

EA
116
A613
A613
1918-19

The
Ann Arbor Negro
Year Book

1918-19

Contributors

W. E. B. DuBois
Robert R. Moton
Woodbridge N. Ferris
Mrs. Booker T. Washington
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Walter Camp
Walter Eckersall
William H. Wright

~~PRICE 12 CENTS~~

PRICE 15 CENTS

GEORGE H. WRIGHT, PUBLISHER
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Lindenschmitt, Apfel & Co.

The Home of Stein-Bloch Clothing
AND
Imperial Hats

Lindenschmitt, Apfel & Co.

JNO. C. FISCHER CO.

THE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE HARDWARE

Best Quality Mechanics' Tools
Sheet Metal Work a Specialty

Telephones 139 and 119

105-107 E. Washington St. 121 South Main Street
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Albert Clark

ELECTRIC
Shoe Repairing

We Sell Wear-U-Well Shoes

210 E. Huron St.

A. MAGIONCALDA

CANDY

Fruits and Cigars

Conner's Ice Cream

Ann Street

Ann Arbor

B. E. MUEHLIG

Dry Goods

AND

Notions

126 South Main Street
Telephone 395

Frank W. Wilkinson

PROPRIETOR OF THE

CLEAN BARGAIN STORE OF
**SECOND-HAND
GOODS**

All kinds of Second-Hand Goods Bought and
Sold. Stoves and Furniture Repaired.

Telephone 24

325 S. Main St.

Ann Arbor

D. E. WHITE

Portrait Studio



Fine Photographs



110 East Huron Street
Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR

SHOES

CALL ON

ALBERT S. LUTZ

Our Motto:

The Best for Your Money

109 East Washington Street
Phone 716-M

Bentley Historical
Library
University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR THEATRES

Arcade Theatre

UNIVERSITY AVENUE
Moving Pictures

Columbia Theatre

WASHINGTON ST.
Moving Pictures

Rae Theatre ::

HURON STREET
Moving Pictures

Wuerth Theatre

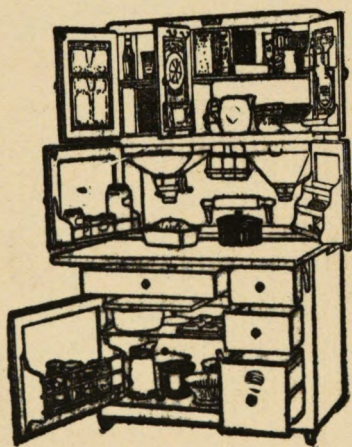
SOUTH MAIN STREET
Moving Pictures

Whitney Theatre

N. MAIN STREET
Drama

Majestic Theatre

MAYNARD STREET
Moving Pictures, Vaudeville



One Dollar a Week

will put any Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet in Your Home at once, and One Dollar a Week will quickly pay the balance.

The Hoosier embodies more practical and exclusive time-saving features than all other cabinets put together, and every model is fully guaranteed in material and workmanship.

VISIT THE HOOSIER EXHIBITION

Third Floor.

Mack & Co

BUY

W. S. S. War Saving
Stamps

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HERRICK & BOHNET

208 N. Fourth Avenue

IS THE PLACE TO GET

The Best 50c Tea

IN ANN ARBOR



ALL OTHER

GROCERIES

Sold Right

F LANDERS OR LOWERS

Phone 294

213 East Liberty Street

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ARTHUR ANDREWS

NEW

AND

Second-Hand Goods

I Buy, Sell and Exchange
Anything of Value

What Have You? Phone 434M

222 Detroit Street

Ann Arbor

HYGIENIC Barber Shop

BATHS :: POOL

One Night Pimple Cure Free

MILTON H. LARTER, Proprietor

235 Gratiot Ave., Detroit

LARTER'S Hair Straightener

READY TO USE

Sent Postpaid for One Dollar

Special Attention Paid to Mail Orders

ADDRESS

MILTON H. LARTER

235 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

TRANSIT MARKET

WM. LINDEMAN, Proprietor

Dealer in MEATS

212 North Fourth Avenue, Ann Arbor

To My Old Customers:

Owing to the high cost of all materials and supplies entering into the carrying on of the meat business, I have decided to conduct a strictly cash business.

Selling on credit always means a higher price for goods, and the person who pays cash helps to make up the deficit caused by such accounts as are not paid, or are not paid for a great length of time.

Selling on a cash basis to all customers gives all the benefit of cash payment, and thus means a saving to all.

Thanking you for your past patronage, and assuring you of still better service in the future, I remain

Yours respectfully.

WM. SHEEHAFFER, Mgr.

WM. LINDEMAN

The Mills Company

118 South Main St.

The largest store between Detroit and Chicago devoted entirely to
Women's Outergarments

Spring Suits . \$19.75 to \$60

Spring Coats . \$12.50 to \$50

Spring Gowns \$12.50 to \$50

Spring Blouses \$ 2.00 to \$15

Spring Skirts . \$ 5.00 to \$25

The Home of the Famous "Wooltex" Garments

One Dollar is All

that is necessary to open a bank account with this bank. The dollar itself may not seem much—but you will have made a start—the rest is easy.

☐ This bank wants your business: we invite it. Our service will prove to you our appreciation.

☐ Our list of satisfied customers is a long one—and we want you on it also.

State Savings Bank



W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps are on Sale
at all Banks and Postoffices

CONTRIBUTED BY
HOOVER STEEL BALL CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Ann Arbor Negro Year-Book

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF NEGRO ADVANCEMENT AND COMMUNITY LIFE
CONDUCTED BY GEORGE H. WRIGHT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
511 GLENN AVENUE ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Contents

Portrait of Mrs. Booker T. Washington . . .	By C. M. Battey
National Negro Review	
The Need of Negro Mothers . . .	Mrs. Booker T. Washington
The Problem	Ella Wheeler Wilcox
The Second Coming	W. E. B. DuBois
Work Together	Woodbridge N. Ferris
Some Negro Football Stars . . .	Walter Camp and Walter Eckersall
The Negro Urban League in Michigan . .	Forester B. Washington
Negro to Profit by World War	Professor Lelly Miller
World Democracy and Black Men	William H. Wright
Editorial	George H. Wright

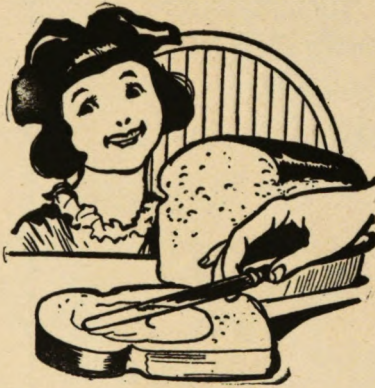
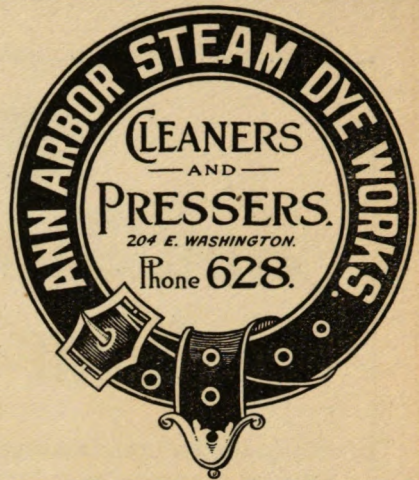
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

TERMS:

*Published Yearly and sent Postpaid on receipt of 15 cents
One Dollar sends a dozen copies to the Negro soldiers in service of the United States*

Talk It Over

with the wife and she will readily agree that our dry cleaning work is a great reducer of clothing expense. She knows how we restore newness without injury to the most delicate fabric and color. What we can do for her apparel we can do equally well for yours. Send us that old suit hanging in the closet.



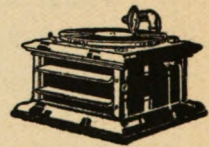
THERE'S A TREAT IN STORE

for the youngster who sees his mother or big sister covering a slice of our bread with jam or peanut butter. Try it at your house and you'll find the kiddies growing merrier and sturdier. Start by buying a loaf today.

E. C. MODDER

TRANSIT BAKERY 210 N. Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor
Telephone 2116-J

Have You Heard a Grafonola ?



A complete stock, best quality, prices moderate, fair treatment to all.

That is why the

Allmendinger Music Shop

has made a success of handling musical lines of all kinds.

122 East Liberty Street

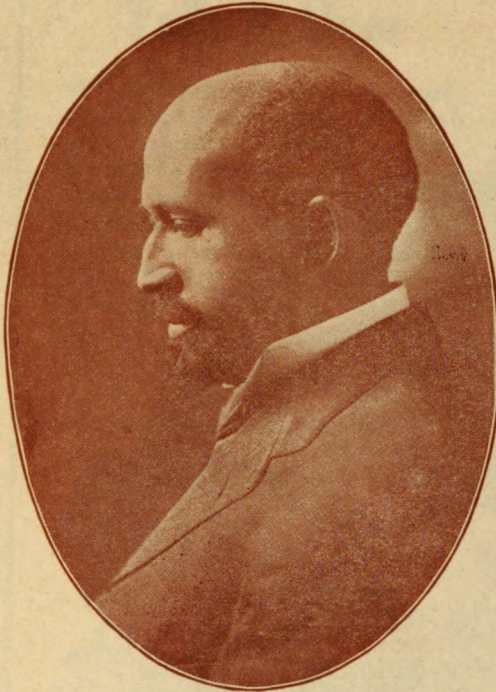
Generated at University of Michigan on 2022-02-09 03:10 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015071204583
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-goo

3. 80-48 LVM



MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Honorary President of the National Association of Colored Women; Director Girls Industries,
Tuskegee Institute. Widow of the late Booker T. Washington,
Founder of Tuskegee Institute.

THE ANN ARBOR NEGRO YEAR-BOOK



W. E. B. DUBOIS

W. E. B. DUBOIS, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor of *The Crisis*; Director of Publicity and Research, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Seventy-fifth Avenue, New York.

REV. J. A. CHARLESTON, Ann Arbor, Pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, graduate of Wilberforce University. B. A. B. D., Cum. Laude. A very able and successful minister in the Methodist Church.

CHARLES S. CROMWELL, District Grand Master, G. U. O. of O. F. Mr. Cromwell is a well-known worker among the Odd Fellows in Michigan.



REV. J. W. CHARLESTON



CHARLES S. CROMWELL

National Negro Review, 1917

Jan. 5—Matthew Harris awarded \$42,500 in a suit against the sheriff at Memphis, Tenn., upholding the principle that a man's home is his castle. A posse had dynamited the home of Harris.

John W. Parks lawyer appointed assistant in the office of Gov. Brumbaugh at \$15 per day.

Congress passes a resolution to probe Southern election methods.

Jan. 9—Mayor Mitchel of New York City, appoints Dr. E. P. Roberts on the board of education.

Madame C. J. Walker, the world's wealthiest colored woman, purchases \$100,000 home near the estate of John D. Rockefeller.

Jan. 12—Kaufman's employed 250 men as chauffers and delivery men.

Jan. 19—Elijah J. Graham, Jr., appointed lay librarian at Wheeling, W. Va.

Col. Dennison, of the eighth Illinois National Guard, appointed assistant general of the state.

Feb. 9—Tennessee Supreme Court sustains the ruling of the lower court upholding the will of J. H. Jennings, white, who left an estate valued at \$100,000 to his colored common law wife, by whom he had 10 children.

Feb. 16—Howard University, Washington, D. C., holds fiftieth anniversary.

May 9—Liberia breaks with the Kaiser.

May 17.—Harry Burleigh, of New York, famous composer, wins third Springarn medal, awarded for most distinguished service by N. A. A. C. P.

May 22—Eli Parsons, chained in steel cage at Memphis, Tenn., and burned to death by a mob.

June 15—Officers' Reserve Camp for the training of colored officers

for the Army established at Des Moines, Iowa.

Ten thousand move to Cleveland from the South in one year.

June 22.—Lieut. Col. Young, the highest ranking colored officer, U. S. A., retired against the protests of the country.

July 2—East St. Louis massacre, in which 200 colored men, women and children were mutilated, burned and killed.

July 3—Dr. James Wilson, of Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C., first Negro physician to become licentiate National Board of Examiners.

July 5—Records kept by Monroe W. Work, of Tuskegee, shows that the lynchings for the first six months of the year totaled 14, or less than the first six months of 1916. Of these 13 were Negroes and 1 white. One colored woman was lynched.

July 6.—Col. Roosevelt denounces race riots and makes a heated reply to Samuel Gompers head of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting in New York City.

July 29.—Wonderful silent parade of 10,000 Negroes in New York, as a protest against act of discrimination and oppression inflicted upon us in this country, and particularly in East St. Louis massacre.

August 1—Negroes of Nation carry to White House their protest against East St. Louis horror.

Aug. 12—National Business Men's League convenes at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Aug. 20—Grand jury indicts 105 race rioters in East St. Louis.

Aug. 23—Troopers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry clash with police at Houston, Texas, and 17 civilians killed.

Aug. 28—Independence B. P. O. Elks of the world hold convention at Cleveland.

Fourteenth annual session, Federation of Women's clubs of Pennsylvania, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Sept. 5—Five members of Twenty fourth Infantry who clashed with police at Waco, Texas, sentenced to five years, and one to ten years.

Nineteenth annual session of Medical Association at Philadelphia.

Sept. 18—Cleveland men organize housing company, to provide homes for 3,000 new comers.

Oct. 10—Emmett J. Scott appointed assistant to Secretary of War Baker.

Oct. 15—Six hundred and twenty-four colored officers commissioned in U. S. Army.

Oct. 27-30 — Colored draftees throughout the country leave for cantonments 'mid patriotic scenes.

Secretary of War Baker issues circular letter to colored people.

Nov. 1—Colored men called to the colors.

Nov. 6—Dr. Furniss elected to Indianapolis Council. T. W. Fleming to Cleveland Council. J. C. Thomas elected to New York Alderman Board. E. A. Johnson elected to New York Assembly.

Nov. 20—Entire division of 80,000 colored soldiers formed, including Engineers' Brigade, for service in France.

Dec. 2—Lation Scott chained to stake at Dyersburg, Tenn., and burned to death.

Dec. 13—Thirteen soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry executed for alleged mutiny at Houston, Texas. Forty-one sentenced to life imprisonment; four given two years, and five acquitted, the result of findings of Army court-martial.

The Need of Negro Mothers

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The great need of our people, anywhere, is Mothers.

Down in Alabama within a stone's throw of Tuskegee Institute is a mother's class or school. It holds its sessions on each Saturday afternoon. Its aim is to reach the women who has had no chance to learn her lesson of home-making, who has heard little of the sacredness of the fire-side; who has just come up like Topsy.

This woman is not satisfied with her knowledge, she wants to know; she wants to be a good mother. She is anxious to be a faithful wife, and she is striving to be a real woman.

To this school which is held in the central part of the town, is easy access to any woman living in the village or coming in from the country, come in more than a hundred women

during the month. At last Saturday's class there were eighty-five women present. Not more than ten per cent of these women can write their names, but they can all understand the lessons given. The following topics were given at the last meeting.

The farmer's baby is more likely to live and thrive than its city cousin. It can be put out in the open in its crib which stands on the porch almost as soon as it opens its little eyes.

Yes, it can do all of its sleeping, and it sleeps about all the time, in the fresh air.

No, it is never too cold to put the baby outdoors.

He is to be well wrapped, of course, so that he will not get cold.

Baby must be bathed.

No, not just his face, but his entire

body must be put into a small tub of milk warm water each day. Early in the morning is the best time. The bathing should be done the same time every day.

Never let the baby go to bed at night wearing the same clothes he has had on all day if you wish him to sleep well.

Do not rock the baby.

Do not lay him across your lap and shake him or "bump" him, but put him in his bed and let him go to sleep.

Mother easily becomes his slave when she fails to begin right with reference to the baby's sleep.

The baby needs water. Certainly he does.

Always boil the water and set it in a place to keep cool.

Never give the baby ice water.

Mother's milk is best for the baby until he is at least one year old.

Never feed the baby on the coarse things which the children of six years eat.

Grits with milk, rice with milk or corn meal with milk are all good things for the baby.

Do not feed the baby on sweet potatoes. He may have Irish potatoes, not new ones, when he is nearly two years old.

Do not give the baby patent medicines.

Soothing syrup, castoria, etc., make him sleep, but they are harmful to the baby.

A well baby will get on if he is bathed regularly, regularly feed and regularly put to sleep. A little castor oil now and then will keep his system clean.

If he has trouble, consult the doctor.

The mother and doctor are all the baby needs.

The tiny little thing is a baby until he is at least three years old, and he should be treated so.

More than eighty per cent of our women belong to this class, the class who hunger and thirst for better ideals. There is a smaller class of us who can give these ideas. Are we doing it? Will we do it? Our opportunity has been large through the sacrifice of others as well as ourselves—and so in proportion should be our efforts of those whose chance has been less far reaching.

There comes to our mind now, a woman not young, who some years ago came into one of the large southern schools from the state of Illinois. She was supported by the club women of that state. Notwithstanding the fact that she was advanced in years, she finished her course of study at great sacrifice of strength and effort, and located herself in a country community where the women were fearfully neglected and there she remains, teaching them all, women, old and young to be self respecting, self-reliant, to build high ideals for their children. The school is her headquarters, the home her abiding place—she is a true teacher, she is a real club woman, the sort which the world is calling for.

The women of Michigan have always stood for that which is best in the home, in the church, in the school, in citizenship, so far as they themselves were concerned, but there is another question of equal importance—have they always remembered their sisters who were not so fortunate as they? Have they done what they could to bring any large number of other women up to their standard? We leave the answer here with them.

The Problem

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Out of the wilderness, out of the night,
Has the black man crawled to the dawn of light.
Beaten by lashes and bound by chains
A beast of burden with soul and brains.
He has come through sorrow and need and woe
And the cry of his heart is to *know*, to *know*.

You took his freedom and gave it again
But grudged as you gave it, ye white faced men
Not all of freedom is being free
And a dangerous plaything is Liberty
For untaught children.

In vain do you say
"We gave what he asked for—place and pay.
And right of franchise—all wrong, all wrong.
He was but a child to be led along
By the hand of Love. Has he felt its touch?
Nay, you gave unwisely and gave too much
But you gave not the things that his groping mind
Was reaching up in the dark to find,
They were *love* and knowledge.

Oh, infinite
Must be the patience that hopes to right
The wrongs that are hoary with age and brought
To the level of virtues, by mortal thought
And greater than patience must be the trust
In the ultimate outcome of what is just
And in and under and through and above
Must weave the warp of the purpose—love.

Red with anguish his way has been
 This suffering brother of dusky skin
 For centuries fettered and bound to earth
 Slow his unfolding to freedom's birth
 Slow his rising from burden and ban
 To fill the stature of moral man.

You must give him his wings ere you tell him to fly,—
 You must *set the example* and bid him try.
 Let the white man pay for the white man's crime.
 Let him work in patience and bide God's time.

Out of the wilderness, out of the night,
 Has the black man crawled to the dawn of light.
 He has come through the valley of great despair
 He has borne what no white man ever can bear
 He has come through sorrow and pain and woe
 And the cry of his heart is to *know*, to *know*.

The National Association of Colored Women

Organized 1895.

Ann Arbor Organizations

GOLDEN RULE FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE

Mrs. Robert Carson	-	-	-	-	-	-	President
Mrs. Kenneth Wayner	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vice-President
Miss Ethel McComas	-	-	-	-	-	-	Recording Sec.
Mrs. Clayton Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Eva McComas	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer

"HARRIET BEECHER STOWE" CLUB

Mrs. E. J. Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	President
Mrs. Mary Wickliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary
Mrs. Lucy Boland	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer

MOTHER'S "STAR-OF-HOPE" CLUB

Mrs. Lucy Boland	-	-	-	-	-	-	President
Mrs. J. H. Rumsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vice-President
Mrs. H. N. Tantsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Recording Sec.
Mrs. J. A. White	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. W. O. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer

The Second Coming

W. E. B. DUBOIS

Three bishops sat in San Francisco, New Orleans and New York, peering gloomily into three flickering fires which cast and recast shuddering shadows on boo-lined walls. Three letters lay in their laps and said:

"And thou, Valdosta, in the land of Georgia, art not least among the princes of America, for out of thee shall come a Governor who shall rule my people."

The white Bishop of New York scowled and impatiently threw the paper into the fire.

"Valdosta?" he said, "that's where I go to the Governor's wedding of little Marguerite, my white flower—" Then he forgot the writing in his musing; but the paper flared red in the fireplace.

"Valdosta?" said the black bishop in New Orleans, and turned uneasily in his chair. "I must go down there. Those colored folk are acting strangely. I don't know where all this unrest and moving will lead to. Then, there's poor Lucy—" And he threw the letter into the fire; but eyed it suspiciously, as it flamed green.

"Stranger things than that have happened," he said slowly, "and ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars for nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom."

In San Francisco the priest of Japan, abroad to study strange lands, sat in his lacquer chair with face like soft yellow and wrinkled parchment. Slowly he wrote in a great and golden book:

"I have been strangely bidden to the Vale of Dosta where one of those religious cults that swarm here will welcome a Prophet. I shall go and report to Kioto."

So, in the dim waning of the day before Christmas, three bishops met in Valdosta and saw its mills and storehouses, its wide-throated and sandy streets in the mellow glow of a crimson sun. The governor glared anxiously up the street as he helped the Bishop of New York into his car and welcomed him graciously.

"I am troubled," he said, "about the Niggers. They are acting queer. I'm not certain but Fleming is back of it."

"Fleming?"

"Yes; he's running against me next term for governor; he's a fire-brand; wants niggers to vote and all that— Pardon me a moment, there's a darky I know—" and he hurried to the black bishop, who had just descended from the "Jim Crow" car, and clasped his hand cordially. They talked in whispers.

"Search diligently," said the governor in parting, "and bring me word again." Then returning to his Guest: "You will excuse me, won't you?" he said, "but I am sorely troubled. I never saw niggers act so. They're leaving by the hundreds and those who stay are getting impudent. They seem to be expecting something. What's the crowd, Jim?"

The chauffeur said that there was some sort of Chinese official in town and everybody wanted to glimpse him. He drove around another way.

It all happened very suddenly. The Bishop of New York, in full canonicals for the early wedding, stepped out on the rear balcony of his mansion, just as the dying sun lit crimson clouds of glory in the East and burned the West.

"Fire!" yelled a wag in the surging crowd that was gathering to celebrate a southern Christmas Eve; all laughed and ran.

The bishop did not understand. He peered around. Was it that dark little house in the far back yard that flamed? Forgetful of his robes, he hurried down—a brave white figure in the sunset. He found himself before an old black rickety stable. He could hear the mules stamping within.

No, it was not fire. It was the sunset glowing through the cracks. Behind the hut its glory rose toward God like flaming wings of Cherubim. He paused until he heard the faint wail of a child. Hastily he entered. A white girl crouched before him, down by the very mules' feet, with a baby in her arms. A little mite of a baby that wailed weakly. Behind mother and child stood a shadow. The bishop turned to the right, inquiringly, and saw a black man in bishop's robes that faintly echoed his own. Hastily he turned away to the left and saw a golden Japanese in golden garb. Then he heard the black man mutter behind him:

"But He was to come the second time in clouds of glory, with the nations gathered around Him and angels—" at the word a shaft of glorious light fell full upon the child, while without came the tramping of unnumbered feet and the whirring of winds.

The Bishop of New York bent quickly above the baby.

It was black!

The bishop stepped back with a gesture of disgust, hardly listening to and yet hearing the black bishop who spoke almost as if in apology:

"She ain't really white; I know Lucy—you see, her mother worked for the Governor—" The bishop turned on his heel and nearly trod on the yellow priest, who knelt with bowed head before the pale mother and offered incense and a gift of gold.

Out into the night rushed the bishop. The wings of the Cherubim were folded black against the stars. As he hastened down the front staircase, the governor came rushing up the street steps.

"We are late," he cried nervously. "The Bride awaits." He hurried the bishop to the waiting limousine, asking him anxiously:

"Did you hear anything? Do you hear that noise? The crowd is growing strangely on the streets and there seems to be a fire over toward the East. I never saw so many people here—I fear violence—a mob—a lynching—hark!" What was that which the Bishop, too, heard beneath the rhythm of unnumbered feet? Deep in his heart a wonder grew. What was it? Ah, he knew. It was music—some strong and mighty chord. It rose higher as the brilliantly lighted church split the night and swept radiantly toward them. So high and clear that music flew, it seemed above, around, behind them. The governor, ashen-faced, crouched in the car; but the bishop said softly as the ecstasy pulsed in his heart:

"Such music, such wedding music! What choir is it?"

Work Together

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS

Prof. Boaz has convinced me that inborn racial differences are few and worthy of little consideration. Any attempt to show that there is a natural gulf between the colored race and the white race must result in failure. No one questions the existence of an artificial gulf between the two races—a man-made gulf. This man-made gulf has militated against the progress of both races in America. This gulf has established class distinctions. In a democracy class distinctions are odious, are perilous. Our ten million colored people are with us. They are here not because they sought this country as a haven of rest, but because they were brought here in bondage to the white race. The Civil War banished chattel slavery, but it is too early in American history to declare that a subtle slavery has not been substituted.

Democracy is of a spiritual origin—a growth from within.

Although present race conditions are far from satisfactory, I believe that the outlook is hopeful. The progress of the colored race since the Civil War has been stupendous. In spite of the handicap of political ex-

clusion this race has demonstrated that it is a mighty power in the industrial and educational worlds. The colored people have been extraordinarily patient and forbearing. The question of questions is how can they best secure the rights and privileges that belong to them? Any influence that savors of hate is ruinous. The one regenerating power in the world is love. Love is not a racial factor. It is a universal factor, that makes for patriotism, that makes for democracy. This is the only influence that can save the world from race hatred, that can save a nation from disintegration. All races in America have one patriotic obligation. The greater burden rests upon the white natives of America. This race has been blest above all other races, consequently its obligation is imperative. The progress of the colored race means the progress of the white race.

The enduring progress of the white race means the progress of the colored race. We shall continue to live together, therefore, we must work together under one flag to one end, the more abundant life.

Some Negro Football Stars

WALTER CAMP AND WALTER ECKERSALL

One of the greatest of American games is football. There is something about football that just grips and holds the attention of the better fan, far more so than any other game played in America. Colored men of all times have played on various college squads. They like other men have produced star performers on the gridiron.

Back in 1892 a Negro distinguished himself on the Michigan Varsity as half back. This man was George Jewett who made his home in Ann Arbor and received much comment on his ability as a football player. Before and since his day the sport annuals have recorded the very brilliant playing of colored men.

Gideon Smith playing on the Michigan Agricultural College squad of Lansing humbled the mighty Yost and his Michigan Varsity at Ferry Field, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Smith was a wonderful player and made many friends while at college. Football like baseball has obscured many colored players of ability, yet the time may come in America when football, baseball and other sports may eliminate the time honored color line and place the honors of victory on any man who has honestly won and has measured up to the standard of clean sportsmanship.

No one is in better position to name the real Negro football stars than two of the best known football critics of the times. Mr. Walter Camp, of All American fame, and Mr. Walter Eckersall, of the Chicago Tribune have written for us on the best Negro player they have ever seen on the gridiron. Mr. Camp says: "It would be hard to tell which man was the best but Lewis who played center at Amherst and at Harvard many years ago, and Pollard who played a year ago at Brown were both good men. I am rather inclined to think that Robeson who played end at Rutgers this year, is, however, the best I ever saw."

By Walter Eckersall, for the Ann Arbor Negro Year Book.

Football the same as any other branch of sport, produces performers above the average. They are what

is commonly known as stars. In every line of athletic endeavor in which teams are organized there are players of different nationalities and colors and although discrimination has been shown by some colleges in regard to the latter, the general opinion of unfairness has been manifested many times.

In my twenty years of athletic experience as a player and writer of sports, I have met colored athletics who, to my mind, were the superiors of their white teammates. In every case, the colored athletic has conducted himself on and off the field in a manner which could not help but command the respect of all.

Going into details in regard to the merits of athletes, everyone has different opinions the same as a football writer who selects honorary or all-star elevens at the close of the season. The same is true in my case and the football men of whom I write about may not agree with the ideas of other followers of the gridiron game.

Having seen and played against a number of colored football players, I will not hesitate a moment to name Bob Marshall, of Minnesota, Fred Pollard, of Brown, and Sam Ransom, of Beloit, as the three best colored warriors who ever donned the moleskins. I am not naming these players because of western prejudice or because two of them learned to play football in Chicago.

A football coach or the most ardent enthusiast would have to look a long way to find a player the equal to Marshall. If there was anything about football that this player did not know and do and do well, I would like to meet him. He played on the University of Minnesota eleven four years and previous to that time was a member of one of the Minneapolis high schools.

He played end, three years under the old rules or five yards in three downs and one under the present code which involves the forward pass and ten yards in four downs. He was a powerful built man, being six feet in height and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. He was fast and had football intuition.

He was a remarkable kicker and it was his ability to kick goals from the field that resulted in the defeat of Chicago in 1906 by the score of 4 to 2. I was captain of the Maroon team at that time and well know the game he played against us. He certainly was a remarkable player. He is still playing on professional football teams in the Gopher cities this making his twenty-third year of active play.

Next to Marshall, I think Fred Pollard, last year's halfback on Brown university was as good a football player, as the colored race has produced. He learned to play the game on the Lane Tech. High school eleven of Chicago. He was a star at that time and was an eagerly sought athlete by many colleges. He then went to

Brown and has been the mainstay of the team for the last two years.

The other colored player I want to mention is Sam Ransom, a player of great possibilities but who did not have the opportunities of Marshall or Pollard. Sam had to work his way through Hyde Park High school, where he played on the team for four years. He then went to Beloit college where he practically had to play the whole game because his teammates were of inferior ability. Despite the fact he was a marked man in every game, his opponents knew they had been in a game when the final whistle blew.

Of course there have been other players who could be mentioned but the trio selected stand out predominately in the writer's mind.

The Negro Urban League in Michigan

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

One of the greatest forces working for the advancement of the Negro in Michigan is the Negro Urban League, Detroit, this branch of the National Negro Urban League is fortunate in having at its head Mr. Forrester B. Washington, a man who is working to bring about the best of conditions among the colored people of Detroit. In his survey of Detroit, Mr. Washington says:

The first prerequisite in the task of organizing a local community is the establishment of a vocational bureau which should strive to make itself acquainted with every possible industrial opening for Negroes in the city and, on the other hand, make its presence widely known so that the immigrant Negro will be directed to it immediately on arrival. The Detroit League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, therefore, has not been content merely with locating vacant jobs but has approached manufacturers of all kinds through distribution of literature and personal visits and has been successful during the last twelve

months in placing 1,000 Negroes in employment other than unskilled labor. It has made itself known to immigrants by cards of direction placed in the hands of Negro employes about railway stations and intends, as soon as its funds permit, to station a capable, level-headed representative at each of the railway stations of Detroit to direct Negro immigrants to the league's office or to other responsible individuals and societies who will look their after their welfare. It has persuaded the proprietor of a local moving picture theatre, which is a great gathering place for colored newcomers, to run lantern slides nightly announcing that employment and other services can be secured free at the office of the league.

In order to care for the women and girls who are beginning to appear in appreciable numbers, five cigar manufactures in the city were induced to experiment in employing them, and a sixth has started a new plant employing only colored help. To solve the difficult problem of the first week's board, the league has arranged with certain factories a system of checks issued to guarantee payment for bills incurred at restaurants and boarding houses. Some direct arrangements previously made between certain factories and boarding-house keepers

resulted in exploitation of the immigrant by the latter

The establishment of a bureau of investigation and information regarding housing comes next in importance. The character of the house into which Negro immigrants go has a direct effect on their health, their morals and their efficiency. The rents charged determine whether the higher wages received in the North are real or only apparent, whether the change in environment has been beneficial or detrimental. The tendency is to exploit the Negro immigrant in this particular. Rents charged him in Detroit have risen by from 50 to 200 per cent in one year. He is forced into a district inhabited by colored people where housing accommodation is inadequate for those already there. The proximity of the colored district in most northern cities to the center is responsible for the imposition of the vice district upon the Negro. This bureau should therefore, scour the city for every available house, tenement or room inside or outside the recognized Negro district. It should make also a thorough investigation of comparative rents charged Negroes and whites and give the findings the fullest publicity. The bureau should constantly remind employers of Negro labor that it is to their advantage to see that the Negro is well housed and that, if nobody else will build, it is good business for them to do so.

The Detroit Urban League has induced one of the largest foundries to build low priced homes for its employes near the plant. It also has somewhat relieved the housing problem by the purchase of leases from the proprietresses of a number of disorderly houses which were closed by the police. In each case the league persuaded some manufacturer to take over the lease, and in this way a large number of colored families were accommodated. It also keeps a list of empty houses and has been surprised to find how many of them are not listed by commercial real estate agents. It uses the daily and Negro press in appeals for more notifications. A list of furnished rooms also is kept and immigrants are kept away from those connected with disorderly houses. Lists of these rooms are furnished to factories.

Much strength can be added to the program and much energy saved by enlisting the aid of every possible organization in the city whose functions can in any way be construed as touching on Negro migration. The Urban League found the Board of Commerce exceedingly willing to co-operate in a movement for the investigation and improvement of working conditions of Negro employees in the various manufacturing plants in the city. The Board of Health gave considerable assistance in obtaining better and more sanitary housing conditions. The aid of several mothers' clubs among the colored women was enlisted to instruct immigrant mothers in the proper diet and clothing for children in a northern climate. From the outset, the aim was not only to put each immigrant in a decent home but also to connect him with some church. Many times the churches have reciprocated with considerable material as well as spiritual assistance.

But the greatest co-operation received has been that of the Young Negroes' Progressive Association to which references has already been made. This is a body of thirty-four young colored men, most of them attending the various schools and colleges about Detroit. They have been the finest possible agent in the development of all the different activities.

In the adjustment of the Negro, a definite place must be given to the development of industrial efficiency. This is perhaps the most important feature in the program; the welfare of the negro in his new environment depends upon the opinion that the community has of him. If the community can be convinced that the Negro is and always will be a business asset, we need not worry much about his housing, employment and recreation. But the Negro has got to convince the captains of industry. This he can only do by developing to a maximum his industrial efficiency. The more trades and occupations Negroes become familiar with, the more efficient they will be as a race, and the greater an asset to the community. Therefore the league has endeavored to get them into as many different kinds of employment as possible. It also uses every opportunity to develop individual efficiency by calling the attention of Negro em-

ployees to the fact that they must be punctual, zealous and ambitious in their work. These points are always emphasized when a Negro is sent to a job.

In pursuance of this object the league, with the assistance of the progressive association, is carrying on a movement which, I think, is unique. Representatives of the two organizations visit the various factories where large numbers of Negroes are employed and talked to them during the noon hour on the necessity of creating the best possible impression at the present time so that they may be certain of retaining their jobs in the future. At the same time, the speakers circulate these cards:

WHY HE FAILED.

He watched the clock.
 He was always behindhand.
 He asked too many questions.
 His stock excuse was "I forgot."
 He wasn't ready for the next step.
 He did not put his heart in his work.
 He learned nothing from his blunders.
 He was contented to be a second-rater.
 He didn't learn that the best part of his salary was not in his pay envelope—SUCCESS.

Note—By not paying strict attention to the above details you may not be able to keep your job after the war is ended and foreign labor is again available.

Negro to Profit by World War

PROFESSOR KELLEY MILLER

Washington, D. C.—In extending the greetings of the season to the colored Americans, Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, says:

"The world is engulfed in the ruin of war. The present titanic conflict is not due to the inherent devilry of one nation or the innate goodness of another. The accumulative ethic energies of society for generations have been dammed up by the barrier of hatred and greed. The stored up power is now breaking through the barrier with cataclysmic outburst. The society fabric is being shaken to its very foundation. As an outcome of the war the readjustment of the social structure will be more radical than that effected by the French Revolution. The transforming effect upon the status of the Negro will be scarcely less momentous than the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The democratization of the world, coined as a fitting phrase, will be translated into actuality. The Declaration of Independence, penned by a slaveholder, sounded the death knell of slavery, although three-quarters of a century elapsed between promise and fulfillment. The democratization of the world is but a restatement of this doctrine in terms of present day attitude of the world. Political autocracy and race autocracy will be

buried in the same grave. Hereafter, no nation however strong, will be permitted to override a weaker neighbor by sheer dominance of power; and no race will be permitted to impose a ruthless regime upon the weaker breeds of men through sheer assumption of superiority. Hereafter, England will treat the East Indians; Turkey, the Armenians; Russia, the Jews; and America, the Negroes, with a fuller measure of justice and consideration than heretofore.

"The people of all lands who are heavy laden and overborne will be the chief beneficiaries of this war. The Negro problem is involved in the problem of humanity. The whole is greater than any of its parts. The Negro will share in the general momentum imported to social welfare.

"Already he has been admitted to industrial opportunity in the North with manifest reaction upon the harsh regime in the South.

"National prohibition, which is borne forward on the wave of the world, will immensely improve his moral status. Eighty thousand Negro soldiers have been enlisted and seven hundred Negroes have been commissioned as officers in the army of the United States. A Negro has been made assistant cabinet officer whose function is to adjust harmoni-

ously the races' relation to the pending struggle.

"The improved attitude of the white race towards the Negro is apparent in two affirmative decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States with unanimous concurrence.

"The Negro will emerge from this war with a double portion of privilege and opportunity.

"Every Negro should be loyal and patriotic, although there are injustices and discriminations which try our souls. If we overcome, these trials and tribulations will work out a more exceeding weight of advantage. But if we allow them to overcome us, woeful will be our lot indeed.

"To stand sulkily by in plaintive aloofness, because of just grievances, would be of the same kind of folly as to refuse to help extinguish a conflagration which threatens the destruction of one's native city because he has a complaint against the fire department. Let us help put out the conflagration which threatens the world, and then make the world our lasting debtor.

"We stand shoulder to shoulder with our white fellow citizens to fight

for the freedom of the world, outside of our national circle, and then we must hold them to moral consistency of maintaining a just and equitable regime inside of that circle. Democracy like charity should begin at home or at least it should prevail there. Let us fight to the finish to the effect that no nation shall hereafter dare attempt to make an international treaty a scrap of paper. It must therefore follow then, as corollary, that no nation will henceforth allow it's own constitution, which is an intra-national treaty, to be made a scrap of paper.

"The tide of democracy is sweeping through the world like a mighty river. The race problem and other social ills are but as marshes, backwaters, stagnant pools, estuaries, which have been shut off from free circulation with the main current. But the freshet of freedom is now overflowing its bed and purifying all the stagnant waters in its onward sweep to the ocean of human liberty and brotherhood. Fortunate indeed are we to be borne forward upon its beneficent bosom at such a time as this."

"I hear the pattering footsteps of twenty million dusky children yet unborn,

Echoing down the corridors of time,

A generation hence they will be here unbarring wide the gates of life.

I hear them uttering the dumb and inarticulate aspirations of a race

So long restrained.

—R. C. RANSOM.

In Memoriam

Jacob Becks

BORN 1870

DIED 1918

“ Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lies those happier hills and meadows,
Ah---beyond the spirits inmost cabil,
Aught of country could we surely know
Who would not go.”

MRS. JACOB BECKS

Publisher's Note

Again I present to the public The Ann Arbor Negro Year-Book. As I have said before every community of our people should have a means whereby the opinion of leading men and women may reach the public in behalf of the race.

Let the Negro bring so vividly before the public his gratitude or his protest that there will be an awakening of that large but silent class of white men who believe in fair play. I have tried to present in this issue information of a character that will be found valuable to the general public.

The public willing I hope later to publish a more complete Year Book concerning the race in this section.

The advertising section is proof of the appreciation for the first Negro regular publication to come out of Washtenaw county.

Appreciating the kindness of Messrs. DuBois, Moton, Ferris, Camp, Ecker-sall, Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Wilcox, also my brother William H. Wright, and I trust my efforts will merit their courtesy.

There should be a strong Negro monthly publication in this state, to give the race representation on matters concerning Negro welfare.

The recent increase of the Negro population in the state, especially Detroit offers a field for a first class Negro publication. Michigan has but few publications by colored people and the fact is a very regrettable one in face of the great good which might be accomplished.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

The
Ann Arbor Negro
Year-Book

GEO. H. WRIGHT.....Editor and Publisher
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.....Associate Editor

TERMS

Published and mailed yearly at 15 cents per
single copy.
Advertising rates made known on application.

MEMBER

THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The National Negro Press Association is en-
titled exclusively to republish all articles cred-
ited to this book and all local news herein.

And having thus chosen our course without
guile and with pure purpose, let us renew
our trust in God, and go forward without
fear and with manly hearts.

—Abraham Lincoln

Some months ago there came prom-
inently before the country the Na-
tional Jubilee Melody song book.
We want to acknowledge receipt of
a copy of the eighth edition of this
publication. It contains more than
158 songs that were originated back
in the days of slavery. These songs
have been collected and set to music
at a great expense. Some of them
originated in the rice fields of South
Carolina and the cane fields of
Louisiana; some in the cotton fields
of Georgia and Texas; some on the
tobacco plantations of Kentucky and
Virginia; some in the turpentine
swamps of Florida. While the jubi-
lee songs have been sung all over
the world, it is only recently that
the admission has been made that
they are the only real American
music of today. Publisher's rights
on this National Jubilee Melody Song
Book were secured by the National
Baptist Publishing Board, located at
Nashville, Tenn., under the manage-
ment of Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., who,
it is understood, was the prime mover

in insisting upon the authors of the
book to give it to the American public.
They scored the wonderful hit when
they printed a special edition to be
sent to "Our boys in the camps."
Their edition was covered in khaki
with the American flag printed on
the back. Under this flag was a re-
mark of the noted Sergeant Carney,
who, in one of the battles after being
wounded, declared, "We never let it
touch the ground." It might be in-
teresting to note some of the songs
that appear in the book that have
been sung so often, such songs as "I
ain't going to study war no more,"
"I've done what you told me to do,"
"Free at last," "Inching along," "All
my sins are taken away," "I couldn't
hear nobody pray," "It's me, it's me,
O Lord," "Swing low, sweet chariot,"
"My good Lord's done been here,"
and a number of others too numerous
to mention. Our publication wishes
to thank the National Baptist Pub-
lishing Board for a special copy. We
shall be glad to show it to any of our
readers who may chance to visit our
office.

We want to thank our many friends
for letters and notes of congratula-
tions on account of our last issue, we
acknowledge among the many those
of Albert E. Sleeper, University of
Michigan Library, Woodbridge N.
Ferris, Forrester B. Washington, The
Times News, Monroe Work, Warren
Mattingly, Robert R. Moton, Emmet
J. Scott, Henry A. Boyd, The Journal,
The Exchange, Theodore Roosevelt,
Mrs. Washington, Mrs. N. W. Diggs,
and the Negro Press.

Black men standing together can
establish strong commercial relations
and secure the respect and good-will
of the leaders of the commercial
world, but the keynote must be or-
ganization, and the Negro must have
faith that his race has men and wo-
men who can successfully handle
large commercial enterprises.

A recent associated dispatch says: President Wilson and Cabinet notified by Attorney General Gregory of a lynching at Collinsville, Ill. The victim was a German and the government is expected to denounce the lawlessness of the mobs. We do not approve of lynching or mob rule any time, any place, no matter who the victim may be, black or white. It is no little wonder of the present educational condition of the Negro when we have so many members of the so-called superior race that stand ready to lynch, tar and feather, and burn men and women. Fortunately there are a great number of white people in America from whom the Negro can learn anything worth while, yet it is to be regretted that they are a part of the great intelligent and fair-minded body of white people. This nation is now at war, and it is our duty as Americans to stand by the country, but for God's sake make short work of the lynchers.

We are trying to establish a Negro

monthly at Ann Arbor, we have asked some of the foremost men and women in this country to write for our pages and they have all promised to favor us, the list is a formidable array of famous leaders in American life who are friends of the new Negro. You know that this is war time and that the paper market and other material entering into the printing and publishing of a monthly publication is nearly abnormal, but we have fixed our rate at one dollar per year, as we believe we can secure three thousand cash subscribers for our initial issue. Our platform will stand for justice for our race, will call for an intelligent leadership among our people, will support without pay or promise any individual or any organization that honestly believes and works for Negro advancement, believes in more and better babies, good government and equal rights for colored people in all public places. We want your help upon those principles. Help the race in Michigan to publish a magazine that stands ready to turn the light upon the forces that are working for and against the Negro in Michigan and America. Write today. Address Manager, 511 Glenn Ave, Ann Arbor.

World Democracy and Black Men

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Of the many races of men engaged in the great World War, it may be noted that the destinies of the black men have been cast with the mighty forces that are fighting for Democracy.

Upon the battle fields of France are black men, natives of Africa and India, and of the American army, one eleventh will be the American negro.

It will thus be readily observed that the Negro is intensely interested in the cause of Democracy

Having fought to assure justice and liberty for the oppressed people of the struggling nations of Europe, they will justly have earned the right

to enjoy with all mankind the practical realization of Democracy. When Democracy shall have triumphed, and the world resumes its normal condition after the war, may the true spirit of Democracy dominate our national character.

That racial antipathy, disfranchisement and mob violence will be cast in oblivion.

For a nation's honor is no greater than the security and protection it gives to all its citizens.

And in this war, the most critical period of world's history, the black man will be found heroically struggling that Democracy shall live, justice and liberty prevail.

Ann Arbor Negro Organizations

Four of the oldest Negro organizations in America are represented in Ann Arbor. The African Methodist Episcopal church, the Second Baptist church, The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and the grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

The local organizations have a membership that tends towards racial advancement and enterprise. The Bethel A. M. E. church located on north fourth avenue from Beakes street, is a nice church building, neatly furnished and has an auditorium. The pastor of this church is the Rev. J. W. Charleston, a graduate of Wilberforce University. The pastor's residence is 215 North Fifth Avenue.

The Second Baptist Church is located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Beakes street. The location is a good one and the building, including the pastor's residence which adjoins the church is in good condition, this church like the A. M. E. Church also has an auditorium. The Rev. John B. Pharr is pastor of this church, pastor's address No. 216 Beakes street.

The Negro masonic organizations have three bodies in Ann Arbor, St. Mary Lodge No. 4, Haggai Chapter No. 14, Constantine Commandery No. 14. Negro masonry has been established fifty years in Ann Arbor. At the fiftieth anniversary of Negro masonry in Ann Arbor held June 24th 1917 at Bethel A. M. E. church Mr. George Gough spoke on Negro masonry in Ann Arbor from 1867 to 1917, Hon.

James Asa White on foundation of Negro masonry.

The necrology roll of St. Mary's lodge at this anniversary bore the names of Solomon Zebbs, Archie Miller and Walter Wright. Fraternal remembrances were rendered in honor of the departed brothers.

Edward Lewis is Deputy Grand Master of the State of Michigan, A. F. and A. M. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows have three bodies in this city, Trinity lodge No. 2486, Golden Key, Household of Ruth No. 2486, Linden Juvenile Society No. 1167.

Peter Odgen was the founder of the first Negro Odd Fellows lodge in America, which was set up in New York in 1843. There are over 7,000 lodges with a membership of over 300,000.

Mr. Charles Cromwell is District Grand Master of the State of Michigan, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America.

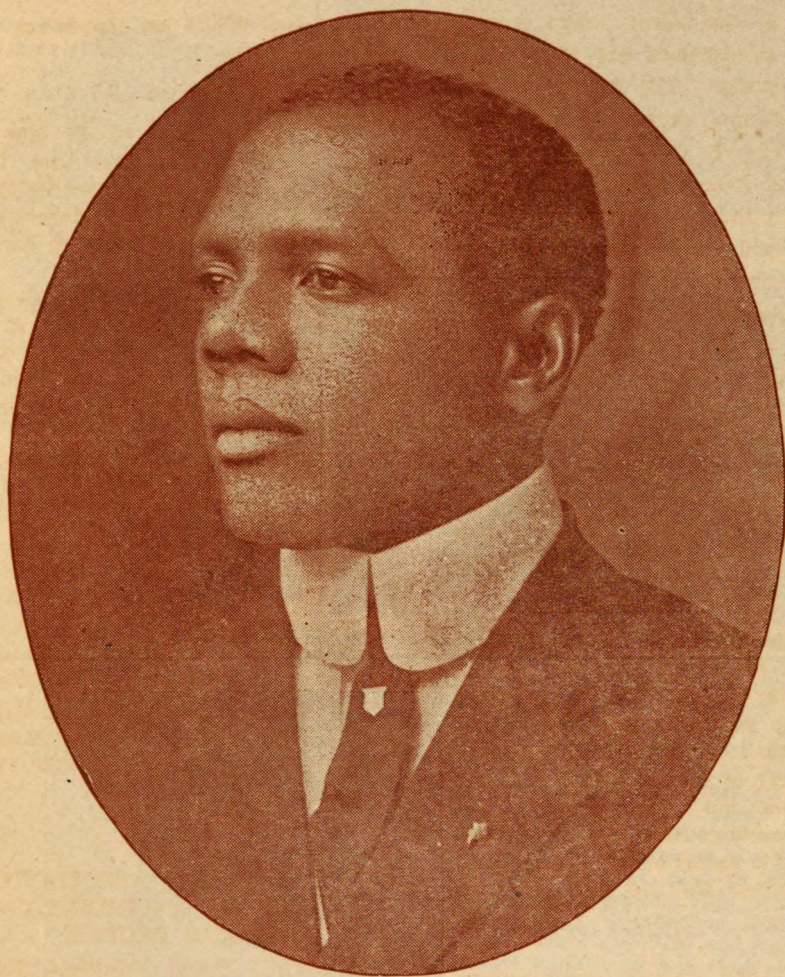
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Moorefield Story, President, New York City.

Ann Arbor Branch.
James Asa White, President. 206 South Fourteenth street.

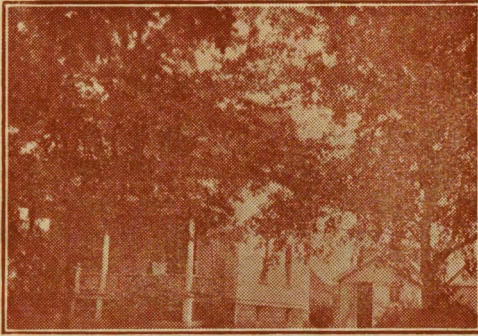
THE ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY.

Founded at Cornell University 1906.
Local Chapter 608 Fuller street.

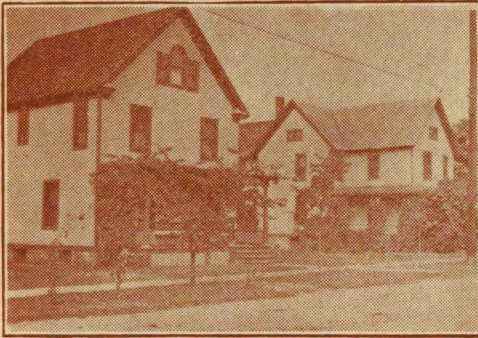


REV. JOHN B. PHARR, A. B. B. D.

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduate of Wayland Academy and Virginia Union University. Rev. Pharr is a well-known leader in the Baptist Church. He has had much success in the three charges he has held since his graduation.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM ZEBBS, ANN ARBOR

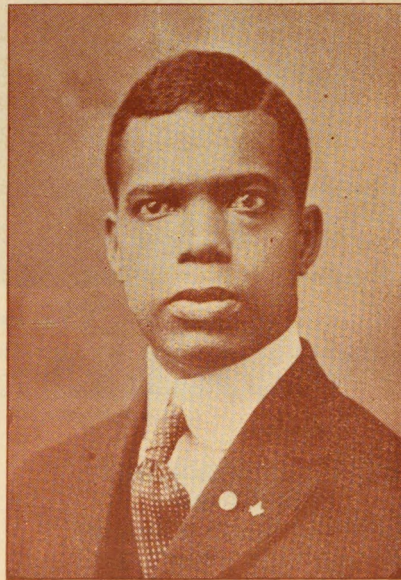


RESIDENCE OF EDWARD LEWIS, ANN ARBOR



L. D. BATES

Manager of the popular "Bates Orchestra," Ann Arbor, Mich.



GEO. H. WRIGHT

Publisher of The Ann Arbor Negro Year-Book.

New York Negro Troops in France

(From the Springfield Republican)

To read of the Negro soldier of this time recalls the days of the civil war, when regiments made up of colored men were a novelty, and the North watched with eager attention to see how those of the long enslaved race would acquit themselves in battle. What the result was one may see visualized in the memorial of Colonel Shaw that stands at the head of Boston common, over against the state house, where the Negro soldiers, as preserved by Saint Gaudens, will go swinging on during the years to come. White officers commanded Negro regiments in the 60's, men like Col. Robert G. Shaw, Col. N. P. Hallaway, Col. Henry S. Russell, Col. Thomas W. Higginson and Col. John L. Rice, of this city. There are white colonels for Negro troops in this war, but now there are about 1,000 negro lesser officers, men trained in army schools, who are giving a good account of themselves, as is the testimony of many newspaper published near camps where there are Negro regiments.

There are also Negro soldiers across the water, and very interesting things about them have been told by Col. Hayward, late public service commissioner in New York, now in command of 2,000 Negroes, who come mostly from the big city. In a letter to a western friend—where the colonel of today is remembered as the one-time football star of Nebraska university—Col. Hayward tells about his men, and how he is realizing more than ever "the tremendous responsibility of being on this great and wonderful adventure in command of 2,000 singing, laughing, fighting children—for after all that is what they are, and I pre-

sume that is the reason I love them everyone—good, bad and indifferent." But Col. Hayward's faith in the men under his command is strong. "I feel more and more certain they will give a tremendously good account of themselves when the big crisis comes. I am positive they will be greatest shock troops ever known, and personally have no fears of the tremendous noises of heavy artillery and bombs destroying their nerves, as has been the case with colored troops from Asia."

Not only are Col. Hayward's men higher in the scale of civilization and training than the colored troops he speaks of, but he points out that life in the heart of New York city has been something of a preparation for their present environment, and that his men exhibited fine quality during the passage over seas. The statement covering these two points is worth reproducing as constituting a praiseworthy chapter in the progress of these Negro soldiers:

"A lot of these boys of mine were born alongside the noisy elevated roads. All of them have dodged traffic most of their lives. They stood the protracted firing on the range extraordinarily well and I don't believe any new strange noises will produce anything more than funny remarks about stage thunder. Perhaps I am more sanguine than I should be. I must say, they were the calmest and most social lot of men on the ship in the hours of peril, real or fancied, that I could imagine. The captain of the transport pronounced them the cleanest, most dignified and best disciplined soldiers he had ever seen on a transport."

Lutz Clothing Store

Adler Rochester Clothes

Vassar Underwear

C. & K. Fur Felt Hats

Emery Shirts

217 S. Main Street

Ann Arbor, Mich.

“A Store of Certain Satisfaction”



WM. GOODYEAR & CO.

Ann Arbor, Michigan



This Book Was Printed and Bound

— By —

The Mayer-Schairer Company

STATIONERS

PRINTERS

BINDERS

112 S. Main Street

Ann Arbor, Michigan

EAST END SUPPLY STORE

1020 Catherine Street

Bring us your Films for Developing and Printing. Work Guaranteed. We carry Films for all Cameras.

Fine Confectionery
Cigars and Tobacco
Fresh Fruits
Magazines
Stationery
Drug Sundries
Ice Cream, Sodas
Varsity Laundry Agency
Famous Shoe Repairing Agency

Groceries
Baked Goods
Lunches
Newspapers
Notions
Hosiery
Soft Drinks

Telephone 964-M

H. W. NICHOLS

DR. S. D. SPARKS

DENTIST

1953 JOS. CAMPAU AVE. DETROIT, MICH.

DR. W. M. HOWARD

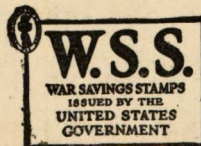
DENTIST

144 HILL STREET ANN ARBOR, MICH.

W. L. SLEDGE
PRESSING and
REPAIRING

TAILOR

Across from
Hill Auditorium
Ann Arbor



W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

CONTRIBUTED BY { ERNST M. WURSTER
CHAS. S. MILLEN, Dry Goods

THE DAVIS STORE

is where you will find a complete line of
Young Men's Shoes, Hats, Caps, and
Furnishings. You will always find the
new Styles here.

Agent for UNIVERSAL TAILORING LINE

Buy Your Suit Here and Save Money

The Davis Toggery Shop

Telephone 1253-R

119 South Main Street

Millinery :: Millinery

SPECIALIZING IN

HATS

FROM \$3.00 TO \$7.00

Louise Hinckley

215 E. LIBERTY STREET

ANN ARBOR

Phone 341

Typewriter Papers

The Athens Press

Up-to-Date Printers

206 N. Main St. Ann Arbor, Mich.

YOU CAN ALWAYS BUY

Better Shoes For Less Money

AT

Abe Levy's Star Shoe Store

205 N. Main St., Ann Arbor

J. R. CROMWELL

SPECIALIZES IN

Cleaning Cisterns

Furnaces and Chimneys

Phone 952

**1005 South Fourth Ave.
Ann Arbor, Mich.**

Sheehan & Co.

C. W. GRAHAM, Prop.

Send Your
Children to Us
For
**School Books
and Supplies**

Sheehan & Co.

320 South State Street

**WAHR'S
Shoe Store**

Ann Arbor's Leading
SHOE DEALER

208 South Main St.

**Always the Newest Creations
in Footwear**

**WHEN YOU COME
TO DETROIT**

VISIT

**Jackson
Lunch**

**195 Gratiot Avenue
Near St. Antoine Street**

The oldest and cleanest and
the largest colored restaurant
in the business in Michigan

DETROIT, MICHIGAN



W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps are on Sale
at all Banks and Postoffices

CONTRIBUTED BY

HUTZEL'S, Home of Fashion
STANGER FURNITURE CO.
SCHAEBERLE & SON, Music House
LUICK BROS. & CO., Lumber

The City Bakery

206-212 East Huron Street

Ann Arbor, Michigan

ALL OUR PRODUCTS MADE
IN COMPLIANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Ann Arbor's Most Complete
Bakery

FRED HEUSEL, Proprietor

WHEN YOU COME TO ANN ARBOR
VISIT

CASE & MOORE

Barber Shop and Pool Room
Furnished Rooms

211 N. Fourth Ave.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ann Arbor Dairy Co.

Dealers in

Clarified and Pasteurized Milk and Cream

Dairy Butter and Cottage Cheese

Phone 423

Ann Arbor, Mich.

MARTIN HALLER

DEALER IN

**Furniture, Rugs, Carpets
Draperies, Matting, Upholstery
and Linoleum**

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Whittall Rugs and Charles P. Limbert's Arts and Craft Goods

PHONE 148

Passenger Elevator

112, 114, 116, and 118, 120, 122 East Liberty Street
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

WHITE SWAN LAUNDRY



Mending Free

Phone 165

For Quality and Service

201-205 Catherine Street

Ann Arbor, Michigan