

church structures. One, Mt. Zion Baptist, had merged into completion at a cost of \$85,000—hard-earned and frugally kept. It was a consolation to the old members who had labored many years and now, in a home comfortable, were ready to worship God and patiently serve until He called them home.

Paradise Baptist Church was a cozy brick building situated on the north side of Standpipe Hill, while Mt. Zion was on the south side of it. The members of this church were building on the pay-as-you-go plan. It was completed with the exception of interior furnishings. The Methodist Episcopal churches had their first story completed and money in the bank for the superstructure.

There were four well equipped drug stores, many grocery stores. Elliott & Hooker, men's and women's furnishing store carried as high a grade of goods as any in the city; two fine hotels accommodated the traveling public; Welcome grocery was a model; modern barber shops, and two shoe shops with up-to-date machinery. Dreamland theater catered to the pleasure and entertainment of the people. The physicians were equipping themselves with all the modern apparatus required to alleviate human suffering. Young men as dentists had invested heavily in preparing to take care of the distressed in their line. Women had invested in beauty parlors and dress-making establishments. Cafes were prepared to feed satisfactorily the many patrons. In fact, the people were so industrious and put in so much time at work that they did not prepare their food at home, but patronized the cafes. Four upholstered jitney busses carried the people from their homes to their work. An undertaking establishment equipped with caskets ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, all for the accommodation of the colored people. A \$10,000 limousine for the accommodation of the bereaved families was the latest addition.

The Tulsa colored people, in every sense of the word, were building a modern, up-to-date business city.

They were constantly handicapped as to public utilities, which were managed and controlled by the white man. They constantly prayed him to extend and furnish the same. Procrastination, political promises and hope deferred was the final result. The colored section of Tulsa was insufficiently lighted. And if evil did hold sway and the bad

Negro did exist he had the cover of a neglected city darkness to ply his evil trade. They have cried, "Let there be light," and there was no light. The kerosene lamp, the tallow dip or darkness prevailed in their city. In Tulsa, white night had been turned into day.

The unsanitary condition, the surface tub-toilets, the stench therefrom increased the wonder that the health of the community was as good as it was.

The colored man of Tulsa built his home not upon sand, but upon an exceedingly great faith, for when fire does break out all he can do is to stand by and see all his earthly possessions go down in ashes. Water protection was insufficient.

In spite of all the physical and mental handicaps he has wrought well, and though a part of his city lies in ashes, the carpenter's hammer is heard and new lumber in the form of a house flares up in every direction. The Tulsa attitude of the black man is to build and rebuild.

The Young Men's Christian Association was the latest addition to civic betterment. This is an inspiring chapter in the city's history.

Conscious of the unwholesome moral trend of the life of the young people, a few active, wide-awake, progressive citizens, on their own initiative and the friendly counsel and co-operation of that fine Christian gentleman, Mr. C. E. Buckner, general secretary of the Tulsa "Y" set about the organization of the Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A.

They raised their own budget of \$3,012 for the first year's work. The central association stood ready to furnish \$1,000 of it, but the board of managers, led on by that prince of men, Mr. S. D. Hooker, raised the full amount themselves. The membership was more than 500 men and boys.

In like manner they raised the budget for the next year's work, notwithstanding the tightness of the times, they increased the budget to \$5,207 and had the pleasure on Tuesday evening, before the Tuesday of the riot, of rejoicing over the fact that the entire amount had been pledged.

Shortly before that a community institute was held. For the first time in the history of the University of Oklahoma, the Extension Division, consisting of seven white men and women, experts in their lines, carried on a three-

day session in the colored community of Tulsa. They touched and stimulated the church, school, civic and home life of the people in a most encouraging manner. It gave our people a new hold on the cheering possibilities of life. The workers were pleasantly informed as to the inner life and cravings of the colored people. The latter did not know that white people could be so kind, helpful and interested in their personal problems. The institute cost \$1,000. The people thought it worth many times the cost.

These are some of the evidences of the new attitude of mind developing in Tulsa's colored citizens.

Just another fact showing the desire for civic improvement, wholesome ideals and better things for Tulsa.

Just a week before the riot, the board of managers of Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A., together with the mayor and city commissioners, invited President King, of the Republic of Liberia, to be Tulsa's guest. President King accepted.

This would have heartened the colored citizens of Oklahoma to make more of their opportunities. The \$1,000 cost to the colored citizens of Tulsa for this visit of President King and his party was no deterrent.

The houses of Tulsa's colored citizens ranged from the temporary floorless box house to modern equipped ones of the latest and best interior and exterior furnishings.

This, in brief, and in brief only, for much can be said of the high hopes and aims of the colored citizens of Tulsa. This is the Tulsa that I left on the night of the 26th of May, 1921.

And the Tulsa that I found on my return the 4th of June. What a contrast!

Tulsa had turned a page to run parallel with the Huns and Goths—vandals of Europe or the Indians in Custer's last charge.

An awkward colored boy steps on the toe of a white elevator girl—she slaps him—a retort discourteous on his part—arrested on the charge of assault and battery—newspaper omits "and battery"—public thinks rape—threatening groups of whites gather about jail—colored men, fearing the usual happening, gather to prevent a lynching—a careless, reckless shot—and the restraints of civilization are thrown aside and men became brutish beasts.

The boy ought to have apologized. The girl ought to have recognized the accident. The paper ought not to have

garbled the story with false emphasis. White men ought not to have gathered about the jail. They should be willing to let the law have the right of way. The colored men ought to have trusted those whose sworn duty it was to protect the prisoner.

A cordon of police could have surrounded the first groups, white and black. But these are sad words, "It might have been." But **nothing that happened can justify** the driving of twelve thousand innocent, sleeping colored people, clad in their night clothes, out into the streets, marched to Convention Hall and elsewhere, then loot, rob and steal the hard, laborious earnings of a struggling people, handicapped at best.

I have worked ten months with these people. I have had a deep sympathy for them in their struggle against great odds.

Loot—they backed auto trucks up to the vacated (by force) Negro homes and loaded everything movable and of value. One colored woman went to eleven different white homes and in each recovered portions of her household goods.

Rob—every bit of money found on their persons was taken. Masonic rings were removed from their fingers, watches and chains from their persons. In fact, everything of a material nature, etc., preparatory to the cruel initiation which has not yet ended, was taken from them. And so, in their penniless, destitute condition, they were corralled, first one place and then another.

Thanks to the good people who took them into their homes, fed and clothed them, housed them until the cruel police order compelled even the white people to give up and send to the fair grounds those whom they had befriended. Kind offers were thwarted by the police regulation.

With homes looted, homes and stores burned to ashes, with the sick, aged and enfeebled carried out or left to perish in the flames; mothers giving birth to children in the open, herded, corralled and guarded like prisoners of war, and before the smoke of a thousand homes had blown away the trembling, homeless learn that the city fathers have passed an ordinance "making it forever impossible for them, in their destitute condition, to go back and rebuild on their own home place."

While their hearts are bleeding, their homes and all



G. A. GREGG,
Executive Secretary, Hunton Branch, Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.

the relics that make the memory of life's past sustaining with shocking realization that their families are broken and scattered and fearing that they may be slain by the cruel bullet of the mob, with trembly, weak, tired, hungry and hungerless bodies, compelled to be in the stalls of the fair grounds under a heavy, cruel guard of home-guards—guards who greet them with harsh orders and vulgar language—while suffering all this and more, the mayor and commissioners, the Real Estate Exchange, the Welfare Board are like those who crucified Christ, casting lots for the Negro's hard-earned land.

Ah! if they would only stop and think how long it required those poor, struggling people to own that little portion of earth!

Yet by every method known and being discovered by the combined trained minds of the best legal talent that the city and state affords, not one loop hole is being left through which or by means of which the colored citizen can ever again rebuild on his own land.

We appeal to the conscience and good judgment of the American people, where is the line separating the lower element that cleared the way and the higher element that sat at noon luncheon under the cool of the electric fans and carefully and judiciously planned that this "never again would be a Negro section."

And immediately proceeded to publish without the owner's consent or offering a cent:

"Wanted, Wholesale Houses in Tulsa."

"New Welfare Committee in active campaign to Better City."

"Through the Reconstruction Committee appointed by the Mayor and City Commissioners Tuesday (June 14), Tulsa extends a welcoming hand to wholesale houses and industrial plants which are to be located on the trackage property in Little Africa swept by fire and which is now within the city fire limits restricted to the erection of fire-resisting buildings."

"The committee also expressed a sentiment in favor of using a part of the burned area for a union station whenever such a project is ready for consideration by the railroads entering Tulsa."—Tulsa World, June 15, 1921.

Think of it! A union station where the races of men pass through, built upon the blood stained soil of the Ne-

gros' property. What an approach to Tulsa! What a gateway to the "Magic City of the Great Southwest." A symbol of greed and blood!

And added to that anguish of soul comes quick and fast the police regulation that all Negroes to have the freedom of Tulsa's streets must wear a green tag stating age, residence, name and name of employer, who must be white. Men who did business for themselves had to find a white man to sign their cards. If not employed, a red card must be worn. This reads, "If the bearer is on the streets after 7 o'clock he will be arrested and taken to the fair ground"—by some called the "bull-pen."

The guards are placed at all roads entering the colored section. Men, women, boys and girls are held up by these guards, many of whom are rough, rude and discourteous.

Every step from the sudden awakening by the firing of guns and the buzzing of aeroplanes to the present moment evidences in increasing humiliation. Those who were privileged to return to their homes found their contents gone or mutilated. Everything from a shoe, a piano to an automobile was found in the homes of white folks.

I left a happy, hopeful, progressive people. I found a crushed, humiliated, discouraged humanity. I left a praying people; I found them wondering if God is just. I left a Young Men's Christian Association with bright and promising prospects, just ready to jump into a \$150,000 building campaign; I found a budget destroyed, resources consumed, a board of managers in despair.

Tulsa has destroyed the homes, taken the lives and maimed the bodies of the best friend the white man has in America; yea, the world.

There is no man in the world that has stood by and will stand by the white man like the Negro.

There is no justification for the wholesale destruction of property and resources of the thousands of innocent, law abiding, home building Negroes. We do not condone the wrong deeds of the bad Negro. We deplore his existence. We pray the co-operative influences of all people to help reform or restrain him as well as his co-partners in white. We find it difficult to reach him. You find it difficult to reach his white partner. They clash. You and we are thrown into a whirlpool of human rage. We, who emerge with bloody, bruised bodies, and the savings

IDENTIFICATION CARD

Name.....*Mary E. Jones Parrish*.....
 Sex.....*Female*..... Age.....
 Where Living.....*535 E. Dunbar St.*.....
 Employed by.....*Mr. Hooker & Gregg*.....
 Address.....*Y. M. C. A.*..... Phone.....
 Kind of Work.....*Y. M. C. A.*.....
 Employer's Signature.....*G. G. Gregg*.....
 Card Approved.....*E. J. Austin*.....
 Date.....*6/13/1921*.....

and buildings of a life time smouldering in ashes, must face each other and realize how trivial and avoidable the cause and how deplorable and lasting the results.

Is the spirit of America dead? Shall the color of a man's skin be the symbol for adverse sentiment?

Mine is a Christian program. Am thoroughly convinced that an active, wide-awake Christianity will cure this human ill.

There come times in a Christian program when it becomes necessary to "drive out the money changers," and land grafters.

Unhappily Tulsa has worked into that stage.

Tulsa is not all bad. There are good citizens in Tulsa. They, as much as any, deplore the spot that will not out.

We need a nearer approach to the principles and teaching of the Golden Rule. The hammer and claw, pistol and gun, create hate. And hate hurries us on to destruction.

There is no place in a Christian program for hate.

Let's make America safe for her own citizens and courteous to others.

TULSA'S SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

The separate school system of Tulsa, is perhaps, the most reliable standard by which we may judge the progress of its Negro citizens since it emerged from the "village" class. In spite of the fact that commercial Tulsa has grown in leaps and bounds almost "over night," our separate school system has been able to keep pace with this rapid stride. When Tulsa loomed forth as the Negro metropolis of the south, prior to June the 1st, 1921, our schools maintained the same rank in the educational circles of the southland. Two schools, Dunbar and Washington, were built at a time when the increase in the Negro population of Tulsa was inestimable. Dunbar, an eight-room structure, had become inadequate and the overflow was being cared for in the Liberty school, in the northeast part of the city. Booker T. Washington, our high school, had grown from a four-room frame structure to a modern fifteen-room brick building. Eight brick unit buildings cared for the intermediate grades on the high school grounds. Thirty-nine teachers, representatives of the best colleges of the country, were employed to instruct the youth, and no teacher

was employed who was not a graduate of an accredited school.

The grit and endurance of the Negroes of Tulsa since last June, may well be determined by the progress of the schools since that time. Fifteen hundred children were enrolled in the schools last year. This year a little better than sixteen hundred are entered. Two extra units have been built on the high school grounds to take care of the increase in attendance. A fully equipped modern building of the latest type takes the place of Dunbar, which was burned. Eight units surround this building, and at present half-day sessions are being held to accommodate the children. Our high school is accredited for twenty-eight units, and its graduates are admitted to the best colleges of the country without examination. The science and commercial departments of this school are among the best of the south. Tulsa schools are keeping pace with Tulsa's growth, and Tulsa's growth has not been affected by recent unfortunate events.

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

We have reached the point in the stream of time where every earnest hearted person should say, in the language of St. Paul, "Let God be true, though it prove every man a liar." (Rom. 3:4.) Then let us settle the question according to the word of God. "The dead praise not the Lord, neither they that go down in silence." (Psa. 115:17.) "His (man's) breath goeth forth, he returns to the dust; in that very day his thoughts perish." (Psa. 145:4.) "For the living know that they shall die; but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward; for the memory of them is forgotten. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy is now perished; neither have they any more a portion forever of anything that is under the sun. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave where thou goest." (Eccl. 9:5, 6, 10.) Why should intelligent people pay large sums of money to Priests (who are nothing but sinful men), to pray prayers for persons in this condition? The Psalmist says, "In death there is no remembrance of them, in the grave who shall give the thanks?" (Psa. 6:5.)

But I hear someone ask, "Is not there a Hell." We

answer, sure there is. But the Bible Hell is not a place of conscious torment by forged-tail devil or otherwise. The Hell mentioned in the Bible is the condition of death, oblivion, the tomb, the grave, or in other words, it is a condition of non-existence. The only word in the Old Testament translated "Hell" is the Hebrew word "sheol," and it is translated more times "grave" than it is translated "Hell," and means the same thing in each instance. We give a few examples.

Jacob, weighted down with grief because of the supposed death of his son Joseph, said, "I will go down to my son Joseph, in shoel (Hell), mourning." (Gen. 37:35.) Later, when requested to send Benjamin to Egypt, he said, "My son Benjamin shall not go down with you to Egypt, for if evil befalls him you will bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to (shoel) hell." (Gen. 43:38.) If Hell means conscious torment in fire, we ask: How long would the gray hairs of Jacob last in such a place? Would God make the gray hairs immortal in order to torment them?

Job was a good and Godly man. After he had suffered the loss of all his earthly possessions; his children killed, his wife became his enemy, his neighbors taunted him because of his suffering, his body putrid with running sores, suffering bodily pain and mental anguish, in this awful condition he prayed that God might send him to Hell. "O that thou wouldst hide me in Hell (shoel) until thy wrath is passed." (Job 14:13.) Does any sane person believe that Job prayed that he might go to a place to be tormented and suffer more agony than he was already suffering? If you were in his position would you ask to go to a place where you would be tormented forever? Job then defines Hell. He says, "If I wait, Hell is my house. I have made my bed in the darkness. Our rest is in the dust." (Job 17:13-16.) If darkness, there could be no fire there. Again, he (Job) said, concerning man, "His sons come to honor and he knoweth it not, they are brought low and he perceiveth it not." (Job 14:21.)

Jehovah, through his prophets, foretold that Jesus would go to Hell, and He did. He went to the same Hell to which the other dead go, and he was dead until the third day, when God raised Him. Referring to Him the Psalmist wrote, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in Hell." (Psa. 16:10.) This text is quoted, with approval, by the apostle Peter, in

Acts 2:27. If Hell is a place of conscious torment, eternal in duration, then it would have been impossible for Jesus to have gotten out; whereas the Scriptures conclusively prove that He was raised on the third day.

The New Testament deals with the same "Hell." As we know, the New Testament is translated from the Greek and the Greek word "Hades" means the same as the Hebrew word "Shoel." In the revised version of the New Testament, the Greek word "Hades" has been left untranslated. Evidently the translators were ashamed to translate it "Hell" after the meaning of eternal torment had been attached to the word. Our common version renders three different words in the New Testament "Hell," and the people have long been taught by a false bunch of preachers that these words mean eternal torture. In not a single instance, as is well known by every preacher worth the name, and scholar, does the word "Hell," as used in the Scriptures, mean a place of conscious torment. Aside from the Greek word "Hades," there are two other words from which the word "Hell" is translated, as appears in the New Testament; to-wit, **Gehenna** and **Tartarus**. We will examine some text on each of these.

Addressing Himself to the people of Capernaum, Jesus said, "And thou Capernaum, which art exalted unto Heaven, shall be thrust down to Hell." (Luke 19:15.) I hope no one is so foolish as to think of Capernaum, the proud city with its lands, houses and population in a place of eternal roasting. The people of Capernaum had been greatly favored and, figuratively speaking, had been exalted highly in the standards of the peoples and nations; but because of their misuse of God's blessings they were told by the Lord Jesus that they, as a people, should be thrust down to Hades; that is to say, overthrown, destroyed, go into oblivion, or in other words, that proud city was to be brought to a condition the same as though it never existed. It is now a historic fact that Capernaum is so thoroughly buried in oblivion that not even the site where it stood is definitely known.

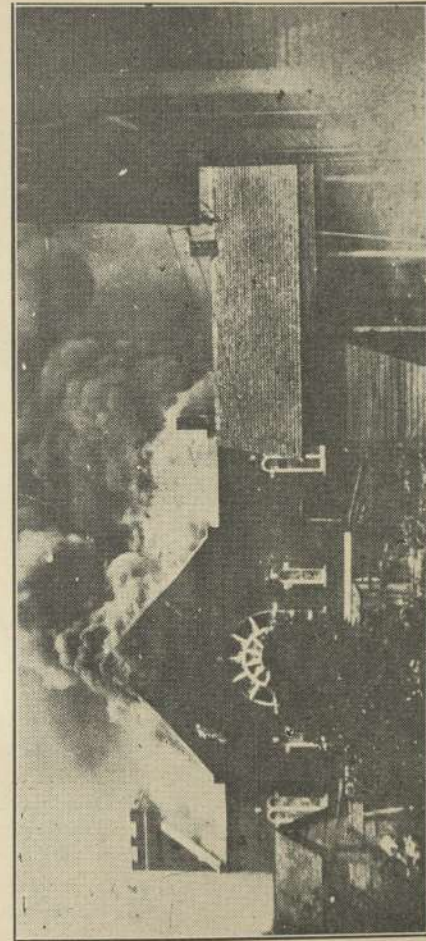
Jesus addressed the people of that time in parables or dark sayings, hence He used the symbolic language as above stated. "All these things spake Jesus unto the multitudes in parables, and without a parable, spake He not unto them." (Math. 13:34.) Again He said, "Thou art

Peter (Greek, "Petros," a rock or stone, one of the living stones, strong minded, of strong character), and upon this rock (Greek, "Petra," mass of rock, fundamental rock truth, the great truth that Jesus is the Christ), I will build My church (composed of faithful followers, like St. Peter), and the gates of Hell (Greek "Hades"), shall not prevail against it." (Math. 16:18.)

Paraphrased, we would understand these words to mean that Jesus established the church, which is His body, composed of many members (Col. 1:18; 1 Cor. 12:12), and all the bitter and relentness persecution which has been the experience of His true followers throughout the Gospel Age, and which has taken them down into Hell, the grave, the same place where He went, should not prevail to her utter extermination because, in God's due time the church would be brought forth in the first resurrection. (Rev. 20:6.)

Again, Jesus said, "I am He that liveth and was dead. Behold, I am alive forevermore, amen; and have the keys of death and Hell (Hades, the grave)." (Rev. 1:18). The keys means the power to unlock. Jesus' statement here is that once He was dead, but now He has been raised and is alive forevermore, and has the power to unlock the tomb, the grave, the condition of death, and bring forth the dead in the time of the resurrection.

"The lake of fire and brimstone" is several times mentioned in the book of Revelations, which all Christians admit to be a book of symbols. However, most of them, under the influence of the teachings of selfish and ignorant preachers, think and speak of this particular symbol as a literal statement, and that it gives support to the eternal torment doctrine, notwithstanding the fact that the symbol is clearly defined as meaning the second death. "And death and Hell was cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death," etc. (Rev. 20:14.) It is sometimes spoken of as "A lake of fire, burning with brimstone." (Rev. 19:20.) The element brimstone being mentioned to intensify the symbol of destruction, the second death. Burning brimstone is one of the most deadly elements known. It is destructive to all forms of life. The symbolism of this lake of fire and brimstone is further shown by the fact that the symbolic beast and the symbolic false prophet and death and Hell (Hades), as well as the devil and all



MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH BURNING.

his followers are destroyed in it. (Rev. 19:20; 20:10, 14, 15; 21:8.)

Dear friends, I would be more than glad if some of these false teachers or their followers who believe in the "Lake of fire and brimstone doctrine" to tell me who is going to keep the fires burning when the devil and all his followers are destroyed in the above mentioned lake? You know the above cited Scriptures plainly states that the Devil will be destroyed in that lake.

All the preachers worthy of the name knows that this doctrine of eternal torment in a lake of fire and brimstone is absolutely false but because of their selfish interest (love of money and undeserved honors) they will not out with the truth.

Brother Parsons, take my advise, as one who loves you. If you will tell the truth and come out for the truth boldly, and live with your people. If you don't do this, very soon you will find yourself backed in the corner by the demands of the people for the truth. If you wait until that condition is reached then the only thing that you could do would be to get out as quickly as you can because the sight of you would become a stench to the moral nostril of truth loving people.

By RICHARD J. HILL.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Immediately following the catastrophe of June 1st, of last year, the American Red Cross was called in and given carte blanche authority to handle the problems of relief and reconstruction.

The story of their activities during the following months is too well known to necessitate repetition. In the very first days following the riot immediate relief was necessary to almost all of the victims, regardless of class or resources.

It was then that vast hordes thronged the Booker T. Washington school, where the Red Cross had established their offices, pleading for the barest living necessities in the way of shelter, food and clothes. This first crisis gradually became alleviated, as those people with some resources or means at their disposal became able to meet their own personal problems.

However, a great need continued throughout the summer and into the winter, and it will undoubtedly be months

or even years before the conditions will be on an equal basis with the days before the Disaster.

Records on file in the Red Cross office show that during the seven months between June 1st, and January 1st, they had handled the cases of 2,480 families (8,624 persons), that nearly one-half million feet of lumber and 50,000 yards of cloth were distributed, and that a total expenditure of \$100,000.00 was made for actual relief among the sufferers.

The following schedule, taken from the official report of the Red Cross, will give some conception as to the scope of the work handled:

Total number families registered.....	2,480
Total number persons in these families.....	8,624
Families definitely relieved with clothing, beds, bed clothing, tentage, laundry equipment, cooking utensils, dishes, material for clothes, etc.....	1,941
Churches housed in Red Cross tents.....	8
Prescriptions furnished (outside of Hospital).....	230
Medical service (in field given to maternity, typhoid and infant cases).....	269
Small property adjustments.....	88
Transportation furnished (estimate).....	475
Telegrams sent or received (relatives to riot victims).....	1,350

The American Red Cross officially closed its Disaster relief work on December 31, 1921, leaving as a legacy to the colored people the Maurice Willows Hospital, at 324 North Hartford Street. This hospital, as it now stands, is the culmination of the medical relief work done during more troublous times. A great deal of care has been exercised in bringing this institution up to date and making it thoroughly modern, and this hospital probably stands as the most constructive piece of work done by the Red Cross here in Tulsa. Appreciation of it will best be shown by its future, since it is being turned over to the colored race for their operation and management.

SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF A. J. SMITHERMAN, IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

Edited and published the Tulsa Star, a weekly newspaper founded by him in Muskogee, where it was published as the "Muskogee Star." Moved to Tulsa in the spring of

1913. For three years edited and published the "Daily Tulsa Star."

Was a conscientious Democrat and because of his influence with men did do much good for his race in a political way. It was largely through his influence that the colored people of Tulsa, enjoyed absolute freedom in the exercise of franchise. He was uncompromising and persistent in the conscientious fight he waged with tongue and pen for equal rights for his people. He hated Jim Crowism and its kindred evils with all his soul and fought it at all times because as he said: "It is wrong in principle and can not bring good results."

He contended successfully for a precinct election board composed entirely of colored men when his effort to get colored men placed on such boards with white men had failed. It was necessary to redistrict the city, but this was done, and Tulsa had the distinction of being the first and only city in the country having an election board composed exclusively of colored men. Mr. Smitherman himself served on this board the first year as Inspector of Elections. The board was composed of representatives of both dominant political parties, as required by law, and the members served the city, county and state with much credit to themselves and their race.

This and many other things that came to pass in Tulsa, under a Democratic city administration, as well as county and state governments of the same political colors, tended to justify and strengthen the editor of the Tulsa Star in his position for democracy, and many erstwhile, hide-bound Republicans, by reason of racial traditions, became identified with the Democratic party. This board, a colored hospital and a public library for colored people, maintained by a Democratic city administration, were all abolished under a succeeding Republican city administration.

In 1917, when a mob burned the homes of twenty colored families in Dewey, Oklahoma, A. J. Smitherman went in person to the mob-ridden town and investigated the trouble and voluntarily reported his findings to Gov. R. L. Williams, which resulted in the arrest of 36 men, including the mayor of the town.

In 1918, when an attempt was being made to lynch a young colored man by a mob at Bristow, Oklahoma, A. J. Smitherman, who was then serving the county of Tulsa as

Justice of the Peace, took three willing colored men and hastened to the scene, after sending urgent telegrams to the Governor asking for state aid. The young man was saved but Smitherman was betrayed to the mob by a colored man who still lives in Bristow. After more than an hour in the hands of the mob he escaped and fearlessly published the facts in his paper.

A little later in 1918, editor Smitherman attracted considerable publicity when he and his brother, J. H. Smitherman, went to the home of a prominent white man, head of a large public corporation and secretary of the District Exemption Board, and forcibly took away an aged colored woman who had been brought by the family from Louisiana and was being held in peonage. He took the woman to his own home and kept her there as his guest until relatives came for her. For this act he was haled before the County Council of Defense and tried on a charge of being "dangerous to the peace and security of our country." He was denied counsel but bravely stood his ground and defended himself when he saw they intended to confiscate his plant. One of the members of the Council of Defense who was friendly to the editor said afterwards, "Only Smitherman's nerve and manliness saved him."

In 1919, when President Wilson was touring the country espousing his League of Nations program, editor Smitherman was one of the few selected by the Governor to serve on a committee to receive the President, and was one of those scheduled for a speech on the occasion of the intended visit of the chief executive of the nation to Oklahoma City. He was the only colored man thus honored.

Colored people of Oklahoma, and many white people, will long remember A. J. Smitherman for the good he has done here. In 1914 when the colored people of Tulsa awoke one morning to find themselves viciously and wantonly assailed by a pastor of one of Tulsa's leading white churches and consulted among themselves Smitherman nobly came to the defense of his people in a very able article which appeared in the Tulsa World in answer to the attack of the white preacher which has been heralded not only from his pulpit but in the columns of the Tulsa World.

His retort was so timely, so ably written and answered the absurd charges of the white preacher against the colored race as a whole, that even white men and women com-

mended it. The editor received many letters of commendation and tokens of appreciation from leading people of both races. He also received invitations to speak in white churches following the publication of his article.

It is said the pastor tried to form a "committee" (a mob) to wait on Smitherman because of the article, but in this he failed.

The Tulsa Star was a recognized power in the politics of Oklahoma because of its wide circulation and influence. Its plant, valued at \$40,000 or more, was one of the best equipped printing plants owned by members of the race in the country, employing both white and colored workmen. This plant, as well as the editor's home, was completely destroyed in the massacre of June 1, 1921, and the editor forced into exile with his wife and five children following absurd charges growing out of the riot the night before. It has been charged that his paper was responsible for the "uprising of colored people against the white people of Tulsa" and that he organized the colored men in his office to resist the mob in its attempt to lynch Dick Roland.

MOB FURY AND RACE HATRED AS A NATIONAL DANGER

(Extracts from Literary Digest, June 8, 1921)

"There is one problem in American life for which I foresee no solution. It is the race problem, the Negro question." These words of Grover Cleveland are recalled by the Louisville Courier-Journal in its editorial discussion of the sudden and appalling flare-up of mob fury and race hatred in Tulsa. In this Oklahoma city, which, according to one of the journals "has the highest per capita wealth of any city in the world," the rumor that a colored boy was to be lynched brought a crowd of armed Negroes to the jail to prevent it. With the white mob and black confronting one another, somebody fired a shot, and the result was a pitched battle with scores of casualties, the burning of the city's Negro section, and the addition, as the New York Evening Post remarks, of "a ghastly chapter to the record of a national disgrace." For while the immediate cause of the Tulsa tragedy has been concisely described as "an impudent Negro, an hysterical girl, and a yellow-journal reporter," the conditions which provided the tinder for this spark are not peculiar to Tulsa or Oklahoma but exist in varying degree, we are told, in all parts of the country where the Negro is numerous enough to be a problem. According to the editor of a New York Negro weekly, race war lies latent in many American cities, and "as for New York City, it is a magazine. All it needs is to have a fuse touched off." The causes behind the Tulsa explosion and similar outbreaks of the last few years, editorial observers tell us, are: the lynch-law spirit, peonage, race prejudice, economic rivalry between blacks and whites, radical propaganda, unemployment, corrupt politics, and the new Negro spirit of self-assertion. Among the remedies proposed are: new legislation, strict and impartial law enforcement, unionization of the Negroes, and the Golden Rule.

"The Tulsa horror" moves the Kansas City Journal to reflect upon "the narrowness of the margin which separates civilization from savagery." "We have in this country an ugly race problem, and to ignore it is only to postpone the reckoning," declares the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which



Mrs. Callie Rodgers, who owned one-half block of valuable property. She was forced to leave her home and take an insane daughter to safety, leaving a helpless sick daughter behind. There she was found by the burners. They took her out and placed her in a chair, from which she watched them burn the little home, not leaving her a pillow or a bed to rest on. She was later rescued by the Red Cross workers and taken to a place of safety. Before the disaster this little family was independent. Today they are subjects of charity.

has not forgotten the race war of four years ago in its neighbor city, East St. Louis, in which 125 persons were killed. This problem, the Post-Dispatch assures us, "can not be solved by riot, by burnings and killings." "We are headed in this country toward a race conflict greater than the confines of a city—greater, perhaps, than a state," declares the Star of the same city, which asks: "Are we going to keep on going in the direction in which we are headed?" "No community knows when it may be marred by similar outrages," says the Oklahoma City Times, which is convinced that "the danger of the racial disturbances is increased by the orgy of terrorism in Tulsa." "It is not an issue in which is involved the one true conception of government itself," avers the Tulsa World. "Mob violence has become common, and if the tendency is not checked, one may not measure the depths of sorrow to come," says the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Leader. "If the Tulsa collision had occurred at Vera Cruz the American people would have deplored the lawlessness of the Mexicans and found it shocking," remarks the New York Times, and the Nashville Tennessean thinks that "the crime of Tulsa will make many of us hesitate before we condemn other races as being unqualified for self-government." "This is not the first race riot within recent years to occur outside of the Mason-Dixon line," notes the Wilmington Every Evening, which recalls the following facts:

"In East St. Louis, Ill., which is distinctly a Northern city, 125 persons were killed on July 7, 1917. In Washington, D. C., seven persons were killed and scores injured in the riots which began July 19, 1919. A few days later, beginning July 26, in Chicago, which is certainly not a Southern city, 38 persons were killed and 500 wounded. On October 2, the same year, in Elaine, Ark., which calls itself Midwestern, 30 persons were killed and hundreds were wounded in the street-fighting. Three days before that, in Omaha, Neb., which is certainly Western, three persons were killed in race riots and many wounded. The mayor of the city was hanged by rioters, but cut down in time to save his life."

The guilt of the Tulsa tragedy, avers an outspoken Southern paper, the Dallas News, "attaches itself mostly to the white race," and in the Emporia Gazette we read: "Of course it was not the best of the white race that created

the hellish situation in Tulsa. But none the less, the best of the white race is responsible. The leadership of a community is responsible for the deeds of the community."

"No matter who kills the most, mobs are an indictment of all citizens, and of the best citizens more than any of the others," agrees the Call, a Negro paper published in Kansas City; and it adds "we maintain that it is white civilization that is on trial when Negroes are persecuted, for it is the law as created by the Anglo-Saxon which is treated with contempt when our rights are overridden." "We are wondering where is an Uncle Sam that will hear the cries of the innocent women and children at Tulsa," exclaims another Negro paper, the St. Louis Argus; and in still another, the Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, we read: "Whatever the issue, the fact remains undisputed that in Tulsa, in a white-man's country, the Negroes were attempting to uphold the law and white men were attempting to destroy it."

The nation must awake to what lynch law and race riots are costing it, our press earnestly admonish us. This Tulsa horror will be featured in scare-heads in every newspaper in Mexico City, and will make it still harder for our state department to convince the Mexicans that we are in deadly earnest about the protection of American life and property, remarks the Chicago Evening Post, which goes on to say: "At this moment we are withholding valuable aid to the Mexican government because we doubt the safety of American life and property under its jurisdiction, but in Mexican eyes the Tulsa explosion will knock the high horse out from under us." Moreover, it adds, such outbreaks "damage the United States more than we realize in the eyes of foreign nations." "Americans have been loud in the denunciation of the pogroms in Poland, of the massacres in Armenia and Russia and Mexico, and they were ready to go to war to avenge the victims of the barbarous German war-lords, but unless we can create a public sentiment in this country strong enough to restrain such intolerant outbreaks as Tulsa has just witnessed, we shall be unable in the future to protest with any moral weight against anything that may happen in less-favored parts of the world," remarks the Houston Post, which warns us that "the race problem is not being solved in any part of the country."

Tulsa's outburst of race warfare "was as unjustifiable as it was unnecessary," remarks the Tulsa World. The

events which made up this tragedy of errors are outlined by Walter F. White in a Tulsa dispatch to the New York Evening Post:

"The immediate cause of the riot was a white girl who claimed that Dick Rowland, a colored youth of nineteen, attempted to assault her. Sarah Page, the girl, operated an elevator in the Drexel Building in Tulsa. She said the colored boy had seized her arm as she admitted him to the car. Rowland declares that he stumbled and accidentally stepped on the girl's foot. She screamed. Rowland ran. The following day the Tulsa Tribune told of the charge and arrest of Rowland.

"Chief of Police John A. Gustafson, Sheriff McCullough, Mayor T. D. Evans, and a number of reputable citizens, among them a prominent oil operator, all declared that the girl had not been molested; that no attempt at criminal assault had been made. Victor F. Barnett, managing editor of the Tribune, stated that his paper had since learned that the original story that the girl's face was scratched and her clothes torn was untrue.

"Soon after the Tribune appeared on the streets on Tuesday afternoon there was talk of a lynching mob" to avenge the purity of a white woman. Rowland was then removed to the county jail, located on the top floor of the Tulsa County court house, a substantial building of three stories. Sheriff McCullough stated to me that as early as four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (the Tribune reached the streets with the story of the alleged assault at 3:15 p. m.) Commissioner of Police J. M. Adkison informed him that there was talk of lynching Rowland that night.

By nine o'clock there were from 300 to 400 whites around the court house. About 9:30 twenty-five negroes came up to the court house armed to protect Rowland. The sheriff persuaded them to go home, but in an hour they returned, their number increased to seventy-five. The sheriff again persuaded them to go home, when a shot was fired. Then in the sheriff's own words, 'all hell broke loose.'

"Armed mobs of whites broke into hardware stores and pawnshops and looted them, taking weapons and ammunition. Colored men fought gamely, one of them accounting for five members of a mob that attacked the colored section. Near daybreak a pitched battle was in progress with the

'Frisco tracks as a dividing line between the two forces. Shortly afterward the white mobs, numbering by then more than 10,000, invaded the Negro section, the colored men resisting determinedly. Cans of oil were secured and fires started. Firemen attempting to quench the first of these flames were fired upon and withdrew."

The Tulsa Tribune and World agree the trouble could have been nipped in the bud by decisive action on the part of the city authorities in dispersing the mob as soon as it began to form, and correspondents represent Gov. J. B. A. Robertson as sharing this view. "Undoubtedly the trouble could have been arrested in its incipiency had prompt and intelligent action been taken by officials," declares the Muskogee Phoenix, and the Times-Democrat of the same Oklahoma city agrees that "in Tulsa the law-enforcement branches were absolutely paralyzed in face of the riots for twenty-four hours." "The accumulation of all the stories relating to the disaster clearly indicates that this is the culmination of a protracted disrespect for law in this city through a long period of time," affirms the Tulsa Tribune.

But behind the immediate factors in the Tulsa outbreak editorial observers search for deeper causes. "One incident never causes a race riot; the causes accumulate for weeks and months before the outbreak," remarks James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who goes on to say:

"If the stories told by refugees from Oklahoma are true, conditions virtually of slavery, similar to those laid bare recently by Governor Dorsey in Georgia, prevail in Oklahoma. Robbery of Negro tenants, brutalities of every description, burning of homes, and enforced labor for a mere subsistence wage will inevitably bring about trouble."

So long as the Negro is denied in whole or in part the rights and immunities guaranteed him under the white-man's law, "the way is open to the repetition of such tragedies as that which happened in Tulsa," avers the New York World, in which we read further:

"Government ceased for the time being to exist and the streets of Tulsa ran with blood. But in vast sections of the country government has a habit of ceasing to exist where the legal rights of the Negro are concerned. Although white men are sometimes lynched when accused of crime the general presumption is that they will not be. Although

black men are often not lynched when accused of crime, the general presumption in many parts of the United States is that they are likely to be. Out of that presumption came Tulsa's race war."

"The core of the situation is the existence of a latent spirit of lynching," thinks the New York Evening Post. Of a changing attitude on the part of the Negro, the New York Globe says:

"Because of his experiences as a soldier and on account of the higher value placed upon his labor during the war period he has become less submissive. Whether for good or for evil it is a fact that when attacked by white men he is more likely to shoot back than he was five years ago."

The Socialist New York Call, after interviewing Mr. Chandler Owen, editor of the Messenger, on the Tulsa riot, reports that "A potent cause," Mr. Owen believes, "is the recent wave of unemployment, which has hit white workers much harder than colored workers, for the simple reason that the Negroes work for lower wages, and are therefore the last to be discharged. This has caused a great deal of resentment among the white workers, who accuse the Negroes of taking away their jobs."

The Indianapolis News thinks that there is much in the argument of the Chicago Tribune that corrupt politics is the real villain in the Tulsa tragedy and in other American race riots. Says the Chicago Tribune:

"If in Tulsa, Chicago, Springfield, or East St. Louis, it were not for the profitable alliance of politics and vice or professional crime, the tiny spark which is the beginning of all these outrages would be promptly extinguished. We should have peace in our communities and the race issue would never reach the point of madness.

"Corrupt politics is directly responsible for race riots. Let us face that fact and not lose ourselves in secondary considerations. Race riots are not problems of race; they are problems of government. There will be no race riots where politics has not corrupted government."

A LAW FIRM

The colored law firm of Spears, Franklin & Chappelle, with commodious offices now at 107½ North Greenwood Avenue, of this city, was formed on the second day of June, 1921, and temporary quarters opened up in a tent at 607 East Archer Street. The formation of this law partnership grew out of the then present situation. The great holocaust of June 1, 1921, had left the colored section in ashes and in ruins. Where imposing business buildings and stately mansions had stood just a few days before were now nothing but heaps of ruins and charred things burned beyond recognition. The people were in confusion and, in many instances, utter helplessness. These brilliant young minds were not long in seeing that if the morale of the race in these parts was to be preserved and their property conserved something must be done at once. After a hasty formation of the partnership the temporary office-tent was erected and fitted up with typewriters and other necessary things—shingle was hung out and the people invited to make the "office" their headquarters. It was in this "office" that more than four million dollars in claims against the city of Tulsa and various insurance companies were prepared. It was in this office that thousands of people came daily for consultation, consolation and advice as to what was best to do. One member of the firm was busy mailing out "call" for help for the riot victims. These calls went out by the thousands to every great Negro organization in the United States and it took a long time to complete the work. This pioneer "office" furnished help and stationery, except in a very small way, free of charge to the Relief Board that had been organized.

It was not until late in the month of November, 1921, that the firm was able to dismantle its "office" and move to a sure enough office on the second story of the Howard Building, 107½ North Greenwood, as above referred to. And during the long hot days, and cold days too as a matter of fact, this firm worked away in their effort to safeguard the interests of the people. The work was so big—the task so stupendous—that the boys found it absolutely necessary to work many Sundays. Through it all, there was one thing particularly noticeable and that was the "smile" on their faces and the happy laugh so often indulged in by them. They made it a rule to allow no one to come in their "office"

or around them with sad faces. This was no easy task. With want and famine and dire distress stalking all about and women and little children in rags and utter poverty on every hand, it took cool nerves and limitless faith in God to do this. Amid such squalor and barren waste and wreck and ruin on every hand every laugh heard appeared to be a mockery and every smile hypocrisy.

It was on the thirteenth day of August, 1921, that this firm of lawyers, the first to do so, filed suit in the district court to enjoin and restrain the city dads from interfering or in any way molesting the colored people in the rebuilding of their homes that had been licked up in the flames of June 1, 1921. It will be remembered that the city commissioners had, on the seventh day of June, 1921, passed and promulgated a fire ordinance that had for its obvious purpose the making of it an impossibility for the people of color to rebuild their homes. A signal victory was won by this firm of lawyers in this suit and this thing did more than any other one thing to nerve the race for the work that lay before it. Every Negro that was arrested for the violation of any of the older fire ordinances this firm, without charge, defended him and in every case succeeded in getting him out of the trouble thus brought on in his effort to prepare shelter for his family and himself. The firm is yet undaunted and is now preparing to bring suits against the city for clients for the loss of property sustained in the fire of June 1, 1921. Without any outside financial help and without any loud talking or empty promises, this splendid firm of lawyers are doing their duty just as often as the days come, in the matter of taking care of their clients and their race generally in this neck of the woods.

THE JACKSON UNDERTAKING CO.

This is an establishment which is a credit to any city; in fact, it is hard to equal and unexcelled in cities of many times the population of Tulsa. Mr. S. M. Jackson, the general manager and senior member of the firm, and his partner, Mr. J. H. Goodwin, through their splendid service and kind and courteous treatment of the public, have worked up a business that is a monument to Negro business and efficiency.

Before the disaster this firm was one of the best equipped establishments in the Southwest, carrying a line

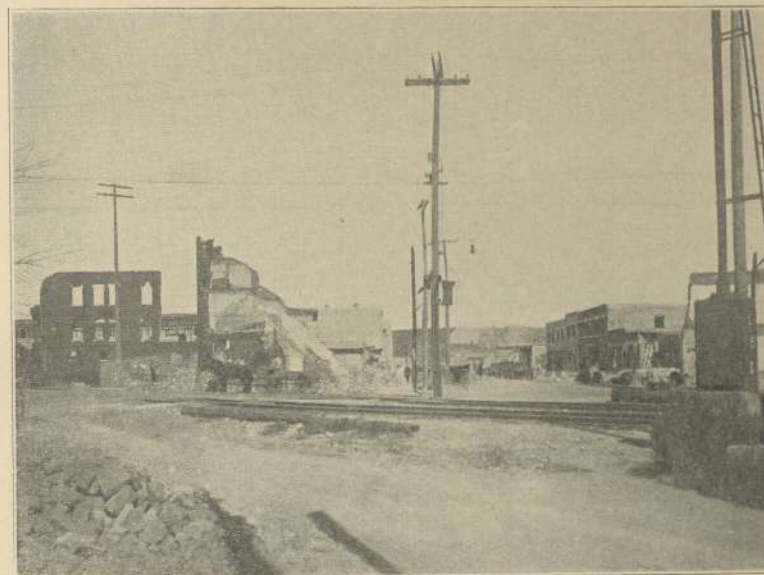
of caskets in value from the cheaper grades to the thousand dollar styles of couches, etc., with hearses and cars to correspond. Their latest addition was a ten thousand dollar family car.

In a day all of this was swept away leaving only the hearse and family car (through the kindness of some friends who drove these out of danger).

Mr. Jackson is a graduate of Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss. He is also a graduated and specialized embalmer, having completed this course at a Cincinnati school of embalming. He, therefore, understands all the arts of his profession and this is one of the reasons for his splendid success.

These successful business men have invested heavily in real estate, Mr. Goodwin owning and controlling some of Tulsa's most valued property in our sections. He was one of the heavy losers along this line when the fire of June 1 swept away years of accumulation.

Messrs. Henry and J. H. Nails are two of Tulsa's leading business men. Before the disaster they owned a modern Shoe Shop equipped with all machinery needed to conduct a high class shop. Their loss was estimated at over \$4,000. Since the disaster they have re-opened in their quarters at 121 N. Greenwood, and in addition to having a well equipped shop they carry a full line of Black Swan records.



SECOND VIEW OF CITY OF RUINS

Wonderful Change Has Come Over the Once "Forsaken" City, Tulsa. Will She Come Back? Is An Important Question Which Is Being Asked. The Building Program Is Going Up On Paper—Then What? Great Need Of Social Leadership.

By GEORGE W. BUCKNER
Special Representative of the National Urban League
St. Louis Argus—April 21, 1922—Tulsa.

"Wonderful" is the spontaneous acclaim of anyone who visits Tulsa today after seeing the burned area immediately following the disaster there June 1st of last year. The former business section which consisted largely of Greenwood Avenue has been transformed from ragged, unsightly walls to modern structures where small, thriving businesses of every kind are meeting the needs of the people. The former residential sections which resembled a camp of soldiers in war, having been covered with tents and improvised shacks, are now being rapidly replaced by more substantial homes. But very few of the tents furnished by the Red Cross now remain. So much for a hasty material perspective.

What about the spirit now manifested by the Negroes? Let it be said unreservedly that the spirit exhibited from the beginning by the Tulsa Negroes, on the whole, should be the pride of the whole race. Under the most cruel and soul-crushing conditions they have simply put their backs against the wall determined to die, if needs be, in Tulsa.

One well-to-do man epitomized the general feeling when he said, "I told one of the commissioners the other day when he asked me what I was going to do, that I was going to start over right here in Tulsa where I started before." Most of the people who had acquired any property at all had secured it there. It is but natural, therefore, that they felt bound to their home. With this feel-

ing the Negroes have succeeded in squelching the agitation about taking their land for industrial purposes. They have succeeded in preventing the fire zone from being extended, and in winning to their cause many of the prominent white people. Other problems which appear insolvable by Tulsa Negroes alone, however, are observed, and these strike to the very roots of their future progress.

Present Economic Status

In the first place, the wealth of the Negro of Tulsa has been grossly exaggerated. Much of the property which was controlled by Negroes was heavily mortgaged. Several Negroes each, however, owned from ten to twenty houses with a rental income ranging between \$150 and \$350 per month. These, for the most part, were of the small three-room type. There was also one block of excellent homes ranging in values between \$3,000 and \$5,000 each owned largely by professional people. Most of this property was entirely wiped out. The majority of the business section has always been either heavily mortgaged or owned by whites. What the Negroes would have accomplished in another three years can only be estimated.

The new buildings now being erected by Negroes are going up "on paper." The interest rates are exorbitant and carpenters and bricklayers are charging \$12.00 per day for their labor. There is not a new building put up by Negroes that is completed because the borrowed sum in each case has given out. Authentic sources, white and black, assert that the people simply will be forced to figure closely to meet their notes. Indeed, the next twelve months will be the real test of the economic strength of the Tulsa Negro. It is commendable, however, that the credit of many of the Negroes has already been re-established, for several homes and businesses have even been built on "open account."

Large Sums Not Provided

The public should also know that the large sums which certain national Negro organizations promised to give were nothing more, apparently, than skilfully calculated propaganda for additional members. Too much cannot be said, however, in praise of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which gathered and expended more than \$3,500 in relief and legal work. In this connec-

tion, mention should also be made of the constructive piece of social service work done by the Red Cross which secured and expended upwards of \$100,000 in relief work. The mere pittance doled out by two Negro organizations to their individual members was indeed a shameful reproach upon intelligent leadership. The lump sums, however small, should have been used constructively for instance, toward the building of houses, office buildings, or the establishment of businesses. Tulsa seriously needs houses and business establishments and those that are in process of construction must be adequately financed. The "Brotherhood of Man" is indeed meaningless unless these people, one a purely business basis, are tided over this, their most critical period.

Furthermore, the great majority of the former home owners can now get no credit at all, not even at the excessive rates. The ultimate result will be turning over of their land to the white people. These people, as you see, will have experienced both a "burning out" and a "freezing out." Because of the mild winter there has fortunately been no acute suffering or need of extra food and clothing. Thus the economic situation in Tulsa must be viewed now by the country at large, not in the light of sentiment, but upon sound business principles. Economic rehabilitation will mean the rebirth of Tulsa's Negro population and economic failure will mean death to the spirit of a deserving people, and shame to the whole race.

Lack of Social Leadership

In addition to the economic problems which these Negroes face, is another of equal importance—the lack of social leadership. Perhaps it is safe to say that there is no city in our country today which offers a greater opportunity for social service than Tulsa. Here eight or ten thousand Negroes live in an entirely segregated section. Their contact with the whites outside of business and domestic relations has almost been nil, and they have seemed not only to be satisfied under such conditions, but to have capitalized their isolation, using it as the stimulus to race pride and race elevation. The needs and accomplishments of the Tulsa Negro have not, therefore, been made known to the whites. In this connection it should be stated that much good was accomplished by the Colored Y. M. C. A. before it became inactive in the late summer following the

disaster. This work was supported by the colored people as only a few of the influential whites had become acquainted with the more intelligent Negroes.

In an effort to develop a social service program which would effectuate co-operative relations between the races, the National Urban League dispatched me to Tulsa a few days after the riot and again in July. I am now writing enroute from Tulsa, after a two weeks' stay there where again I have been in touch with the leaders among both white and colored groups, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Urban League Movement. I found that the leaders among the Negroes now realize that there must be in Tulsa a social service agency with strong leadership to develop the proper influence among the men and women and to build a better and more stable citizenship. This feeling has been strengthened by the fact that the lawless elements which formerly found Tulsa a convenient market to ply their trades, are fast disappearing and their places are rapidly being taken by stable Negro families, coming largely from Texas.

Fortunately, there are many whites who also sense the situation among Negroes with intelligence and sympathy. They not only are imbued with sentiment, but are also filled with the desire to improve the lot of all who dwell in Tulsa. Here could be mentioned the names of several ministers, business men, lawyers, club women and others—all prominent and intensely interested in better conditions among Negroes.

It now appears that an Urban League will be established in Tulsa within a short time and these leaders, black and white, working together must provide some group recreational facilities for Negroes; must handle their industrial opportunities more intelligently; must see that the school plants now little used offer evening classes for the working girls and women and for the men who are employed in industrial and household occupations; must prevail upon the church to socialize its program and to insist upon a better trained Negro ministry; must remove ignorant Negro political leaders who are the prey of white ward healers, both of whom are enemies of good citizenship; must see that justice in every respect is meted out alike to all citizens, irrespective of color. In brief, such a movement must strive in the name of Christian statesman-

ship to help these people of remarkable hope in the face of adversity to become citizens in every sense of the word and to share equality with other racial groups all the joys as well as the sorrows of the city, thus uplifting the whole community life of Tulsa.

Mme. Geo. W. Hunt, proprietress of the Creole Beauty Parlor is originally of Louisiana. She came to Tulsa from Beaumont, Texas, in 1911, where she was manager of a branch office established by Vanderhoof Co., of South Bend, Indiana. She resigned this position with great honor and much regret by the company and her many patrons.

Mme. Hunt is a very successful, industrial and energetic business woman. Her amiable and amicable qualities make her a perfect success. She is the only Colored Hair Dresser in this city that uses distilled water for shampooing. Must say that she is top-notch and capable of handling both White and Colored trade.

This progressive lady is a widow, and has a daughter, Thelma, who resides in Los Angeles, California. Thelma will graduate next year from High School at the tender age of 15 years.

Mme. Hunt owns a beautiful lot in Gary, Ind., and four lots in New Jersey, which she holds deeds for. During the disaster she was one of the lucky ones who did not get burned out. She was well cared for all through the trouble by her many White friends of her Church, which is the Holy Family Catholic Church.

Such women as Mme. Hunt are indeed a credit to the community in which they live.

In writing Mme. Geo. W. Hunt, address all mail to Tulsa, Oklahoma.

PARTIAL LIST OF LOSSES

Sustained by Victims of the Tulsa Riots

PROPERTY OWNERS	LOSSES
Mr. Jim Cherry	\$ 50,000
Mr. O. Gurley	65,000
J. H. Goodwin	30,000
Mr. John Gist	25,000
Dr. R. T. Bridgewater	32,000
Mrs. Lula T. Williams	85,000
Mrs. Annie Partee	35,000
Mrs. Jennie Wilson	25,000
Mr. A. Brown	15,000
Mr. J. B. Stradford	125,000
Mr. A. L. Phillips	40,000
Mr. W. H. Smith (Welcome Grocery)	40,000
Elliott & Hooker, Clothiers and Dry Goods	45,000
Dr. A. F. Bryant	30,000
Mr. C. W. Henry	25,000
Jackson Undertaking Co.	15,000
Mr. T. R. Gentry	25,000
Prof. J. W. Hughes	15,000
Mr. S. M. Jackson	15,000

NORTH GREENWOOD STREET.

RESIDENCE	SIZE	BUSINESS	VALUE
2-Story Brick			\$ 15,000
101—Woods'	70x80	Earl Real Estate Co.	
103		Bayers & Anderson, Tailors.	
103 1/2		R. T. Bridgewater, Physician.	
103 1/2		T. R. Gentry, Real Estate.	
102 1/2		Wesley Jones, Physician	
103 1/2		James M. Key, Physician.	
103 1/2		Mrs. Mary E. J. Parrish, School.	
103 1/2		Two Apartments.	
103 1/2		Oklahoma Sun Office, Theo. Baughman.	
WILLIAMS' BLDG.	25x35		\$ 12,500
3-Story Brick.			
102		Dr. J. J. McKeever.	
102		Mrs. Lulu Williams, Confectionery.	
102—Second Floor		Apartments.	
102—Third Floor		Offices.	
MRS. E. G. HOWARD'S BLDG.	25x80		\$ 8,000
2-Story Brick.			
107		Barber Shop.	
107 1/2		Safety First Loan Co.	
107 1/2		Mrs. Sarah Whitaker, Rooms.	
BRYANT BLDG.	50x90		\$ 15,000
2-Story Brick.			
108		Bryant's Drug Store, Dr. A. F. Bryant.	
108 1/2		Rooming House.	
110		C. L. Netherland, Barber Shop.	
PHILLIPS	25x80		\$ 15,000
2-Story Brick.			
111		Hardy & Hardy, Restaurant.	
111 1/2		Hardy & Hardy, Rooms.	
GURLEY BLDG.	50x140	80 Rooms.	\$ 55,000
2-Story Brick.			
112		Brunswick Billiard Parlor.	
112 1/2		Gurley Hotel.	
114		Dock Eastman & Hughes, Cafe.	
PHILIP'S BLDG.	50x80		\$ 12,500
2-Story Brick.			
115		Carter's Barber Shop.	
115 1/2		E. A. Hardy, Furnished Rooms.	

117		Gentry, Neely & Vadel, Billiards.	
117		Oquawka Cigar Store.	
GURLEY BLDG.	O. W. Gurley.		
119 1/2	25x60		\$ 10,000
2-Story Brick.			
119		A. S. Newkirk, Photographer.	
119 1/2		S. G. Smith, Insurance.	
119 1/2		Bashears & Franklin, Attorneys and Oil Deal.	
119 1/2		Smith's Apartment.	
DIXIE BLDG.	Redfern 50x130		\$ 50,000
1-Story Brick.			
120		Dixie Theater.	
120 1/2		Samuel Stokenberry, Shoe Shiner.	
120		I. R. Bell.	
GIST BLDG.	Gist 25x80		\$ 12,500
2-Story Brick.			
121		I. P. Gist, Barber	
121		Nalls Brothers, Shoe Repair Shop.	
121 1/2		Gist Rooms.	
SMITH BLDG.	50x120		\$ 30,000
2-Story Brick.			
122		Welcome Grocery.	
122 1/2		Smith's Apartment.	
122 1/2		Dr. Wells.	
122 1/2		Dr. Robinson.	
122 1/2		Dr. P. Travis.	
122 1/2		Dr. Smitherman.	
122 1/2		Attorney E. I. Sadler.	
122 1/2		Y. M. C. A. Rooms	
124		Elliott & Hooker, Clothing and Dry Goods.	
GOODWIN BLDG.	25x80		\$ 7,000
2-Story Brick.			
123		Union Grocery, Duncan & Clinton.	
123 1/2		Rooms.	
WILLIAMS' BLDG.			
No. 2	25x140		\$ 30,000
2-Story Brick.			
129-133		Dreamland Theater.	
129 1/2		A. J. Whitley, Physician.	
129 1/2		Alexander Hotel.	
MRS. TITUS BLDG.	20x30		\$ 1,500
1-Story Brick.			
127		Little Pullman Cafe.	
MRS. PARTEE BLDG.			
(2)	15x40		
1-Story Frame.			
201		Cain's Cafe	\$ 1,500
203		Dr. R. T. Motley, Office.	
HILL'S BLDG.	25x70		\$ 8,000
2-Story Brick.			
126		Star Printing Co., A. J. Smitherman.	
126 1/2		Morgan Rooms.	
REDWING BLDG.	25x100		\$ 30,000
2-Story Stone.			
202		Wm. Kyle, Druggist.	
204		Red Wing Cafe, J. L. White.	
206		Abbie Funche, Tailor.	
206 1/2		Red Wing Hotel, Mrs. J. T. Pressley.	
208		Barber Shop, Abner & Hutton, Prop.	
STRADFORD BLDG.	50x140		\$ 50,000
2-Story Brick.			
301		Stradford Hotel.	
301 "A"		A. L. Ferguson, Drugs.	
CLEANER & CHERRY BLDG.	25x80		\$ 8,000
2-Story Brick.			
501		Anderson & Person, Groceries.	
501 1/2		Knights of Pythias.	
501 1/2		Odd Fellows Hall.	

FRANKFORT AVENUE, NORTH.

BUILDING	SIZE	BUSINESS	VALUE
BURNETT'S BLDG.	40x80		\$ 6,000
1 1/2-Story Brick.			
302		T. J. Wiseman, People's Tailoring Co.	
BAKER'S BLDG.	40x80		\$ 4,500
2-Story Brick.			
304		W. A. Baker, Grocery.	
304 1/2		Apartment.	
MRS. MEEKS' BLDG.	25x40		\$ 750
1-Story Frame.			
502		W. M. Curry, Grocery.	
(3) 1-Story Stones.	25x100		\$ 5,000
525		Johnson's Plumbing Office.	
527		Bell & Little Cafe.	
529		Cold Drinks and Cream Parlor.	
1-Story Frame	15x30		\$ 350

CAMERON, EAST.

Blacksmith's Shop.
Loup's Plumbing Office.

STRADFORD BLDG.
Facing Cameron St. Included in Hotel
Bldg.

Waffle House.

ARCHER, EAST.

BUILDING	SIZE	BUSINESS	VALUE
1-Story Brick		B. A. Wayne, Physician.	\$ 2,500
1-Story Frame			
206		Rolly Huff, Confectionery.	\$ 1,200
1-Story Brick	18x30		
210		A. J. Douglas, Barber Shop.	
1-Story, 4-Room Stucco.			
216		B. F. Smith, Physician.	
1-Story Frame.			
303		H. A. Guess, Attorney.	\$ 750
305		Rev. W. H. Twine, Real Estate.	750
307		Charles Allen, Tailor.	750
1-Story Frame.			
301		Friedman Bros., Grocery.	\$ 800
1-Story Frame.			
314 1/2		R. J. Clark, Tailor.	\$ 500
316		J. L. Locard, Restaurant.	800
316 1/2		Wm. Bunns, Shoe Shine Parlor.	250
1-Story Frame.			
318		Ray Smith, Barber Shop.	\$ 300
1-Story Frame.			
328		Woodard & Tillman, Confectionery	\$ 400
328		Grace & Warren, Restaurant.	300
402		G. W. Hutchins, Attorney.	
416 1/2		L. W. Williams, Restaurant.	\$ 1,200
418		S. L. Neal, Tailor.	1,200
2-Story Frame.			
420		Midway Hotel	\$ 4,000
421		Grace Johnson, Restaurant.	800
1-Story Frame.			
429		Public Library	\$ 750
2-Story Frame.			
501		Mrs. Grace Johnson, Rooms.	\$ 2,500
2-Story Frame.			
505		D. R. Roland, Rooms.	\$ 5,000
1-Story Stone.			
514		Steam Laundry, Mrs. Pastel.	\$ 3,500
MRS. PARTEE'S BLDG.	25x40		
1-Story Brick.			
516		J. L. Grier, Shoemaker.	\$ 2,500
516		Mrs. Lula Lacy, Restaurant.	800
516 1/2		Rooms	1,000

608		W. D. Keley, Lunch Counter.	400
MRS. DORA WELLS' BLDG.			
1-Story Frame.			
613		Mrs. Dora Wells, Garment Factory	\$ 2,500
2-Story Stone	50x120		
614		East End Garage, Mr. Williams.	8,500
2-Story Frame.			
617		R. R. Robinson, Physician.	1,500
2-Story Frame.			
619		Louiza White, Fun. Rooms.	4,000
MYERS BLDG.			
2-Story Brick.			
622		Jackson Und. Co., S. M. Jackson.	\$40,000
622 1/2		Mrs. N. O. Smith, Beauty Parlor.	
622 1/2		Dr. L. N. Neal, Chiropractor.	
622 1/2		Beauty Parlor.	

CINCINNATI STREET, NORTH.

RESIDENCE	SIZE	BUSINESS	VALUE
1-Story Frame.			
6		T. D. Jackson, Barber.	\$ 700
8		Caver French Dry Cleaners.	700
10		T. B. Carter, Billiards.	800
12		Mrs. Bertha Brown, Restaurant.	\$ 800
14		F. E. Dickson, Tailor.	1,200
16		Cornelius Hunter, Restaurant.	
18		J. W. York, Meats (White).	850
2-Story Brick.			
	25x80		\$ 8,000
23		P. S. Thompson, Physiclan. Drugs.	
23 1/2		Hazel Homan, Rooms.	

NORTH ELGIN.

BUILDING	SIZE	BUSINESS	VALUE
1-Story Stone.			
18		I. L. Moseley, Shoemaker.	\$ 550
22		Rev. J. H. Hooker, Photographer.	550
F. R. WILLIAMS' BLDG.			
	25x80		\$10,000
2-Story Brick.			
122		Williams' Confectionery.	
122		F. R. Williams, Real Estate.	
122		Apartment	
1-Story Frame		Leon Williams, Confectionery.	\$ 2,500
1-Story, 4-room Frame.			
310		Mrs. G. W. Hunt, Beauty Parlor.	
1-Story, 4-room Frame.			
501		Jewel Fuhman, Grocery (White).	\$ 2,000
520		10-Room, 2-Story Frame with Store Bldg. in connection.	
MRS. LENA CHARLSTON.		Mrs. L. Charleston, Grocery.	\$ 5,000

DETROIT STREET.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
Rev. Augustus Hicks.		Rev. A. Hicks.	
2-Story Frame			\$ 3,000
401		Mr. Armstead Bankhead.	
503	2-Story Frame—Basement	Mrs. M. A. Wright.	
507	1-Story Frame—Basement	R. T. Bridgwater, Physician.	
511	1-Story Frame—Basement	T. R. Bridgwater, Physician.	\$ 2,500
		(Occupied by A. J. Smithermon)	
515	1-Story Frame—Basement	Dr. J. J. McKeever.	4,500
521	1-Story Frame—Basement	Rev. W. H. Woods.	5,000
523	1-Story Frame—Basement	A. C. Andrew.	3,000
529	1-Story Frame—Basement	H. M. Magill.	4,500
531	1-Story Frame—Basement	E. W. Woods.	3,000
537	1-Story Frame—Basement	T. R. Gentry.	5,000
541	1-Story Frame—Basement	C. D. Brown.	3,500
625	1-Story Frame—Basement	J. W. Hughes.	7,000

627—1-Story Frame—Basement.....Singer	
533—1-Story Frame—Basement.....Stovall	6,000

NORTH ELGIN STREET.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
STRADFORD BLDG. No. 2.			
2-Story Brick.		Mr. Stradford	\$ 3,000
502—1-Story Frame (Double).....		Dr. R. T. Bridgewater.....	2,000
505—1-Story Frame		Mr. Nelson Smith	1,500
506—1-Story Frame		Mrs. Olivia Fasset.....	1,500
507—.....		Stradford	800
508—.....			
509—.....			
510—1-Story Frame		Thomas Nelson	800
511—.....		P. W. Rose	1,800
513—.....		Mrs. Glen Stone.....	
516—1-Story Frame		C. W. Henry (G. W. Bell).....	3,000
516 "A"—2-Story Frame		C. W. Henry	2,500
518—2-Story Frame		C. W. Henry (Wm. Grace).....	800
520—2-Story Frame		Mrs. Lena Charleston	3,000
521—1-Story Frame		Mrs. Mattie Buchanan.....	500
522—1-Story Frame		(Nilon Randall) Mrs. Partee.....	7,000
523—1-Story		Hoser Vaden	1,000
524—1-Story		(James Napier)	800
525—2-Story Frame		John McClelland	1,000
522—rear—2-Story Stone		Mrs. Partee	
527—2-Story Frame		Lilbbie Jackson	2,000
529—1-Story Frame—basement—6 rms.			
and bath		Dr. P. Travis.....	4,500
535—I. A. Bell.....		Mrs. Lynch	3,500
536—W. N. Smart—2-Story Frame.....		W. N. Smart	4,000
540—Ira Ellis			2,000
542—C. L. Netherland—2-Story Brick, 10 rooms, C. L. Netherland.....			5,000
544—Dr. C. B. Wickham, 1-Story Frame.....			3,000
609—Hannah Carter			800
613—W. A. Miller			800
903—Wm. Clark			
908—Calvin Johnson		Calvin Johnson	900
911—Mrs. Eliza Martin.....			

EASTOR STREET, EAST

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
315—J. L. Easley.....		R. T. Bridgewater.....	\$ 3,000
317—A. A. Floyd.....		R. T. Bridgewater.....	3,000
407—John Clark			1,000
408—A. E. Tyous		J. B. Stradford.....	300
409—Jefferson Johnson			1,000
410—Osborn Mourol			1,000
412—E. Johnson			1,250
415—L. Vauns			1,000
417—Mrs. Sarah Richardson.....			1,000
419—Mrs. Amanda Thomas.....			1,200
420—L. W. Thompson—2-story Frame.....		L. W. Thompson.....	5,000
422—C. F. Gabe.....			1,500
424—Alice Dunlap			1,200
501—H. T. Wilson, Real Estate.....			2,000
502—Jimmie Lee			600
503—George Kelley			600
504—Mrs. Raxina Townsend.....			500
505—Robert Carter			500
507—Mrs. Minnie Johnson.....			2,000
508—W. B. Rankins.....			1,200
509—W. M. Lewis.....			1,000
511—J. L. Brown.....			1,000
513—Curley Dansy			650
515—John Haynes			700
517—Ealy Anderson			250
606—Emma Clay			1,400
608—Mrs. Callie Rogers.....			300
610—Mrs. Silvia Roberts.....			1,000

611—Rev. H. T. S. Johnson.....	900
619—C. L. Livingston.....	900
620—Mrs. Ruby Thaw.....	
621—L. J. Littles.....	
709—Oscar McDonald	1,000
712—Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes.....	750
713—Ruby Thaw	400
715—Lula Jackson	400
717—Mrs. Hybuna Williams.....	400
723—W. D. Wilburn.....	500
735—Austin McLane, no such number.....	
811—James Jackson	800
901—Mrs. Mary Jackson.....	1,000

EXETER PLACE

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
217—W. H. Sphier.....			1,000
218—John Frazier			1,000
220—Mrs. Henryetta T. Gentry.....			1,000
222—Mrs. Agnes Johnson.....			850
224—Mrs. Fannie Right.....		J. H. Goodwin.....	550
301—.....			
303—J. O. Foushee.....		Earl Sneed	3,500
305—A. L. Warren.....		Mrs. Warren	2,000
307—James Hardeman		Mrs. Warren	2,000
308—Lester Drake			1,500
309—N. W. Hodge.....		Mrs. Warren	2,000
310—Joseph Cason		Virgil Rowe	1,500
311—J. R. Garrett.....		Virgil Rowe	1,500
313—Mary Casey			
315—E. B. Duncan.....		Duncan	2,500
317—Buster Mayhue		Virgil Rowe	4,000
319—Cinda Lee		Jno. Swinger	5,000
321—Thomas Lunsford			4,000
401—M. F. Howard.....			600
403—A. M. Tucker.....			600
404—W. Friend			1,800
405—R. M. Anderson.....			1,000
407—Charles Colum			850
409—George Hunt			800
411—Henry Kimble			850
413—W. L. Jones.....			
415—N. E. Butler.....			
423—Charles Driver (Restaurant).....		Charles Driver	350
427—Richard Thomas			1,000
510—Mrs. A. Cox, Residence and Grocery.....		Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cox.....	2,000
512—Arthur Scott			800
514—James Yates			1,500
515—.....			2,000
516—Abe Yates			
517—J. H. Hodnett, 1-story frame, 6 rms.....		Mrs. Emma Works.....	2,000
519—Mrs. Emma Works, 1-story frame, 6 rms.....		Mrs. Emma Works.....	2,500
520—Edward Jones			800
522—C. M. Mathews.....			1,200
531—J. H. Smith.....			4,500
535—M. C. Allen.....			1,000
537—C. H. Perkins, 1-story frame, 3 rms.....		C. H. Perkins.....	1,000

BRADY EAST.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
308—Wm Jones			1,500
310—Garfield Dixon			800
311—Emma Dixon			1,200
316—N. S. Jones.....			5,000
318—Mrs. Margaret Davis.....			3,000
404—Leon Homer			600
412—J. J. Jones.....			750
502—Benjamin Blythe—House moved.....			
510—Albert Vernon—House moved.....			
515—John Williams			1,200

DAVENPORT EAST.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
416—Dr. B. A. Wayne, 1-story frame, 6 rms.		Dr. B. A. Wayne	3,000

HASKELL EAST.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
401—J. H. Goodwin, 2 story frame, 9 rms.		J. H. Goodwin	4,000
407—1-Story Brick, 5 rooms		J. H. Goodwin	1,500
409—1-Story Brick, 6 rooms		J. H. Goodwin	3,500
—2-Story Frame, 5 rooms		J. H. Goodwin	3,000
—Garage			500

FRANKFORT AVENUE NORTH.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
206—Hanery Van Dyke, 2-story brick		Brockman Bros.	\$ 2,500
210—C. W. Drummond, 5 rooms			1,750
212—J. R. Bell, 4 rooms			1,200
214—Francis Hood, 3 rooms			400
216—Thomas Johnson, 3 rooms			400
220—Rufus Allen, 5 rooms			1,200
221—Edward Richardson, 3 rooms			450
224—Edward Howard, 5 rooms			2,250
301—G. D. Aytch, 5 rooms			1,500
304—Samuel Perkins, 4 rooms			2,000
305—Hap Watson			1,000
309—Catherine Jackson			5,000
310—S. E. Easley			1,250
311—Al Young		Bridgewater	3,000
314—Floyd Glikey			3,500
316—F. W. Waddell			1,200
317—Rev. A. W. Brown, 8 rooms		S. M. Jackson	2,000
318—Alice Staples, 6 rooms		S. M. Jackson	2,000
319—Elmer Williams			1,500
320—Theodore Baughman		Bridgewater	1,000
320½—D. W. Devrow, 2 houses on lot		Stovall	3,500
321—Wright Jones		Bridgewater	1,000
322—Jessie C. Vann		Mrs. Watson	750
323—C. V. Nunley		Bridgewater	2,500
401—Toby Campbell			500
402—Hixie B. Blackman			750
403—Robert Robertson			1,500
403½—Victor Visher			1,250
404—A. W. Tindall			1,250
405—L. T. Johnson			2,500
406—Willie Connor			1,000
407—John Hampton			1,000
408—Charles Berry		Mrs. Watson	1,000
409—W. H. Hicks			900
410—H. J. Green			800
411—Emma Anderson			1,500
412—Svuaire Nebles			1,200
415—Mrs. Mary Mitchell, 1-Story Frame		Mrs. Mary Mitchell	1,000
416—Mrs. Aurelia E. Watson			2,000
417—Amy Hawkins			1,500
504—Mrs. Mary Simms			1,000
505—Wm. Dysart			1,000
506—Olive Dupree			700
508—Mrs. Sophia Smith			700
511—Mrs. Bonnie Whipple			700
512—W. M. Henderson			1,500
513—Lon Jenkins			500
514—Mondy Lincoln			850
515—Mrs. Emma Swinger			2,500
516—Mrs. Margaret McKeever			1,000
519—O. W. Hawkins			2,000
521—M. K. Randles			850
623—Mrs. Ella (Watley) Meeks, 2-story frm.		Mrs. Ella Meeks	2,500
624—Staley Webb, 1-story frame		Staley Webb	2,000

GREENWOOD AVENUE NORTH

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
305—Dock Eastman			1,200
306—Alvin Graves			2,500
306—"A"—E. W. Vaden			2,500
307—Daniel Black			1,000
308—Rev. J. A. Johnson, 2-story frame		Rev. J. A. Johnson	2,500
309—Harvey Hearst			1,200
310—J. E. Fields			1,500
311—Wm. Cherry			1,000
312—Joseph Saunders			1,500
314—Mack Bergman			1,000
315—Sallie Grayson			1,750
316—C. B. Turner			1,750
317—G. L. Gasper			1,500
318—Anderson Parker			1,000
319—M. A. Byars			750
321—W. M. Haward			1,000
400—W. M. Bruner			2,000
401—Frank Gaylord			950
402—W. J. Wood, Physician			1,250
403—E. T. Waters			950
404—Steward Cooper (Laundry)			850
405—Wm. Clark			900
406—Mrs. Ida Berry			1,000
407—Wm. Young			1,000
408—Mrs. Minnie L. Sanders			1,000
408½—W. H. Cohn, Physician			250
409—Mrs. Fannie White			1,000
411—Mrs. Martha A. Newman			700
412—Henry Johnson			950
413—R. C. Carter			950
414—James King			1,000
415—Bud Thomas			1,750
417—Nathaniel Doiset			3,000
418—Mrs. Samuel Mackley, 2-story frm.		Mrs. Samuel Mackley	5,000
421—Mrs. Equella Randle			1,000
502—Mrs. May Thompson			1,000
503—A. C. Jackson			500
504—Love Williams			750
505—A. W. Williams			1,250
506—Mrs. Jannie Russell			1,000
507—Mrs. Carrie Barner			2,000
508—Barney Cleaver, 2-story frame		Barney Cleaver	2,000
509—W. M. Luper			2,000
510—J. B. Burton			2,000
511—Mrs. Camille Colbert			1,000
512—J. H. Golden			1,000
513—J. B. Beason			1,500
514—M. C. Edwards			1,900
515—A. F. Bryant			2,000
516—Mrs. Josie Daniels			1,000
519—James Thomas			850
518—Julius Muckroy			850
520—Mary Ananda			850
604—Rev. J. R. McClain		James Cherry	4,000
702—James Cherry		A. L. Phillips	4,000
716—A. L. Phillips, 1-story frame			4,000

HARTFORD AVENUE NORTH.

RESIDENCE	NO. ROOMS	PROPRIETOR	VALUE
12—L. F. Guess			300
23—Nelson Talbert			300
101—Frank Taylor			1,000
104—Roy Littles			800
106—Henry Richmond			750
108—Jack Scott			1,200
110—W. P. Carter			3,000
111—John Andres			500

112—Eva Bolden	500
113—Moot Dallas	
115—Guss Mitchell	
116—Mrs. Emma O'Connor	
117—John Thomas	
118—Mrs. Emma Meacher	
120—Wm. Dodd	
121—J. L. Anderson	
122—Mrs. Nina Dickson	2,500
124—Mrs. Emry Malone	1,750
301—D. E. Green	3,000
303—Mrs. Julia Haynes	1,000
304—Mrs. Sarah Burger	750
305—Mrs. Sarah Gaines	750
306—Hannibal Rankins	500
307—Odis Easlick	750
309—Orlando Williams	1,800
310—Jesse Edwards	500
311—Clifford Warren	1,000
312—Mrs. Retta Boon	750
313—George McAllister	750

SCHOOLS.

	VALUE
Dunbar Grade School	20,000

CHURCHES.

	VALUE
Methodist Episcopal	1,000
African Methodist Episcopal	2,500
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,000
Mt. Zion Baptist	6,500
Paradise Baptist	85,000
Metropolitan Baptist	3,000
Union Baptist	2,000
Seventh Day Advent	1,500

HOSPITALS.

	VALUE
Frissell Memorial	3,500

IF YOU WANT LONG, BEAU- TIFUL HAIR



use the N. O. S. Hair Grower. A grower that has been in circulation for 10 years. A preparation prepared only by Mme. Nannie Ora Smith. Give it a trial and become a regular customer of the N. O. S. System. Use the

N. O. S. Hair Grower 75c

N. O. S. Pressing Oil 50c

N. O. S. Temple Oil 35c

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taught and Agents Wanted.

MME. NANNIE ORA SMITH
613 E. Archer St. Tulsa, Okla.

Mme. Nannie O. Smith.

Mr. C. W. Thompson, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, is one of Tulsa's successful business men. Before the disaster he operated a 28-room Rooming House on Easton St., and his loss was estimated at over \$4,000. He and his wife did not become discouraged but are working hard to build a bigger and better business. The Hotel Royal is beautifully furnished and is a credit to any city.

Telephones: Office, Cedar 974; Residence, Osage 7090.

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Partee Building, Corner North Greenwood and
East Archer Street

Civil and Probate Practice a Specialty.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

This magnificent Hotel is a 30-room modern building. When in Tulsa you will do well to secure rooms at the Royal Hotel if you desire the convenience and comforts of home, combined with courteous treatment.

This Hotel is located on the corner of Greenwood and Archer Streets and is easily reached from all railroads running into Tulsa. It is in the heart of the Negro Business District and ten minutes' walk to town.

L. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor

MADAM MABEL LITTLE

The Taylor System of Hair Dressing

AGENTS WANTED

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STRAIGHT LIFE

LEGAL RESERVE

Are you satisfied with the amount of protection you are now carrying for your family and loved ones? If you cannot truthfully answer Yes to this vital question call and see

J. M. TYLER

District Agent for Standard Life Insurance Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

123½ North Greenwood

Tulsa, Oklahoma



RED WING HOTEL

The Red Wing Hotel is located on the corner of Greenwood and Cameron Streets and consists of 54 rooms. These rooms are all modern and homelike. The Red Wing Hotel is centrally located in the Colored District on the Sand Springs car line and the Greenwood jitney line. Our prices are reasonable. Our service is best.

MRS. WILLIE ELLIS, Proprietress.

TRY US ONCE AND YOU
WILL TRY US TWICE.

**GRIER
SHOE
SHOP**
J.L.GRIER, PROP.
518 E. ARCHER TULSA, OKLA. PHONE 7953

THE CREOLE SYSTEM OF GROWING HAIR



This Creole System grew these ladies' hair in 18 months. It will grow yours. When all others have failed to cure your scalp of its disease and to grow your hair try the Creole System and be convinced. It has pleased the most fastidious. It will please you. You take no chance in giving it a trial. It is perfectly reliable. Mme. Hunt is the oldest and most skilled Hair Grower in this city. She is also a Manicurist and Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods.

MRS. GEO. W. HUNT,
TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

THE NOVELTY SHOP

E. DAVIS, Prop.

5c, 10c and 25c Goods

210 East Archer Street
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

The Novelty Shop is one of Tulsa's busy places of business. This shop is owned by Mrs. E. Davis. Her pleasing personality and courteous treatment have won for her many friends and customers. During the Christmas holidays this splendid lady gave away many presents to children whose parents were not able to have Santa Claus visit them. She is, indeed, a credit to any community.

Mrs. Willie Ellis, who operates the Red Wing Hotel, is one of Tulsa's leading business ladies. Hers is the largest hotel in our group here. Her pleasing personality has won for her many friends here as well as with the traveling public, who always carry with them a pleasing memory of this clean and comfortable place.

HENRY NAILS

J. H. NAILS

We Call For and Deliver

NAILS BROTHERS' SHOE SHOP

We Carry a Complete Line of

BLACK SWAN RECORDS

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TULSA, OKLA.

DR. WM. KYLES

One who smiles at fate and always stands with fixed bayonet to fight the enemy to success.

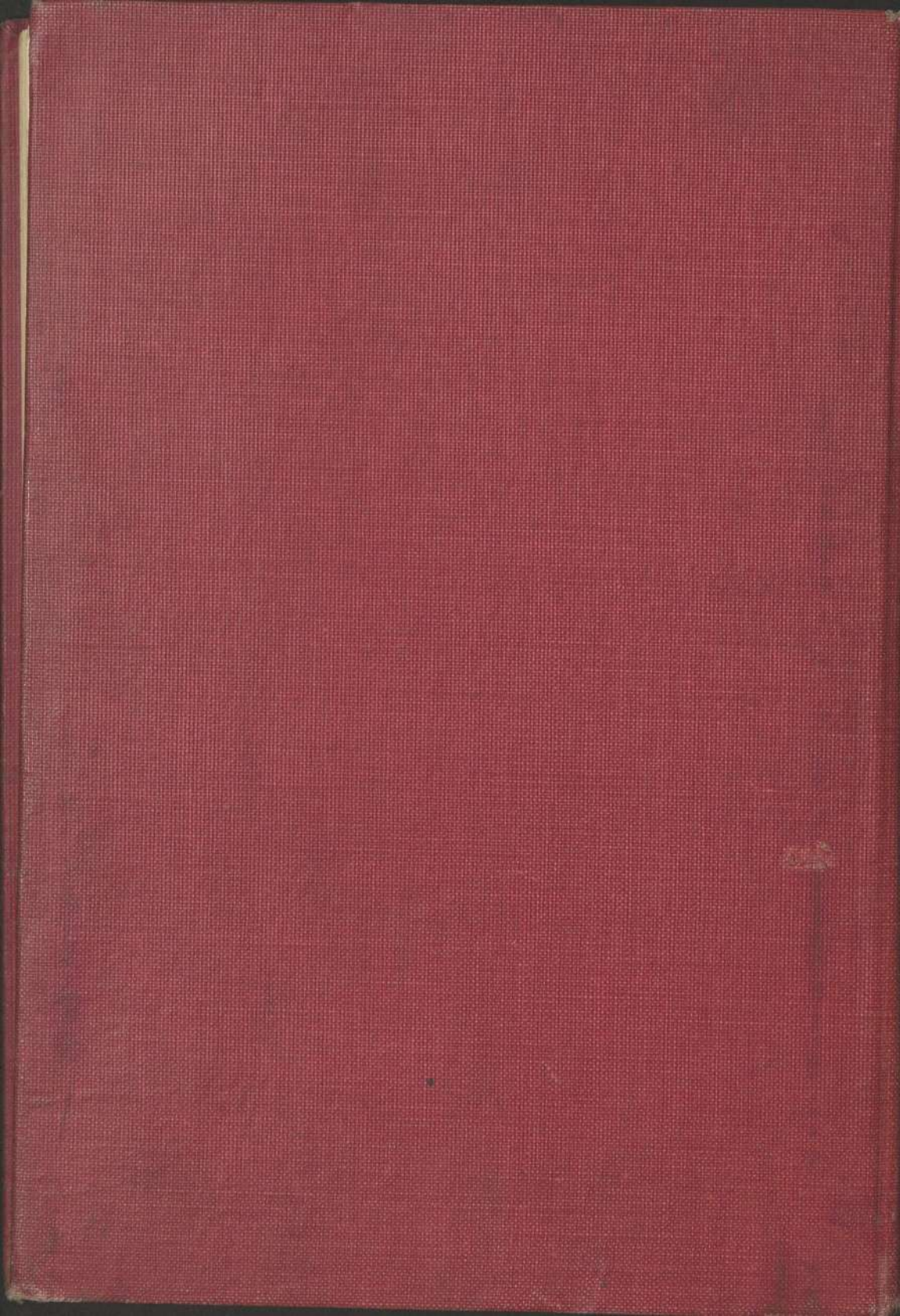
To the readers who wish to get a sketch of hustling ability and stability might turn toward the disastrous happening of June 1, 1921, and select a few of their sufferers who lost everything they possessed except that which could not be taken and leave life, courage, aspiration and ideals. For example, we will take Wm. Kyle, of San Marcos, Texas, a graduate of Flint Pharmaceutical College of New Orleans, La., after having lost a prosperous Drug Store which he conducted at 202 N. Greenwood St., valued at \$20,000, and his home, valued at \$5,000, in one and one-half months he had erected an eighteen room building at the cost of \$10,000 and placed therein another Drug Store with well furnished apartments above, and three months later he had put in another store with a heavy stock of drugs.

Such characters, in my opinion, should be a stimulant to those who are weakening and attempting to fall by the wayside and become a prey to defeat.

Mr. W. D. G. Hughes

From

Mary E. J. Powell





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