



14. Among the social conditions that existed which was partly the cause of the migration was the injustice done to the Negroes in the courts.



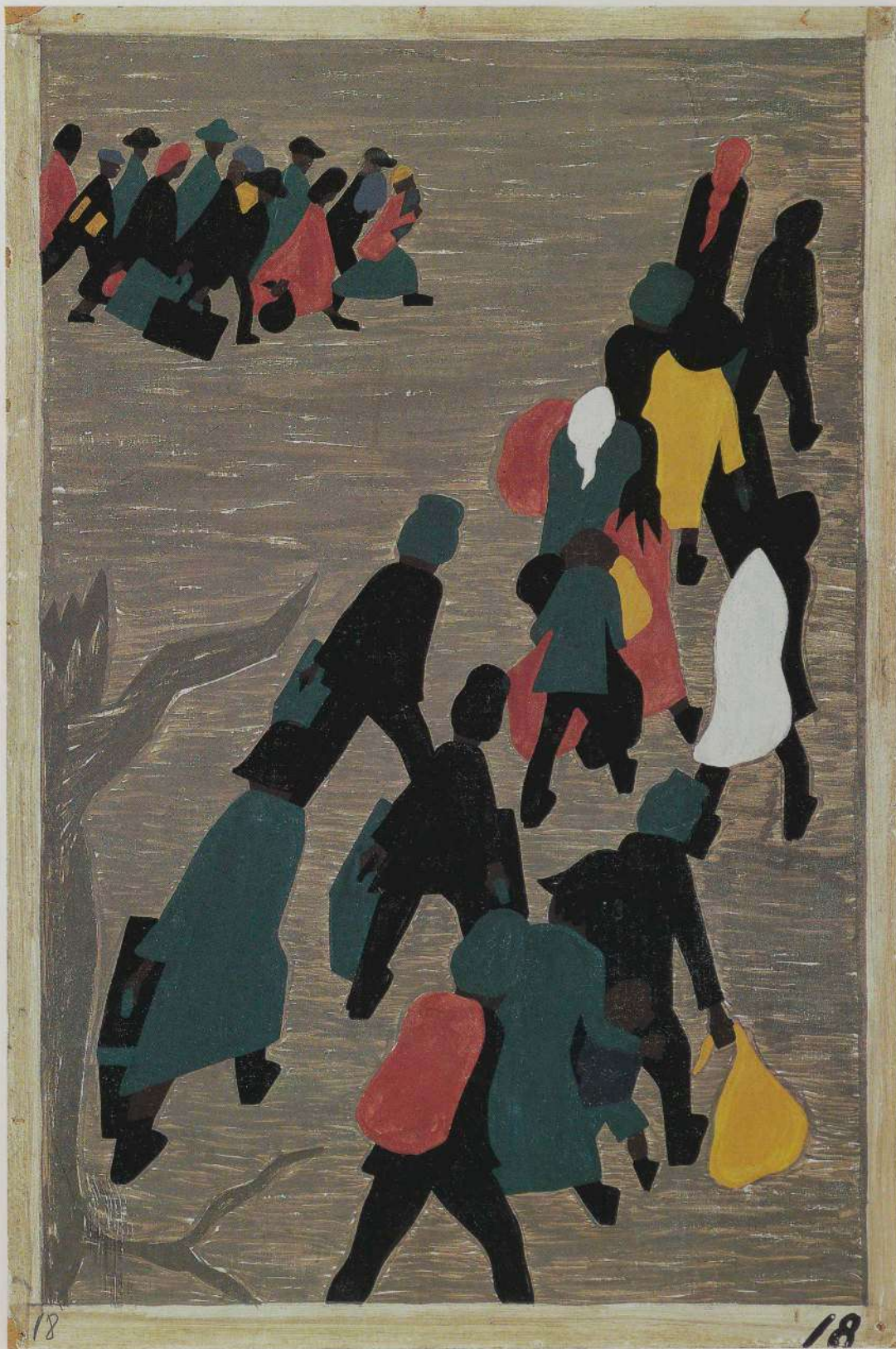
15. Another cause was lynching. It was found that where there had been a lynching, the people who were reluctant to leave at first left immediately after this.

16. Although the Negro was used to lynching, he found this an opportune time for him to leave where one had occurred.





17. The migration was spurred on by the treatment of the tenant farmers by the planter.



18. The migration gained in momentum.



19. There had always been discrimination.



20. In many of the communities the Negro press was read continually because of its attitude and its encouragement of the movement.



21. Families arrived at the station very early in order not to miss their train North.



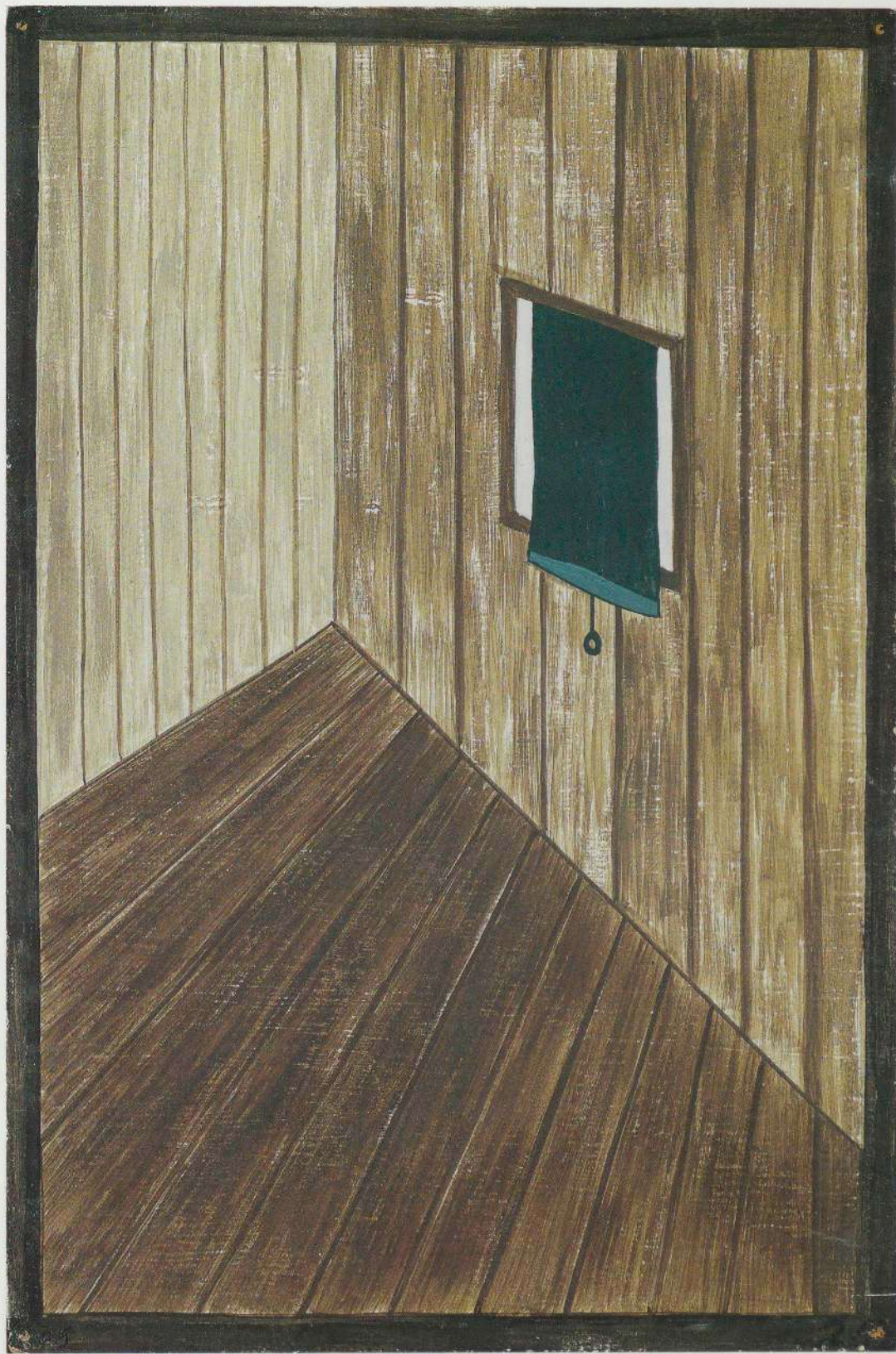
22. Another of the social causes of the migrants' leaving was that at times they did not feel safe, or it was not the best thing to be found on the streets late at night. They were arrested on the slightest provocation.

23. And the migration spread.

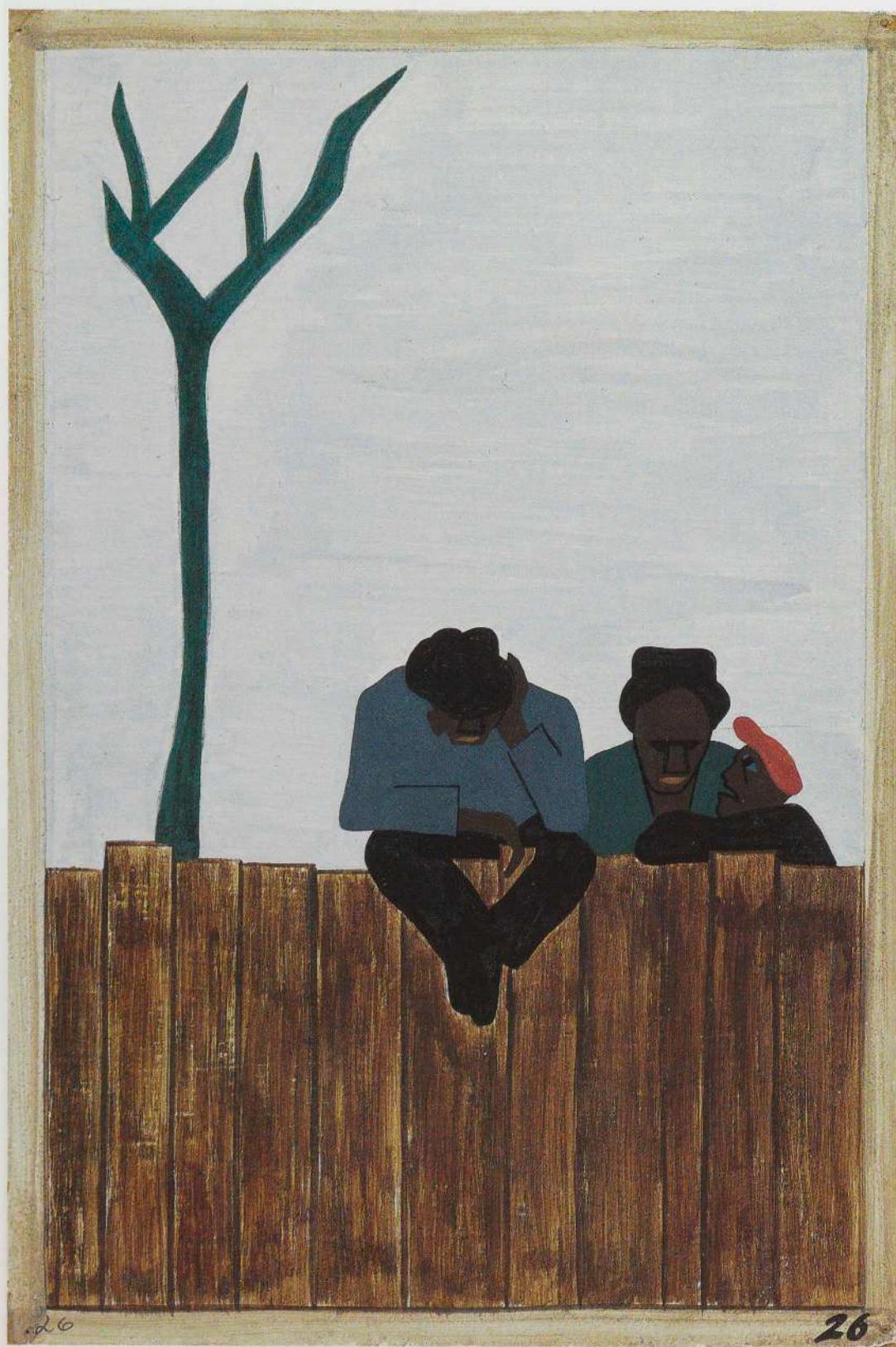




24. Child labor and a lack of education was one of the other reasons for people wishing to leave their homes.



25. After a while some communities were left almost bare.



26. And people all over the South began to discuss this great movement.



27. Many men stayed behind until they could bring their families North.



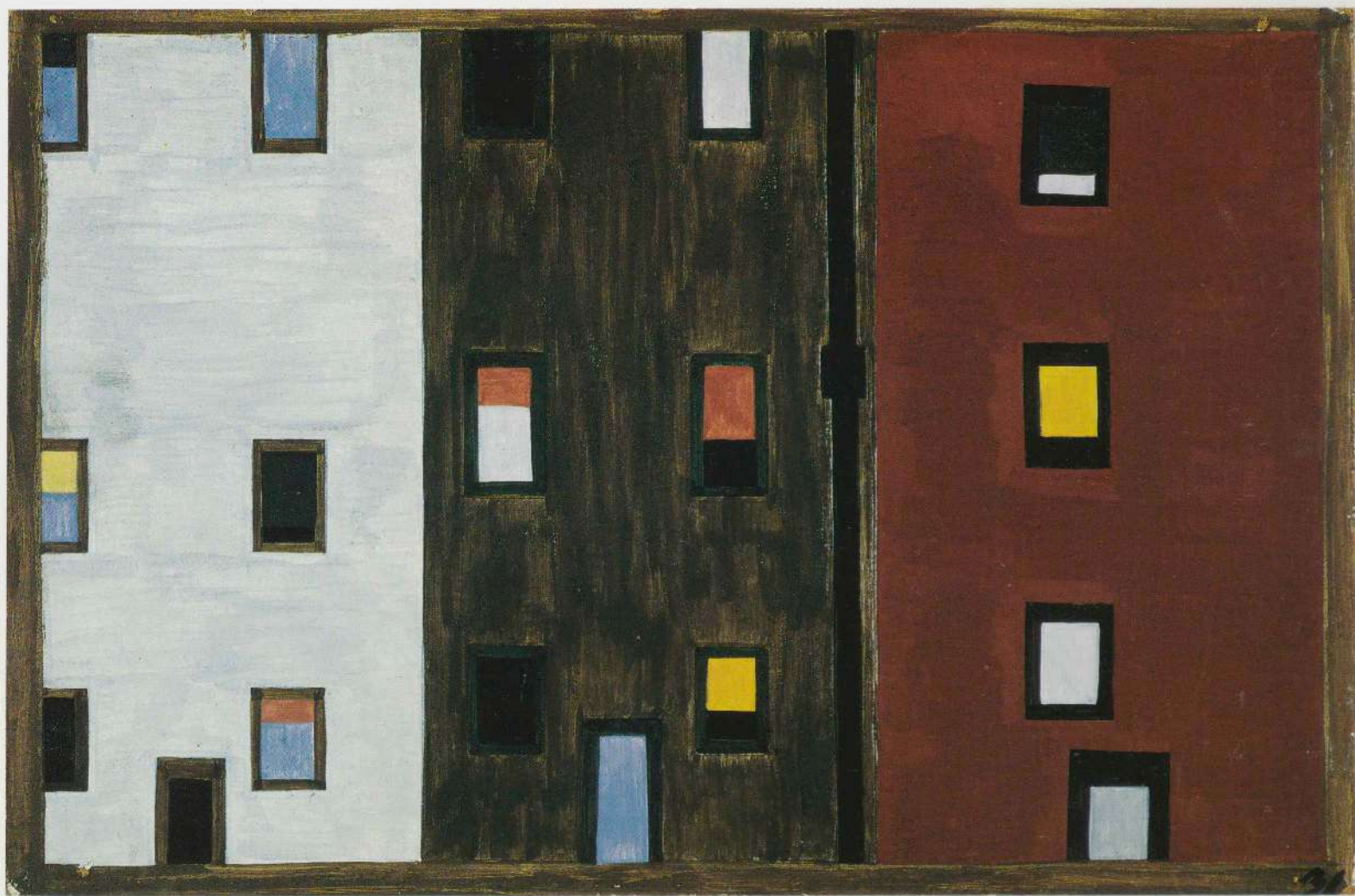
28. The labor agent who had been sent South by Northern industry was a very familiar person in the Negro counties.



29. The labor agent also recruited laborers to break strikes which were occurring in the North.

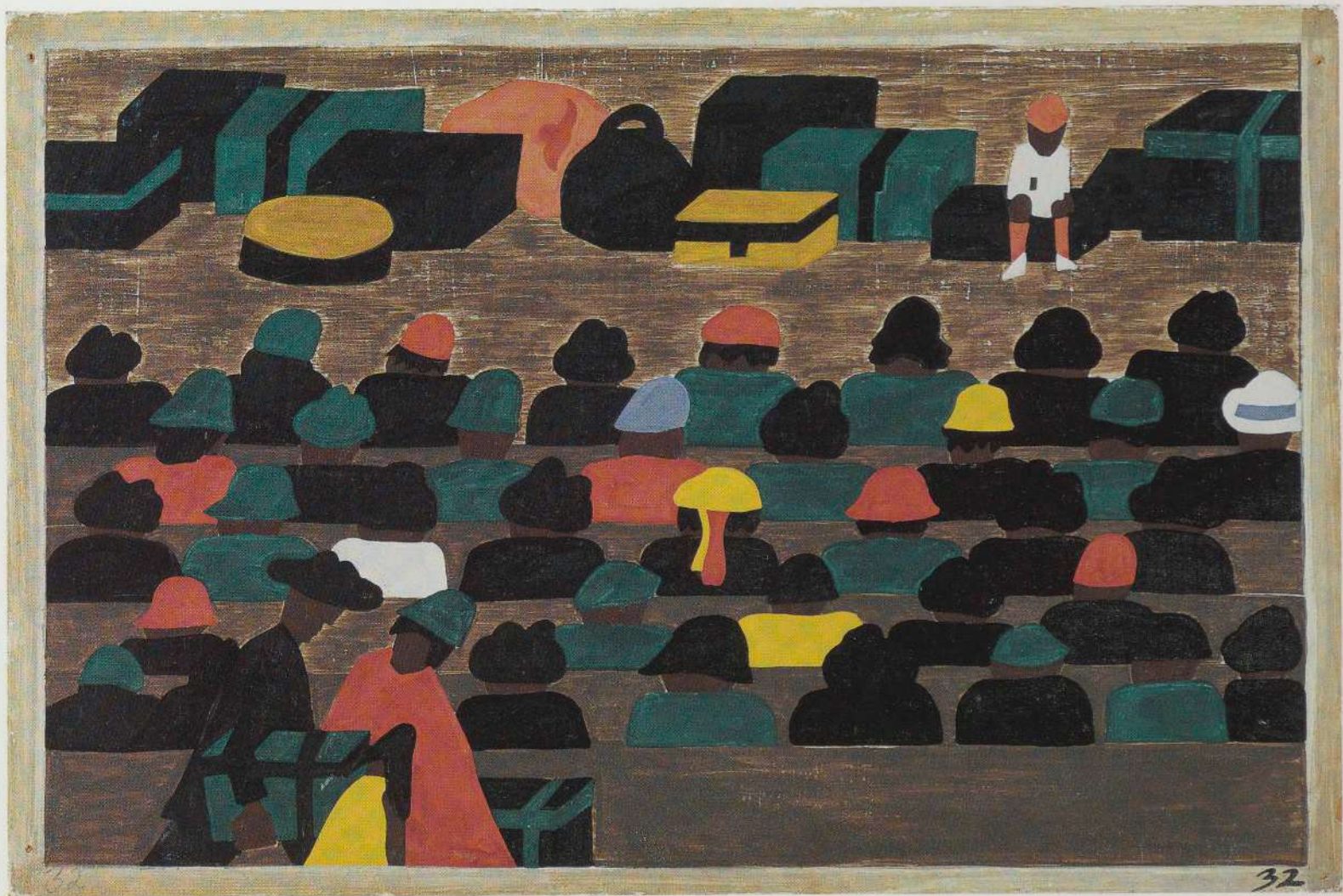


30. In every home people who had not gone North met and tried to decide if they should go North or not.



31. After arriving North the Negroes had better housing conditions.

32. The railroad stations in the South were crowded with people leaving for the North.





33. People who had not yet come North received letters from their relatives telling them of the better conditions that existed in the North.



34. The Negro press was also influential in urging the people to leave the South.



35. They left the South in large numbers and they arrived in the North in large numbers.



36. They arrived in great numbers into Chicago, the gateway of the West.



37. The Negroes that had been brought North worked in large numbers in one of the principal industries, which was steel.



38. They also worked in large numbers on the railroad.



39. Luggage crowded the railroad platforms.



40. The migrants arrived in great numbers.



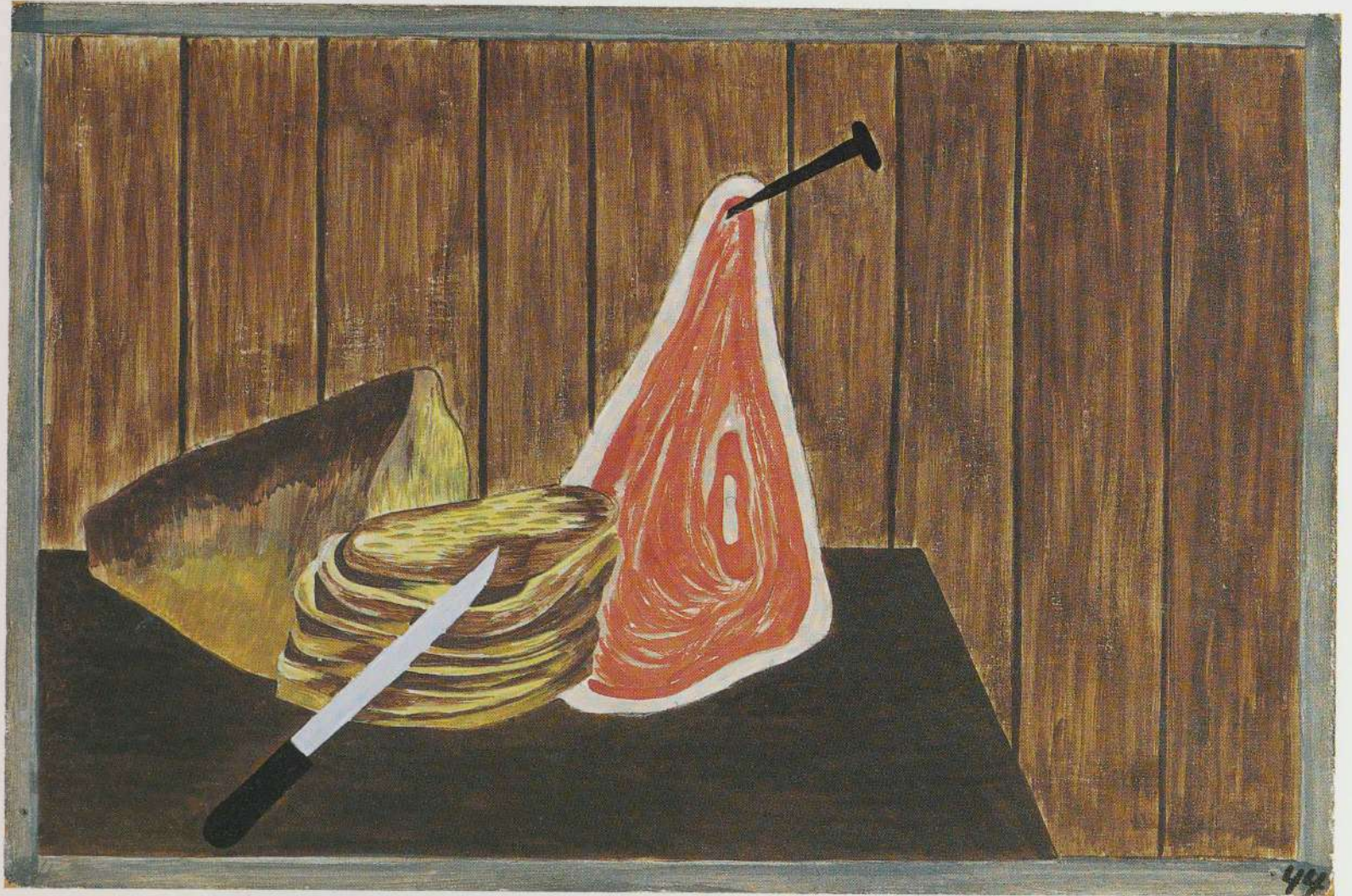
41 . The South that was interested in keeping cheap labor was making it very difficult for labor agents recruiting Southern labor for Northern firms. In many instances, they were put in jail and were forced to operate incognito.



42. They also made it very difficult for migrants leaving the South. They often went to railroad stations and arrested the Negroes wholesale, which in turn made them miss their trains.

43. In a few sections of the South the leaders of both groups met and attempted to make conditions better for the Negro so that he would remain in the South.





44. Living conditions were better in the North.



45. They arrived in Pittsburgh, one of the great industrial centers of the North, in large numbers.

46. Industries attempted to board their labor in quarters that were oftentimes very unhealthy.
Labor camps were numerous.