

*Labor*, the official organ of the Socialist Party.

Astride the fence, if not with one foot in the segregation camp, were the Catholics, the *Globe Democrat* and the *Star*, and the Republican party organization.

As to the first, when it was brought to the attention of Archbishop Glennon that pro-segregation meetings were being held in Catholic School halls, he is reported to have stated that it was a matter of real estate and politics and not a matter in which he should be concerned. After the N. A. A. C. P. succeeded in inducing his friends to bring pressure to bear, the Archbishop at the eleventh hour telephoned the following to the *Post-Dispatch*:

"It has come to my notice that some Catholics have united under parish auspices to promote the segregation ordinances. I wish to state that they are acting not under the head of Catholicity, but as owners of real estate.

"I personally believe that the colored people will best succeed within the lines of their own race and racial associations, but in so far as the teaching of the Catholic Church goes, it does not stand for enforced segregation—neither residential, educational nor religious."

The Republican City Committee was put on record before the election as against the ordinances, and the Negroes depended on them for the defeat of segregation, but early on the morning of the 29th it became evident that where they were not entirely indifferent, the Republican organization was working for segregation.

Interest henceforth centers in the legal part of the battle which has only begun. The first step was to test the validity of the initiative clause in the city charter. The case was handled by Judge Henry S. Caulfield, formerly Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, assisted by George L. Vaughn and Homer G. Phillips of the legal committee of the St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Judge Shields decided it valid in the lower court, and on appeal the Supreme Court of Missouri sustained the decision. Judge Henry Bond, who wrote the opinion of the Supreme Court, said:

"The question of the constitutionality of these laws is not now presented for decision. . . . After the lawmaking department of the government . . . has

finished its work, . . . the question of the construction of the completed ordinance becomes one for ultimate determination by the judiciary.

"Nor can it be doubted what judgment would be given if it were shown that a law had been enacted in violation of the fundamental principle upon which the government of the State and nation is founded, or destructive of the legal rights of persons or property of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States."

But though the forces of reaction are thus in the saddle until the ordinances can be nullified by the Supreme Court, the colored people of America can take heart from the nature of the fight that was made against it, and from the fact that the Negro voters of St. Louis finally got together and voted solidly against it.

Through the courtesy of A. W. Lloyd, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, their temple at 3137 Pine Street was thrown open as anti-segregation headquarters. A citizens' committee, headed by Rev. John W. Day, pastor of the Unitarian Church, brought actively into the fight such distinguished men of affairs as Mayor Kiel, Charles Nagel, former secretary of Commerce and Labor, Judge Leo Rassieur, William Marion Reedy, Frank P. Crunden, Judge Albert D. Nortoni, Hon. Hugo Muench and Rabbi E. C. Voorsanger. There was even one real estate man, John P. Herrmann, who not only had the courage to take issue with all the other members of his profession, but who wrote a strong circular and distributed 50,000 of the Lincoln cartoons at his own expense.

The St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., under the leadership of its president, Gustavus Tuckerman; Charles Pitman, chairman of the executive committee; and Dr. T. A. Curtis, chairman of finance, organized a corps of nearly a thousand volunteers who districted the city and by means of automobiles owned by colored people, distributed some 310,000 pieces of literature. The secretary of the Branch, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Kathryn M. Johnson, national field agent of the Association, and Attorneys Vaughn and Phillips, set a standard of service, in an uncompromising fight sustained through months of heartbreaking struggle, of which every lover of liberty in America should be proud.

### THE BOSTON MEETING

THE activities of the *Boston Branch* for February were given largely to arranging for the meeting at which the Spingarn Medal was awarded by Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts to Major Charles Young of the United States Army.

The meeting was held in Tremont Temple, February 22nd, 1916, at 8 o'clock in the evening. An audience of 2,500 people representing all elements of the citizenship of greater Boston was present. On the platform were Governor McCall with his staff; Mr. Moorfield Storey, National President of the Association; Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; Dr. James J. Putnam; Miss Mary White Ovington; Rev. and Mrs. Theodore A. Auten; Mr. William H. Dupree; Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh, Editor of the *Congregationalist*; Colonel Ridgway, Commissioner of the Coast Artillery, and officers from the forts in the harbor; Rev. and Mrs. Henry Francis Smith; Mr. Thomas P. Taylor; Mr. George G. Bradford; Rev. Samuel A. Brown; Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch; Miss Olivia Bowditch; Dr. Horace Bumstead, and Mr. Roy Nash.

The Columbia Glee Club of twenty-six male voices sang delightfully from seven-thirty to eight o'clock. The place on the program given to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who was prevented by a railroad wreck from reaching the meeting in time, was filled by Miss Ovington, who spoke for the Association.

In addition to the meeting at Tremont Temple, a canvass has been made of many merchants in Boston with a view to ascertaining how many employ colored help, and how many of those not employing colored help are willing to do so.

A canvass is now in progress through greater Boston with the purpose of ascertaining how many patrons of shops, stores and institutions are willing to be served by colored clerks and other help. Neither canvass is yet completed.

In the death of Mrs. May Hallowell Loud, a member of the Executive Committee, the Boston Branch has suffered what seems to be an irreparable loss.

The following resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee, has been put upon the minutes of the Branch:

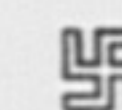
"The mantle of a brave and loving spirit

has fallen on our shoulders. However inadequate each of us feels to bear even a corner of that mantle, something of that indomitable spirit impels us to bravely lift our corner.

"When the news came that she had passed on to the other shore it seemed at first as if one of the eternal verities of life had ceased to exist.

"Her personality was such a potent factor in each of our lives—we had counted with such certainty on her untiring energy, her unfailing sympathy and generosity, her courage, her truth and steadfastness for the right—these had come to be such essential facts in our scheme of life that the world seemed empty and lost without her. There came a realization of that ever recurring miracle, that a brave and loving spirit never dies; that it lives on eternal in our hearts—that each of us will go forth to our daily tasks braver and stronger in the thought that that brave spirit lives in us, and in all who have been privileged to know her.

"Her courage, truth and justice are impelling forces in our lives, urging us on to noble achievement and to greater diligence in the struggle for humanity, in which she spent her self with much unfaltering enthusiasm."



### OTHER MEETINGS

THE question of how to keep the interest of members during the periods when no critical fight for fundamental rights is on, is one that confronts the officers of all the branches. *Des Moines* has solved the question this winter by a series of exceedingly interesting meetings which have attracted not only the members of the branch but the whole colored community. On December 17 the branch listened to an illustrated lecture on the European War by Dr. W. A. Guild, who is just home from a year in the military hospitals of Paris. On New Year's Day, over five hundred Negroes listened to Attorney General George Cossom, a member of the Association, who spoke on "The New Democracy," incidentally pointing out that Robert Lincoln of the Pullman Company, which hires colored porters on the basis of the tipping system, is not treading very squarely in the footsteps of his illustrious father. At the same meeting a former student of Tuskegee spoke on