accused Negro, be turned over to the authorities of the latter state. An appeal was Virginia.

the final chapter in the fight to prevent Commissioner Hayes." Johnson's extradition:

"We spent ten days in the trial. From Charleston we brought seven witnesses. It ARLY in March the Maryland Court of would have been wholly unable to secure the attendance of witnesses without the \$300 so generously contributed by our National Board, \$100 by Miss Annette P. Rogers, and \$100 by the Executive Committee of the Boston Branch.

"In my judgment we never spent money to better purpose.

"The three lawyers representing Mr. Johnson served without remuneration and taken to the United States Courts by West feel that we have vindicated the position taken by Governor McCall and that a very The following letter from Butler R. Wil- important service to the cause has been son, Secretary of the Boston Branch, recites rendered by the decision of United States

SEGREGATION.

was allotted to me to examine these wit- Appeals followed the lead of the nesses before the court. Mr. W. H. Lewis United States Supreme Court in its notable argued the facts and Richard W. Hale Segregation Decision in the Louisville case argued the law. We all three took turns at all won by Mr. Moorfield Storey on behalf of three of the duties in the course of the long the N. A. A. C. P., by reversing the contrial. Thursday the Commissioner gave his viction of Thomas Jackson, who had been decision against the Government and in fined \$500 in the local Baltimore court for favor of the defendant, John Johnson, who violating the Baltimore segregation law. Mr. Ashbie Hawkins defended Jackson.

It is to be hoped that the segregation question has now been settled once and for all. The need for vigilance, however, is shown in the reported introduction of a bill to prevent Morgan College from locating within five miles of the Baltimore city

The Outer Pocket

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.

THE Senior Class of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., has recommended to the Faculty a raise in the curriculum of the Institute. Several interviews with one of the most influential men on the Faculty indicate that our efforts are taking effect.

Thanking you for your sincere and neverfailing interest in the black man's cause, I MEMBER OF SENIOR CLASS.

Washington, D. C.

The Easter number of the Crisis is one of the most attractive, encouraging and inspiring issues you have recently put out. Aside from its typographical appearance it is a marvel of news condensation giving so much of information from the different sections of the country. I congratulate you on the return of your health and the abundant evidences of your wonderful imagination and artistic ability.

Very truly yours,

J. W. CROMWELL.

Washington, D. C.

In the editorial columns of THE CRISIS for March, you have an article concerning discrimination in the Civil Service at Washington, against colored people. I beg to take

exception to this charge against the Commission, as from personal experience I have found that the discrimination is not in the Civil Service, but among the petty officials, such as appointment clerks.

I shall state the facts in my case to show you just where the discrimination really

Last May I passed the Civil Service examination for first class clerkship. Since that time I have been certified twice by the Commission for appointments. My first certification was to the Federal Trade Commission. When I called at this building I was told that if needed I would be called later. At the end of two months I called again and was told by the appointment clerk that all of the vacancies had been filled.

My next certification was to the Agricultural Department for a clerkship at three dollars a day. When I reported here three hours earlier than directed, I was told that I was too late.

From these evidences it seems to me that the discrimination is not made by the Commission, but by others.

Many other persons have had the same experience. (Mrs.) ELLA A. BROWN.

