

The Biography of Kansas City's Negro Business and Professional Men and The Trip South

By H. L. Kinsler

PRICE 75 CENTS

The story of the trip South that was taken April 9, 1920, by 27 Negro Business and Professional men of Kansas City and the Biography of each man's life that was on the trip.

Written by H. L. Kinsler

PREFACE

THE trip South was made by 27 representative men of Kansas City, Missouri, April 9th, 1920 and I, your humble servant have written the story describing the trip and it was published in the Kansas City Call continuing for eight weeks.

In order that I might perpetrate the memory of this wonderful trip in the minds of those that did not go, yet were interested, and knew what the trip South meant to the race in this part of the country. To do this I have undertaken to write a biography of each man that was on the trip along with the story and publish it in book form at my own expense and for them to be placed on sale for the benefit of some worthy cause.

Although the people will be certain to learn what we have accomplished and what we have failed to accomplish by taking this trip.

I cannot consent to pass these books into their hands without a statement of what I have aimed to do. I am moved to this, partly by my wish that they may not be disappointed in the character of the effort and partly by my desire that, in making up their judgment upon the work, they may have some reference to my intentions.

First of all, I am not a writer and I hope that it will not be understood that way, second, I have not aimed to write a real history of the lives of these men. Its only a brief biography of each man. I admire these men because they are leaders and each stand for race uplift. I have tried to paint the character of each man clinging close to what I know about them.

It is hard for me to believe that any other city could ever produce a line of men so noble, generous, patriotic and lovers of their race as herein catalogued.

Of Professor Lee, I shall write with awe and admiration, because in his head the idea

was born and gotten together 27 men and chartered a special Pullman sleeper to travel 2500 miles through the great Southland to see and to learn conditions of our people of the South.

Of Mr. Nelson C. Crews, I shall write with admiration, because of the love that he has for his race, and because his eloquence has been heard in our people's defence at every opportunity, because his newspaper, The Kansas City Sun of which he is Editor fights everything that is unfair and unjust to the race.

I write with admiration of every man that was on the trip, for these men within this book were all architects in her construction. I shall attempt to show their works and their influence.

Hoping that the volume will be as pleasant, instructive and inspiring in the reading as it has been in the writing. I present it to my indulgent friends, the people of Kansas City.

—HERMAN L. KINSLER

BIOGRAPHY OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN

HERMAN LAYTHRON KINSLER

Few readers can follow the career of Herman L. Kinsler without enthusiasm. If any one desires to know the leading- and paramount object of his career, his every day life, this will furnish the key. Herman L. Kinsler was born in Lafayette County Missouri, August 23rd, 1886 about two and one-half miles north of the town of Odessa. He finished the public school of Odessa although the early life of Herman L. Kinsler was a hard and humble one. His parents died when he was 12 years of age and left him an orphan. Kinsler then went out into the world to fight obstacles and hardships that as a rule always come to an orphan that goes out into the world for himself.

Herman Laythron Kinsler

After Kinsler's parents died his grandfather persuaded him to come and make his home with him. At that time Kinsler was working for a family by the name of Burnside's where he had worked for four years. His wages being \$4.00 per month and was raised to \$10.00 per month. He decided to go and work for his grandfather where he worked until he was 19 years of age without pay.

Kinsler became disgusted working for nothing and informed his grandfather that he was going to get a job where he could get pay for his labor, so he rented his grandfather's farm and he tended it for two seasons. He bought himself a farm of 20 acres and tended it for two seasons. Then Young Kinsler began to realize that he was getting along too slow and that farming was not meant for him.

In the year 1909 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Burton, a daughter of Milford and Nannie Burton, one of Johnson County's most highly respected citizens and a teacher of one of the public schools of Odessa.

About one year after he was married he decided that he wanted to become a lawyer. He had a sale and sold all his farming implements and went to Lawrence, Kansas to enter the University of Kansas. After he had arrived there and was unable to enter on account of not holding a certificate from a Kansas High School, he sought other field of work. This disappointed Kinsler very much as his greatest ambition was to climb to a high standard and be recognized so as to be some use to his race. He then came to Kansas City with a heart full of determination to succeed.

He began work as a butler and then he worked at a hotel in the baking department and worked there 14 months and banked his money as he made it, as he had accustomed himself to bank the bulk of his salary every time he got it. He can remember his first deposit he ever made in a bank was one dollar, when he was just 12 years of age working for \$4.00 per month, and it was then he learned the value of a dollar. Kinsler by this time wanted to be a business man. He decided that the safest business that a colored man could enter, to succeed was the coal business, and he went into the coal business, and was successful for three years. While engaged in the coal business he made many friends among the white people of Kansas City and from his honest and straight forward dealing with them he gained a reputation as a business man and acquired a great amount of credit. Kinsler took the advantage of the opportunity knowing what it meant to him and he began to invest in real estate. After getting a great deal of experience in this business and being persuaded by a great many of his good friends he went into this business where he has been plunging for five years. Seemingly he had the touch of Midias and deal after deal he has made his investments until now his real estate holdings alone are rated at \$25,000.

He also is connected with the W. B. Brown Loan and Investment Co., where he makes a specialty of making short time loans to our people. Mr. Kinsler stands for everything that is right, and when ever a movement comes up for the benefit of the race you will always find his name attached. Mr. Kinsler is a 32 degree Mason, being a Past Master of Rone Lodge No. 25 and a member of Mid-west Lodge No. 233 of the Elks. Also a member of the Christian Church at 24th and Woodland.

MR. JOHN R. E. LEE

Born in Texas. Educated at Bishop College.

Degrees

A. B. 1889

A. M. 1903

L. L. D 1918 Wilberforce University

Professor of Latin and Mathematics, Bishop College from 1890 to 1899 Head of the Department of Mathematics, Tuskegee Inst, from 1899 to 1906.

Mr. John K. E. Lee

Director of Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute, from 1906 to 1915.

Student of the University of Chicago, summers 1899, 1911, 1912. Student of the

University of Wisconsin summers 1918 and 1920. Principal of Lincoln High School.

NAHUM DANIEL BRASCHER

Editor in Chief, The Associated Negro Press.

Nahum Daniel Brascher was born May 24, 1880, Richmond, Ind. He is the son of Green H. and Rosie L. Brascher, the elder Brascher having been one of Connersville, Indiana's most highly respected citizens and business men. Mr. Brascher is a graduate of the Connersville High School, and Meredith College, Zanesville, Ohio. In 1903 Mr. Brascher became editor of the Cleveland Journal, Cleveland Ohio, the newspaper being under his direction for nine years. In 1911 Mr. Brascher married Miss Helen O. Bouldon, of Cleveland, a graduate of Western Reserve University, and one of the school teachers of Cleveland. They have a son and daughter, five and three years respectively. Mr. Brascher came to Chicago in 1918, entering the publicity business and contributing editor of The Chicago Defender. Upon the establishment of the Associated Negro Press which assembles and distributes news to more than one hundred newspapers

throughout the country, Mr. Brascher became the Editor in Chief. The executive offices of this service are 3423 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOWARD M. SMITH

Dr. Howard M. Smith

Dr. Howard M. Smith was born in Baltimore, Maryland.

After attending the public schools of Baltimore he graduated from Lincoln University.

Afterwards he took his Medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. He then began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia and moved to Chicago. In 1911 he came to Kansas City where he has been successful in the practice of his profession. Dr. Smith is at present Superintendent of the County Old Folks Home for Colored. You will always find Dr. Smith's name among those that are active workers in the community for the uplift of his race. He is a member of two fraternal organizations, the Masonics and Elks.

NELSON C. CREWS

Nelson Caesar Crews, a native Missourian, having been born in Howard County, a little more than fifty years ago. His parents carried him to Chillicothe, Mo., at an early age, where he grew to manhood, married, came to Kansas City in 1889, and has lived here for thirty- one years.

Mr. Crews has held several positions in the Municipal Government, two years as Assistant Superintendent of Streets, one term as Deputy City Clerk, four terms as Clerk of the Police Court. He also served one year as Special Agent of the Department of Agriculture, and has attended every Republican Convention since 1892. He has filled every position in Masonry from Warden to Grand Master in the jurisdiction of Missouri, and served three years as Relief Secretary of the Missouri jurisdiction of the Masonic fraternity.

He is a member of the U. B. F., Elks, American Woodmen and for thirty-five years has been a consistent member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

As a public speaker, he stands as one of the foremost orators of the race and upon every question affecting the rights of the Negro, he has uplifted his voice eloquently in the defense of his race; and his address before the General Assembly of Missouri in 1908 largely contributed to the defeat of the infamous Jim-Crow Car Bill in this State. He is a trustee of Western University, President of the Western Negro Press Association

and for 14 years has been Editor of the Kansas City Sun.

DR. JOHN EDWARD PERRY

On the 2nd day of April, 1870, there was born in the out-skirts of Clarksville, Texas, in a sub-division known as "The Prairie", a baby boy to Anderson and Louise Perry. The fond parents proudly called him John Edward.

He was not born with the silver spoon in his mouth, but inherited from these dear humble parents a richer, nobler gift—the elements of a great and lofty character—the ability to live and serve his fellow man.

Dr. John Edward Perry

Although robbed by slavery of an education, the mother of J. E. ward was a strong and intelligent character, full of foresight and intuition. Often as she rocked her new born babe on her knee she addressed him as "Doctor" and told friends that some day her boy would be a great doctor upon whom they would call to administer to their ills. Another marvel of woman's natural intuition, as we all know the fulfillment of her prediction.

The life of this boy as he slowly but surely dug his way out of the obscurity of that Texas town, would serve as an inspiration of many a boy of similar environment could he but learn how it was accomplished.

Little John Edward was nine years old before he entered a school room, whose doors were open only three months of the year. But every one of these days found little John trudging the five miles distance between home and school house, mind alert and eager for the benefits to be derived therefrom. He was a welcome pupil to the poor teacher of many classes, for his lessons were always learned. For three years he attended this short period school and then the term lengthened. At fifteen years he was ready for a higher school and after hard work and touching sacrifices, the dear parents were able to collect enough funds to send their boy to Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, for a few months at least. With a scanty wardrobe in a satchel he cheerfully set out to take his place among the boys and girls of this school. Cleanliness being one of his early lessons at home, it was a puzzle at first as to how, with no money he was to defray his laundry bill. Finally, and as usual, when one is in earnest a way opened. A neighbor had a cow to be milked night and morning for which she was willing to pay the fabulous sum of twenty-five cents per week. Young Perry grasped the opportunity to make this

money—the exact amount of his monthly laundry bill, \$1.00, and then the struggle to remain in school the six years began. At the tender age of seventeen years he taught the rural summer school. Often during the school term he would be compelled to leave and go out to earn the necessary funds to defray school expenses.

As he matured, he sensed more keenly the wonderful and great sacrifice made by his devoted parents to keep him and a younger brother, who by now had joined him, in school. A whole season's return from the sale of "crops" would be set aside for the "boy's schooling", retaining a bare pittance for home needs. The knowledge of these sacrifices burned into the very soul of John Edward and made of him a boy serious and thoughtful beyond his years. There must be no failure for him, those sacrifices must not be in vain. Spring and Summer he worked,, chopping and picking cotton, teaching when so fortunate as to secure a school, saving every penny, that father and mother may be relieved of some of their burdens.

At the age of 21 years, young Perry graduated with honors from Bishop College, a proud day for parents and the boy. But John Edward and mother were not contented. He wanted more knowledge and she wanted him to have it. He wanted to become a doctor. The parents were delighted—the mother's prediction was coming true. So again funds for the medical school were to be obtained. Bankers and Business men of Clarksville by this time had come to know the true worth of this young boy and offered willingly at any time, loans of money with which to defray further school expenses. They had watched the lad from the time he was ten years of age, as he drove a double team load of wood to their doors, eight and ten miles from home, perched high on top of his load, too small to unload his burden but capable of writing them a receipt for payment of same.

These men wanted to have a hand in aiding this ambitious b6v but thanking all for their kindness, young Perry applied his shoulder to the wheel single handed. Fortunately a summer school awaited his coming each year and he thus was enabled to meet his expenses through Meharry Medical College, that school to which, through the philanthropy of that grand old man, its president, Dr. Geo. W. Hubbard, so many of our colored physicians owe an endless debt of gratitude.

In the Spring of 1895 Dr. Perry left Meharry College, leading the class and graduating with honors. His parents, by now beginning to feel the effects of age and toil, rejoiced

way down on "The Prairie" over the fruits of their toil.

On the nth day of February 1895, Dr. Perry began practicing medicine in the small town of Mexico, Missouri and to serve his people in every way possible. How well he succeeded and won their esteem and admiration was demonstrated when at the expiration of six months he decided over protests of all to move to a larger field in Columbia, Mo. For eight years Dr. Perry practiced among the people in this town and the influence he wielded for good was manifest to black and white.

It was while a resident of this town that the Spanish American War broke out. Dr. Perry volunteered and was ordered to recruit a Company. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant after passing a rigid examination. He served a little more than a year in the army during which time his devoted and dearly beloved father passed to the great beyond.

At the expiration of the war, Dr. Perry returned to Columbia but had a vision that made him restless. To fulfill it he must move to a larger field. Every nationality had access to hospital accommodations except the Negro. Something must be done. The physicians needed it wherein to carry on their work successfully and become proficient and skilled. After due deliberation and prospecting and after eight years of faithful work in Columbia, to the regret of white as well as black citizens of that town, Dr. Perry moved to Kansas City, to win his way into the hearts of its citizens as but few have done before or since. Kansas City is proud to claim as hers this truly remarkable character. His kind, courteous and generous disposition has won for him many loyal friends both in and out of the profession. Every civic move for the city or for colored people only has found Dr. Perry's name attached thereto. It took years to convince his people of the necessity of the hospital. Finally, single-handed with his own private funds, he started his sanitarium of twenty beds and six nurses, known as the "Perry Sanitarium".

What a blessing it proved will be testified to by the many who sought and found relief therein. For seven years the Perry Sanitarium put forth every effort to administer to all who applied for entrance until it became obvious to all that larger quarters were in demand. An appeal was made to the people, subscriptions taken and ere long the Perry Sanitarium merged into the Wheatley-Provident Hospital, an institution owned by the colored citizens of Kansas City with their own Dr. Perry, its founder, as superintendent.

May God in His Infinite Wisdom and Goodness spare to the service of Kansas City so useful, unselfish and worthy a citizen as Dr. John Edward Perry.

DR. JAMES WESLEY HURSE

Dr. James Wesley Hurse was born in Collierville, Tennessee, on July 10, 1866 and when he was two years of age his parents moved to Mason, Tennessee, where he was raised. At the time he was 15 years old he professed "hope in Christ" and made aware of being called to the ministry. Dr. Hurse received his education from the cotton patch and woods, preparing himself the best way he could.

When he was 19 years of age he went to Memphis, Tennessee where he worked in a cotton gin and a roustabout on a steamship on the Mississippi River. After which he entered in the huckster business, also had two stalls in the city market of Memphis. He followed this trade for seven and one half years. In the fall of 1896 he became dissatisfied with the treatment that his people were receiving at the hands of the other race and came to Kansas City, Missouri. First serving as a coachman and in the following spring he learned the asphalt trade of which he followed thru the summer and fall seasons and in the winter he found work in the packing houses. In 1891 he was ordained to the ministry and at this time the Lord had already blessed him with the saving of 150 souls before he was ordained. At this time his place of worship was at Belvedere Hollow, 12th and Grand, 10th and Main, 6th and Grand, Independence and Grand and 3rd and Walnut. In July 1901 he conducted a great Soul-Saving campaign in a tent in Belvedere Hollow of which proved a great blessing in the name of Him who doeth all things well. In September of the same year he took his tent and gospel singers to Sedalia, Missouri, where he held one of the greatest campaigns that was ever held in Sedalia. Then he came back to Kansas City and accepted the call of the Pilgrim Baptist Church at 6th and Charlotte of which was a success for about 18 months and then the crisis came and the result was that the St. Stephen Baptist Church came into existence. After years of hard toil he succeeded in purchasing two lots on which sets the St. Stephen Baptist Church of today. 3000 souls have been added to the kingdom of our Lord to date. This structure is a stone moderately equipped with one of the best congregations and one of the best choirs that is in all this country.

This great congregation has outgrown the church and he is now planning to build or

buy a larger one. Dr. Hurse is a 32 degree Mason and a member of the U. B. F. and several other fraternal organizations. He is an eloquent orator and at every opportunity he is fighting the cause of his race. Dr. Hurse is responsible for the success of the Kansas City Negro undertakers. He being the first preacher to refuse to have a funeral preached in his church that had a white undertaker and causing others to follow his idea.

Theron Burdette Watkins

Theron Burdette Watkins

Theron Burdette Watkins familiarly known as T. B. was born on a farm near the little town of Carthage in the state of Indiana. March 24, 1877. His early life was spent similar to that of other boys of humble parentage. The country school located in the settlement where he first began his scholastic career is still a spot dear to his memory and likewise the old Mt. Pleasant Church located on a hill commanding a view of the country for miles around and reached by a wooded lane leading off from the main road. And here the greatest camp meeting in the history of the A. M. E. church was held graced by such then as Bishop Quinn and Wayman.

At the age of seven he suffered the loss of his father and two years later his mother married John J. Roberts of sacred memory and moved to Carthage. Here he continued his school career and in 1896 he graduated with class honors although the only colored student in the class.

His aptness and congeniality made him a favorite with all the students and by reason of that fact he was a member of the high school ball team, the debating team, president of the high school literary society and a member of the high school quartette.

The association formed during the early period of the life of the subject of this sketch had much to do with his after life. One of his classmates was the son of the only undertaker in that vicinity and in their eagerness to get out and play, T. B. would help his classmate around the undertaking establishment and thus laid a foundation for his life's vocation.

In 1907 he took up the scientific study of embalming at the Cincinnati College of Embalming, the largest and most thorough college of embalming in the country and after completing the course there he spent two years with Simms and Kelly, the finest Negro firm in the West and there acquired a knowledge of the different branches of the

undertaking business.

In the early spring of 1909 he together with his brother, J. T. Watkins opened up the Watkins Brothers undertaking establishment at 1729 Lydia Avenue where they have ever strived to give to the public the best service at the least cost.

In a fraternal way Mr. Watkins has attempted to do his part and has had several signal honors bestowed upon him. He is Past Master of John Turner Lodge No. 106 A. F. and A. M., a member of the Royal Arch Emanuel Commandery and the Shrine, Past Master of the J. H. Hurse Lodge U. B. F. and S. M. T., a member of Beatrice Temple and Past King of the Royal House. Past Chancellor of New Era Lodge No. 40 Knight of Pythias, a Sir Knight and member of the Calanthian Court, a member of the Inter-national order of Twelve, Treasurer of Mid-west Lodge No. 233 I. B. O. E. of W. Past Grand Master district No. 8 Missouri and Jurisdiction G. U. O. O. F. and a member of Amazonia Household.

As an orator Mr. Watkins ranks among the best and is always ready to do something for the benefit of his race.

CHARLES H. CALLOWAY

Charles H. Calloway, a native of Bradley County, Tennessee, was educated in the Public Schools of Nashville and finished his college education at Fisk University. Graduating from that institution with honor; he then entered the Law Department of the University of Minnesota, where he received his legal training. During which time he associated himself with William R. Morris, a prominent and able attorney of the Minneapolis Bar, coming to Kansas City in May 1905 and engaged himself in the practice of law, where he is now enjoying a lucrative practice. Mr. Calloway believes truly in the adage of Abraham Lincoln, who said, "If you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a Lawyer."

JAMES EARLY MILLER

Mr. James Early Miller was born in Muscotah, Kansas and when he was two years of age his parents moved to Topeka. After staying in Topeka for a few years they moved to Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Here James E. Miller received most of his education, finishing the High School in the year of 1904. Then he attended the Langston University. During his school period his distinction was noticed as an artist. He did all of his work in a

demonstrating way on blackboard and paper.

After recognizing his gift and with a desire to attain money from his known ability as an artist, he moved to Kansas City and took a six year course in photography in one of the leading studios of Kansas City, specializing- in that course. In 1916 he started into business for himself where he has proven his ability in his profession. During- the World's War his photos did much in consoling the soldiers in France. His photos at this time have encircled the globe. In the June issue of the Half-Century Magazine of Chicago, a leading Negro periodical, one of his pictures was awarded first prize in their beauty contest, which was a frontispiece of the magazine.

At this writing Mr. Miller is one of Kansas City's leading photographers and has a thriving business. He was the official photographer that accompanied the men through the Southland and took the pictures of our people's business.

Willis Allen

The subject of this sketch may be very properly described as one who has, and is still making the most of his opportunities. He was the fifth child in a family of ten sons and two daughters. He was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1867.

The school facilities of that state at that time were not such as to afford him an extensive training- in grammar schools and education in higher lines was not within his reach.

At an early age he became a strong support in the large family and at the age of 14 began life on a steam boat on the Tennessee River, which he followed for three years and "pulled up" at Kansas City, Mo., in 1883 aboard the Fannie Lewis, a Missouri River steamer at that time.

Kansas City, Mo., at that time bore many marks and brands of "The Wild West" and life there was strenuous.

He found employment at the famous Marble Hall, which was a sort of headquarters for ranchmen of the far West.

There he had the opportunity to meet and study men of every and all types, so that his stock of knowledge of Human Nature became to be very extensive, all of which has served him well in the after years of his life.

He was afterwards employed in responsible positions by several persons, among

them was that of the confidential man, Mr. Geo. Proctor, of The Proctor-Gamble Soap Co.

In the early Nineties he went into business for himself. His venture, being that of a restaurant in Kansas City, Mo., which proved to be fairly successful. Later he opened a grocery store in Kansas City, Kas., which was also very successful.

He has since maintained his residence in that city, where he has conducted different lines of business, among which was a stock farm in Western Kansas, which he conducted for one year, after which, he became the President of the Home Drug Company in Kansas City, Kas., a retail drug store, which he has made to be a brilliant success, in which business he is still engaged.

Early in his prime he met and married a young lady of his native state, who was reared in Missouri, Miss Sallie Denton, of Hart- ville, Mo., who has proven to be truly "A help meet for him" She' is a "Pillar" in the A. M. E. Church and is entitled to a high degree of commendation for his success in life.

Mr. Allen's strong points are as follows, towit:—His Congeniality, his Suaveness and in his being "A hale fellow, well met" to each and every one he meets and knows.

SAMUEL R. HOPKINS

Samuel R. Hopkins, President and General Manager of Square Deal Oil and Gas Co., President and General Manager Square Deal Realty and Investment Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was born Nov. 7 1885 in Leavenworth, Kansas.

His father is A. W. Hopkins, a miner and resident of Leavenworth for nearly half a century. He was a native of Indian Territory. His mother is Matilda Jones Hopkins, formerly of Lexington, Mo. He was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a man of wide experience and great business tact.

Mr. Hopkins is a very successful real estate dealer and oil operator.

July 11, 1916 he married Miss Ollie Morris, a very noble and charming girl, who is a native of Missouri and a graduate of Lincoln High School of the class of 1911. His married life has been a pleasant and a happy one. He attributes the greater portion of his success to faithfulness of his devoted wife.

Samuel R. Hopkins

Mr. Hopkins is a member of Allen Chapel and also a member of several fraternal

lodges and clubs. He is also an active worker in his community for race uplift.

DOCTOR EDWARD CLAYTON BUNCH

Edward Clayton Bunch was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, attended public school and finished the High School, then started to college in 1901 in Pharmacy, spent one year and then took up denistry and finished in 1905. He worked one year and then took up denistry City, Mo., 1906. Since that time he has practiced dentistry at 716 East Twelfth Street.

Doctor Edward Clayton Bunch

He is ex-president of Kansas City Medical Society, Past Master of Mt. Oread Lodge of Masons No. 76 and High Priest of Mt. Oread Chapter No. 6. Also member of Gideon Brown Lodge of U. B. F.

He married Miss Mame Darral in 1912 at St. Joseph, Mo.

H. B. MOORE

H. B. Moore was born in Pomary, Ohio, May 10, 1880. When about one year old his parents moved to Rendville, Ohio, near Columbus in a coal mining district.. H. B. attended the public schools there and at the age of 18 years, he told his parents that fortunes awaited him in the golden West, so he packed up and started westward full of hope and enthusiasm. After spending 10 days in a snow drift on the top of the Rocky Mountains, he finally landed at his destination, Hanna, Wyoming, where he secured a job in the Hanna Coal mines. Money was plentiful there, so H. B. began to realize his dream.

After working two years he decided to see more of the Great Northwest and he journeyed to British, Columbia, stopping at the great Gold fields of Greenwood, B. C., where he took a position as hotel clerk.

Shortly after his arrival in Greenwood he celebrated his 21st birthday. Mr. Moore remained in British Columbia four years, notwithstanding the fact that he was the only man of his color in Greenwood. Four years he never saw a negro, only when he accidently passed a mirror. Mr. Moore soon got onto the ways to make success in the gold fields and was considered one of the best Minerologist in the country. He had good success with his prospects and sold many claims that he had himself staked.

H. B. Moore

H. B. had a vision that the great vast territory unpopulated in Canada might become

useful so he took out naturalization papers.

became a British subject so as to acquire some of this land and immediately took a squatters rights to 360 acres of land. This land has grown into great value.

After seeing the icebergs, the midnight sun, the glaciers, the gold ledges, H. B. decided to return to civilization again and made his way to the beautiful city of the Rockies, Denver, visited his brother there and then came to Kansas City, establishing the first and only undertaking establishment on the north side, 1109 Independence Ave. Mr. Moore has been successful in business and is now the owner of four cars and some valuable city property. Mr. H. B. also ownes a beautiful bungalow in South Park.

We find him making large investments in Oklahoma, Indiana and other parts of the country. You will be pleased to meet H. B. His "Motto" in business is "Prompt Attention and Courteous Treatment to All".

DR. D. MADISON MILLER

Dr. D. Madison Miller was born in Camden County, Ga., September 30th, 1884. He attended the public school in that County and at Thomasville, Ga., later graduating from Central City College and Meharry Medical College. He also posted one year in Rush Medical College (Chicago University). Dr. Miller began the practice of Medicine in the fall of 1911 coming to Kansas City, Mo., March 17, 1917 where he has built up one of the largest practices of any physician in Kansas City.

Dr. Miller sets one month of each year aside for "taking it easy" the month of July and no inducements can be made strong enough to persuade him to work during that month.
Dr. D. Madison Miller

DR. E. B. RAMSEY

Dr. E. B. Ramsey, one of our Kansas City progressive physicians was born in Trinidad, British West Indies; received all of his elementary and college education on the Island. He graduated from Queen Royal College and holds his Bachelor Degree from Cambridge, England. He graduated in medicine from Howard University, Washington, D. C. in 1900. He is the owner of several pieces of property among which are some elegant flats at 16th and Euclid Avenue.

DR. SOLOMON H. THOMPSON

Solomon H. Thompson, born in Charlestown, West Virginia; August 10th, 1870 and

graduated from Howard University Medical Department in 1892. He came West in October 1892, locating in Kansas City. He is surgeon to Douglass Hospital and Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Kansas. Have also been Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Masons of Kansas

FRANK A. HARRIS

Among those who formed our party on the trip through the Southland was the Secretary of our Paseo Y. M. C. A. in the person of Mr. F. A. Harris. In the twelve years that Mr. Harris has been in Kansas City he has made himself one of us and he can always be found in the front ranks of those who strive to make Kansas City an ideal place in which to live.

Mr. Harris is a native of Kansas and was born and reared in an Osage Indian Mission in the southeast part of that state. He came to Kansas City as a printer in 1908 and in 1910 was placed on the Committee of Management of the "Y"

In 1912 he entered the active service of the Association as a secretary, succeeding Mr. R. B. De Frantz as head of the institution in May 1917. As Executive Secretary. Mr. Harris has proven his ability as a leader and his affable manner is making the "Y" more and more the headquarters for all community interests. He is a married man, having married Miss Florence Moseley, of Columbia, Mo.

PROF. J. DALLAS BOWSER

Although the oldest in years of the Kansas City Boosters, he being in his seventy-fifth year, yet in point of endurance and enthusiasm he was among the youngest of the party. While others of the men were laid up in their berths for rest or repairs. Mr. Bowser was always ready to respond to the call to "do" any business district, school or sight-seeing trip that in our itinerary offered to visitors.

Mr. Bowser happened to be born in North Carolina, but at six weeks of age his parents removed to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe. His father being the first colored school teacher in the neighborhood.

After teaching a year in Ohio, the subject of this sketch came to Kansas City, then a city of some six or eight thousand inhabitants, where for fifty- two years he has resided, more than forty of which he was principal of some one of the public schools in the the city or its vicinity.

Meanwhile he has served as Inspector of Weights and Measures, Deputy Assessor, each two terms. Inspector of Customs, Census and Railway Postal Clerk, declining an appointment as storekeeper and gauger.

He has retired from active service save an occasional dabble in real estate.

His favorite pastime would be that of a traveler if his means would allow. He has, however, done a little in that respect, taking in most of the large cities of his own country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Lakes to the Gulf, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. He spent a summer in Europe including all the great palaces, castles and views of England, Germany, Italy, the Rhine, the Alpine country, Florence, Rome, the buried city of Pompeii climbing the ashey sides of Vesuvius, standing on the edge of its smoking crater and gazing down into its abyssal depths. He would add to the injunction, "Go West, Young Man", another "Go East, Young Man", old man, everybody who can, and see the world on the other side of the sea; in particular London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Venice, whose museums, cathedrals and art galleries are in themselves ample compensation for what they might cost in money and time invested. Mr. Bowser is president of the Old Settlers Association of Greater Kansas City.

DR. THOS. A. JONES

Dr. Thomas A. Jones, a native of South Carolina, is the son of Robert and Emma Jones, of Laurens, one of the best and most highly respected families in that section and staunch members of the Presbyterian Church. After attending the public schools the Doctor finished from Harbison College, Abbeville, South Carolina in 1899; and graduated from Biddle University with A. B. in 1902, the same year he entered Howard University Medical Department from which he received his M. D. in 1906. He served internship at Freedman's Hospital the following year. After leaving the hospital he practiced medicine for one year in Western Pennsylvania. The doctor was married January 5, 1910 to Miss Rosabelle Sprague, a teacher in the Normal Schools of Washington, D. C., also the grand-daughter of Frederick Douglass. They have one son, Thomas Perry.

The Doctor came to Kansas City shortly after his marriage, taking up the practice of medicine and specializing in anesthesia. The Doctor has made good in his chosen field and is one of our most conservative and modest professional men.

DR. JAMES H. WILLIAMS

Dr. James H. Williams was born in Boone County, Missouri, on a farm. In his early days he attended the country schools then taught in the district schools for several years. He attended Western College at which institute he graduated with honors. He was married to Miss Fannie Pitts. After becoming dissatisfied as a school teacher, he entered Meharry Medical College in 1905 and graduated in 1909 in a class of 75. He began the practice of his profession at Joplin, Missouri at which place he did great work, being the first Negro regular doctor ever in Joplin. He won for himself a great reputation.

Not being satisfied with this field, wishing a broader field and a desire to educate his two children he moved to Kansas City in 1912. Dr. Williams belongs to several fraternal organizations. He is a Master Mason, member of U. B. F., Knights of Pythias, Elks and Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem.

He is well known in the fraternal circles and more especially the U. B. F. He is a great organizer, having organized more than one-half the U. B. F. and S. M. T. and Juveniles that are in the state of Missouri and its jurisdiction.

He has the honor of being the Father of the Juvenile Department of the U. B. F. Dr. Williams began his work in the U. B. F. when a boy and has been a member of the order for over 30 years. He has filled every position in the grand lodge. He first became prominent when he became grand Medical Registrar in 1910 and in 1914 he was elected Grand Master having filled that position as a leader of that great fraternal organization for four years and owing to the constitutional limit he could not serve that position any longer but so well had he served the office of Grand Master he was unanimously elected grand treasurer and upon making his annual report August 1920 having received over \$70,000 during the year and the funds of the grand lodge had been so safely guarded and an account had been given for every cent that had been received and expended and having a cash balance of \$10,000 left from the Grand Lodge treasure, he was re-elected for grand treasurer.

Dr. Williams and family own a beautiful home at 1325 Michigan. Mrs. Hattie A. Williams, the aimable wife of Dr. Williams and the mother of his two daughters, Estella and Mabel, is a loving wife and mother. She has stood as the rocks of Gibraltar and has gone hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the doctor in acquiring his education and the purchase of their home. Dr. Williams can look back from the years of their union

and see a well spent life and having nothing to regret but praise each other for overcoming the obstacles.

Dr. Williams is an active worker in his community for race uplift.

MR. ALBERT JAMES NEALY

Albert James Nealy was born in Murray County, Tennessee on June 20, 1858 where he attended the public schools of that county and after 20 years of age he attended a Parochial school about six months. After teaching school awhile he then entered Lincoln University and after he graduated from there he taught school in Virginia. He left Virginia and went to Chicago and worked as a train porter. After working in Chicago awhile he went back to Tennessee, where he spent the winter. He left there in 1886 and came to Kansas City, Kansas, where he has been engaged in school work ever since. He taught as a teacher, afterwards became principal of old Lincoln School in 1894 in Kansas City, Kansas and remained principal until 1905 then he became principal of the Stowe School and was principal there for two years. During this time the supervision was instituted in the graded school and he was appointed supervisor of the graded schools of Kansas City, Kansas. Professor Nealy carries the reputation of a Christian gentleman and is liked by everyone that knows him.

MARTIN YOUNG

Martin Young was born in Chapel Hill, Washington County, Texas. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to Novasota, Texas, there he was raised and attended the public schools. In 1896 he went to Houston, Texas and there he entered into the saloon, cafe and barber business and was very successful for fifteen years.

Mr. Young is a widely known sportsman having at one time in Houston, Texas owned one of the fastest Negro baseball clubs in the state of Texas. In 1909 he came fo Kansas City and went into the cafe business at 13th and Baltimore, where his place of business was known as the Spotless Kitchen.

Martin Young

About two years ago Mr. Young purchased a valuable business corner, a brick building at 12th and Highland, where is the home of the Spotless Kitchen and where he conducts one of the finest barber shops in the city. Besides this property, Mr. Young owns a beautiful home near 24th and Euclid Avenue.

I. F. BRADLEY

I. F. Bradley, the subject of this sketch was born at Hazel-wood Hall, in Saline County, Missouri, September 8th, 1862.

By reason of the unsettled condition of the affairs of this country at that time, he did not have the pleasure of knowing his father, he, having left the place of our subject's birth when he was about two weeks old.

In 1865 when matters became somewhat more settled, it was at that level properly called "Hard Times". But he survived them and at times seemed really to "fatten" a little.

Public schools in those parts for Colored people were practically unknown—for a long time there was no school at all, and then some years there were three weeks and at others, one month and for a couple of years there were three months school. Up to the time he made his way to Lincoln Institute he had the advantage of less than eighteen months schooling in all.

He entered Lincoln in 1881 and finished the four years course in 1885, At the time he entered Lincoln he insists that he was already a Past Graduate of the school of hard times.

Yet he maintains that these "Hard Times" was a truly happy stretch in his life, which he would not change, could he live them over again. He gives as an incident that from the time he was perhaps three or four years old until he was about sixteen, he does not remember of having a new pair of shoes or a new hat, and that there were portions of it, that he did not have any old ones either and still those were "down-right" happy days which left their impression upon him. He entered the Law School of Kansas University in 1885 and finished in June 1887 and in the same month opened a law office in Kansas City, Kas., where he has since remained and has had considerable to do with the history of his race in that state.

He has had some political preferment, having been elected to the office of City Justice of the Peace, serving two years in that position from 1889 to 1891. Later he was appointed First Assistant County Attorney of Wyandotte County, Kansas in which position he served four years from 1895 to 1899. In the Law School and in these positions held, he was somewhat a pioneer, being the first in each of them and has been followed by others of his race in all of them, save that of election to office. The last public

position held by him was one without pay, yet prized very highly by him.

When commission form of government was a new idea and only two cities of the Union had adopted it, the mayor and council of the city were requested to appoint twenty-four free-holders of suitable merit to study, investigate and report upon the idea of Commission form of Government. It was then that he was appointed one of the number by Mr. John W. West, a broad guaged and liberal Democratic councilman. This commission was divided into different committees and to Mr. Bradley's agreeable surprise he was appointed a member of the Legal Committee by the Hon. C. F. Hutchings, who was chairman, also a Democrat and a lawyer himself of the "First Waters" a great lawyer indeed and a gentleman.

He also enjoys the distinction of having been elected a Presidential elector in 1904 and voted for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and up to the present he is the only colored man who has been thus honored in the state and he takes some pride in the fact, that although he had been an Elector, he did not ask the appointment to a Consulship by the president, (he gladly would have accepted any thing in the line of his profession, but for such there was no hope.) This last incident is in some measure accounted for by the fact that Mr. Bradley is best and most widely known on account of his race-consciousness, that is to say, in matters and things pertaining to the welfare and progress of the race, he has been aggressive and energetic.

In December 1898 at Washington, D, C., he took part in the Re-organization of The Afro-American Council, which had charge of the National affairs of the race until 1905, when the Niagara Movement was put forward at Buffalo, of which movement Mr. Bradley was a charter member. The Niagara Movement had charge of colored people's welfare until it merged into the present association for the protection of colored people, of which body he has been a consistent member.

In September 1918 he was one of the organizers of The Colored World Democracy at Chicago, which had among its objects the sending of delegates to the World Peace Council at Versailles, to present in our own way the cause of the Race.

In this great task they succeeded in getting one and only one man before the Council, which was due altogether to the true worth merit, fidelity and devotion of the man who performed that worthy service, William M. Trotter, who had been the soul and spirit of the

Colored World Democracy.

In local affairs he has been still more active and aggressive in matters pertaining to the Race which is shown by the many Institutions and Enterprises which he has been instrumental in organizing and promoting, including many business corporations among our people.

In the political affairs of our people he is also well known, but takes no pride in being known as a "politician" but rather holds the term and idea commonly attached to it as contemptible.

At every turn of the road and at all times he has fought the battle for colored men with "Tongue and Pen" and with his best and honest judgment, contending for manhood rights and for nothing less. His contention is that there is but one standard by which to measure men, that which demands that everyone shall aspire to be and to do the best that in him lies.

For nine years following the year 1909 he stood almost single-handed and alone in the awful struggle against that dreadful onslaught upon colored peoples rights, known as "Porter-ism" during which all political recognition was refused them and almost every other indignity imaginable was heaped upon them.

In this dark and hopeless period, on the stump and through the press (both white and colored) he waged his relentless fight until in November 1916 the deadly "Night-mare" was broken by the appointment of a Welfare Officer, to be followed in 1917 by the appointment of three policemen, which was later increased by several more.

His watch-word to our people has been and still is, Organize, Be Honest with your selves and Trust and Confide in Yourselves as you Trust and Confide in others, not of your race. His rallying word has been and is "Organize Some More and Stay Organized", and conserve the forces and resources which lie within your own control and command and turn the advantages of such action to and among ourselves,

He preaches and practices the doctrine that we will not advance very far up the line as long as we accept the idea (taught by those not of our race) "That everything not of us, or of our making is desirable and excellent, while everything of us, or of our making is to be avoided". He insists that we will have to cease to love white and hate black and learn to love black and pay no attention to others.

He has been instrumental in organizing many efforts among our people but in none of them has he found more pride than in The Civic League with permanent quarters over the Home Drug Co, an organization which has made its impression upon the community and has been the means of much good to the Race from the points of political preferment, economics and social advancement.

Our trip served him well in the study of the Welfare of the race, a subject to which he has given considerable attention and upon which he has written a book called "The Reign of Reason", upon which he has received quite a deal of respectful comment. Also very lately another pamphlet on the subject "Social Equality both of which are well written and worth the time to read and they go a long way toward serving the problems which confront us and the world.

In our "Swing around the Circle" he gathered many facts which later will be worked out into profitable information to inspire and to help.

His highest ambition is to have lived up to and to have filled to "Well-rounded" the measure of a lawyer.

Governor Roberson, governor of Tennessee and President Hale, President of the State Normal School of Tennessee. This picture was snapped by James E. Miller as the Governor was talking to President Hale after he had just finished his address before the Kansas City Business and Professional men that were touring the South and entered his car to drive away.

THE TRIP SOUTH

Kansas City Business and Professional Men's Trip South

By H. L. Kinsler

We left Kansas City, the city of cities, Friday, April 9th, 1920 for the principal cities of the Southern clime to make an inspection of their business places, to get in touch with the business and professional men and to get the real ideas about the condition of the people of the Southland

Our party consisted of 27 business and professional men of the two Kansas Cities, comprising men of every profession from doctors to undertakers. Among those in the party were: Dr. E. C. Bunch, dentist; Mr. C. H. Galloway, lawyer; Mr. N. C. Crews, editor K. C. Sun; Mr. L. F. Jefferson, restaurant owner; Dr. H. M. Smith M. D.; Mr. H. L. Kinsler,

real estates; Mr. T. B. Watkins, undertaker: Dr. T. A. Jones, M. D.; Dr. D. M. Miller, M. D.; Mr. J. D. Bowser, real estates; Mr. N. D. Brasher, Chicago Associated Press; Dr. E. B. Ramsey, M. D.; Mr. S. R. Hopkins, real estates; Rev. J. W. Horse: Dr. J. F. Perry, M. D.; Mr. F. A. Harris, Y. M. C. A. secretary; Mr. Martin Young, barber; Mr. H. B. Moore, undertaker: Dr. J. H. Williams, M. D.; Rev. C. C. Calloway: Mr. James E. Miller, photographer; Judge I. F. Bradley, attorney; Mr. George McClelland, real estates, Mr. William Alien, druggist; Prof. I. R. E. Lee, principal of Lincoln High School; S. H. Thompson, M. D.; Prof. A. F. Neely, supervisor of the colored schools in Kansas City, Kansas.

After a good night's sleep we arrived at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, April 10, 1920, at 8:30 a. m. On arriving we were met at the station by a reception committee also despite her age, Rev. Hurse's mother was at the station to welcome us. We were cordially received by the people of Memphis, a large crowd and strings of automobiles were there to greet us. From the station we were taken to the Community Center, where we were served with a delicious breakfast. After breakfast we began our scouting for the day. Our first visit was to the two colored banks of Memphis of which Mr. Robert Church, the millionaire colored man of the South was established Then we visited the Masonic Temple and other business places after which we were taken to lunch at the Industrial Settlement to which we donated a collection of \$32.00 From the Industrial Home we were escorted back to the Community Center where the Mayor of Memphis was to have addressed us, but being unable to attend, sent the editor of the white newspaper and the police commissioner to deliver the welcome address, to this, N. C. Crews, Kansas City's brilliant orator responded with great eloquence, which carried well. We Were then escorted to a Casket Factory which is owned and run by colored people of Memphis. Afterwards we were taken for an automobile observation drive in which we visited the Roddy chain of Grocery Stores, which has a stock valued at \$50,000 comprising 14 grocery stores. These are managed by 36 young colored men and women clerks. After we returned from this drive the Woman's Club gave a reception in our honor at the Community Center from 6 to 8 p. m. During our whole stay in Memphis we were nicely received. The people of Memphis showed all signs of progress and the business affairs are far past Kansas City colored business concerns. They are in union in regard to

co-operation.

We left Memphis at 8:45 p. m. and arrived at Birmingham, Ala., at 5:30 a. m. Sunday morning. We were met by a delegation of professional and business men and escorted to the Elks Hall for breakfast, after which we were taken to the different churches for services. The colored churches of Birmingham are the largest and finest churches that colored people ever owned. Sunday afternoon the majority of us were taken to the Shiloh Baptist church, where the Elks Memorial services were held. After church we viewed the Elks parade and met again at Elks Hall and had dinner. After a rest we went to the 16th St. Baptist church where Rev. Hurse of our party preached a masterful sermon that shook the members of the 16th St. Baptist church as they were never shook before. After the sermon Dr. Miller was introduced and made one of his eloquent speeches afterwards introducing each member of our party.

After church we went back to our special and held Kangaroo Court, where each member found guilty of a misdemeanor was fined. Lawyer Calloway of our party acted as Prosecuting Attorney and Rev. J. W. Hurse as Judge, Dr. Howard Smith as Sheriff, each officer sparing no pains to perform his duty.

Monday we went to the Tennessee Iron and Coal Works of Bay-View, where thousands of Negroes are employed and also visited the Tennessee Iron and Coal Works hospital, this trip being made in automobiles. A feast at which we were served with good old-fashioned barbecue, was much enjoyed by us. At the Tennessee Iron & Coal Works School in Bayview, Dr. Thompson, of Kansas City, Kas., Dr. Miller and Hon. N. C. Crews, of Kansas City, Mo., made short addresses and the remainder of the party was introduced. The schools of Bayview are pretty, clean and well equipped. At Bayview they have one of the finest hospitals for colored people in the South. The structure is of stone and the equipment is up-to-the-minute. Both white and colored patients are cared for there and the colored patients are cared for with the same respect as that given the white. Our trip for the day was concluded by a swift drive back to Birmingham.

We left Birmingham at 4:30 p. m. Monday and arrived at Montgomery, Ala., at 8:30 o'clock Monday night. We were taken to a cafe for supper and then back to our car where we held another session of Kangaroo court, where Dr. J. E. Perry was tried, found to be guilty and fined for being absent from the party in Birmingham and also Mr.

Brascher was tried for another offense and was found guilty and fined.

The next day, April 13, we had breakfast at the same cafe. After breakfast we visited the State Reform School about 15 miles from Montgomery. This reform school is controlled by Negroes and has about 400 acres of land. Here a few of our men spoke to the boys. The boys when asked what they intended to be, stated that they intended making doctors, lawyers and preachers of themselves. On our return back to Montgomery we went through the capitol. We went to call on the governor but the governor was absent and the secretary met and welcomed us to the capitol. We then speeded back to our car. Two gentlemen, one of them Prof. Lee's son-in-law, met us at Montgomery as representatives of Tuskegee Institute.

We left Montgomery at 12.30 p. m. Tuesday and arrived at Tuskegee, Ala., Tuesday at 2.35 p. m. When our train pulled into Tuskegee the Tuskegee Institute band began to play "When They Come". As we alighted from our train the students began to snap our pictures. We were led to the school by the cadets and the cadet band. We were then taken to the Rockefeller dormitory where we were assigned to our rooms. This dormitory was one of the finest and is equal to any of our finest hotels here. Our next trip was to the home of Mrs. Booker T. Washington and other buildings of the school and from there back to dinner. At 8 o'clock we went to the Chapel where we heard a choir of nearly 200 voices.

The chapel is finer than any colored church in Kansas City and was crowded to its capacity with teachers and students. When we were led in we were greeted with about five minutes of applause. Each member of our party was introduced and each made a five minute speech. Prof. Lee was highly received and at every mention received much applause. After Chapel we went to a smoker and then back to our rooms. The next morning after breakfast we visited the farm which takes up 2,200 acres of land. Here we went to the Children's Home, a place for preparing students to take the college course. From here we went back to the Memorial Hall and then to the different departments of the school. We then went to the power plant of the school where all the electricity used by the school is supplied, from there to the ice plant where all the ice used by the school is made by the students. After leaving the ice plant we were taken to the hospital which is finer than any colored hospital here. From there we went to the barn to see the fine

horses. On our way to headquarters we had an accident. A team of horses attempted to run off. The occupants were N. C. Crews, Martin Young Rev. Calloway, Mr. Bradley and the driver. Nothing serious happened which was due to the steady head of Mr. Young. Lawyer Bradley jumped and was shaken up pretty badly, Mr. Crew's hand was skinned and Rev. Calloway jumped from the surry like a frog in a pond and he received no injuries. Those injured were taken to the school hospital where their injuries were dressed. They soon joined us and we proceeded to headquarters where we viewed a parade in our honor. Then we posed for the students to get our pictures. We were then escorted to the ding hall where one of the students made a speech to us and Dr. Miller responded with great eloquence and received much applause.

After we had been served dinner in the great dining hall, we were then taken through the kitchen of this great building and after we had inspected it we found it to be clean and sanitary and well equipped. From there we were escorted to the agricultural department where we saw the students in real action. From there we were taken to the veterinary department and then through the dairy where we saw 98 of the finest Jersey cows that could be found anywhere in the country, 40 of which were giving milk.

After we had inspected the creamery, which was next in turn of our routine of inspections, then we were taken for a drive through the farm of 2,200 acres. In our route we were taken by the slaughter pen where all the butchering is done for the school and on our way back we viewed several grocery stores that seem from the evidence that we saw are doing real business. After we were taken back to our quarters, the day ended and we were all tired and worn out and after we had had a rest we then prepared for the great banquet which was given in our honor.

The place where the banquet was served, the dining room of this magnificent building, was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and pennants. Dr. Moton and his faculty had made a special effort to make this one occasion a grand entertainment for their guests from Kansas City, Mo., and after every member of the party had been introduced and made a short speech then the tables were cleared away and several of the men in our party enjoyed themselves by taking part in the grand ball and after the ball we all retired to our rooms.

The next day, April 15, after we had a good night's rest, we were then taken to

breakfast and after breakfast we were escorted to the various departments such as Dorothy Hall Building, the Girls' Dormitory and while there we all purchased some trinkets for souvenirs that the girls had made and mailed them to our dear wives whom we thought of at this one particular moment. We were then escorted through the tailor shop, the printing office and through the laundry department and saw scores of girls at work. The laundry department for the school alone is as well equipped as any laundry in Kansas City. From there we were taken through the trades building and through the machine shops, the shoe-making department, carpentry department and through the brick yards and saw the students making bricks. The Tuskegee Institute is greater than anyone who has never seen it could imagine. They are equipped to teach any branch of trade. After we had visited all of the different departments we then were escorted to Dr. Moton's office and after listening to him for about fifteen minutes discuss his plans and acting on the suggestion of Dr. Howard N. Smith and Mr. Brasher, both of our party, we got permission to hold a few minutes memorial services of which I will speak later. After we had left the principal's office we were taken to dinner and after dinner we were taken to our quarters for a rest.

After we had had a good rest we were taken for an auto drive to the rural district schools and paid them a visit, and on our way back in passing through the country we saw pine trees there like oak trees here in Missouri. After we had returned from our drive in the rural district we were then driven over the city of Tuskegee and to some of the Negro business places and while we were at a large grocery store owned by a wealthy Negro we received a message from another teacher in another rural school inviting us to come to her school at once. We had been there once and we at this time hardly had time to go out there again, but they insisted that they must entertain us if it was only for a few minutes. So we hurried out there and were entertained and served and after a few short speeches were made by some of the men of our party, then Hon. N. C. Crews made an encouraging speech to the mothers of the children of that school who had assembled there to greet us, and after he was through we all sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again", and then departed back to the campus, hurrying to catch up lost time so that we could have ample time to pay tribute at the grave of Booker T. Washington.

We arrived at the monument of Dr. Booker T. Washington at 3:40 p. m. and already a

great crowd of students and teachers had assembled there to see us pay our respect and while we were standing there in sorrow, yet cherishing the memory of this great man, his works, and who had accomplished the greatest aim of his life, and like Christ gave his life for his people. Then the great chapel choir marched out to the monument and after Mr. Miller, our official photographer, had snapped our pictures, then the choir began to sing Dr. Washington's favorite song, "When the Stars Begin to Fall." After this song was sung, which brought tears to every eye, we stood there with hats off, and heads bowed looking down upon the grave of one of the greatest men that ever lived while Rev. Hurse, with tears streaming down his cheeks, led us in prayer that touched the hearts of everyone near and after Rev. Hurse had finished the prayer, that will never be forgotten from the minds of those present, then the choir sang another selection. Then Dr. Howard Smith and Mr. Brascher laid the wreath of beautiful flowers on the grave and the choir rendered another selection.

Hon. N. C. Crews made a speech, touching on some of the great things that this great man had done for his race. Then Dr. Moten responded and briefly reviewed the achievements of Dr. Washington and then Rev. C. C. Calloway asked the benediction.

We Were then escorted to the beautiful home of Dr. Moten and while there we were entertained with music and served ice cream and cake and then we all shook hands with Mrs. Booker T. Washington and daughter and Dr. Moten and bade them good-bye. Then we left Dr. Moten's home in a rush to our million dollar special as it was sometimes called, which was in readiness to take us on our next flight. The faculty and students with their university band marched to the train to see us off; even Dr. Moten was in the march. While the band played we were busy shaking hands and bidding all bood-bye, and the teachers began to pin bouquets of Forget-Me-Nots on us, and as our train pulled out they all threw flowers of every description in the windows of our car to us, and waved handkerchiefs and pennants at us as long as they could see us.

At the time that we were leaving Tuskegee it was 6:30 p. m., which was too early for us to get supper, but Dr. Moten had made arrangements with the railroad company to serve us in the dining car, but fearing that they would not keep their promise he sent a committee of five to escort us to Chehaw and on the way up there they served us with sandwiches and cakes. While we were all feasting, we had not got very far from

Tuskegee when the dining car steward came in and informed us that he had special orders to prepare to serve us our supper in the dining car and he wanted to know how many were in the car and for us to come in when we were ready to be served. We were all pleased to know that the words from Dr. Moten's lips carried such weight and that he had such a great influence in the Southland. Yet we all declined the invitation and enjoyed ourselves feasting on the sandwiches that were prepared by the hands of those dear people of Tuskegee. After we were all through feasting we insisted that each one of the committee that was accompanying us up to Chewhaw make a speech and each one responded and their words were very encouraging to us. At this juncture we had arrived at Chewhaw and the committee had to depart with the exception of one. Dr. Moten's secretary, who had special orders to accompany us all the way to Atlanta and turn us over to the Atlanta committee. We at this time had begun to feel tired and sleepy from the pace we had taken while at Tuskegee and we all retired early as we were to arrive at Atlanta the next morning at an early hour.

We arrived at Atlanta, Ga., at 12:30 that night, which was very late in the night, yet two of our party—I won't say who— wanted to go to Decatur Street, a noted street that is known all over the United States. Some of our boys who were awake when we arrived at Atlanta advised them not to go and recommended that they be tried in kangaroo court if they were not back within thirty minutes. However, they were back very early and went to bed. Early the next morning it was raining and the Atlanta committee did not know where we were as we had been switched from the road that we come over to the road that we were to leave for Chattanooga. Finally they found us and took us in a string of automobiles, the finest we had been in while in the South, to the great Odd Fellows' building where we were served our breakfast in one of the leading cafes of the city.

After we had been served our breakfast we were then taken through the Odd Fellow's building, which is a new building, five stories high, and is owned by our people. Then we were taken to the great Standard Life Insurance Company, where we were introduced to their officers and inspected their offices, after which we were taken to Brown College and then each of us were introduced to the student body which had assembled in the assembly hall of their building to greet us.

After we left Brown College we were taken to Georgia University, and after some of

our party had made a few speeches to those assembled. Mr. Lee, the head of our party, introduced the entire party. Then we were escorted to the girl's department and viewed the buildings and the beautiful campus ground. Then we were taken to the Clark University, after which we were taken to big Bethel A. M. F. Church, another large church almost equal to those of Birmingham. After we had assembled in the church the leading ministers of Atlanta addressed us and told us how hard they were striving to bring the two races closer together. After the ministers were through speaking to us, then Hon. N. C. Crews responded and told them what our mission was for by touring the Southland. Then we were taken to dinner and after dinner we were taken through the Negro business district and we saw our people in business of every description, such as the Negro bank, with a paid in capital stock of \$25,000 and doing real business. Then to several insurance companies and to the new Y. M. C. A. just completed and from there we were taken to a laundry company that is equal to any one laundry company in Kansas City; we saw at least 25 girls at work. Then went to several grocery stores that were doing a fine business.

After we had inspected all the leading business places we were then taken for an observation drive and we were taken to a wealthy Negro's farm near Atlanta, and then we were taken back to the Odd Fellows' building where we prepared for the banquet that was given in our honor. The banquet was served on the roof garden of the Odd Fellow's building and the place was beautifully decorated. The cashier of the bank made the welcome address then several other business men of Atlanta made short talks and after Judge Bradley, Attorney Calloway and Hon. N. C. Crews responded with great eloquence then we were rushed to our special as we had only seven minutes to get there.

Atlanta is the greatest city for young business men that I ever saw, they are all wide-awake. We left Atlanta at 8:30 p. m. for Chattanooga, the old historic battle ground.

We arrived at Chattanooga April 17 at 7:30 a. m., and were met by a committee of the local Business League and at 9:15 o'clock they took us to the leading hotel for breakfast. After we had been served breakfast we were taken for an observation drive. In the drive we were taken by the National graveyard, where the old soldiers were buried from the Battle of Chattanooga. From there we were taken through Chickamauga Park, and the

old battlefield of Chickamauga. At different places through the park we had our pictures taken on that famous battle ground. In that park we saw some of the finest monuments any of us had ever seen. After we had been taken through Chickamauga Park we were then taken through Mission Hills and when we arrived on the summit of Mission Hills we stopped to let Mr. Miller, our official photographer, take pictures overlooking the city, of the river view and Lookout Mountain. After we resumed our journey we were taken past another great monument which was called the Illinois Monument. Mr. Miller also took a picture of this monument as well as pictures of the Chattanooga committee.

On returning back from our drive, which was about thirty-five miles, and on our way to the hotel we were taken by the Walden Hospital, where we made an inspection of it. Then we were taken by the Eureka Comb Company, a Negro enterprise, where they manufacture combs for straightening the hair, which was invented by a Negro. After we had inspected the factory we were then taken to our hotel for dinner. After dinner had been served we were taken in a special trolley car for Lookout Mountain. Arriving at the base of the mountain we transferred to the incline car, which goes straight up the mountain at an incline of 80 per cent. At the summit of the mountain there is a little town with nice dwelling- houses. At one place we purchased little trinkets for souvenirs. When we arrived at the park on the mountain we were met by the official guide of the park, employed by the government to explain everything to the sightseers. The gentleman was. a man of our race and he told us as fast as he could talk the history of the mountain and the battle of Chattanooga in the days of the Civil War.

The guide escorted us to the rock where Jeff Davis stood and made a speech to his army and told them that the Union army would never be able to reach the summit of Lookout Mountain, but history tells us they did. While we were at this spot, Rev. Hulse's picture was taken upon the same rock. Lookout Mountain has a tunnel under it with a railroad track that trains go over daily. After the guide was through with us we gave him a contribution of \$13 for the interest that he had taken in us in explaining everything in his lecture. Dr. Miller of our party with an eloquent response, presented him the contribution and at this juncture our pictures were snapped again. As we went out the gate of the park we went into the museum on the outside of the park and the guide told us about the old relics that were in the museum. We saw the uniforms that army officers wore on the day

that the Battle of Chickamauga was fought. We saw the old chair that General Bragg sat in while he was counselling with his men. After we looked over several other relics Ave then Avent and took the car going back down the mountain incline which was as dreadful and frightful as coming up. However, Ave made the trip safely and when we landed at the foot of the mountain our special trolley car was there. It took us to the hotel on East Ninth Street, where a supper was prepared for us. Then we went to our car to prepare for the banquet, and there we found Dr. Bunch, who had been missed from our party, sick in bed. Of course that worried us all, but after Dr. Miller had taken him in hand and advised him to stay in bed Ave Avent to the banquet. We had not much more than entered when we looked around and behold, there was Dr. Bunch looking as though nothing had been wrong with him. Some of the other doctors asked Dr. Miller what he did for him, and Dr. Millers laconic reply was never to mind that he knew his stuff.

The banquet was given in our honor by the local Business League and at this gathering we met some of the most beautiful women we had met on our trip. Some of the Chattanooga men were introduced and made short speeches. Then Prof. Lee, the head of our party, was introduced, and after he made a short speech he introduced the entire party and what business they represented. Then Dr. Miller. Dr. Williams, Mr. T. B. Watkins and Lawyer Calloway were introduced for a speech and each one responded with great eloquence. After this banquet Ave all had a handshake with the people of Chattanooga and departed for our special car. We left Chattanooga at 12.30 for Nashville, Tenn., another progressive city for Negroes and the city of good schools and Lawyer Calloway's, Dr. Williams' and Dr. Perry's alma mater.

On Sunday, April 18, at 7:30 a. m. we arrived at the city of Nashville, known as the city of progress, thrift and good schools. We were met by a great crowd of people and a committee of business and professional men of Nashville. We were to stay in Nashville two days and most of us had planned to stay in our special car in order that we may be together, but those generous hearted people of Nashville would not stand for us to stay not one night in that car of ours so they threw open the doors of their beautiful homes and the committee took us in their high powered cars to their various homes. After we had been served to our breakfast our plan was to go to some church, although we were separated, yet we in groups went to various churches to hear the gospel preached. We

were recognized at each church where we attended and after the services we each were introduced for a few minutes' talk on what our mission was in touring the South. The rest of the day we loafed. The next day being Monday we were in for a strenuous day. We all met at the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 for breakfast and after we were served our breakfast we were then taken to the Meharry Medical College where the whole school was shut down and the students were called to the Assembly Hall, where the heads of the school made short speeches and our own beloved Dr. Perry was introduced to the Assembly. This being one of the schools that Dr. Perry had finished, and after he had gone out into the world and made good, and the faculty knowing, this to be true, you can imagine how wild this school went over Dr. Perry. After Dr. Perry had made a splendid talk he presented the school his own personal check of one hundred dollars for their endowment department, for which he received great applause. Dr. Williams of our party was the next to be introduced, who also was a graduate of this great school. After he had made a good talk, which you all know Doc can do, he received great applause. Then Attorney C. H. Calloway was introduced and made a short talk. Then Professor Lee was introduced, and after a short speech he introduced the Hon. N. C. Crews, who was as usual loaded up with a rousing speech. After he had raised everybody up out of their seats he then introduced the entire party.

When the last was presented, the students gave the college veil for C. H. Calloway, Dr. Williams and Dr. Perry. We were then taken to the Greenwood Cemetery and Greenwood Park, owned by Preston Taylor, one of the wealthiest Negroes of Nashville. The cemetery is a beautiful one and is well cared for. The park has everything in it that any other amusement park has. We left the park and went through Mr. Taylor's casket factory where he makes his own caskets. Then we went to the Masonic Home and through the Hubbard Hospital, Walden University, Millie Hale Hospital and at 10:10 a. m. we went through the A. M. E. Sunday School Union. Later on we went through the Cedar Street business houses, the Y. M. C. A., the two Negro banks, and after we had viewed the banks we found good evidence that they were doing real business and were a credit to the race. Then we were escorted to the business houses on Fourth Avenue. At 11:30 we were taken to the National Baptist Publishing Board and from there to the East Nashville fire department where our people were found on the job. At 12:15 we were

taken through the National Baptist Theological Seminary and Rodger Williams University. From there we were taken to the Pearl High School, where Professor Lee, the head of our party, was introduced, and he then introduced the entire party after which Attorney Charles H. Calloway was introduced for a speech. As Mr. Calloway was being introduced he was referred to as one of the chief attorneys for the Dr. Leroy N. Bundy case, and knowing the present outcome of the trial and this being the school where the attorney received his first honors, they simply went wild over Lawyer Calloway after he had made his speech.

Amid wild cheering we were hurried to our cars and were taken to the A. and I. State Normal School, where we met Governor Robertson, the governor of Tennessee and after the governor had shaken hands with each of us we were escorted to the Assembly Hall, where the whole school was called together and heard the Governor make his address. He began by addressing us as "Honorable men of the West", and after he so eloquently talked to us and the student body those 45 minutes he convinced us that he was a real governor. He made a special appeal to the students to submit themselves to leadership, that it was the greatest aid to our race. After the governor had finished his address, the Hon. N. C. Crews was introduced and, made another rousing speech that set the whole school wild, and as usual doing something for the race, with his great eloquence he made a special appeal to the governor to see that justice was done one of our race who was to hang the next Wednesday. It was the unanimous opinion of those who heard him that his eloquence had touched the governor's heart. At this moment we were rushed to the dining room where our dinner was served. President Hale was introduced by Rev. Boyd, the toastmaster and afterwards Dr. Ramsey of our party gave a short talk. Then we hurried to Fisk University, which had been waiting for us for a long time. On the way there we saw the last part of a ball game between Meharry College and Fisk University. Arriving at Fisk University, Attorney Calloway was again introduced for a speech. This being another school where Mr. Calloway graduated, he again received wild cheers After Mr. Calloway had finished the entire party was introduced and we departed for our special car which was in readiness to carry us on our next flight to Louisville, Ky. We left Nashville at 7:15.

We arrived at Louisville, April 20th, about 8 o'clock, a stormy morning, We were met

by the committee of Louisville and were taken to the Roscoe Simmons hotel for our breakfast. The Simmons hotel is a beautiful place well equipped for service. After we had a rest in the lobby of the building we were escorted to the dining room and served to a delicious breakfast. The heads of the local committee had a large program arranged for us but had to cut the program short, still we saw quite a bit among our people in Louisville. After it had slacked up a little we were taken for an observation drive through Louisville among the section where our people reside and in the drive we found nice churches and quite a number of business places, then we were taken to the State University and escorted to the assembly hall where the faculty and students were called together and Prof. Lee, the head of our party, was introduced and after a short speech he then introduced the entire party. Then we were escorted to the girl's dormitory and to the dining room where we were served to lunch. After we had been served we donated the school \$35.00 to decorate one room in the building. After which the principal told us that the room will be named the Kansas City room.

We left the State University and were taken to the High School and then to several other schools, then we were taken to the beautiful cemetery owned by colored people. After we had viewed the burying ground we were taken back to our hotel for a short rest and then we were taken to the Pythian Temple, a new five-story building, then back to our hotel where a delightful banquet was given in our honor and some of the leading business men of Louisville addressed us after which some of the men of our party had spoken we were then rushed to our waiting special to take us to our Missouri City, St. Louis. In Louisville two banks have been organized and there is no question about it, they have been put over and will be doing business in the next few weeks.

We left Louisville about 8:30 and arrived in St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. As our special pulled into, the great Union Station of St. Louis we were all happy and sad. We were happy because we had made a trip of 2500 miles safe back to our home state, Missouri, again and we all began to sing, "I am nearer my Home". Yet we were sad because our happy party was soon to disband. The committee at St. Louis met us and took us to the beautiful Y. M. C. A. for our breakfast and after we had been served Prof. Lee, the head of our party, suggested that we go and visit our friends as we were tired and report back at the Y. M. C. A. at one o'clock, which we did, and we were taken to the Y. W. C. A. for

lunch. We were then taken to the Sumner High School, the finest school of the country. We were taken all through this magnificent building and we found that they teach most everything in this school that they teach in any college. It took us two hours to go through this building, and after we had been taken through, the principal escorted us to the assembly hall where he called the school together and introduced Prof. Lee and he introduced the entire party.

After we left the school building we were taken to the great Poro College, where we were taken through this building. We saw 250 girls busy. After we had been through this magnificent structure we were taken to Mrs. Malone's apartment, where we each were introduced to Mrs. Malone. While there we got a view of the interior of Mrs. Malone's apartment and saw a beautiful decoration and furnished with elaborate furniture. While passing the walls of this apartment we saw on the walls of this apartment the picture of one of our party, our own beloved N. C. Crews, of whom we felt proud. After leaving Mrs. Malone's apartment we were then escorted to the assembly hall of the building and there the 250 employees were called together and Rev. Peck introduced Prof. Lee, and he introduced Hon. N. C. Crews and he then introduced the entire party, after which Mrs. Malone was called to the platform and addressed us. We left the Poro College and were taken for an observation drive through the city of St. Louis and then back to the Y. M. C. A. After a rest we were then taken back to the Poro building where a banquet was given in our honor. The first to be introduced was some of the leading men of St. Louis after which Prof. Lee was introduced and he introduced Attorney C. H. Calloway of our party and he introduced the entire party.

After the banquet we were hurried to our special that was in readiness to take us on our last flight to dear old Kansas City. We left St. Louis at eleven o'clock p. m. and immediately after our train had pulled out court was called to order and the following men had to answer to charges filed against them by the Prosecuting Attorney, C. H. Calloway, Dr. Jones, Mr. J. E. Miller, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Harris and your humble servant. All were found guilty and fined. It was an unanimous vote of the entire party that the fines of \$8.50 collected be turned over to our porter who had rendered us such valuable service on our trip. After court we all went to bed and got up early and our train pulled into Kansas City at 9 o'clock a. m. when 26 tired and weary travelers got off the train and marched to the

lobby of the station, where we found our wives there waiting to greet us, and glad to see us, and we were all glad to see them and get home. After the happy meeting the party disbanded.

THE END

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