men so that the latter might be represented and protected. On June 1st the contract with the white firemen expired and was not renewed, and the colored men have been reinstated on some of the good runs and are getting back their positions.

The Association now has under consideration two important cases which will test both the Grandfather Law and the "Jim Crow" law; both cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. One of these is Pearl Morris vs. the Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad, which is an effort to apply the "Jim Crow" car law to Pullman coaches. The plaintiff has obtained damages from the State court because of the "alleged injury" done to her because she was a passenger in a Pullman coach with three colored men, two of whom were bishops. The Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad through its attorney has requested the co-operation of the Association. This will not be the first time that our Association has appeared in a "Jim Crow" case. When Judge Hook concurred in a decision in the case of McCabe vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, which permitted the Company to refuse service to Negroes in sleeping and dining cars where there was not sufficient demand on the part of Negroes for such cars for the members of their race, we took it up. Opinions regarding the case were obtained from three of the Association's most prominent lawyers, Mr. Storey, Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Wherry, and a night letter was drawn up and sent to the President protesting against the appointment of Judge Hook to the Supreme Court bench to succeed Judge Harlan. The Association feels that its action had something to do with the failure to appoint Judge Hook.

In the case of Virginia Christian, the young colored girl executed for murder in Virginia, the Association made the most strenuous efforts to obtain a commutation of the sentence, without avail, having been called in too late. It is of the utmost importance that members desiring our assistance in legal work should report

the exact facts in the case, as far as they can be obtained, and send in applications for aid at the earliest possible moment. If we were not able to achieve our end in the Virginia Christian case, the Association can record that through this case the name and purpose of the organization was made familiar to many of the officials and leading citizens of the State of Virginia.

An interesting case affecting civil rights was that of Mr. Bolin, a colored organist of New York City, who was refused admission to the Palisades Amusement Park; our organization secured for Mr. Bolin a season ticket and $300 damages. We have not heard of any other cases of discrimination at that park. Numerous similar instances of injustice have been dealt with with great efficiency in New York City by the local branch.

Wherever possible we have investigated the lynchings reported to us, and there is probably no Governor in the South who does not today know of the Association and its purpose. In our endeavor to create public opinion we have worked hard to get a hearing in the magazines and newspapers with considerable success. Thus, when the lynching of Robert Johnson, an innocent man in Bluefields, West Virginia, was reported, Mr. James Oppenheim, the novelist, volunteered his services. His graphic account of the results of his investigation appeared in The Independent for October 10, which also contained an editorial praising the work of the Association.

Coatesville

"When the prosecution failed and the State and local authorities withdrew their agents, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People quietly entered the field. If the issue of civilization is finally enforced upon Coatesville and the State of Pennsylvania, the credit will belong to this noble society. I am glad of the opportunity to praise them. With inadequate means, lukewarm support, and with most avenues of publicity closed to them, these people have given themselves to the most unpopular cause in the