro's place, but I wish to say that I am of the positive opinion that we owe a very direct responsibility to the negro, and those of us who are in a position to lend our influence towards the prevention of difficulties, should do so. It occurs to me that if arrangements could be made through the War Department for the right kind of negroes to meet negro soldiers at points of demobilization and talk with them both in public and private, much might be accomplished that way. As an illustration of what I mean, I refer to the riots of the negro soldiers at Houston some 18 months

Mr. Knapp - - -#2

ago and to the work of E. L. Blackshear in assisting to control that very delicate and difficult situation. Immediately upon receiving information as to what had occurred, Blackshear got permission to address negro soldiers in the camps, also the negro population near the camps, and I have positive information that his efforts were of material assistance in preventing further difficulties. If some plan could be worked out by which men like Blackshear and others of his race could present their views to returning negro soldiers, it would surely prevent some serious difficulties that are likely to occur unless some such step is taken.

Yours very truly,



Acting Director.

TOW:M.