

place he sent his family out. Each night Mr. Gober came over to Homer's little shack on the other side of the river and the two waited, armed with two rifles and four double-barreled shot-guns, for the night-riders to blow them up. In March, however, the strain and the separation from his people, the knowledge that he was the only colored man in two counties drove Homer out, and Dawson County was as white as Forsyth.

What of the counties into which the Negroes were driven? Railroads cross both Cherokee County to the west and Gwinnett and Hall Counties to the east, giving a somewhat different complexion to society. Big capital is invested and dominates the local governments. At Ball Ground and Canton in Cherokee County are large marble finishing works, and the cotton mill at Canton employs between four and five hundred hands. Gainesville, the county seat of Hall County, is a town of 6,000. The modern industrial conditions in towns like these need an abundant supply of cheap labor.

When the crackers in Hall County started to pass the Forsyth fugitives along and make a sweep of their own county at the same time, the word went out, according to local gossip, to spend ten thousand dollars if necessary to crush the thing in its infancy. Hall County realized that it couldn't afford to let the poor whites meddle with its colored labor supply. Eleven arrests were made within twenty-four hours after the terrorization started, and it subsided in a few days.

In Cherokee County the crackers did succeed in driving out several of the "sorriest" Negro families, but public sentiment wouldn't stand for interference with the others.

The crackers who drove the Negroes out of Forsyth and Dawson Counties boasted that they would rent any land they wanted after that, and that they would get anything they asked for their labor. They had driven out 2,100 competitors out of a population of 13,000. So secure they felt in their monopoly of the labor market of the counties that white women in Cumming are reported to have demanded \$2.50 a day for their services when asked to do the cooking and washing that had previously been done by colored women. Mrs. Gober complains that the only white woman who would come to work for her under any conditions insisted that wood and water be

brought in for her, although the well is but five or six feet from the kitchen door. The men were equally prone to be dictatorial in laying down the conditions under which they would work. A dealer in fertilizer who had kept six teams with Negro drivers hauling all the time told me the crackers were so shiftless and so touchy that he couldn't work them.

The result with the last named gentleman was that he sold his mules and quit that part of his business rather than try to run it with white labor.

"What's more, I get up before daylight on Monday mornings and do our washing myself now. They drove out a cook who had raised seventeen children out of my kitchen," he said with some remarks about the class of whites who had brought him to that pass which will not bear repeating.

His is a fairly typical case. In every family in the two counties the wives are doing their own housework. The hotel in Cumming is the only place I heard of which boasts a white house servant, whereas formerly every considerable landholder and the merchant class in town all kept a colored menial. It would be difficult to strike a community in a more vital spot.

The small capitalist class hit below the belt by the driving out of their servants retaliated on the active instigators of the "pogrom" by refusing them all credit at their stores, by refusing to rent an acre of land to them, and by declining to hire them as day laborers. Mr. Gober said that this policy has literally starved out all but one or two of the dozen men who constituted themselves the vigilance committee in Dawson County; some have gone into neighboring counties, one or two have migrated to Texas. Col. Vandiviere said he had declined to recommend a man for a job just recently because it was rumored he had participated in the Negro baiting.

The bleaching of Forsyth and Dawson, so far as I could ascertain, has in no respect benefited the poor whites who drove the Negroes out.

If the crackers gained nothing but the distinction of living in a "white man's country," the counties have lost certain definite items of material prosperity. First and most important is their credit in the money market. A Dawson County farmer who recently refused \$12,000 for his farm, went during the month of December to At-

(Continued on page 270.)

Figure It Out For Yourself!

If you are an active lodge member you spend at least twenty-four hours in each year attending your lodge. If you are in more than one—most men are—you spend the equivalent of three whole working days in the lodge room within a year. If you are an occasional attendant at one or more you put in at least twelve hours attending meetings. Making liberal allowances your year's cost works out this way:

Time spent attending meetings.....	\$2.00
Car fare	1.20
Monthly dues (@ 50 cents.....	6.00
Endowment dues (average).....	3.00
Annual taxes50
Special death assessments (average).....	1.00
Total.....	\$13.70

The average secret order policy is rarely more than \$300.00 as a maximum. It averages \$250.00 and starts with \$50.00 payable the first year, maturing only after five years. During this time, you are paying for full protection and getting only one-fifth the first year, two-fifths the second, and so on. In five years, you have paid \$68.50. If you get behind for three months, you are dropped; and to be reinstated you must start in as a new member.

Contrast this with old-line legal reserve life insurance: Your policy calls for, say, \$500.00 on the *Whole Life Plan*. It is in full force the minute it is placed in your hands. If you die next day, the whole amount of the policy is paid to your beneficiary. You get from the beginning *all the protection you pay for*. At age 25 the premium is \$10.85 a year; at age 30, \$12.25 a year; at age 35, \$14.05 a year. At the last age you pay in five years a total of \$70.25. If at the end of that time you desire to quit, we will, as a matter of contract, give you \$32.00 cash for the surrender of the policy, and your five years' insurance has cost only \$38.25. Or, we will give you a paid-up policy for \$64.00, on which you never have to pay another cent. Or, we will extend your \$500.00 policy for five years and ten months without any charge to you. These values increase every year and they are all in the policy.

There are no meetings to attend; no long journey to and from lodges; no sitting in cold halls in winter or poorly ventilated sweat boxes in summer. If you change your residence, it makes no difference; for there is no starting over again, as in the lodge, when you move from one state to another.

From the standpoint of low cost, convenience, increased value, incomparable safety, a FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR WHOLE LIFE POLICY in STANDARD LIFE beats all the secret order endowments you can find. TAKE YOUR OWN LODGE AND YOUR OWN POLICY AND FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF!

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO.

200 Auburn Avenue, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Please
send me
particulars
about
insurance.

Amount \$.....

Sex

Age

Weight

Occupation

Name

Address

Capital Fully Paid - - - \$100,000.00

OVER TWO MILLION INSURANCE IN FORCE

Issues Policies from \$250.00 to \$5,000.00

HEMAN E. PERRY, President

HARRY H. PACE, Secretary

(C. Mar. 1916)