Messrs. Warley and Cole appeared for trial October 6 at Madison-ville and on November 27 were found guilty and fined \$250 each. Notice of appeal has been filed and the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., which paid the entire attorney's fee of \$500 in the first trial, will continue to back these men, as this case involves the vital principle of freedom of the colored press to speak out frankly and honestly against racial injustice, especially in the South.

Luther Collins, Houston, Tex.—In June, 1925, the Texas Criminal Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Luther Collins who had been sentenced first to death and later to ninety-nine years in prison on the charge of assault, in January, 1922, upon a white woman, and remanded the case for re-trial. The re-trial, in 1926, resulted in the dismissal of the case against Collins. He was freed in September. Since his arrest in 1922 Collins had been in jail, confined for the greater part of the time in a death cell. The Houston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the colored citizens financed the defense throughout.

"Jim-Crow"-Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins.-On December 21 suit for damages of \$25,000 was filed by Arthur Garfield Hays of New York against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pullman Company on behalf of Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins of Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Brookins, during the summer of 1926, purchased a round-trip ticket from her home to New York. On July 17 she began her return journey after purchasing a Pullman ticket from New York City to Orlando, Florida. She had no trouble until the train was leaving Jacksonville when the train conductor told her that she would have to leave the Pullman car and go forward into the "Jim-Crow" car. This Mrs. Brookins refused to do, pointing out to the conductor that she had bought a Pullman ticket through to Orlando. According to Mrs. Brookins' statement, the conductor wired ahead to Palatka, Florida, where two officers took her from the train and placed her in jail. There she was forced to remain overnight and on the following morning she was tried, found guilty of violating the so-called "Jim-Crow" law and fined \$500 and costs, a total of \$518.17. Mrs. Brookins' sister reported the matter to the N. A. A. C. P. and, at the Association's request, Mrs. Brookins executed an affidavit giving the facts upon which the suit was based. Mr. Hays gladly filed the suit and Mr. Clarence Darrow has agreed to serve as of counsel.

The N. A. A. C. P. has volunteered to give all assistance possible to Mrs. Brookins and to Messrs. Hays and Darrow because this case

marks an important step in the fight against the discriminatory and iniquitous travelling conditions forced upon colored people in Southern states.

II. MOB VIOLENCE

SEGREGATION

The N. A. A. C. P. has acted in the following cases where attempts have been made to drive colored people from their homes in so-called white neighborhoods:

In February the home of Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland, Ohio, was bombed, several windows being broken and a neighbor's house damaged. A subsequent attempt at bombing Dr. Garvin's house was made but was unsuccessful on account of a defective fuse. For several months, as a result of a request from the N. A. A. C. P., Dr. Garvin's home was kept under police protection.

Efforts were made to drive William P. Adams from a home which he had purchased in *Palisades Park*, *New Jersey*. The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. got in touch with local authorities and a police officer was posted near Mr. Adams' home, whereupon trouble ceased.

Attempts to force Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Jefferson to sell their home in Jamaica, L. I., New York, were made in letters signed "Ku Klux Klan" and through offers to buy. A letter from the National Office to the New York Police Department calling attention to the matter resulted in police action and cessation of annoyance to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.

In May Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harper purchased a home at Hollis, L. I., New York, and soon thereafter received a letter signed "K. K. K." ordering them to sell their house and move within a month. A fiery cross was burned opposite the house. In this case also a letter to the New York Police Department proved sufficient to end the threats.

Carteret, N. J.—In April, in a street fight at Carteret, N. J., a white prizefighter was killed by a colored man. Rioting followed the killing, in course of which a number of Negro homes and a church