his extradition to the town of Norlina, North Carolina, on the ground that he might be lynched. Bullock's brother had been lynched together with another colored man for declining to accept rotten apples when he had paid for good ones and for "talking back" to the white storekeeper. In the accompanying disorders a number of white and colored citizens were injured. Matthew Bullock fled to Canada and lived for ten months in Hamilton, Ontario, where he was one day recognized by a former North Carolinian, who informed the North Carolina authorities. They telegraphed the Canadian Chief of Police that Bullock was wanted for "inciting to riot and shooting a *white* man."

The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. procured copies of court records and other documents from North Carolina, and the Assistant Secretary went to Hamilton to assist in the fight against Bullock's deportation.

One January 18 the Canadian Immigration Board ordered Bullock deported to the United States on the ground that he had not properly reported himself when entering Canada; but on appeal to the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, at Ottawa, the decision was set aside and Bullock freed.

Bullock was rearrested in February, on demand of the Department of State at Washington, acting at the request of the Governor of North Carolina. Judge Snider of Hamilton demanded that the State of North Carolina produce witnesses to prove Bullock guilty of the crime of murder with which he was charged and to disprove that it was the intention to railroad Bullock to jail or lynch him. Failure on the part of the State of North Carolina to show that Bullock had acted otherwise than in self-defense resulted in the release of Bullock from custody on March 3.

The National Race Congress, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, President, also aided in this case and is to be commended for its share in the victory. The Buffalo Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was also active, holding three mass meetings to rouse interest in the case, raising funds to aid the National Office, and employing an attorney to defend Bullock in Buffalo, in the event he was deported to the United States.

Not since the days when fugitive slaves fled to Canada has there been such intense and widespread interest in a case involving race relations. Newspapers throughout the United States and Canada carried the details which made clear the denial of common justice in law to colored people in the lynching states of the South.

The Harvey-Jordan Case.

James Harvey and Joe Jordan, arrested in September, 1921, were convicted on a charge of rape and sentenced to death, being held in jail at Savannah, Georgia. Marion E. Auther, of Cleveland, Ohio, uncle of Harvey, wrote of the case to the National Office, which asked the Savannah Branch to investigate. The Savannah Branch, convinced that injustice had been done, employed counsel to defend the young men. It was alleged by the lawyers that Harvey and Jordan had been denied all of their constitutional privileges and rights during the trial, that they had not had the privilege of calling witnesses in their own behalf, nor had they been permitted any voice in the selection of a jury.

A stay of execution was obtained and, motion for new trial being denied, the cases were taken to the State Supreme Court, which reaffirmed the verdict. The men were re-sentenced to die May 15, 1922. Another stay of execution was obtained and motion made for new trial, which was denied. The young men were again sentenced to die June 30. The Branch endeavored to obtain executive clemency and, meanwhile, Governor Hardwick granted a thirty-day respite.

The trials had been held in Jesup, Ga., but it was thought wise to take the young men to Savannah for safe-keeping. On July 1, on the way to Savannah in custody of a deputy sheriff, a mob took them and lynched them by hanging.

The National Office at once wrote to Governor Hardwick, who replied that he had offered the largest reward authorized by law for apprehension of the mobbists and would instruct the Solicitor General to present the matter to the Grand Jury.

In September, 1922, indictments were returned against five citizens of Wayne County charging them with murder. To date there have been no convictions.

The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Atlanta Branch assisted the Savannah Branch, which raised nearly $1,000 for the defense of the young men.