Miller, also of the Criminal Court. It was necessary to serve this writ on the Georgia sheriff on a train which was about to leave for Georgia, although only thirty minutes had elapsed before the issuance of the second writ. However, Judge Miller refused to conduct a hearing because of Judge Eller's previous ruling, and Kennedy was again remanded to the Georgia sheriff's custody.

Thereupon, Mr. Tyler applied to Judge McGoorty who signified his willingness to issue a writ and indicated he would release the prisoner on the grounds raised by the attorneys. But the prisoner had been taken out of town, ending habeas corpus proceedings in

Illinois.

Two days later the Terre Haute, Indiana, Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. notified Mr. Tyler that they had succeeded in stopping the transit of Kennedy by writ. The Georgia sheriff had missed train connections at Terre Haute and had temporarily turned his prisoner over to the local sheriff, thereby losing custody. This slip the Terre Haute Branch took advantage of, employing the law firm of Hamil, Hickey and Harris to file a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Tyler went from Chicago to Terre Haute and the Chicago Branch also retained Mr. R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis to assist in the case. Judge Jeffries of Vigo County Circuit Court refused to discharge the prisoner but granted an appeal and released Kennedy on \$1,000 bond. Before Kennedy could leave the courtroom he was seized by Sheriff Foncannon of Terre Haute and, despite protests of the attorneys representing him, was forcibly rushed away and turned over to the Georgia sheriff who kidnapped his prisoner out of the state before legal proceedings could be had.

The Terre Haute Branch began proceedings to bring to justice the parties responsible for the illegal transfer of Kennedy to Georgia. The National Office contributed \$100 in this case.

A second dramatic extradition case continuing from 1927 into 1928 is that of Edward Glass who fled to California, from which state Oklahoma seeks to extradite him.

A political fight brought about the flight of Glass. He was the owner of a hotel, café, and undertaking establishment in Sapulpa, also of a number of houses which he rented out. Among his opponents was the local chief of police, Morey by name, who is quoted as saying that "if my faction wins the town will be too small for that 'nigger' and myself."

Morey's faction did win and a series of raids were undertaken

against Glass's place of business. Glass finally applied through a white lawyer for an injunction to bar the police department from making further such raids. The case was set for court hearing January 3, 1923. It is reported that the chief of police on the night before, January 2, went with or sent four non-uniformed men to raid Glass's place. Glass had closed for the day and turned out his lights when he heard someone trying to force his front door and saw three or four men with drawn revolvers. Prior to this his place had been held up twice. He dropped behind his counter and began to crawl toward the rear of the store. Passing under his burglar light, he was fired upon and wounded. He returned the fire and was wounded three times, his revolver being shot from his hand. He escaped from town into the hills and learned next day that he had killed one man and wounded two others.

Glass was conducting a small restaurant business in Oakland, California, when he was found and extradition proceedings begun. Meantime his hotel and undertaking parlor in Sapulpa had been burned to the ground, no one being punished for the outrage; and a man named Ragsdale, accused of helping Glass to escape, had been shot to death while handcuffed, on the ground that he was "trying to escape." Glass was arrested in Oakland on August 31, 1927.

When extradition papers reached Governor C. C. Young of California, the Northern California Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. appealed to him not to sign the warrant, on the ground that Glass would be lynched as soon as he reached Oklahoma. The National Office forwarded to California statistics embodied in a sworn statement showing 89 recorded lynchings in Oklahoma since 1889, most of them unpunished.

The Governor signed the warrant but exacted a promise from the District Attorney of Alameda County, California, that full opportunity would be given Glass to present his case before the California courts. The Federal Court on October 1, denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Thereupon, Edward D. Mabson, attorney for Glass, appealed to the United States Circuit Court where hearing was set for March, 1928.

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, formerly President of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch there, rendered invaluable service in going to Sapulpa and procuring evidence showing that Glass would not be given a fair trial if returned to that state.