FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 4 OF 6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECTION 4

DUE TO THE AGE
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THE ORIGINAL
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MARCUS GARVEY

part 4 of 6 parts

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

24 W S 36 Govt

Detroit, Mich. February 26, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D.C.

Re Esau ramus hearing writ habeas corpus postponed until Tuesday ten a.m.

Reason postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans Police requesting

information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor Charge pending against

him in New York City

Hessler

190-1781-6

February 27, 1923

WWG-AS

Detroit office wires Esau Ramus hearing on habeas corpus postponed until today reason for postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans police requesting information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor charge pending against Ramus New York stop This for your information stop two

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Federal Building, New Orleans, La.

[illegible], [illegible] Building, [illegible], N. Y.

190-1781-6

Originated at New York | Journal to be made originating office On | #1

REPORT MADE AT	DATE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Philadelphia, PA.	2/27/23	2/21st and 26th 1923	J.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL : Violation Section 215 U.S. C. . Alleged Conspiracy to kill a Government Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports in the above entitled case with special reference to communication received from Special Agent in Charge BRENNAN of the New York Office under date of February 21st and reports of Agents AMOS and DAVIS of that office for the 13th and 14th of February, in which reference is made to certain letters believed to be in the possession of MRS. HENRY PRINCE 2112 Catherine St., and J.B. DILLARD 1808 South Street, Philadelphia from RAMOS and which are supposed to contain certain admissions and references regarding his participation in the murder of REV. J.W. H. EASON. Agent Brennan suggests that J.A. NORRIS a colored attorney with offices at 1508 Lombard Street be interviewed with a view of obtaining further information as to the present whereabouts of these letters and possibility of getting in possession of same.

Agent interviewed NORRIS after several attempts as he has been sick and confined in a hospital. NORRIS advises that he has a very close friend who is very friendly with the PRINCE woman who is also known as MRS. ALBERTHA GROENEVELDT and that she has been receiving letters from RAMOS since he has been in Detroit, Mich

that on one occasion she showed MORRIS' friend a portion of one of these letters in which he stated that he (RAMUS) anticipated going to Liberia in the near future and that it was his intention to take her with him. This woman held her hand over a portion of this letter and would not permit the reader to get its full contents. The party whose name was withheld from Agent, is a close friend of MRS. RAMUS and will endeavor to get in possession of the letters; if he cannot get in possession of them, learn where they are kept and tell his friend MORRIS, who in turn promises to give Agent all information. This done, it is the intention of Agent through the City Detective Bureau, to cause this house or room to be searched and if possible cause the arrest of MRS. RAMUS on some pretext in which event ATTORNEY MORRIS will represent her before the Police Magistrate and will be in a position to get in possession of the evidence we are seeking.

MORRIS also advises that a negro known as The Commissioner of the State of Louisiana, for Garvy, by the name of [illegible] is expected to [illegible] the situation here. This negro will call on MORRIS as he has represented numerous members of their organization - MORRIS will pick all the information possible from him as it is believed he will talk freely.

Agent has an appointment with MORRIS for 5 o'clock Thursday evening, March 1st, when it is hoped he will furnish information regarding this case. CONTINUED:

Instructions r[illegible] [illegible]om Special Agent [illegible] & [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT		PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	R
New York,N.Y.	Feb.27,1923.	Feb.26,1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)
(S. A. Haynes--Endeavor to locate.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated and initialed as below.

From a confidential source Agent has learned that S. A. HAYNES can be located at #1031 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va. HAYNES is supposed to be Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. for the State of Virginia, his duties being to lecture, promote propaganda and take up collections for the organization, and also to form new branches.

Originated at New Yor

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE REPORT MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Detroit, Mich.	2-24-23	2/15-23/1923	P. H. Dupuis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:	
U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al.	Violation Section #215, CC. (Using Mails to Defraud) Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witness

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Detroit.

Agent received instructions from Acting Agent in Charge, T. C. Wilcox, and reference is made to reports received from Special Agents, James E. Amos and Mortimer J. Davis of New York Bureau Office, also to the following telegram received from Special Agent in Charge, Brennan of the New York Bureau office, dated February 7, 1923, and the answering telegram, both of which read as follows:

> " Esau Ramus alias Jeffries alias Prince former associate of Marcus Garvey is wanted by New Orleans police for murder of Doctor Mason that city is thought now to be in Detroit possibly at fourteen fifteen Rock Well Street. His description is West Indian negro very dark skin age about forty height five eleven one hundred fifty pound limp in right leg hair combed pompadour style may be in hiding at address given Suggest care be used in making inquiries and if located that you communicate direct with Shanton New Orleans immediately. (Signed) Brennan.

> " Your telegram Esau Ketaw stop. You give place where fugitive can be located as Eyehole Kalian Core stop No such street in Detroit Please verify. (Signed) Hessler. "

It will be noted that the telegram from Mr. Brennan furnished an address on a street which does not exist in Detroit.

On February 15, 1923, another telegram was received from Mr. Brennan of the New York Bureau office which reads as follows:

> " Refer telegram seventh Esau (Esar) alias John Jeffries alias Prince wanted New Orleans

for murder correct address this man is fifteen sixteen Russell Street Detroit New York police have today mailed New Orleans warrant to chief of police Detroit with full particulars asking his immediate arrest stop Suggest you communicate police your city and when subject is apprehended wire Shanton New Orleans and this office stop Department very much interested this matter and arrest important in connection with case against Marcus Garvey now pending Federal Court here. (Signed) Brennan. "

In reference to this telegram Agent made a light investigation under cover and found that the address given is the meeting place of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Agent them immediately consulted Chief Fox and Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit Police Department, who detailed Lieutenant-Detectives John J. Krimmel and John E. Hayes to assist Agent in every possible way to apprehend Subject RAMUS.

It was necessary nevertheless to await the arrival of warrant of arrest for Subject RAMUS from New Orleans (which warrant was forwarded to Detroit from New York), before SUBJECT could be apprehended.

The description which was given to the Police Department, also the small picture of SUBJECT, were practically of no use as the majority of the men who hung around the assembly room corresponded very much to the description given.

Agent wishes to state, however, that with the Washington Bureau letter dated February 17, 1923, initialed [illegible]-AS, , the finger prints of SUBJECT and photograph, two views, were sent to this office and did a great deal in locating SUBJECT. The photograph is an exceptionally good one of SUBJECT.

On February 20, 1923, at about 7:20 P. M., SUBJECT was located in the assembly rooms at 1516 Russell Street, and was kept conti...

under survey until about 8:30, when he went upstairs to attend a regular meeting of the U. N. I. A. A squad of men from the Detroit Police Department was sent for, and surrounded the building at about 11 P. M. The president of the U. N. I. A. came to the door and made request that if any one who was in the meeting was wanted, that we wait for about ten minutes until the meeting would be over. This was finally agreed to and a negro who is used by the police as a confidential informant, and who was about to enter the meeting, asked if he could be of any assistance to us. Two of the Detroit Police officers informed Agent of this negro's connection with the Department, also stated that he could be trusted. Agent then, without stating SUBJECT'S name, showed this negro a picture of SUBJECT. He immediately said that he knew SUBJECT and that his name was PRINCE, one of the aliases of SUBJECT.

This negro was cautioned by Agent to say nothing whatever [illegible], but after a lapse of four or five minutes after [illegible], the breaking of glass was heard from within, [illegible] entering the meeting room, Agent immediately went to the toilet which is directly in back of the president's chair. A lot of glass lay upon the floor and it was noted that a sky-light in the roof about 25 feet above was broken. Agent climbed through this sky-light and out upon the roof and made as thorough a search as possible, but could not locate SUBJECT, nor were there any buildings close by to which he could have climbed down.

Going below to the meeting room again, Agent was informed by an officer from without that SUBJECT was located at the top of a telephone pole; this pole was from 40 to 50 feet from the U. N. I. A.

building with a guy wire running from the pole to the building, a distance of about 60 ft. from the ground. SUBJECT climbed hand over hand from the roof along guy wire to pole.

SUBJECT was taken to station and questioned. The following telegrams dated February 21, 1923, were sent and read as follows:

"Director,-

One stop Esau Ramus wanted New Orleans murder apprehended here last night by agent Dupuis this office cooperation police stop Ramus to be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"Geo. R. Shanton,-
New Orleans, La.

Esau Ramus wanted your city for murder apprehended here last night by agent this office and police stop He being returned there by state authorities answer murder charge.

(Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"E. J. Brennan,-
New York City.

Re Marcus Garvey etal stop Esau Ramus apprehended here last night on New Orleans warrant stop will be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

After the above telegrams were sent, Agent, in company with Lieutenant John J. [illegible], [illegible] signed [illegible], but not [illegible]. SUBJECT informed Agent that he had been [illegible] here in Detroit, and that when he first came to Detroit he lived [illegible] Russell Street. When arrested he was living with Mrs. F. G. Gray, 2101 Chene Street, Detroit. Upon further questioning, SUBJECT informed Agent that as nearly as he could remember at that time, he left New Orleans, La., January 17, 1923, and arrived in Detroit, Mich., January 19, 1923. He also stated that he had talked to MARCUS GARVEY on two different [illegible],

occasions, while GARVEY was lecturing here in Detroit - the first time on January 25, 1923, and again on February 1, 1923.

Questioned as to when he was in New York last he stated that it was in April or May of 1921. He also stated that his wife is now living at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; that he had not heard from his wife while here in Detroit, and that the last time he had heard from her was while he was in New Orleans, which will be noted differs from the statement he subsequently made in the presence of Agent Davis and the writer.

SUBJECT also stated that the reason for his leaving New Orleans was that upon meeting a Mrs. Dyer upon the street, she informed him that her husband and another man named SHAKESPEARE, all three living at the same house, had been arrested, and that he undoubtedly would be arrested if found.

Upon searching SUBJECT's letter addressed to Mr. HENRY [illegible], 1516 Russell Street, Detroit, postmarked New Orleans, La., February 15, 1923, 1:00 P. M., was taken from him and reads as follows:

1511 Conti St.,
New Orleans, La.
Feb. 16, 1923.

My dear Mr. Henry:

Yours I have received and was wondering what had become of you. And hoping the reaches of these few lines may find you in good health as they leave me not feeling very well. I am suffering with one of my feet. I must of sprain it or something. Kid we had a fine time here yesterday it was Mascarade it was fine. I should of answered you before but please excuse me for delaying but it was good that I did because I heard more to send and tell you. Last Friday the fellows had a hearing but they are not out yet. the judge seems scared to give them. been foreigners he say they might

run off but we are still trusting in the Lord and Sunday night they raid our meeting again and took eight of our officers to jail and the papers claim they found a letter on Philip to the Sec. General about you just before the police came in me and Andersen had it out got up in the meeting and say I am trying to run this Division and I told him what I think all the trouble is this any thing going wreng you must not say anything you must swallow it and I can't not as long as it is for the organization. He got up in the crowd and call my name but I know I will be in this organization when he will be out that he will put me out I told him he could not. The latest is which in I told you before that woman open your trunk and she found some small pictures and gave one to the police so they made copies of them and send them all around to trace you so please be very careful for they are after you. I am sorry you never leave the states altogether, his wife made alarm that you come there to shoot her and he told her to call your name. I have writter Miss Prince and dont get any answer did you receive a letter from me from New York, and for God Sake dont mension that no one dont care who he is for you cant trust no one. I am surprise of all things that woman say you told her you was crazy I guess. Now try and change up yourself and see cant you go towards Canada for a while. Now answer me as soon as possibly and take care of yourself.

I remain,
ever yours,
(Signed) Ethel Bruce. "

The above original letter, both envelope and enclosure, are initialed P.H.D., dated February 20, 1923 (2-20-23), and will be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

Upon going to the room which SUBJECT occupied at 2401 Chere Street, a writing pad was taken from the table, and upon being questioned as to whether or not it was his, [illegible] it did [illegible] and that during his spare moments he had printed on the face of the tablet the following:

U.A.P. Henry. Prince. (outline of pointing hand)

Capt. Secret. Service. Police. U.N.I.A. (pointing hand)
And. A.C.L. Ass. U.N.L. And. U.N.P.
Universal. Negro. Improvement. Association.
Book. of. Laws. U.N.I.A. One. God. One.
[illegible] One. Meeting.

(Identification) Esau Ramus
Feb. 23, 1923.
H. J. D. 2/23-23
P. H. D. 2/23-23

The above writing pad was shown to SUBJECT when statement was taken and he again identified it as his own and admitted that the writing thereon was his own. This pad is initialed by Agent Davis also the writer, dated 2-23-23, Detroit Police Headquarters. This writing pad will also be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

In addition to the above mentioned articles found on his person and in his room, a partly written letter, unsigned, was found in his room on Chene Street, and which reads as follows:

"

1516 Russell St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 5, 1923

Mr. Geetes,-
an Company -

this to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now settle in Detroit Mich. at 1516 Russell St.
I also need a stock or bages, so I will name the kind of bages I need I want one Chief Secret Service bage one Captain bage Secret Service one first L. T. bage. Second L. T. bage and inspector bage and one Suptember bage one top Sarges bage one Supple Sarges bage and 22 Privas bages

(P. H. Dupuis, Special Agent.
Feb. 20, 1923) "

As noted, the above letter is marked with the Agent's name and date when found.

Agent is attaching same for the information of the New Orleans office but did not have an opportunity to ask SUBJECT if this was his writing. An envelope was also found in SUBJECT'S room, with the following address written upon it:

"S. O. Simpson, 1619 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa."

It is suggested by Agent that this address and name be investigated by the Philadelphia Bureau office, to ascertain if anything of value can be learned concerning the person named and his business with SUBJECT.

On February 22, 1923, Alonzo D. Pettiford came to Bureau office and asked for Agent. He was very desirous to learn what charge had been preferred against SUBJECT. He also informed Agent that he had been retained as counsel for SUBJECT and upon being questioned as to by whom he was retained, he stated that the Detroit division of the U.N.I.A. had retained him. Upon further questioning, Pettiford stated that a group of members, among them some of the women, had approached him on the question of his being retained as counsel. Pettiford also stated that the matter would be taken before the Association at a future meeting and that undoubtedly the Association would act unanimously in favor of his being retained as counsel for SUBJECT.

Agent questioned Pettiford in reference to SUBJECT's first appearance here in Detroit. He stated that as near as he could recall it was the latter part of the first week in January, or the first part of the second week. He stated that SUBJECT had been here about three or four days before he knew of it, and that the above dates were as near as he cared to give.

Pettiford stated to Agent that his principal reason for coming to this Bureau office was for the purpose of putting the Association right with the Department of Justice, and stated that he would will-

ingly give any information that was needed. He gave agent copy of Constitution and By-Laws of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., and a copy of "The Black Man's Burden in South Africa", which is retained in the Detroit Bureau office files.

He also showed Agent copy of "The Negro World", dated Saturday, February 10, 1923, and discussed very freely the different articles which appear therein. Agent has been informed that copy of each issue of this paper is sent to the Washington Bureau office, and this copy will, therefore, be retained in the Detroit Bureau files.

Pettiford was asked by Agent how many members were in the Detroit Association and he stated that there are over 4,000 at the present time. The list of officers of the Detroit division, U. N. I. A. was submitted by Pettiford to Agent and is as follows:

Alonzo D. Pettiford	President
F. Levi Lord	Executive Secretary
Mattie Ray	Lady President
J. S. Croomes	Vice President
George Taylor	" "
J. A. Craigen	General Secretary
O'Brien Bristol-	Treasurer

[illegible] offices to be filled in the near future by election.

Telegram was received from New York Bureau office, on the February 21, 1923, which reads as follows:

"Am thinking seriously of having ganister Davis of this office proceed tonight Detroit purpose interviewing Xetaw stop Advise immediately whether or not Xetaw will be in custody in Detroit tomorrow or next day answer (Signed) Brennan "

With reference to the above telegram, Agent consulted Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit police force, who stated that everything would be arranged for this department's convenience at any time, and he

that prisoner would be held in Detroit until this office was through with him.

A telegram in answer to the above mentioned on, addressed to Mr. Brennan of the New York office, reads as follows:

" Feb. 21, 1923.

Sunned re Ketaw stop Arrangements made Police Department Ketaw will be held here awaiting arrival your ganister (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

On the morning of February 23, 1923, in company with Agent Davis of New York Bureau office, and Miss M.Christilaw, stenographer in this office, Agent proceeded to Detroit Police Headquarters where permission was obtained from Chief of Detectives Fox to interview and take statement of SUBJECT. Chief Fox also assigned Lieutenant-Detective F. A. Heig to accompany Agents.

SUBJECT was thereupon interviewed and statement taken in the presence of Lieutenant Heig. This statement, together with various exhibits identified by SUBJECT, are being taken by Agent Davis to New York Bureau office (where photostat copies will be made and original exhibits forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office). Copies of same will be sent to the [illegible] have been properly identified and dated by Agents in the presence of SUBJECT and other witnesses.

On February 24, 1923, Agent communicated with Detroit police and was advised that up to the present time nothing has been heard from the New Orleans authorities regarding the extradition of RAMUS, although they were wired on the 21st of his apprehension.

Agent was also advised by the police that Pettiford has obtained a writ of habeas corpus and intends to serve it on the Police Department. A hearing on this has been set for Monday, February 26,1923. Deputy Chief McCarty has advised that they will take charge of this phase and that we may rest assured everything will be all right.

Case concluded at this office.

Case originated at New York.N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office only.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
Chicago. Ill.	Feb-27/23.	Feb-19-26/23	T.L. JEFFERSON.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE	
ESAU RANUS (col) Alias RENUS	United States V-MARCUS GARVEY. Violation of Sec-215.U.S.C.C. Using mails to defraud. probable conspiracy to kill goverment witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At Chicago. Illinois.

Reference is made to previous report in this case. On Feb-20-21-1923. Agent interviewed a number of GARVEY, members in the various parts of Chicago, but learn nothing as to the whereabouts of ASAU RANUS, wanted in connection with the murder of G.W.H.EASON, at New Orleans La. On January 1st,1923.

On Feb-23-1923, agent called on MRS.ROBERTSON, address 4448 Wabash Ave. Chicago. Illinois. MRS.ROBERTSON, is an active member of the GARVEY MOVEMENT, agent is well acquainted with MRS.ROBERTSON, as she is a member of the moslem movement , and agent is a member of this a member of this movement. Agent discuss the killing of G.W.H.EASON, freely with MRS.ROBERTSON, she stated the members had no sympathy for DR.EASON, as he had betrayed his oath made to MARCUS GARVEY, that no traitor could live in the GARVEY, movement.

Agent asked MRS.ROBERTSON, if she new who assassinated DR.EASON. MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that she did not know, but it was the duty of any member to prtect the organization, agent ask MRS.ROBERTSON in what manner would the killing of DR.EASON, protect the organization. MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that EASON, was conspiring to rock the GARVEY, organization and establish one of his own.

own, agent asked MRS.ROBERTSON, when she had last seen ESAU RAMUS, MRS. ROBERTSON, stated that she had not seen brother RAMUS, for some time, that brother WALKER, who is a member of the GARVEY,movement had informed her that RAMUS, was out of the city, but was expected any time.

On Feb-24-1923. Agent interviewed a confidential informant who will cover the GARVEY, meeting sunday, this informant is a member of the GARVEY, movement and has the confidence of the members, this informant has written to one of the active members of the GARVEY, movement at New Orleans La, and is expecting to get some information of value from this source.

On Feb-25-1923. Agent covered the GARVEY, meeting at 4800 South Dearborn Street Chicago. Illinois.

REV-ABRAHAM SIMON and J.TILFORD, was the principal speakers , nothing of interest was said, agent is acquainted with MR.TILFORD, and he informed agent that ESAU RAMUS, was not in Chicago.Ill, that he would attend the officers meeting monday night and learn the whereabouts of RAMUS, and advise agent.

Agent is inclosing copy of THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, to the Bureau Office Washington,D.C. Dated Feb-23-1923,relative to raid made by the Chief of Police New Orleans La.

Nothing appeared in the press reports of interest to this office.

On Feb-26-1923.Agent was advised that ESAU RAMUS alias [illegible],had been apprehened at Detroit Michigan.

Closed at Chicago.

EIGHT TAKEN AS RADICALS IN CLEAN-UP

New Orleans Police Surprise Crowd Gathered in Lodge Hall Denouncing Eason

New Orleans, La., Feb. 23.—For the first time in this city, police were prepared to hurl the little oblong metallic bomb containing the tear-producing gas, but its use was restrained simply because several hundred persons assembled in the Longshoremen's hall, Jackson avenue and Franklin street, quietly broke up their meeting and dispersed at the command of Chief Guy R. Molony, who personally led the raid on the hall.

Eight Arrested

Eight of the officers of the Universal Negro Improvement association were arrested for disturbing the peace. When the police descended upon the hall, Thomas Anderson, sent here, it is said, by Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," was addressing the meeting. He claimed the meeting was of a religious nature.

The police, however, confiscated papers which indicated that the meeting was anything but a religious one. It was evident from this documentary evidence that the meeting was held for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Constantine Dwyer, William Shakespeare and Marcus Garvey. Garvey is under a federal charge of defrauding by mail in New York. Dwyer and Shakespeare were indicted by the Orleans parish grand jury for the murder of the Rev. J. W. Eason on Jan. 1.

Before making the raid upon the hall, Chief Molony, speaking to a score of picked men whom he assembled at headquarters, cautioned them to be extremely careful what they did. He told them the great majority of the audience was composed of the most ignorant type, followers of Garvey.

Since the Rev. Mr. Eason was killed, rumors have been current that Dwyer and Shakespeare were tools of "higher-ups" in the "back to Africa" movement, who desired to halt the tide of criticism being launched against them by former officials of the organization. The Rev. Mr. Eason was to have appeared as an important witness against Garvey in his trial at New York, and was scheduled to have left New Orleans on Jan. 2, the day following his murder.

Garvey Wants Defense

When news of his death was sent broadcast, Garvey, acting officially, gave the word to his subordinates that a defense fund should be raised to employ counsel for Eason's slayers.

The Rev. Mr. Eason was at one time Garvey's bosom friend, and was a platform orator especially selected to denounce the Chicago Defender for its uncompromising fight on Garvey and his mythical schemes. Eason, before he died, wrote a letter to the Defender begging pardon for his attack and stating that he had been misled by a man of questionable character and whose policy of preaching hate would lead to strife and bloodshed.

Instructions rece. d from Special Agent in C. rge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 28, 1923.	Feb. 26, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, this morning ELIE GARCIA called to see the writer, and among other things, said he had held an office in the BLACK STAR LINE. The writer asked GARCIA if it was a fact that he (GARCIA), under instructions of GARVEY gave ESAU RAMUS a $100. check to go to New Orleans, before the death of DR. EASON. GARCIA said that GARVEY drew the check for $100., payable to "Cash" as the bank was closed. MR. BAUM cashed the check for RAMUS and GARVEY also gave RAMUS a letter to the New Orleans Division of the U.N.I.A., instructing them to put RAMUS to work.

GARCIA further stated that after the death of [illegible], RAMUS came back to New York, and GARVEY gave RAMUS $00.00 and told him to get out of the way. Agent asked GARCIA how GARVEY first received the message from New Orleans at the time of the shooting of DR. [illegible] and GARCIA said that DR. EASON had a friend (woman) [illegible] and this lady sent GARCIA a telegram. As soon as GARCIA received the telegram he called MR. GARVEY and told him about it.

GARCIA also said that various members of the U.N.I.A. New York local had loaned money

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 26th, 1923. Andrew M.Battle.

to the U.N.I.A. to the extent of $260,000. and the U.N.I.A. agreed to pay this money back on demand, but had used same and did not have one penny left with which to pay the lenders if they should call for same. GARCIA said that he had fixed the reports and records so that no one could tell how the U.N.I.A. did stand.

Agent attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, given by the "Daily Times" (Negro newspaper.) There were 175 persons present, mostly men and all West Indians. The speakers for the afternoon were WILLIAM SHERRILL, GA. A. CARTER, and WILLIAM FERRIS. MARSUC GARVEY did not speek.

In SHERRILL'S speech he asked everybody to stand by the U.N.I.A. CARTER and FERRIS spoke along the same lines, Nothing of any importance to this case was said. There will be meetings all this week at Liberty Hall.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	2/26/23	2/21-26th	Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al

Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.
Alleged Conspiracy to intimidate Govt. Witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED

Feb. 21st.

On this date a telegram was received from the Detroit, Mich. office advising that ESAU RAMUS, alias JOHN JEFFRIES, alias PRINCE, had been taken into custody by the Detroit police on the previous night. Agent in Charge Brennan at once wired Detroit, asking how long Ramus would be held there before being extradited to New Orleans, advising that it was his intention to send the writer to Detroit for the purpose of interviewing Ramus. Upon receipt of a telegraphic reply from Detroit that subject would be held there at the convenience of this Department, Agent left New York at 6 p.m. for Detroit.

Feb. 22nd

Upon arriving in Detroit, Agent proceeded directly to the Bureau office and there met Agent P. H. Dupuis who has been working on this case for some time and is fully familiar with all details of it, having investigated and located Ramus in Detroit and subsequently worked with the Detroit police in apprehending him. After going over the matter it was decided better to wait until the 23rd inst. to interview Ramus.

Feb. 23rd.

This a.m., in company with Agent Dupuis and Miss F. M. Christilaw, stenographer at the Detroit office, proceeded to Police Headquarters, Detroit. There, in company of Lieutenant Detective Heig we interviewed and took a statement from Ramus, copy of which is attached hereto. I am sending copy of this statement to New Orleans and to Philadelphia; to the former office is also being sent the various exhibits identified by Ramus and initialed by Agents, should they be needed in the future.

For the information of the New Orleans office, I desire to state that in taking this statement from Ramus an effort was made to question him as little as possible regarding the murder of Dr. Eason, this for the purpose of not conflicting with any plans or details contemplated in New Orleans with which Agent is not familiar. My purpose in coming to Detroit to question Ramus was in direct connection with the case of fraud now pending against Marcus Garvey in the Federal court at New York. It has always been our belief that Garvey was the instigator of Eason's death and it was for the purpose of thus connecting Garvey that Agent questioned Ramus; likewise it was believed advisable to do this before attorneys or representatives of the U. N. I. A. could reach him.

Ramus, as his statement will indicate, is apparently as good a liar as he is a criminal. He is one of the typical Garveyites who believe Marcus Garvey to be some sort of a diety, and it was very

plain that he had no intention of involving Garvey in this case. After taking the statement from him Agents endeavored to impress Ramus, with the purpose of having him think the matter over and perhaps amend or add to same on the following day.

Feb. 24th.

On this date Agents learned that Alonzo D. Pettiford, colored attorney of Detroit, and president of the Detroit division U. N. I. A., obtained a writ of habeus corpus for Ramus and that a hearing on same had been set for Monday. Agent Dupuis' report will show that Pettiford approached him on the 22nd inst. and advised that he had been retained as counsel for Ramus. Agent Dupuis at once communicated with the Police, who assured that the matter would be taken care of by them.

At about 1.30 p.m. Agent Wilcox of the Detroit office advised Agents that Mr. Brennan had telephoned him from New York and stated that he had received a telegram from New Orleans, according to which the authorities there did not appear willing to extradite Ramus from Michigan; however, Mr. Brennan advised, the New York police were willing to take subject, and arrangements had been made there to send a warrant to Detroit for him. Agent Wilcox, not being familiar with the progress of this case, did not know of the issuance of the writ when he talked to Mr. Brennan; therefore, upon suggestion of Agent in Charge Hendler, the writer telephoned to the New York office, and during Mr. Brennan's absence at lunch spoke with Mr.

C. J. Scully, advising of the situation here, and asking that the New York Police be requested to wire the warrant today without fail.

Agent Dupuis and the writer then went to Police Headquarters, where the former explained the matter to Chief of Detectives Fox and Deputy Chief McCarthy who advised that they would arrange to hold subject pending the New York warrant and also take care of the hearing on the writ on the 26th inst. Then, in company with Lieut. of Detectives Lockwood, Agents again interviewed Ramus. We offered to read his statement to him or to let him read it himself, but upon being advised by him that he could not read, Agent started reading same. Upon reaching the fourth page Ramus stopped Agent and stated that it was apparently all right and offered to sign it, which he did in presence of Agents. No notary being available, Agents placed their signatures on the statement as witnesses. An effort was then made to question Ramus further, but it was found that he was more disinclined to talk today than he was yesterday, in fact he practically refused to answer questions put to him.

There being nothing further for this Agent to do in the matter here especially in view of the fact that Ramus will now be returned to New York, Agent made arrangements to return to headquarters at New York and did so on the night of Feb. 25th.

It is to be regretted that the New Orleans authorities are unwilling to take Ramus now; to say the least it has been the cause of much embarrassment and loss of prestige in Detroit as well as at New York City.

Detroit, Michigan,
February [illegible], 1943.

STATEMENT OF JOHN JEFFRIES

Taken at Police Headquarters, Detroit, Michigan in the presence of:

F. [illegible] Lois, Lieut. Detective, Detroit, Michigan.
H. J. Davis, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
P. M. Brooks, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
F. M. Christilow, Stenographer.

Questions by Mr. Davis:

Q. Mr. Jeffries, I am going to ask you certain questions, I want to know whether you are willing to answer them voluntarily without threat, duress or promise of immunity of any kind. If you are willing to answer any questions under these circumstances, will you kindly say yes?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your correct name?
A. John Jeffries.

Q. And your address?
A. 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Q. What other names have you used besides Jeffries?
A. Jeffries.

Q. They used to call you 'Jeff', didn't they?
A. Yes.

Q. Didn't they used to call you John Jeffries?
A. Yes.

Q. Are you an American citizen?
A. I have my first papers.

Q. Where were you born?
A. St. Kitts, B.W.I.

Q. When did you come to the United States?
A. In 1916 I think.

Q. Did you land at New York City?
A. No, at Boston.

Q. Were you inspected by the Immigration authorities at [illegible]?
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] of the [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] didn't you, [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. Did you ever pay any land tax?
A. No.

Q. Where did you go from Boston?
A. To New York.

Q. Where did you reside in New York?
A. 203 West 136th Street, off Richards.

Q. How long did you remain in New York City?
A. I remained in New York about 6 years.

Q. What was your occupation?
A. Laboring work.

Q. Are you a married man?
A. Yes.

Q. Where is your wife now?
A. She is living in Philadelphia.

Q. At the address you have given us?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your wife's name?
A. Marian.

Q. Does she also use the name of Mary?
A. Yes.

Q. Have you any children?
A. No.

Q. What last name does your wife use?
A. Prince.

Q. Doesn't she also use the name of Prince?
A. My wife, no.

Q. Do you know anyone named Mary Prince?
A. Yes, she is in New York.

Q. At what address?
A. 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. Who is Mary Prince?
A. [illegible]

Q. Do you still [illegible] with her?
A. [illegible]

Q. Have you written to her recently?
A. Yes, I wrote to her when I was in New Orleans.

Q. Have you written to her since you have been in Detroit?
A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever lived with Mary Prince in New York?
A. Sure, I used to go with her.

Q. Did you live as man and wife?
A. No.

Q. Haven't you also used the name of Prince?
A. Sure, I do.

Q. Where did you get that name?
A. I took it from her.

Q. Is she married or single?
A. She is single.

Q. Do you know her sister, Mrs. Mulrain?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a fellow by the name of Cooper?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. They all lived together, didn't they?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go when you left New York?
A. Philadelphia.

Q. How long did you stay in Philadelphia?
A. A year and several months.

Q. Where did you go from Philadelphia?
A. New Orleans.

Q. Did you ever make any trip from Philadelphia to New York?
A. Yes, in August, 1922.

Q. Sure, when did you first meet Marcus Garvey?
A. 5 years ago.

Q. Where?
A. New York.

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Q. How did you come to meet him?
A. I was on the corner in the street and I started to listen to the conversation and I saw it was good and I joined that movement.

Q. What movement do you mean?
A. U.N.I.A. (Universal Negro Improvement Association).

Q. Are you still a member of the U.N.I.A.?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever held any official position in the U.N.I.A.?
A. No, the only position I held in the U.N.I.A. was janitor, that was in Philadelphia.

Q. Now, I want you to recall about the fall of 1922, you were in Philadelphia at that time, weren't you?
A. I think I was in New York.

Q. Living in New York?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. But your family was in Philadelphia, weren't they?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who sent you to New Orleans?
A. No one sent me but myself.

Q. Who gave you the money to go to New Orleans?
A. I had the money.

Q. Why did you go to New Orleans?
A. Because I understood the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia, someone told me the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia and then I moved from Philadelphia.

Q. Did you go from New York to New Orleans in any capacity for the U.N.I.A.?
A. No, sir, I go from Philadelphia to New Orleans. The moment I got to New Orleans I write to Marcus Garvey that New Orleans was no dull, I could give no any kind of credentials as an organizer.

Q. But you just told me that you went from New York to New Orleans
A. From Philadelphia to New Orleans, I am sure that I went from Philadelphia to New Orleans but I was in New York most any Monday.

Q. Now, Mamma, you held an official position in the U.N.I.A.
A. No, I didn't, only when I went to New Orleans I asked for credentials.

Q. [illegible] to you?
A. [illegible] position, [illegible] to my mother.

Q. What was his name?
A. Snyder.

Q. I show you a picture of a group of colored men in uniform and ask you whether you appear in that picture?
A. Sure.

Q. Which one are you?
A. This one right here (pointing to second from right, first row).

Q. Mr. Thomas, will you kindly place an X under your picture (placed X underneath picture. Marked also with X by Agent Davis in presence of other witnesses.

Q. Will you kindly explain to me what that picture represents?
A. It represents the police force in the U.N.I.A.

Q. Is that the uniform of the U.N.I.A. Police in the picture?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you are a member of the U.N.I.A. Police?
A. Yes.

Q. What rank did you hold?
A. Instructor.

Q. Where was this picture taken?
A. Philadelphia on South Street near Broad.

Q. Do you remember the name of the studio?
A. No, but you cannot miss it, there is one on the up town side and one on the down town side, it was the one on the down town side.

Q. When was this taken?
A. I don't know, but I think last summer.

Q. When I asked you whether you held an official position in the U.N.I.A., you said No.
A. That is not an official position because in an official position you get pay.

Q. What was the purpose of the U.N.I.A. police?
A. To keep order, you see they had been sworn in, Bryan was sworn in, Grant was sworn in and Woods was sworn in.

Q. Sworn in as what?
A. As Special Officers for the U.N.I.A.?

Q. [illegible] the purpose [illegible] under the direction of the [illegible]?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it true that you were appointed organizer for the U.N.I.A. in the state of Louisiana?
A. Just from Professor Dryer.

Q. Isn't it a fact that when you arrived in New Orleans you had letters in your possession introducing you to the officials of the U.N.I.A.?
A. Recommendations, sure.

Q. By whom were those recommendations signed?
A. Marcus Garvey.

Q. What did the recommendations say?
A. I don't remember now.

Q. Were you in communication with the headquarters while in New Orleans?
A. I write several times.

Q. How often did you write?
A. I wrote headquarters about three times while in New Orleans.

Q. When did you arrive in New Orleans?
A. I don't know the day.

Q. Was it in the summer or in the winter or in the fall?
A. It was in the fall.

Q. Of what year?
A. A little before Christmas, I think.

Q. 1922?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what month?
A. No, I don't.

Q. How much money did you have when you got to New Orleans?
A. About $75.00.

Q. Was that in cash?
A. Yes.

Q. Where did you live in New Orleans?
A. I lived at 1405 South Liberty Street(but I am not sure of the number) for one week, then I moved and went up to 1538 Ivernville Street.

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible] to Detroit.

Q. When were you there?
A. I think it was a couple of days after I came to Detroit.

Q. Why did you go to New York?
A. My main reason was to stop in Philadelphia but I understood that I would be caught in Philadelphia as they were looking for me there.

Q. Who told you they were looking for you?
A. I got a letter from my wife.

Q. Can you remember the exact date you got to New York City?
A. No.

Q. Was it in the month of January?
A. I don't know the month, that is true.

Q. Where did you stay in New York City, where did you live?
A. I stopped two days at 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. How long did you stay in New York?
A. Two days.

Q. You went to the headquarters of the U.N.I.A. while you were in New York, didn't you?
A. Sure, I went there.

Q. Who did you see there?
A. I saw many people. I wanted to see Mr. Garvey but I couldn't see him because he was busy, that is what they told me.

Q. Who told you that?
A. A young man who sat at the switch board.

Q. [illegible]
A. No.

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible] I could not see [illegible] the [illegible] and I didn't [illegible] to bother him.

Q. Did you see Miss Lemon?
A. Yes, from her [illegible] when we came down the stairs.

Q. What did Miss Lemon say?
A. She wanted to know what I was doing, I said I wanted to see Mr. Garvey but she said "he is busy".

Q. When did you leave New Orleans?
A. Right after the Mason trouble.

Q. What Mason trouble do you mean?
A. The shooting.

Q. Of whom?
A. Mason.

Q. When was Dr. Mason shot?
A. It was New Years night as I understand it.

Q. Now, Nanus, I am not going into that because I don't want to interfere with anything that might take place in New Orleans in that respect. You say you left New Orleans and came direct to Detroit?
A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Where did you stop on the way up?
A. I stopped in Alabama once and then I don't know the last change, I changed somewhere else, I don't know what change it was.

Q. Didn't you stop in Chicago on the way up?
A. It might have been Chicago but I didn't know the change.

Q. How many letters did you mail on the way up?
A. To whom?

Q. To anybody?
A. I mailed one to my wife.

Q. Where did you mail it?
A. At New Orleans, I mailed a letter from New Orleans just before I left.
Q. Did you mail any letters from the train on the way up?
A. No.

Q. Did you stop at Chicago?
A. I made a stop in changing trains but I don't know what stop it was.

Q. Did you mail any letters in Chicago?
A. No.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you went from New Orleans to New York City?
A. No, I didn't.

Q. Have you been in New York City since you left New Orleans?
A. Uh, huh, I have.

Q. Why were you so anxious to see Mr.Garvey?
A. Because I wanted to tell him the reason why I came up there from the trouble in New Orleans.

Q. What trouble in New Orleans?
A. Klan trouble.

Q. Why did you run away?
A. I run away because I didn't want to be arrested, they arrested two men at the house where I was living.

Q. Do you mean Drummond Shakespeare?
A. They arrested Luper first and Shakespeare afterwards.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you left New Orleans or were prepared to leave New Orleans before these men were arrested?
A. No, if I was prepared to leave before these men were arrested I wouldn't leave my trunk there.

Q. Why did you think they wanted to arrest you?
A. They were arresting all the men in the house, they arrested Luper first and later on they arrested Shakespeare.

Q. Why did they arrest these men?
A. Because they were at the Klan meeting that night.

Q. [illegible] there, weren't you?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] and [illegible] guns on them, didn't [illegible]
A. [illegible] I don't believe that Luper had a gun.

Q. Why don't you believe [illegible]
A. I saw [illegible] dressing and he didn't put a gun in his [illegible]

Q. [illegible] in his pocket?
A. (No answer)

Q. Did you ever see Luper have a gun?
A. No.

Q. How about Shakespeare?
A. I didn't see him have one.

Q. Weren't they members of the U.N.I.A. police?
A. Sure.

Q. And weren't you their instructor?
A. Yes.

Q. And, as a matter of fact, didn't you always carry a gun?
A. No, we never carried guns.

Q. Then how do you account for the fact that when Dwyer was arrested they found a gun on him.
A. I didn't know that.

Q. When did you find out that Dwyer and Shakespeare were arrested?
A. The same evening that Dwyer was arrested I went up town and when I was coming back I met one of the young men, a member of the same association, and he told me that they arrested Dwyer. He said, "You better not go home, they might arrest you, too".

Q. What was that young man's name?
A. I don't know his name.

Q. That street was that where he told you?
A. We were near to Morrville, I don't know the name of the street.

Q. Now isn't it a fact that you told this gentleman(Mr.Dupuis) the other night that Mrs.Dwyer told you her husband was arrested?
A. That was afterwards, I went to the house anyway and then Mrs. Dwyer told me, "They arrested my husband", someone said he had [illegible].

Q. [illegible]?
A. [illegible].

Q. [illegible]?
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]?
(Question by Mr.Martin) Didn't you tell me the other night that [illegible] and told you you had better not go home?
A. No, we were practically in the street, she was on the steps.

Q. Now, as I understand it, you went home, heard that Dwyer was arrested, changed your collar, went up town and then you heard that two members were tied, who told you that [illegible]?
A. Gentlemen, young men.

Q. What was his name?
A. I don't know those people's names.

Q. You mean that a strange man came up to you?
A. No, he wasn't a strange man, he was a member of the association.

Q. Why did he pick you out and tell you?
A. Because he knew me.

Q. Was he a member of your police force?
A. Yes.

Q. What was his name?
A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, how many men were in your police force?
A. Between 30 and 35.

Q. All living in New Orleans?
A. Yes.

Q. And you were their instructor and organizer, and you didn't know their names?
A. No, it was [illegible] to know their names, I had a man who kept track of their names.

Q. Give me a description of the man who told you that [illegible] was arrested?
A. [illegible] heavy build, dark fellow, not very tall.

[illegible]

Q. [illegible]?
A. [illegible].

Q. [illegible] stiff collar on?
A. Yes.

Q. Did he have a soft hat?
A. He had a sort of a light hat.

Q. Didn't he have a mark on his face?
A. No, he had a clean face.

Q. How old do you think he was?
A. Between 30 and 34.

Q. Is he married?
A. I don't know.

Q. What was this man's number in your police force?
A. We didn't have numbers.

Q. Was he at the meeting with you?
A. Yes, he was there too.

Q. I mean the meeting where Dr.Mason Spoke that night?
A. I think he was.

Q. Where was it that he informed you that Shakespeare had been arrested?
A. A block and a half away from Ivorville Street just after you cross the railroad.

Q. What kind of a street is that, is it lighted well or dark?
A. It is lighted.

Q. Was there a store there?
A. Yes.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q. This was about two days after?
A. Either a day or two days after, because they didn't arrest anyone until the second day.

Q. Now, you went to the Mason meeting with Dwyer and Shakespeare?
A. Yes.

Q. Who else was in your party?
A. Many fellows were there.

Q. All members of the U.M.I.A.?
A. Yes, members of the U.M.I.A., women, etc.

Q. About how many people in your party?
A. I can't estimate.

Q. Did you all sit together in the church?
A. I sat by the door.

Q. Who sat with you?
A. An African fellow sat right next to me.

Q. What was his name?
A. I don't know his name.

Q. Was he a member of your police force?
A. He wanted to be one and I was going to take him, too, if the trouble had not started.

Q. What time did you get to the meeting?
A. About half past eight.

Q. And you stayed there until the meeting was over?
A. Until the doxology.

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. So that you probably got out before most of the people?

A. No, a good many people got out before me, while they were singing the last piece some people were walking out.

Q. When you got outside, what did you do?
A. Lighted a cigarette and then I went home.

Q. Didn't you wait for your friends?
A. No, I didn't, except for the fellow that sat with me.

Q. Did he leave at the same time you did?
A. Same time.

Q. You came there with a party and you mean to say that you came out alone?
A. No, I wasn't alone, the other fellow who sat with me was with me.

Q. Well, what became of all those people that you went in with?
A. Only two of us went in together.

Q. You just told me that you went down there with Dwyer and Shakespeare and a group of friends, now you say that you didn't go in there with a group of friends?
A. Dwyer and Shakespeare and many others were there.

Q. I am going to ask you now again, Isn't it a fact that when you came out of that church you waited for your friends?
A. No, I didn't wait, I stayed a minute, lighted a cigarette and went home.

Q. Where did you go?
A. Home. I left the church turned Jackson Ave. and went straight [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] got out.

[illegible] to your home alone?
[illegible] went in [illegible] colored [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] street.

[illegible] street.
[illegible] not [illegible] time [illegible] too late.

Q. What is the name of the restaurant?
A. I don't know, it is just a restaurant, white and colored [illegible] anybody can go in.

Q. What time was it when you got into the restaurant?
A. About half past eleven but I am not sure.

Q. Was the other fellow with you?
A. Yes.

Q. And you can't remember his name?
A. No, sir.

Q. That fellow is very important to you, could you recognize him if you saw him again?
A. Yes, if I saw him a block off.

Q. Do you know where he lives?
A. No.

Q. Now, let's get back to New York again. You say you stayed in New York, how many days?
A. 2 days.

Q. Do you remember the dates you were in New York?
A. No, sir.

Q. Was it the beginning of the week or the end of the week?
A. The middle of the week.

Q. Who told you that you better get right out of New York?
A. No one told me but Mary.

Q. Who is Mary?
A. Mary Wilson, she said, "It don't pay to stay in New York as they will get you."
Q. Got you for what?
A. That trouble of Wilson's and she told me that they might arrest me.

Q. How much money did you get at the U.N.I.A. headquarters?
A. I didn't get no money from the U.N.I.A. headquarters.

[illegible] in the headquarters of the U.N.I.A.

[illegible]

[illegible] in New York [illegible]

Q. Did you see Mr. Tobias in New York, do you know Mr. Tobias?
A. Yes, I used to live in New York, and I know him well.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you were a body guard to Mr. Garvey at one time, you travelled around with him?
A. Not me, no sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. [illegible]? What is his position?
A. Yes, he is a body guard.

Q. And you tell me now that you were never a body guard to Garvey in New York?
A. No, sir, I never have been.

Q. Did you get a salary from the association while you were in New York?
A. For what?

Q. For anything?
A. No, I didn't get none.

Q. Were you a stockholder in the Black Star Line?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any stock for the Black Star Line?
A. No, I buy stock.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.N.I.A.?
A. No, I bought bonds.

Q. You never sold any bonds?
A. No, but I have bought bonds.

[illegible] the U.N.I.A.?

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A. Yes.

[illegible]

A. It's written, yes.

Q. Is it your handwriting?
A. Yes.

Q. And is that your signature on the bottom?
A. Yes.

Q. You are positive of that.
A. All right.

Q. You will notice on the bottom of your letter to the left of your name the initials 'JJ'.
A. Yes, that is the nick name, John Jeffries.

Q. Mr. Ramos, are you willing now to give me samples of your handwriting?
A. Yes.

Q. I show you photostatic copy of a letter on the letterhead of the U.N.I.A., 1810 South Street, Philadelphia, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., July [illegible], 1922, addressed to Mr. [illegible] Ramos, and ask you whether you recognize that letter?
A. No, sir.

Q. I am asking you now, Ramos, do you recognize that letter?
A. I do not remember it.

Q. Is that letter in your hand writing?
A. No, sir.

Q. I show you scratch pad on the top of which appears printed in ink six lines and ask you whether you have ever seen that before?
A. Yes.

Q. Does the pad belong to you?
A. Yes, and I [illegible] it too.

Q. [illegible] that you gave to [illegible]?
A. Yes, he took it.

Q. Where did he take it?
A. [illegible].

Q. Will you kindly write your sign [illegible] under the print [illegible]?
(Mr. puts his sign [illegible] in this [illegible] by [illegible]).

Q. The writing on the pad reads, "[illegible], Secretary General, Secret Service Police, [illegible] U.N.I.A. [illegible] U.N.I.A., [illegible], and sign, [illegible] in Henry Grimes?
A. That is the name I use.

Q. And is that your title, Secretary General Service Police, U.N.I.A.?
A. I put it on that sitting down when I wasn't doing anything to practice.

Q. Where did you write that?
A. In my room.

Q. At what address?
A. 2401 Chene Street at the home of Mrs.F.G.Gray.

Q. When did you write that?
A. Last week.

Q. Mr.Evans, I show you this piece of paper containing writing which you have just made in the presence of persons here and ask you if that is a true copy of your hand writing.
A. Yes, sir, sure.

Q. When was Mr.Harvey in Detroit?
A. I think about four weeks ago.

Q. It was the first week in February, wasn't it?
A. I don't know.

Q. It was this month, wasn't it?
A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. What did Mr.Harvey say to you when he came here?
A. When the meeting was over many people were rushing to him and I went over and shook hands.

Q. Didn't Mr.Harvey tell you that as soon as the Dixon matter blew over he would send for you to Minerie?
A. No, sir, I didn't have any talk with him here.

Q. How long was Harvey in Detroit?
A. [illegible] in the morning, it was afternoon when I [illegible] it.

[illegible]

Q. [illegible] time?
A. [illegible].

Q. How did he [illegible] while he was in town?
A. I don't know where he stayed.

Q. Where did you get the money to come from New Orleans to, you say, Detroit?
A. I had the money.

Q. Where did you get it?
A. I used to work before I went to New Orleans. I had money.

Q. Did you work in New Orleans?
A. No more than speaking and in the interests of the organization, the only salary I received was what I took from collections to
Q. cover my expenses.

Q. Where did you get the money to go to New Orleans?
A. I had the money myself, I was working in Philadelphia.

Q. What did you work at in Philadelphia?
A. Janitor.

Q. Where?
A. Janitor at 604 South 17th Street.

Q. How much did you get there?
A. $10.00.

Q. A week?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you worked since you came to Detroit?
A. No.

Q. Where did you get the money to go from Detroit to New York?
A. I had enough money in my pocket.

Q. [illegible] did you have when you left New York?
A. [illegible]

Q. How much did you pay for your ticket?
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] Detroit, got you to New York [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. Did you get any money while you were here?
A. I got some from my wife.

Q. How did she send it to you?
A. Through the mail.

Q. By money order?
A. No, it was mailed up in a letter.

Q. How much did she send you?
A. The last money I got was $20.00.

Q. When was that?
A. Last week, I think.

Q. How much before that?
A. I don't remember.

Q. How many times has she sent you money in Detroit?
A. Only once.

Q. How much board do you pay here?
A. $4.00.

Q. $4.00 a week and how much do your meals cost?
A. My meals don't cost me anything half the time.

Q. How much money have you got now?
A. $33.00.

Q. According to your statement, when you arrived in Detroit you had about $10.00, your wife sent you $20.00, making you [illegible] you have lived here 3 weeks at $4.00 a week, that would be you have about $10.00, yet you say you have $33.00, how do you [illegible] it?

[illegible]

Q. [illegible] collection?
A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]
A. [illegible]

Q. Why did they collect money for you?
A. Because I asked them to. I had to send out for the uniform badges.

Q. Do you know a woman in New Orleans by the name of Ethel [illegible] who is she?
A. Yes, she is a lady.

Q. Where does she live?
A. I know where she lives, I don't know the street just now.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Box 696,
New Orleans, La.,
February 24, 1923.

Hon. Wm. J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Governor:

For your confidential information will state that the State Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Marr, and the Chief of Police of New Orleans during the last three days that I have been working with them endeavoring to have them place before their Grand Jury all the evidence on hand to substantiate request on the Governor for extradition of prisoner arrested in Detroit who to my mind is by evidence and affidavits on hand undoubtedly implicated in murder of J. W. Eason on January first.

Prosecuting Attorney and Police claim, first lack of funds and second, lack of evidence to convict prisoner Ramus. I persuaded them to send a capias which will give us time to go over thoroughly and convince them that we have the evidence.

It is their opinion that they have the actual killers in jail, Shakespeare and Dwyer, and there is no doubt but that they will put them across.

I am glad that Agent Gulley and undercover

Agent Jones will be on the scene, as they have all facts on hand. This I believe will convince the Prosecuting Attorney and extradition papers will go forward.

I will keep you well informed, also New York as requested.

Respectfully,

George R. Shanton,
Agent in Charge.

190-1781-6

Instructions rece[illegible] pecial Agent in Charge, Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	[illegible] OD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.1,1923. Feb.21,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. 215 U.S.P.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed the REV. P. P. PAUL, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. from 1920 to May, 1922, who also inspected the cash receipts coming in each day from all over the country. The REV. PAUL said that GARVEY was in the city when the first advertising stating that the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" was the next ship for the BLACK STAR LINE, was published. GARVEY named the ship and had photographs of it put in the "Negro World" so GARVEY cannot say he did not know about the advertising regarding the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for he O. K.'d the proofs. The REV. PAUL further stated that GARVEY started out with honest intentions but the temptation was too great and GARVEY could not resist it. GARVEY finally reached the point where he would not respect the REV. PAUL and his office, therefore the REV. PAUL resigned. REV. PAUL'S address is #106 West 128th Street, Employment Agency.

MR. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. General was interviewed and he advised the writer that he was going to resign his office as Secretary in the U.N.I.A. in a very short time as he feels he would be doing himself harm to remain any longer.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923, Andrew M. Battle.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P. M., where there was a crowning of seven queens of Ethiopia by CAPT. G. GAINS of the U.N.I.A. and a bust of MARCUS GARVEY was unveiled by WM. SHERRILL. S. BAUM, the High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., in his address, said he expected to see GARVEY King of Liberia very soon, and the money raised by charging a fee of 50¢ admission tonight was to be used in the erection of a new hall.

There were 800 present at this meeting.

shooting of MASON And had remained in New Orleans until MASON was shot and then returned to the New York office of the U.N.I.A.

POSTUM further stated that immediately after the shooting a telegram had been sent direct to GARVEY, notifying him of same, and made this remark, "You see, MR. BATTLE, ANDERSON went down a few days before MASON went to New Orleans and made the necessary arrangements for the killing, and then returned and ANDERSON had som bitter words with MASON last year."

In talking to W. H. FERRIS, Editor of the "World", of the U.N.I.A., FERRIS said that one of the reasons that GARVEY had it in for MASON was that MASON blocked GARVEY in New Orleans by going down there last year and telling the police force that GARVEY, on his return to New York in 1922, bragged of the way he had bluffed the entire police force there and had managed to give lectures against their orders, and that when GARVEY went down the second tim he received a "warm" reception from the police.

FERRIS further stated that it looked very bad for ANDERSON from the remarks that he made when he came back to New York and that it looked bad also for GARVEY, as GARVEY had taken up $200. through contributions and had stated it was to defend those men who had been arrested in New Orleans and that GARVEY is asking practically every member of the U.N.I.A. through the "Negro World" to help to defend those men by sending some money to the U.N.I.A. office.

Continued.

Instructions of Agent in Charge, Hdq man.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REF
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-. 23	1-16-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, in an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 138th Street, one of the West Indian leaders of the U.N.I.A., the writer was informed that GARVEY sent ANDERSON (one of the Secretaries) to New Orleans, just a few days before EASON was shot, and that ANDERSON remained in New Orleans until after EASON was killed; then ANDERSON returned to GARVEY'S office.

On arriving at GARVEY'S office, ANDERSON was asked if he killed EASON. ANDERSON said, "No, but he got what was coming to him," also that there had been a big uproar in office of the U.N.I.A. ever since EASON'S death.

Agent was again talking to DeBOURG near 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, and DeBOURG stated that in a conference he had with MR. H. G. POSTUM, at #264 West 135th Street, POSTUM stated that his brother, who is now working with the U.N.I.A., was going to resign for the following reasons: That up at Liberty Hall the other night, GARVEY bragged about the death of EASON and then took up money to defend the men who did the killing and he said it was true that ANDERSON did go to New Orleans a few days before the

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bureau of Investigation

[illegible]

New York, N. Y.

March 1s , 1923.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: U. S. vs [illegible]
Violation Espionage Act, U.S.C.A.,
Union Cable to Germany, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a booklet issued by Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in which he attacks the persons who signed a letter [illegible] and on January 16th to Attorney-General Daugherty.

Very truly yours,

[illegible]
Special Agent in Charge.

JGM-MED
Enclos.

190-1781-6

EIGHT "UNCLE TOM" NEGROES

TRIED TO

"TELL" ON THE MAN

WHO IS EXPOSING NEGRO CROOKS AS LEADERS

Would-be "Stool Pigeons" Try to Make Out Case Against Leader Who Is They In Their Flesh

WRITE LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND WHITE PRESS MISREPRESENTING GARVEY AND MOVEMENT

NEGROES WHO LIVED OFF CHARITY OF GOOD WHITE PEOPLE SCORED

Tried to Make Out That There Is Hatred Taught by Garvey and U. N. I. A.

U. N. I. A. AND GARVEY STAND FOR LOVE AND HUMAN BROTHERHOOD—WHITE PEOPLE WELL KNOW THAT THE NEGRO IS HIS OWN ENEMY—ACTION OF EIGHT TRAITORS PROVE SAME TO BE TRUE

All Broad—Minded White People Are In Sympathy With U. N. I. A. to Help Race Improve Itself

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGI RACE, Greeting:

I have to bring to your atte: on this week the greatest bit of treachery and wickedness that ar group of Negroes could be capable of. This thing is so shockin , so vicious and murderous as to make it impossible for any self- specting person to imagine that any one, nther than a culprit of t meanest kind, could be responsible for its authorship.

HONOR AMO HIEVES

It is said that there is honor en among thieves, but it is apparent that their is no honor and self-respect among certain Negroes in that they would resort to the meanest and lowest methods possible, not only to pilfer the pockets of their brothers but to rob one of his fair name. Stealing a man's money is, as Shakespeare says, trash, but to injure a man's reputation, to tarnish his character, is a crime of the lowest kind which not even ordinary thieves would indulge in. To further imagine that a group of colored men could be responsible for writing to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white people at large in endeavoring to prejudice them against fellow Negroes whose only crime has been that of making an effort to improve the condition of the race is beyond the conception of the most fertile imagination; nevertheless, the thing has been done by a group of New York Negroes who have written their names down everlastingly as enemies of their own race by maliciously, wickedly and treacherously endeavoring to so misrepresent their race which represents the minority group in a majority civilization as to cause that majority to unwillingly, and not of its own accord, impose such punishment upon the race as to make it harder for us to survive in the country of our common adoption.

Writing to U. S. Attorney General

The following vicious and wicked letter was written by a group of men whose names are appended hereto and directed to the Honorable Attorney General of the united States of America. My comment will continue at the end of the communication.

The letter to the Attorney General:

2305 Seventh Avenue,
New York City, Jan. 15, 1923.

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

(1) As the chief law-enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers both foreign and American born

who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

(2) The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue, who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

(3) The official organ of the U. N. I. A. The Negro World, of which Marcus Garvey is managing editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

(4) An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals, and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

(5) The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

(6) This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

(7) In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Charles S. Morris, the speaker of the evening—who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism—and were prevented only by action of the police. Shortly afterward members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticized Garvey in a speech. During the same period

an anti-Garvey meeting held by ril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine—the Crusader—in ush Memorial Church, New York City, on a Sunday evening, was roken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

(8) Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist Church, where Attorney J. Austin Norris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. Eason were speaking against Garvey, that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot of bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites, who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

(9) In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily Express, reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

(10) A few months ago, when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, Division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg American, by Bundy himself.

(11) In Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 23 last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, editor of the Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the intervention of the police.

(12) When William Pickens, who had co-operated in the expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church, with hands threateningly in their hip pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose the movement.

(13) In Chicago, after seeking to break up an anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

(14) In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans, who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

(15) In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condemns and invites to crime. This is evidenced by section 3 of Article V of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception at Home." It reads: "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

(16) Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE." Galley Three

(17) What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon by Garveyites in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

(18) On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 29, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the Fire Department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

(19) "I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

(20) The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(20) (The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports): "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it, as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey, who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a chack at him. I don't blame the one that

did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.' "

(22) Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. In so much, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a Federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, The Negro World, the rasing of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

(23) Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

(24) Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hords of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried: Judge Panken says: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to make exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dups' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

(25) For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney-General use his full influence to completely disband and eximpate this vicious movement, and that by vigorously and speedily push the government case against Mr. Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice, even as a matter of political expediency.

(26) The government should realize that the Garvey followers are for the most part [illegible] other largely unnaturalized or non-citizen South voting [illegible] Garvey to the [illegible] that they are citizens of an African republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than [illegible] in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Domingo, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crisis," magazine, New York City; also by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a well known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1924, New York City.) On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

(27) Again, the notorious "Ku Klux Klan," an organization of white racial and religious bigotry, has aroused much adverse sc

ment—many people demanding its dissolution as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots, among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

(28) Moreover, since its basic law—the very constitution of the U. N. I. A.—the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

Galley Four

(29) We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will indorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicans have been trying to use their influence to get the indictment against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they fear the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement, which, cancerlike, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety —of civic harmony and inter-racial concord:

The signers of this letter are:

HARRY H. PACE, 2289 Seventh avenue, New York City.
ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 3435 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN E. NAIL, 145 West 135th Street, New York City.
DR. JULIA P. COLEMAN, 136 West 130th Street, New York City.
WILLIAM PICKENS, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.
CHANDLER OWEN, 2305 Seventh avenue, New York City.
ROBERT W. BAGNALL, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, 135 West 135th Street, New York City.

Harry H. Pace is president of the Pace Phonograph Corporation.

Robert S. Abbott is editor and publisher of the "Chicago Defender."

John E. Nail is president of Nail and Parker, Inc., real estate.

Julia P. Coleman is president of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc.

William Pickens is field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chandler Owen is co-editor of "The Messenger" and co-executive secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom.

Robert W. Bagnall is director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

George W. Harris is a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and editor of the "New York News."

Address reply to Chandler Owen, secretary of committee, 2305 Seventh avenue, New York City.

Considering The Letter

Let us consider the above policy was written by these wicked Negroes and sent to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white press of the nation.

In the first paragraph of the above communication the writers, being Negroes, made use of the following statement, speaking to the Attorney General. They say:

"As chief law enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to A HERETOFORE UNCONSIDERED MENACE TO HARMONIOUS RACE RELATIONSHIP. THERE ARE IN OUR MIDST CERTAIN NEGRO CRIMINALS AND POTENTIAL MURDERERS, BOTH FOREIGN AND AMERICAN-BORN, WHO ARE MOVED AND ACTUATED BY INTENSE HATRED AGAINST THE WHITE RACE. THESE UNDESIRABLES CONTINUALLY PROCLAIM THAT ALL WHITE PEOPLE ARE ENEMIES TO THE NEGRO."

Good Old Darkies

To imagine that any group of Negroes could be so base as to attempt to impress upon not only the Attorney General of the United States of America but the white people at large that members of their own race, although this is untrue, are desirous of murdering members of the white race and of maintaining a hatred against them, knowing well the position of the Negro in America and his relationship to his white brother, is more than any one would expect at this time in the struggle for race uplift. Everyone knows that the statement is false and only manufactured by these wicked and malicious individuals for the purpose of directing the hatred of the Attorney General and the white people of America against the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey; nevertheless, the statement reveals in these Negro men the lowest possible trait. Like the good old darkey, they believe they have some news to tell and they are telling it for all it is worth—the liars and fabricators that they are, for everyone who knows the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, white or black, knows well that there is absolutely no desire on their part to murder anybody, and that as far as criminals are concerned, more are to be found probably among those who signed the letter than could be found in the extensive membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

No Hatred for White People

In paragraph 2 they stated that "The President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is Marcus Garvey, an un-

scrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred among all white people."

About being unscrupulous and a demagogue, we need pay no attention because the very villiins who wrote such a letter are better able to interpret unscrupulousness and demagogy than anyone else, in that they seem to know more about it, but when it comes to the point of "Marcus Garvey assiduously seeking to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred for all white people," it is time for the white and black races to realize the truth about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its President. At no time has the President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association preached hatred of the white people. That in itself is a violation of the constitution of the organization, which teaches all its members to love and respect the rights of the races, believing that by so doing, others will in turn love and respect our rights.

No Ill Feeling Between Races

In paragraph 3 they try to make out that The Negro World, seduiously and continually, seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races, yet in the same breath they further try to make out that there is an alliance between Garvey and the Ku Klux Klan. If these men were in the possession of their senses, and were actuated by truth rather than by a desire to do harm and injury, they would have realizyed that the Ku Klux Klan is a white organization and stands for white supremacy, so that Garvey would be illogical and foolish if on the one hand he preached ill feeling and hatred between the two races and then went back upon all this and allied himself with the Ku Klux Klan.

Wicked Maligners

These wicked maligners, above the protest of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association for over one hundred times, are still endeavoring to make it appear as if there is some understanding between the President of this organization and the Ku Klux Klan.

"Bunch" of Selfish Grafters

In paragraph 4 these men state that: "An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals; the truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves." And here we have the high and lofty (?) purposes of these so-called race leaders and race reformers. Other races try to reform and improve their criminals whilst the

splendid (?) Negro leaders of ours avow that they are bitterly opposed to them simply because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them. The selfish dogs that they are! It is not a question of improving the condition of the race; it is a question of how much the man will benefit by being members of the race, and if there is a criminal among the Negro race it is preferable that he die rather than he should even exist to be improved, because in so doing he may cause a discrimination against these selfish individuals. We will prove that these men are just what they state themselves to be in these paragraphs—a "bunch" of selfish grafters who have been living off the blood of the race and who feel that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has come upon the scene to so change and improve conditions as to make it impossible for them to continue to suck the last drop of blood out of our people under the guise of race business men and race leaders.

Primitive Negroes

In paragraph 5 they further state that "the Universal Negro Improvement Association is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes."

Now we come to the crux of the matter. These fellows represent a small group of men led by Du Bois, who believe that the race problem is to be solved by assimilation and that the best program for the Negro is to make himself the best imitation of the white man and approach him as fast as possible with the hope of jumping over the fence into the white race and be completely lost in another one hundred years; therefore they hate everything Negro and they have no use enough to hide it. Now, what do they mean by "the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes"?

We know it is rumored that in the slave days the Negroes of America and the West Indies were taken from Africa, and that they still represented their tribal primitiveness. The emancipation, both in America and the West Indies, has brought us up to the present time, with the majority of our people still bearing the resemblance of this tribal primitiveness, while a few have endeavored to make themselves Caucasian like. These men regard it as a crime to be as nature made us, and for us to be as nature made us is to be ignorant; this shows how much love these would-be Negroes have for the brotherhood of our race. The paragraph stating that "The respectable character identified with the movement are largely professional men without calling," and that "the organization is composed of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics," again reveal to us the prejudice of these so-called business and professional scoundrels in that they endeavor to make it appear that only professional men are respectable and that the organizations are white

sharks or ignorant fanatics in it. Were it not for the ignorant ele-
Galley Six
ment of Negroes, these very fellows would have starved long ago, because all of them earn their living either by selling out the race under the guise of leadership or by exploiting the race in business. We only hope that the so-called ignorant Negroes of America will get to know these fellows as they are and let them pay the price through their pocketbooks for insulting so large a number of people who are proud of their race and color.

Forced Companionship Between Races

These nonentities show us in paragraph 5 that they do not believe in or cannot tolerate any organization that is not made up of either respectable white people or white sharks and ignorant fanatics. These are the fellows who foment lynching by always endeavoring to encourage forced companionship between the two races.

In paragraph 6 they make Marcus Garvey as being intolerant of free speech, when, in fact, he has always advocated freedom of a universal kind. Again, in that paragraph they state that "The laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association encourage violence." That is a lie. In many of the succeeding paragraphs they further endeavor to make out that the Garveyites or members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association have on several occasions disturbed the peace of public meetings and individuals organized to speak against Garvey and the movement.

The persons cited in the paragraphs who were alleged to be disturbed at the respective meetings are, with one exception, all members of the gang who have produced the letter now under criticism. They were all organized for the purpose of injuring the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey. Nevertheless, at no time has the association or Mr. Garvey ever made any effort to check or embarrass them. Their own unworthiness created in their meetings, no doubt, the displeasure of the people who attended them, and now they try to label the Association and Garvey for it.

Colored Caste Prejudice

It is strange that whenever anything is referred to derogatory to the race, the gentlemen use the term "Negro," but whenever they want to impress either the Attorney-General or the white people the standing of any member of the race they refer to him as "colored," such as paragraph 7, where reference was made to W. Ashbie Hawkins as one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, and to Noah D. Thompson as a distinguished colored citizen of Los Angeles, being employed, as he is in the editorial department of the white Los Angeles Daily Times press. This reveals again the hidden motive or intention of these plotters who are endeavoring to

social caste as distinct from Negro, which they claim to be primitive and ignorant. There is much more in this than will be discussed at the present moment, but a return will be made to the subject in another article in The Negro World of next week in treating on the subject of "W. E. B. Du Bois as a Hater of Dark People."

Socialist Judge as Propagandist

In paragraph 25 the writers state that Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court made certain derogatory remarks against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association in a case brought before him. They hadn't the honesty to tell the public and the Attorney-General in their letter that Judge Jacob Panken is a Socialist and that the writers of the letter are nearly all Socialists and that at the time the case was being tried the Socialist group of Negroes in Harlem, New York, looked upon it as a splendid opportunity to get back at Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who had been against Socialism, to have the Socialist judge take advantage of the situation while hearing a case of Garvey by making use of such remarks as would be used by the Socialist group as propaganda against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Now they are making use of the Statement of Panken, as they had hoped he would use certain remarks for propaganda purposes, and they still believe that all Negroes are foolish enough to follow the advice of a Socialist judge against whom, as a Socialist, Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association stand out. Hundreds of other cases have been heard before other judges of New York, and no one has ever used the remark of Panken. Hence everyone knows it was made for propaganda purposes. Negro voters will take keen notice of it.

U. N. I. A. Controls Thousands of Votes

In paragraph 27 they infer that "the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless." This is a great lie, because the Universal Negro Improvement Association can marshal twenty times as many voters of the United States of America as all other Negro organizations put together, and that will be proved in a short while for the good of the race. About the "exaggerated membership" of the organization, any reader of the letter has but to take for granted that some of the things said about the organization in different parts of the country were true; but even if they were only partly true they would at least reveal a membership in three or four sections larger than they claim it to be all over the world. No one will ever know accurately the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because every second Negro you meet, if not an actual member, is one in spirit.

build up in America in their own limited circle of a few a colored

A Barber Shop Philosopher

In reference to W. A. Domingo as an "intelligent" West Indian Negro of Jamaica who made an analysis of the Garvey membership, all those acquainted with the Universal Negro Improvement Association know that Domingo was a dismissed employe of the association and that he represents no one but himself. He is what commonly is called a "barber shop rat," who talks the kind of philosophy indulged in by frequenters of the tonsorial artist. He also is a Socialist who has a desperate grudge against work and who has the dreamer's vision that one day all the rich people of the world will divide up their wealth with the loafer, thereby bringing into existence the true reign of Socialism.

Crusader Magazine Out of Busiuess

The magazine (Crusader) referred to also will be remembered as the mouthpiece of Cyril Briggs, who collected donations from colored and white people to support the paper some years ago, and who up to nine months ago published that he had received $5,000 for the purpose of starting another weekly paper called the Liberator, and that colored people were to subscribe $5,000 more. It is for me to state that the Crusader has long been out of business and the Liberator has never appeared. What has become of the $5,000 acknowledged and the subscriptions taken for the publication of the Crusader no one knows.

W. E. B. Du Bois is a colored man who hates the drop of Negro blood in his veins, and he is as much against the Universal Negro Improvement Association from a prejudiced viewpoint as the Devil is against Holy Water.

The demolition of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is asked for by the writers of the letter. In paragraph 27 they state that the organization is as objectionable and even more dangerous than the Ku Klux Klan. Take it for granted that the Ku Klux Klan sought white supremacy and the Universal Negro Improvement Association sought black supremacy. If there was any such program these Negroes would prefer the existance of the Ku Klux Klan to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because to have the Universal Negro Improvement Association is more dangerous. This shows they are illogical, foolish, wicked and malicious. They seek to destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association as a Negro organization, not knowing that aprecedent will be set for the destruction of all Negro organizations that seek in any way to improve the condition of the Negro race. These bigots believe they own the United States of America. They have no more right in America than other colored men, so that they will be very

much disappointed if they believe that the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General would, for the purpose of pleasing eight Negroes, defeat the ends of the Constitution of the United States of America. But who are these Negroes? They themselves have told us what they are in their relationship to business.

Group of Unknown Persons

To take them as they are, one is a business exploiter who endeavors to appeal to the patriotism of the race by selling us commodities at a higher rate than are charged in the ordinary and open markets. Another is a race defamer in Chicago who publishes in his newspaper week after week the grossest scandal against the race, showing up the crime and vices of our people. He was the man who published in his newspaper for over one year a full page advertisement showing the pictures of two women, a black woman and a very light woman, with the advice under the photograph of the black woman to "lighten your black skin." The other is a real estate shark who delights, under the guise of race patriotism, to raise the rent of poor colored people even beyond that of white landlords, who are generally more considerate, knowing the economic condition of the colored race. Another is a hair straightener and face bleacher whose loyalty to race is to get the race to be dissatisfied with itself. Still we have another as a turn coat and lackey who has not enough manhood to stand up and defend his own cause in his relationship to others, but who was so mean and low down as to have approached Marcus Garvey for a job about nine months ago, representing to him that he was fairly dealt with because of his color, and after he was offered [illegible] he took that as an opportunity of going back to his old [illegible] to get them to raise his salary, which he never would have [illegible] raised but for the fact that he had secured new employment [illegible] organization. Then we have the grafter Socialist who [illegible] many enterprises among colored people, such as the Elevator [illegible] Union, and has not been able to account for the funds. [illegible] another who maintained a Blue Vein Society Church in D[illegible] and who was subsequently relieved of his charge [illegible] alleged immorality; and another unscrupulous politician [illegible] knows to be a man who has lost the respect of the [illegible] members of the community. These are the angels and "re[illegible]" who have written this infamous letter to the Attorney [illegible] of the United States of America against Marcus Garvey [illegible] General Negro Improvement Association.

Sinners to Pe[illegible] Souls

It is hoped that these sinn[illegible] of the [illegible]

190-1781-6

they have committed against their race, for surely in the accusation of their own consciences they shall surely not see salvation.

Let me implore all members, divisions and friends of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to now make every effort to push forth the cause of our great movement. Now is the time for every man and woman to stand loyally by this organization. Whatsoever might have been the difference of opinions in local divisions or your dissatisfaction, you must stand unitedly as millions of members throughout the world, for the enemy within our race is now knocking at the door. It is for us unitedly to stand together and meet the foe. The greatest weapon we can use at this time is stronger organization.

Let all members come together more than ever everywhere and prove to the world that not by misrepresentation, but by fair play and justice shall the great problem of race be settled.

It is hoped that the white people of America and of the world will take no cognizance of the vicious lies and misrepresentations of these wicked Negroes. Everyone will realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association preaches the doctrine of human brotherhood and the love of all mankind.

All divisions are requested to send in their support immediately to the parent body and help to push the fight for the triumph of the Universal Negro Improvement Association over its enemies.

With very best wishes I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY, President-General.
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1923.

Join and Support

the

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Association that seeks to liberate the Race throughout

THE WORLD

HEAD OFFICE

56 W. 135th St. New York City

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2-28-23	2-13-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., residing at #38 West 131st Street. During the conversation FORD stated that they were training men regularly and had supplied them with arms and ammunition, and that they were doing it within the law. He also said that after they were well trained we would probably see something not expected by the average citizen, and that all divisions of the U.N.I.A. were trained men, under the same regulations applied to the New York local.

During a conversation with C. H. DUVALLE, of #12 West 130th Street, DR. DUVALLE stated that GARVEY should be convicted for using the mails to defraud, that if he (DUVALLE) were called on to tell what he knew of GARVEY and the U.N.I.A. in general, he would be glad to appear and bring with him letters that GARVEY had written to him, which would assist in proving the conversion of monies pledged by the negro race for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Black Star Line, and that he, DUVALLE, had resigned from office immediately on finding out that GARVEY was a traitor and a hindrance to the progress of the black race.

During a conversation with J. RAYMOND JONES, business

address #2313 - 7th Avenue (The Consolidated Trading Co., Inc.) JONES stated that he had been employed in GARVEY'S office during 1921 and 1922, that is, up to the middle of 1922 and that from remarks, letters and other sources, he knew that GARVEY would not hesitate a moment to sacrifice the life of anyone that stood in his way when he was attempting to carry his point.

Continued.

Instructions : Special Agent in Charge, A. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2-28-23	2-22-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED.

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer had a talk with WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "NEGRO WORLD" and during the conversation he said, "They caught JEFFRIES, the one who shot EASON in New Orleans. You know, after he shot EASON he left New Orleans the next day, and came to the U.N.I.A. office, then he went to Philadelphia, and from there he went to Detroit, Mich. You see, MR. GARVEY thought it would be best for JEFFRIES, who also goes by the name of RAMUS, to get out of New York, and he told him to go and remain there. RAMUS did the killing, not those other two men. RAMUS wore a wig and feigned a limp in his right foot as disguise."

At 8:00 P.M. the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave. The speakers for the evening were JAMES O'MEARRY, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MRS. V. H. DAVIS, fourth assistant president of the U.N.I.A.

MRS. DAVIS, among other things, said that GARVEY could not be out tonight as he was preparing his address for Friday night, to be delivered at Carnegie Hall.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his address, stated that if necessary for the cause, some one must die for

the U.N.I.A. and that GARVEY was a God sent leader.

JAMES O'MEALEY spoke along the same lines as SHERRILL and also told how the delegates had been turned down at the League of Nations because the black race was not well organized and would not stand by the great man MARCUS GARVEY.

Everyone seems very much upset regarding the arrest of RAMUS at Detroit, Mich.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, EDW. L. BRENNAN.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2-28-23	2-23-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer attended a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. TOOT, organizer for the U.N.I.A., WILLIAM SHERRILL titular leader and Assist. Third Pres. Gen., and MARCUS GARVEY, President General of the U.N.I.A.

Among other things, WILLIAM FERRIS said that MARCUS GARVEY is the greatest leader the world has ever seen.

WILLIAM SHERRILL in his address said that the only way for the black race to become a great nation is to have a Government of our own and to do that there must be sacrifices, blood must be shed and the U.N.I.A. was prepared to go all the way. He said the U.N.I.A. is not a church that rises up over night, going out of existence the next day--the U.N.I.A. will never be blotted out. He said, "You may kill its leaders, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A.-- you may jail the head, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A., nothing will stop the U.N.I.A."

In FRED. A. TOOT'S address he said that the U.N.I.A. will never stop its march, and that if every man would subscribe

for the "Daily Times" and stand by the U.N.I.A., there would be no defeat for the U.N.I.A.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address, he said among other things, that he was prepared to go to jail, if necessary, and if he was sent to the chair and killed, he was prepared for that. He said, "No matter what they do to me, I am prepared to take it. The job I have undertaken is a man's job, and I am a man. Those scoundrels who wrote that letter to the Attorney General against me and the U.N.I.A. are salaried men. The U.N.I.A. men have worked six months without pay, but didn't give up, but let those knockers of the U.N.I.A. fail to get their check for two months and they will be looking for a new job. This country is not big enough for two presidents, so we will have to get a place where we can have a president of our own. We are not against the white man--we have no ill will against the white man, the only thing we want is to have a fair chance the same that other men have, and if we have to die to get it, we will do it."

There were about 1600 at this meeting, mostly West Indians, two thirds men and one third women. GARVEY said he was not at his best tonight for some reason he could not tell. He presented a silver cup to the four men sent to the League of Nations, which was given by MISS ELLAN YOUNG. There will be another meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 27th.

Continued.

Instructions recei' from Special Agent in Ch ge. Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York,N.Y.	Feb.28th,1923.	Feb.18,1923.	Andrew H. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called on the writer and stated that GARVEY had sent out 300 invitations to white people to attend the meeting of the U.N.I.A. to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd, but did not invite any of the leading colored men or women because they were never in favor of the U.N.I.A.

FERRIS also said that GARVEY was foolish to become mixed up in the killing of DR. EASON, especially at this time, because the colored people of this country did not lean any too strongly toward the U.N.I.A. movement and it was generally believed by them that the U.N.I.A. was mostly composed of West Indian non-citizens and without vote, and the Government was familiar with this condition, which opened a route for the reported acquaintance between GARVEY and men high up in the prosecuting attorney's office and also permitted GARVEY, to arrange for the setting aside of his [illegible], and [illegible] a little money they [illegible] able to get this [illegible] pretty well lined up in GARVEY'S favor, but after GARVEY became foolish and had DR. EASON killed, the colored people of America were only too willing to assist the prosecuting attorney in fulfilling his duty against ____

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 18th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the man (GARVEY) responsible for EASON'S death and the different statements made by GARVEY before and after the death of DR.EASON were sufficient to indict him before a grand jury and in the event they should get the third man hired to kill EASON, it would be "goodbye" to GARVEY, as that third party would tell all he knew.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P. M., at which there were about 1500 present. MARCUS GARVEY spoke, and during his discourse said that the only thing that would make the white race respect the colored was for the colored race to get together and secure power and by power he meant plenty of arms and ammunition, guns and other implements of war, and when they once had them, they must be used and it would also be necessary to train the military branch of the U.N.I.A. so that when the critical moment came, they would would be ready to act. GARVEY said, "By this method you can command as much respect as desired and any member who starts out with the U.N.I.A. and turns back again should be treated as a soldier is treated, who, in the fact of battle, on his own initiative, retreats. As you well know, it is policy for the soldier seeing this condition to immediately shoot the retreating traitor and that will perhaps become necessary in this organization before it can actually become a proven power to its own people, the black race, and believe me, if I am captain when that time comes, I will see that such orders are carried out. I want you all to know that the military branch is being trained daily and they are becoming efficient."

Continued.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-1-23	2-15-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P.M. The speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, last September, R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., CAPT. H. GAINS, Minister of the Legions of the U.N.I.A., and JAMES O'MEALEY, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva.

In WILLIAM SHERRILL'S address, he stated that RANDOLPH, OWEN and HARRIS (three of the eight who signed the letter to the Attorney General) were traitors to the colored race to report GARVEY to the Department of Justice, further stating that GARVEY had done more for the colored race than any other man, and urging every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. at this critical time. He said that if GARVEY had made mistakes, that was no more than every great man has done.

In the address of CAPT. G. GAINS, he said it would be only a short time before the U.N.I.A. would put in practice the trained soldiers of the U.N.I.A. and demand the rights for the colored people of this country and that every man should stand

by the oath of the U.N.I.A.

JAMES O'MALLEY, the third to speak, said he would advise CAPT. GAINS not to give away so much information as to the real object of the U.N.I.A. soldiers, because some one might take it to the white people downtown, which would be harmful to the U.N.I.A.

MARCUS GARVEY did not attend this meeting as he was ill, but will be out Friday night and speak. There were about 100 at this meeting, two thirds men and one third women and children.

Continued.

Instructions recei d from Special Agent in Ch ge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 1, 1923.	Feb. 11, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, tonight the writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall. The attendance was about 2500, two thirds male and one third female. The speakers for the evening were WM. SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM and MARCUS GARVEY.

In MR. SHERRILL'S address he pointed out facts to substantiate his suspicion that WM. PICKENS, HARRY H. PACE, ROBERT S. ABBOTT, JOHN E. NEIL, JULIAN P. COLEMAN, CHANDLER OWENS, ROBERT W. BAGNALL, and GEORGE HARRIS were all traitors to the negro race and that they were telling the white race that GARVEY'S teaching to the negro was to hate the white race. The speaker further stated that if the negroes did hate the white race, the white man had no one to blame but himself for his mistreatment of the negro and that since the world war and even up to the present time, GARVEY was showing the negro the real facts as to the negroes' rights and that the above [illegible] were [illegible] this [illegible] GARVEY into the hands of his enemies.

The next speaker, was R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U. N. I. A., but his talk was simply to corroborate the things pointed out by MR. SHERRILL.

GARVEY then spoke and the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st. 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

first words he uttered was a request for $500., he stating that he wanted this sum for real work in Liberia and saying that he could not tell the audience just what the work was because PICKENS would go immediately and tell the white people.

Immediately after GARVEY'S talk a collection was taken up at the conclusion of which GARVEY again spoke, and among other things said that if the negro intended to command respect he must first establish power and to have power he must get guns and plenty of ammunition, gas, submarines and every other thing that is used to command respect by the white people and that after they got them, they must be used properly, as there is no other metod whereby respect for the colored race can be more quickly enforced. He then asked a question, addressing the audience, "Why did those eight men write to the Government and complain to the Government about the KU KLUX KLAN in the South, as it is common gossip that they got together and sent a complaint to Washington about me (GARVEY) warning this race of mine what they might expect if they did not [illegible] for themselves, and I want everybody [illegible]

on the 23rd of February (this month) at which time we will tell the white people the aim and object of the U.N.I.A., and then, after my case is over, I will start on my tour of the world.

The writer observed that practically the entire audience was West Indian and everything said by the speakers caused an outburst of applause. There will be nightly meetings at Liberty Hall until the big meeting of February 23rd, at Carnegie Hall.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw.J.Brennan

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar.1,1923.	Feb. 19,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again had a talk with the REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, who was once an officer in the U.N.I.A., and who resigned because he found that GARVEY was not playing fair with the peoples' money.

The writer urged DR. DUVALLE to go down to the prosecuting attorney as he was called to do and tell all about his (DUVALLE) selling stock for the Black Star Line when he knew the stock was worth nothing. DR. DUVALLE said he would do so.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street at which MARCUS GARVEY and WM. SHERRILL spoke. They urged every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. and not to fail to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

There were 150 present at this meeting, mostly men.

Instructions recei' ' from Special Agent in Ch ge. Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York,N.Y.	Feb. 28,1923.	Feb.14,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P. M. The following speakers addressed the attendance: WM. SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM, G. CARTER and MARCUS GARVEY.

During the discourse of MR. CARTER he stated that the military branches of the U.N.I.A. were being well trained all over the country and were about ready to meet any emergency that might arise from their enemy, the white race, and in speaking of GARVEY he also laid great emphasis on the fact that GARVEY had been persecuted for practically the same things that Christ had been persecuted for.

During SHERRILL'S speech, among other things he stated that the colored people didn't understand MR. GARVEY or the things that he taught the negro relative to the hatred of the white race, and up until the time that those eight traitors signed their names to a letter and sent it to the Attorney General at Washington, it was the impression of the average colored man that GARVEY was a lover of the white man im this country

Im. now these eight "Uncle Tom" have
attempted to make the world see that
GARVEY is no friend of the white

RE: U.S.vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

man or of this Government and that the only thing for the members of the U.N.I.A. to do was to stick together and stand by their leader (GARVEY) and they would soon see the light as never before and in that way they will be able to defeat every scheme attempted by the enemy, (the white race.)

During the discourse of R.L.POSTUM, he pointed out that EMMETT SCOTT, the president that BOOKER T. WASHINGTON trained to take his place, was a "sorehead" and had always been a traitor to his race, but in the face of all that, SCOTT has said he has found this great man GARVEY telling the white men of this country what he knew was right.

During GARVEY'S address he stated that the greatest enemy of the U.N.I.A. is the disloyal member who will tell outsiders of the inside workings, and the only thing that will enable the U.N.I.A. to get even with said members after they had once taken the oath is for the U.N.I.A. to treat them like the Russians treated their soldiers, that is, to pull them up to a post and cut off their heads, and that any man once taking the oath of the U.N.I.A. and betraying same deserves just such punishment, and that all of those eight men who put their names to that letter could be made to look very foolish if the members of the U.N.I.A. would only stand together. GARVEY further stated, "And after I am finished with my case, I will start my promised trip around the world. I will go to Germany, Japan and China and will arrange certain matters with them which will help us in the program to be adopted at the convention which will be held in Liberia in 1924. I will attend

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the League of Nations while I am on my trip. In fact, my trip around the world will be made for the purpose of making known our plans throughout the world, but before I start I will close down all business of the U.N.I.A., because I cannot trust some of the officers; as a matter of fact I would not trust one of them with a five cent piece as far as I could see them. There is no use of my taking any of them to court before any one of the present judges for thefts, etc., as I know the judges will let them go when they find out that they are supposed to be friends of mine and no judge will give the U.N.I.A. justice.

Instructions : Special Agent, in Charge. M. J. BRENNAN.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-1-23	2-17-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed WM. FERRIS, the editor of the "Negro World." During the conversation FERRIS stated that he had been informed that GARVEY stood a very good chance of winning his case until he had DR. EASON killed, and that VIRGIL WILLIAMS, Counsellor for the U.N.I.A., and for GARVEY, was very much downhearted now that he knew GARVEY was mixed up in this matter.

FERRIS also stated that GARVEY stood in well with a man close to the prosecuting attorney and that they had agreed to favor GARVEY and let him go free, but since the killing of DR. EASON the Government was using all its resources toward the conviction of GARVEY, so GARVEY did the wrong thing to pull that trick and since DR. EASON'S death, the U.N.I.A. has had to take all of the reserve money out of the Treasury to pay up all the Liberty Loans, which amounted to $40,000., and FERRIS said he had been notified that he would be the chairman of the meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of this month, and since GARVEY has lost his hold with the prosecuting attorney's office, he is now arranging to get a new lawyer

from out of town to help WILLIAMS and McDOUGALL and GARVEY will speak at Liberty Hall Sunday night and at Philadelphia tonight. GARVEY has just left a meeting of counsels to decide what witnesses to call and stand first at his trial. They also had a meeting Thursday, which took up the entire afternoon, also Friday afternoon, and GARVEY appeared very downhearted after both of these meetings and would not go to Liberty Hall to speak on Friday night.

The writer then asked FERRIS if he were sure that GARVEY had had an agreement with an inside man close to the prosecuting attorney and if it were true that they were in favor of letting GARVEY go free. FERRIS answered, "Oh, yes, I am sure of that, but I do not know how GARVEY will make out now; he may have some other strings he intends to pull."

Continued.

Case originated at N YORK. #1

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia, PA.	3/2/23	3/1st and 2nd 1923 -	J. G. SHUEY -

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL :

Violation Sec. #215, CC., (Using Mails to Defraud), Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Govt. Witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED.

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report of Agent P. H. DUPUIS of the Detroit, Michigan Office dated February 24th 1923. On the 7th page last paragraph of this report it is stated that an envelope was found in the room of ESAU RAMUS in Detroit, Mich., addressed to S. O. SIMPSON 1616 Christian St., Philadelphia, and it was suggested by Detroit office that this party be checked up and ascertain what connection he might have with subject.

Agent interviewed ATTORNEY J. A. NORRIS on March 1st and he stated that he is well acquainted with S. O. SIMPSON and stated that he is the financial secretary of the UNITED NEGROES IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. NORRIS states that he is aware of the fact that the organization is indebted to ESAU RAMUS for a small amount of money and that it is likely he is corresponding with SIMPSON relative to this.

On March 2nd Agent called at 1616 Arch Street, Philadelphia the address given in the New Orleans report as found in the baggage of RAMUS as the address where he had badges made. Agent found that this firm - GEORGE S. GETTIS COMPANY, Army and Navy

Uniforms and Equipments, had moved from 1616 Arch Street to No. 237 North 16th Street. At this address Agent interviewed MR. GEORGE GETHEN who stated that he had been making badges and uniforms for a negro known to him as EMAUS RAMUS since July 27th 1922 the first order being for badges and fifteen police uniforms - also that he had made over one hundred uniforms for the Legion Branch of the same organization; that he had made badges for the New Orleans Branch of this organization which were sent to EMAUS RAMUS at New Orleans; that on February 6th he received an order from a man named HENRY PRINCE 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICHIGAN for 35 badges for the same organization to be delivered immediately to that address: This order reads as follows:

"1516 Russell St.-Detroit.
February 6th 1923 -

Mr. Gethen & Company,
Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now at Detroit, Mich, and I need a stack of badges so I will name them accordingly. I want one Chief Secret Service Badge; one S.S. Captain Badge; One S.S. First Lieut. Badge; one S.S. 2nd Lieut Badge; one S.S. -Inspector Badge; one Supt. S.S. Badge; one Top Segt. Badge; one Supply Segt. Badge and 15 Private Badges.

Please order them right away and I will send the money as quick as possible as I did in New Orleans. Send them to 1516 Russell St., so I will close -

Yours truly,
HENRY PRINCE.

Mr. Gets Please run the Secret Service Badges from two up."

Feb. 6th 1923.

"Mr. Gets and Company.

Dear Sir: This is to inform also that I am in Detroit, Mich. and I need a supply of Police Badges. Chief of Police No. 2 Captain No. 3 Supt. #4 Inspector #5. 1st Lieut. and 2nd Lieut. #6 and #7 and six private #11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Please forward this order as quick as possible and your money will be O.K.

Henry Prince"

I will also send to you for some Legions Uniforms. I want you to send me the price list of Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt., 1st Lieut. 2.L., with full dressed uniform and a list of priv tes suits - Legions.

HENRY PRINCE".

The following letter was sent in reply to the above letters by GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY -

"February 10th 1923.

Henry Prince
1516 Russell St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter ordering merchandise and we regret that as we have not an account opened in your name we will be obliged to hold shipment of same until we are in receipt of remittance to cover same. The order amounts to $47.70 and upon receipt of that amount we will ship order at once to the above address.

The prices on uniforms that you asked for are as follows:

Privates Uniform (Blouse, trousers, cap with insignia-$28.50
Officers Uniform same as above except with the following extra:
Each ½" stripe on sleeves .50 extra per coat
Each ¼" stripe on sleeves .25 extra per coat
Chevrons on any of the above .55 each .

Awaiting your valued order, we are

Very truly yours,
GEO. S. GETHEN CO."

THE GEO. S. BETHEN COMPANY received a reply to the above letter from HENRY PRINCE stating that the writer had moved from New Orleans to Detroit, Mich., and enclosed $15.00. The badges were made up and forwarded to the Detroit Address on February 26th. The following is a copy of the orders sent to HENRY PRINCE for the badges, also a copy of the bill for same -

"2/19/23 -

Style NO.	On Scroll from Eagles Beak	Top of Circle	Bottom of Circle	Center			Number at bottom.
96	Chief	Secret	Service-UNIA	Police-	Seal	of Just.	2
"	Captain	"	"	"	"	"	3
"	1st Lieut	"	"	"	"	"	4
"	2nd Lieut.	"	"	"	"	"	5
"	Inspector	"	"	"	"	"	6
"	Superintendent	"	"	"	"	"	7
"	1st Sergeant	"	"	"	"	"	8
"	Supply Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	9
"	Private	"	"	"	"	"	10
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE DETROIT UNIA POLICE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	Chief	Seal of Just.	Detroit UNIA Police	2
"	Captain	"	" " "	3
"	Expert.	"	" " "	4
"	Inspector	"	" " "	5

190 - 1781 - 6

STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	1st Lieut.	Seal of Just.	Detroit UNIA Police	6
"	2nd Lieut.	" "	" " "	7
"	Private	" "	" " "	11
"	"	" "	" " "	12
"	"	" "	" " "	13
"	"	" "	" " "	14
"	"	" "	" " "	15
"	"	" "	" " "	16

The following is a copy of the bill for the above orders-

"February 26th 1922

HENRY PRINCE
1516 Russell St.,
Detroit.

25 Nickel Police Badges	@ $1/50	$34.50
12 " " "	@ 1.10	13.20
	TOTAL	47.70

I am attaching to the Washington copy of this report the original letters, orders etc., quoted above as it may be the desire of the Bureau to have photostat copies made for the purpose of comparing the handwriting of subject.

There is now in the shop of the GEORGE S. GETWIN COMPANY one police uniform which is completed and awaiting delivery for WILLIAM JENKINS (colored), 1333 KIMBEL STREET, PHILADELPHIA. This uniform is of blue police cloth - has four pockets with brass buttons on flap; brass button and gold twisted cord on shoulder;

the insignia is a conventional design with a circle in the middle which is green - outside of which is red; there is a white elephant on the left arm. The trousers have green braid down the sides 3/4" wide.

MR. GETHER the proprietor seemed very much disturbed when informed relative to the past activities of subject and stated that REAUS RAMUS of the U.N.I.A. was indebted to him at present in the sum of $600.00 or over; that he had been informed that the above organization was legitimate and ranked with the colored MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, etc.

MR. GETHER asked agent if he should discontinue to take orders from this organization. Pending instructions from the Bureau, Agent told him that as this was a radical organization, it was the desire of this Bureau to keep informed as to the extent of their operations and that it would be better to have him fill their orders and keep this Bureau advised as to each order filled and where delivered than to have the work done by some firm which was unknown to the Department.

While in conversation with ATTORNEY-MORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, a former attorney for MARCUS GARVEY, he informed Agent that the U.N.I.A.,'s total membership in the United States at present is approximately - 10,000

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

DETROIT, MICH. OFFICE:

Attention is called to the shipment of 35 badges by the GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY, 237 No. 16th St., Philadelphia, to HENRY PRINCE - 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICH., by Parcel Post on February 26th 1923, as this package may not have been delivered since the arrest of RAMUS alias PRINCE.

CONTINUED:

Personal

DETROIT, MICH.
FEB 7
1 30 PM
1923

REGISTER
OR
INSURE
VALUABLE MAIL

Mr Gets and Company
Uniform. 1616 Arch St
Philadelphia, Pa.

BANGOR
CHIEF
POLICE

CHIEF
COUTANT
CLOTHING, FIRE DEPT.

Return to Henry Proce
1516 Russell st Detroit, mich.

1516 Russell St.
Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 6, 1923

Mr Curtis and Company.
Dear Sir, This it to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now at Detroit, Mich.
And I need a Stock of Badges So I will name them and you can send them acordingly I want one Chief Secret Service Badge
One S.S. Captain Badge
One S.S. First lieut. Badge One S.S. 2nd. lieut. Badge, One S.S. One inspect. Badge, One Supt. S.S. Badge One Top Sergt. Badge, One Supply Sergt. Badge And 15 private Badges
Please Order them rideaway and I will send the money as quick as possible as I did in New Orleans
Send them to 1516 Russell St.
So I will Close your Truly
Henry Prince
Mr Gets Please run the Secret Service Badges From Dec 29

100-1781-6

I will Also send you for Some legions Uniform
I want you to send me the Price list of
Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt. 1st. Lieut 2d. 2d
With full dressed Uniform
and a list of Privates Suits legions
Henry Prince

1516 Russell St
Detroit, mich.
Feb. 6, 1928

Mr. Gets and Company
Dear Sir this is to inform also that
I am in Detroit, mich. and I need
a Supply of Police Bages
Chief of Police No. 2 Captain No 8 Sergt.
#4 inspector #5 1st. Lieut and 2nd. Lieut.
#6 #7. and Sip Private # 11 12 13 14 15 16
Please forward this order as quick as possible
and your money will be O.K.
Henry Prince

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	Mar.2,1923	Jan.26,1923	ANDREW M.BATTEN

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY Violation Section #215 USCC

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Continuing on the above matter, the writer, in an interview with J.B.YEARWOOD, #620 Lenox Avenue, New York City, ascertained that YEARWOOD actually saw the letter given to RAMUS by GARVEY when RAMUS was sent to New Orleans and YEARWOOD also stated that it was absolutely true that RAMUS was the third party in the killing of DR. EASON, and in reply to whether a telegram had actually come to GARVEY after the shooting of DR. EASON and if GARVEY had put on the books of the U.N.I.A. $60. and classified it as bond money, YEARWOOD replied, "Yes".

The writer then advised YEARWOOD that it would be to his advantage to be absolutely open and above board in telling all he knew if called on to verify the conversations and facts stated by YEARWOOD to Agent. YEARWOOD replied that if he was called on he would give to the best of his recollection all the facts as known by him and further stated that he had opposed GARVEY in many ways and that GARVEY had no liking for him, and if it had been left to GARVEY, he (YEARWOOD) would not be there today talking with the writer. He also said, "And I very much fear from the way GARVEY has managed things, that there is a possibility of all of us being

arrested and I am very sorry that I ever took the job at the last convention and GARVEY is not fit to be at the head of the U.N.I.A." YEARWOOD then showed the writer four Liberian Loan Bonds of $2,000. each and a note in African Communities league of $500.

During the conversation it was ascertained that the address of the High Chancellor, C. S. BOURNE, is #125 West 142nd St. New York City.

In a conversation had with SIDNEY DeBOURG, #104 West 138th Street, DeBOURG informed the writer that the telegram sent by RAINS from New Orleans after the killing of DR. EASON was sent to A.M.CARTER, residing at #56West 136th Street, New York City, and that YEARWOOD had destroyed the letters coming from the manager of the New Orleans Division in reply to the letter sent by GARVEY relative to giving RAINS work.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	3/2/23	1/30/23	ANDREW M. BATTLE

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.

Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEWYORK, N. Y.

Continuing reports on the above matter - at 11:00 A.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", #56 W. 135th St., called at my home and during our conversation stated that MISS B. LEVEY of #476 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, % of NEWTON, was a very close friend of ALY JACQUES before she married GARVEY and also stated that she worked in YEARWOOD'S office and that she was very much displeased with GARVEY and his teachings and had taken all her money from the bank and purchased stock in the BLACK STAR LINE.

During a conversation the writer had with FERRIS and MISS LEVEY, which took place on the night of January 27th, 1923, it developed that MISS LEVEY had a friend who had booked passage on the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" at the time the tickets were advertised by GARVEY and that this ship was to have sailed for Africa. FERRIS stated to the writer that if he (FERRIS) was called to the witness stand to testify in this case, he would have to state that GARVEY knew all about the first advertising and the true owners of the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for at that time he (FERRIS) was editor of the "Negro World" and as such, knew that GARVEY was acquainted with the false advertising that ran in the paper.

March 2, 1923 ANDREW M. BATTLE

The writer then remarked to FERRIS that he (FERRIS) was very lucky that he had not been called down to the U.S.Attorney's office. FERRIS said, "Yes, and POSTUM told me that the Department of Justice had him down there and that POSTUM was satisfied that the Department was well informed relative to the activities of all parties concerned. FERRIS further stated that during the court proceedings instituted by the U.N.I.A. laundry, that he (FERRIS) was given until Wednesday, January 31st, 1923, to make good a bogus check for $35.00 which GARVEY and he had given to MR. GOODE, engineer at the laundry about a year ago.

Before departing FERRIS informed the writer that he had known that GARVEY would arrive in New York City on Saturday morning (February 3rd) and he would have a talk with him on his arrival and would see the writer immediately after his talk with GARVEY.

Continued

Instructions received from Special Agent in Char , Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar.1,1923.	Feb. 25,1923.	Andrew L. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, this morning SIDNEY DeBOURG called to see the writer, and during the conversation the writer asked why GARVEY was so much against DR. EASON. DEBOURG said that a prize had been offered on the first of last year to the individual who sold the most BLACK STAR LINE stock, and finally the contest was between GARVEY and EASON. DR. EASON was awarded the prize and GARVEY felt that that was too much of a hit for EASON and from that night on began to plan to get DR. EASON out of the U.N.I.A.

This evening Agent attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall. 1000 were present, and the speakers for the evening were R.L.POSTUM, WM. SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM said that this country and its history wasa farce--that this country was so crooked that in a very short time the white men will say that they went over to Africa and brought the negroes here so they could be educated. He also said, "America is rotten towards this race of mine, so the only thing to do is to get a country of our own, and to do so, every member must stick to the U.N.I.A."

WM. SHERRILL said that "GARVEY is the greatest man who ever lived. You need not pray for

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

deliverance, you must organize and get your muscle and brain centered on force--you must use guns and gas and submarines, then the white man will respect you from every angle."

Among other things MARCUS GARVEY said that he had learned to love WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the KU KLUX KLAN, for he said MR. BRYAN was honest enough to come out and tell the world that this country was a white man's country and ever will be, and that the white man will ever rule supreme. GARVEY further said that every white man in this country has the spirit of the KU KLUX KLAN, and if they deny it, they are lying. He said, "The negro will not be safe in America as long as there are two white men here. The white men can't fool me, and if you will follow MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead the black and the green to a country of our own. The U.N.I.A. must be ready for the unexpected to happen, and when it does happen, we will be ready to grasp the opportunity and hold fast to it. I want you all to know that I respect the KU KLUX KLAN and their spirit, for they have warned the negro that they will never let him hold a high office in this Government. It makes no difference what the white men say, I do not believe them."

R.L.POSTUM asked every member to do all they could in the collection tonight as the U.N.IA. had to get a new bond for GARVEY on Monday morning. He said, "It will take $600. to get that bond. This is a critical time and we must have $600. by Monday morning."

Continued.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Char , Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.1,1923.	Feb. 28,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., E. McCARTHY, #101 West 131st Street, floorwalker of the U.N.I.A. and SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street.

Among other things FORD said that he had warned GARVEY not to say in public again that he was ready to die or go to jail, as it was too much of a giveaway and in time would lead up to the death of DR. BASON. FORD said that GARVEY at one time planned to have him (FORD) killed, but one of FORD'S friends told him of the plot. He said that GARVEY would plot against anybody and really have them killed if he should become the least bit angry with them. The other two talked along the same lines.

The writer attended a meeting in Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave. The main speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL stated in his address that there was no room in this country for negroes and the only way for negroes to have social equality is to have a country of their own, and that place is Africa.

MARCUS GARVEY stated, among

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Buttle.

other things that Abraham Lincoln set the negroes free so they could die from starvation, but since they didn't die, the Socialist Party found that the negro could be used to a great advantage for cheap labor and so keep the other class of white folks afraid to make strikes for higher wages, for fear the negroes would be given their jobs. So the white man looked around and found OWENS and RANDOLPH and had them teach Socialism, and the very moment the negroes rise up to the point of demanding social equality, the white man will pull himself away from the negro entirely, then the negro will be left alone to die in this country for the want of employment. So OWENS and RANDOLPH are digging a ditch for the negro to fall in and die. He further said, "I will advise all negroes to stay out of all white men's unions and Socialist parties, for even Abraham Lincoln and his bunch didn't mean the negro any good when he set the 4,000,000 negroes free, for this Government is made up of white men, and they want to keep the negro down and will do that at any cost. The only thing for the negro to do is get a country of his own--Liberia--where the red, black and green can practice socialism itself."

There were 600 at this meeting, all West Indians.

The writer has learned that the reason GARVEY is holding these meetings and speaking against socialism, is to get himself in right with this Government, by making them believe that he is upholding the dignity of the Government, and he is trying to show that OWENS, RANDOLPH and others are not true to this Government. Inasmuch as the white men did not attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall, he is sending out circulars so they may get an idea of his stand toward this Government.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1925. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer had another interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that CLIFFORD S. BAUM, A. YEARWOOD, FRED A. TOOTE and MRS. V. H. DAVIS of the U.N. I. A. are all waiting for the Government to call them so they can give such evidence as will convict MARCUS GARVEY. The reason they do not come out in the open is that they are afraid if they come out too soon, GARVEY will put them all out of office before he is convicted, in which event they will not be re-elected, because after the death of GARVEY they expect to carry on the U.N.I.A.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM has the checks that GARVEY drew for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans for the purpose of killing DR. EASON and BAUM also has the check that GARVEY gave to RAMUS when he went to Detroit, (Amount, $60.00). BAUM is ready to turn all information over to the Government, and YEARWOOD, if called on, will tell all about GARVEY trying to go to Mexico, which he did not succeed in doing, as he was watched too closely. DeBOURG said that YEARWOOD was afraid to tell what he knew as most of the Garveyites would not believe it and they might try to put YEARWOOD out of the way.

Continued.

Instructions recei d from Special Agent in C! ge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 28,1923	Feb.24,1923	ANDREW M.BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.: Violation Section #215 U.S.CC. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U. N.I.A., #38 W. 131st Street. The writer asked FORD what he thought about the statement made by GARVEY at Carnegie Hall, to the effect that he was prepared to go to jail and to be killed if necessary. FORD said the statement was a dead give-away for GARVEY, as it only goes to show that GARVEY has done enough to go to jail or be killed, the climax of his activities being the death of FR. EASON. FORD said, "I will warn MR. GARVEY not to make such a statement again, as it plainly shows that GARVEY has violated the law of this State and Goverment, as he knows that the arrest of RAMUS will cause GARVEY'S imprisonment and death. They have told at New Orleans that RAMUS did the killing, and RAMUS came right back to GARVEY after he shot EASON, then GARVEY gave him the money to get away, which is all very bad for GARVEY."

The writer interviewed CAPT. G. GAINS, #314 West 137th Street. Among other things he said that Mr. GARVEY [illegible] foolish to make the statement he made at Carnegie Hall last night [illegible] his being prepared to die or go to jail. GAINS said, "If GARVEY had not done enough against this state to die or go to jail, why was he prepared to do either." The writer told

GAINS he was very glad he (GAINS) took notice of the statement.

The writer called at the U.N.I.A. office at which place he met W. H. TOOKS of #1043 Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The writer learned that TOOKS knew RAMUS at Philadelphia, but as MR. TOOKS had to catch a train back to Philadelphia, the writer did not have time to get what he wanted. The writer would advise that TOOKS be interviewed in Philadelphia. He came here to attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall.

At 8:00 P.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called at #72 W. 131st Street to see me. Among other things he said that RAMUS, the man who shot DR. MASON, in New Orleans, left New Orleans the day after the crime, came to New York, saw MR. GARVEY and GARVEY gave him more money and told him to keep out of the way. RAMUS then went to Philadelphia, saw Counsellor Norris about handling his case and then proceeded to Detroit, Mich. FERRIS also said that when GARVEY went to DETROIT, Mich. without telling anyone where he was, he was trying to get away, but could not. Also that GARVEY gave himself away at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd when he said he was [illegible] FERRIS said, "I [illegible] believe at first that GARVEY would advocate the death of MR. MASON, but now I don't have to believe it, -- I know it. You see, MR. BATTLE, GARVEY was so wo[illegible]ed that he could not deliver his address at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd. He can't get out of being implicated in the death of MR. MASON, because GARVEY gave RAMUS the money and a letter to go to New Orleans, instructing him to stay

there until MASON was killed. RAMUS then came back to New York and then GARVEY gave RAMUS money to get out of the way, and now GARVEY is confessing every time he opens his mouth, one way or the other, that he was implicated in the killing of DR. MASON. You see RAMUS sent the telegram to GARVEY stating that he had killed MASON." The writer then said to FERRIS, "Is it not true that G. AMOS CARTER received the telegram." FERRIS said that one or the other got the telegram, but anyway GARVEY received the message. "From what I know there is no way for GARVEY to get out of this charge of helping to kill DR. MASON." "RAMUS had sent DR. MASON a letter warning him not to go to New Orleans, because DR. MASON had blocked GARVEY from ever speaking in New Orleans again. MASON told GARVEY on the steps of the "Negro World" office that he had blocked him from ever doing business in New Orleans again."

Continued.

Instructions reply from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	3/1/23	1/13/23	A. I. BATTLE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent, in order to ascertain whether or not MARCUS GARVEY, President of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line, had been detained at home by sickness for the last three days, talked to MR. R. L. POSTUM, one of the editors, who said that GARVEY hadn't been in his office for the last three days because he was dodging his creditors. However, POSTUM said he was going after GARVEY on Monday, (January 15th), and further said that if GARVEY didn't "come across to him" he would serve him with a summons. POSTUM also said it was too bad that GARVEY had EASON killed and also that if he finds that GARVEY ever threatens him, he will take his gun, go to his (GARVEY'S) office and get him first.

In talking to D. T. TOBIAS, office manager of the Forum, 135st Street & 7th Avenue, he said it was too bad about GARVEY having EASON "knocked off," but that GARVEY can't stand up under the charges against him. MR. TOBIAS also said that GARVEY was very [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] which were to the effect that GARVEY would not be responsible for anyone who started out against the U.N.I.A., if they should lose an eye, an arm, a leg, or head. GARVEY further said,

"When they get in the crowd you can't tell who will get you, for the U.N.I.A. are all over the world and they know you."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	3/1/23	1/17/23	ANDREW M. BAETLE

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Section #215, USCC (Using Mails to Defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent was called upon by WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" and during the conversation WM. FERRIS stated that THOMAS ANDERSON, Asst. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. whose home is in New Orleans, but who has a room at the "Phyllis Wheatley" Hotel, 3-5 West 135th Street, New York City, was once a preacher in Detroit, Mich., and that ANDERSON went to New Orleans last fall to conduct two meetings for the U.N.I.A., and that the first night the meeting was conducted with the help of R.L.POSTUM, but that on the second night DR. EASON had the meeting blocked by the police force and that ANDERSON had become very angry and when EASON returned to New York and went to the U.N.I.A. office for a conference with GARVEY, EASON told GARVEY that he had fixed it so that GARVEY would not be able to do any more business in New Orleans. GARVEY told EASON that he heard that he (EASON) came near getting a beating for the trouble he had taken to block the meeting at New Orleans.

FERRIS further stated that the reason things looked so black for GARVEY was because of the fact that when SIDNEY DeBOURG was arrested in Panama last year for

holding a meeting in behalf of the U.N.I.A., GARVEY made no effort to get DeBOURG out of jail and when ABRAHAM JOHNSON was stranded down south last fall, GARVEY gave him no help, and then FERRIS asked this question: "Why do you suppose GARVEY should take so much interest in those men that killed EASON, even to the extent of taking up money to be used for their defense?" "Those two men who killed EASON are from Jamaica, W.I., and another thing that is going to harm GARVEY --- the Government will surely get the telegram that was sent to GARVEY notifying him that EASON had been killed. The telegram, as you know, will do much to show whether GARVEY had anything to do with the killing or not."

The writer also had a conference with DeBOURG of #104 W. 136th Street, N.Y.City and DeBOURG stated that YEARWOOD was the one who told of GARVEY getting the telegram at his (GARVEY'S) house regarding the shooting of EASON, as soon as it was done.

In talking with F.A.TOOTE, the Field Organizer of the U.N.I.A., he said that it was a dead give-away for GARVEY to start a fund to defend the men who shot EASON; that it was also very foolish for ANDERSON to come to the New York Office and say he didn't kill EASON but that EASON got what was coming to him, and that GARVEY would have some time explaining the telegram that he received from New Orleans as soon as the trick was pulled.

The above remarks of TOOTE were made to Agent, A.M. Battle, on January 18th at about 3:00 P.M.

Continued.

Instructions recei d from Special Agent in Ch ge, Edw.J.Brennan

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.1,1923.	Feb.15,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, #38 West 131st Street, and during the conversation FORD stated that the $500. which GARVEY is trying to raise is to be used to send a man over to Liberia to take a message direct so that this Government won't know what the U.N.I.A. is doing, as this Government has already blocked some of their plans by broadcasting their knowledge of the U.N.I.A. plans, aims and objects to the African Government. This has hindered the U.N.I.A. and GARVEY wants to slip away, but does not know just where to go as he is so well known that wherever he may be, his presence would cause suspicion.

The writer then interviewed REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, (once a member of the U.N.I.A.,) and he said if the officers asked him (DUVALLE) to tell what he knew about GARVEY being a dishonest leader, he would show them his contract with the U.N.I.A., and further said, "I will tell them that GARVEY told me that I should have taken money from the U.N.I.A. while it was in my possession. I will also show them letters that I wrote GARVEY and letters GARVEY wrote me, and that will about finish MR. GARVEY. I will also tell the officers how GARVEY deceived me

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

in getting me to leave my church at Malden, Mass., and come to the U.N.I.A. and I will prove to them that GARVEY will never receive his just dues until he gets life in prison, as that is the only place for him and all his savage followers."

The writer attended a meeting on February 16th at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers being JAMES O'HEALEY, R. L. POSTUM WM. SHERRILL and ARNOLD J. FORD.

During MR. O'HEALEY'S address he said he would show the present audience that he will try to get this country to respect the U.N.I.A. without fighting, but if they do not treat the negroes right, they will fight them and get what they want

In MR. POSTUM'S speech he tried to show that the eight men sending the letter to the Attorney General were traitors, and while MR. SHERRILL was speaking he told the audience that those eight men would never get their just dues until they get all that is coming to them, and further stated, "I cannot say just what it is for fear they will take what I say to the white folks and you know what that would mean to me."

MR. FORD spoke along the same lines. It is understood that GARVEY intends to send to the jurymen to be impannelled in his case, invitations to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 22nd. He believes by so doing he will be able to get their friendship, and that may assist him at his trial. This meeting was not attended by GARVEY, and the writer must say that at these meetings the speakers are continually urging race war.

RE: U. S. vs. M[illegible]US GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer forgot to mention that during MR. SHERRILL'S address he stated that the moment the U.N.I.A. goes to Liberia they will start connections with Germany and that in 1925 the U.N.I.A. will join with Germany and other countries against this Government and when SHERRILL made this statement the audience took it so well they applauded for fully five minutes and all through the hall such remarks as "Good, good, that is what we want, etc." were heard.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	3/2/23	1/18 to 1/23/23	ANDREW M. BATTLE

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continuing reports on the above matter - In an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 136th Street, DeBOURG stated that MARCUS GARVEY promoted the death of DR. EASON (once the American leader of the U.N.I.A.) and that GARVEY got one of the members of the Philadelphia Branch (ESAU RAMOS) and gave him $100. for transportation and expenses, together with a letter to the New Orleans office of the U.N.I.A.. This letter directed the manager of the New Orleans office to put RAMOS to work there and after the arrival of RAMOS at New Orleans, the manager of the New Orleans office wrote to GARVEY and told GARVEY that he had received a letter and had put RAMOS to work with the two men now under arrest for the killing of DR. EASON.

After the shooting, RAMOS made his getaway and returned to New York and had a talk with GARVEY and GARVEY drew another check for the sum of $60.00, instructing RAMOS to take that and go out of the city, and that he thought the best place for RAMOS to go would be Detroit, Mich. RAMOS went to Detroit, Mich. as directed by GARVEY. DeBOURG further states that one of the ten men arrested in New Orleans on January 19, 1923, named J. PHILLIPS,

threatened that if GARVEY didn't get him out, he would give the whole thing away and that GARVEY is now getting up the money to get PHILLIPS out of jail.

Questioning DeBOURG further, the writer was informed that RAMOS is now in Detroit, lecturing for the U.N.I.A. and collecting money to bail those now arrested in New Orleans. This information was given at YEARWOOD'S house at 7:00 P.M. January 23rd, and DeBOURG stated that the $60. given RAMOS by GARVEY was entered on the books as bond money. On the books of the U.N.I.A. appears the name of ESAU RAMOS and it is reported that he also uses the alias of JOHN JEFFERIES.

YEARWOOD, the secretary of the U.N.I.A. and the High Chancellor know all about the letters sent to New Orleans.

Continued.

Department of Justice,
GRS:AB. Bureau of Investigation.

Box 696,
New Orleans, La.,
March 3rd, 1923.

Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Attention: Mr. Hoover-2.

The Chief of Police of New Orleans telephoned me this morning to the effect that they had received a wire from Detroit that Esau Ramus had started Habeas Corpus proceedings and that case would be heard Monday, and Detroit wanted to know if New Orleans would extradite. The Grand Jury indicted and warrant has been forwarded to Detroit but the Chief of Police wanted me to request assistance and if possible transportation be given them by our Department in sending for Ramus, and bringing him back. This would mean one witness in addition to the officer going after him. They plead [illegible] mind as to whether or not they will send this money.

Of course, I could not give them any assurance of assistance in the way of transportation or money, and I simply inform you of these facts for your guidance in the matter.

Respectfully,

George R. Shanton, Agent in Charge.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1925.

Burns,

Washington.

Following telegram sent Detroit and New York offices Quote States Grand Jury today indicted Isaac Ramms for murder. Police Department promises communicate by wire with Chief of Police Detroit Unquote

Shelton.

Recd. 7:30 P. M.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7—1043

New Orleans, La., February 27, 1925.

Burns.

Washington.

Stop two telegrams received re Beau Rams. States District Attorney has agreed to call special Grand Jury Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and removal proceedings to follow if successful

Shanton.

Recd. 8:40 P. M.

February 28, 1923

WWG-AS

Following telegram received from New Orleans quote [illegible] re Beau Dumas stop States District Attorney has agreed to call special Grand Jury Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and removal proceedings to follow if successful unquote stop two

BURNS

Send to:

[illegible]

Brennan, Park Row Building, N. Y.

Foster, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

12W S 43 Collect Govt

Detroit, Mich., February 27, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Esau Ramus stop Habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police having hearing on Ramus that city February 28th stop Detroit Police have necessary New York papers Are awaiting results of New Orleans hearing

[illegible]

[illegible]

100-[illegible]-01-6

February 28, 1923.

WWG-AC

Following telegram received Detroit quote Lemu Ramus habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police having hearing on Lemus that city February twentyeighth [illegible]

[illegible]:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at
Original and office file. 41

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia,PA.-	3/5/23	3/2/23	J. G. SHUEY -

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY : : Violation Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.-Alleged Conspiracy to kill Government witness.
ET AL

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report made by Agent dated February 27th 1923 in which an arrangement was made with Attorney J.A. MORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, to obtain certain letters written by ESAU RAMOS to his wife - MRS. PRINCE alias ALBERTA GROENVELDT. MORRIS who has been working through an informant, advised Agent on the 2nd instant that MRS. PRINCE alias GROENVELDT left her residence on Carpenter Street on February 26th, taking her trunk with her and her whereabouts are now unknown. It is presumed she has left the city. -

CONTINUED:

190-1781-6

Instructions receiv from Special Agent in Che e, Edw. J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.20,1923.	Mar.17 & 18th.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed ELI GARCIA, who stated the reason he did not have YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A. testify in his case on Wednesday, March 14th, was that YEARWOOD was trying to get back his position as Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., from which GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD because he told the truth about the minutes regarding the membership loan. GARCIA said, "Now, I have nothing to give YEARWOOD in return for his kindness to me, and besides, he is out of a job, and the only way I can get even with GARVEY is to put him in prison if I can. I saw my lawyer yesterday (Friday, March 16th) and he said he did not know if it would pay me to appeal my case. However, I will let you know what I do."

On March 18th the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers for the U.N.I.A. being R.L.POSTUM, WILLIAM FERRIS and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM stated in his speech, among other things, that the white man is dishonest, as he steals all the good things allotted to the negro.

MARCUS GARVEY stated in his address that WILLIAM J. BRYAN is just as much a KU KLUX KLANSMAN

in spirit as the KLANSMEN themselves, and this Government is only bluffing when they say they are going to put an end to the KLAN. He further said that he was not fighting the KLAN. GARVEY further said, "The white man will never fool MARCUS GARVEY--I know them and I know that the negro will never be safe until the negro gets a country of his own--a Government of his own, for the negro is not safe in this country. In another ten years the white man will have driven the negro out of this country. I spoke in Washington last Sunday night and there were six Congressmen at the meeting. They said they approved of the methods of the U.N.I.A. and would indorse the plan very soon. I will speak at this Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, then I will leave the city for a few days. When I return to New York there will be a great meeting at Carnegie Hall."

There were 800 present at the meeting tonight, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives.

Continued.

Instructions recei d from Special Agent in Cl ge. Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.20th,1923.	Mar.19,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed ELI GARCIA, #2423 - 7th Avenue who stated that the reason he had not told all he knew regarding the crookedness of GARVEY was because the U.N.I.A. was raising a relief fund for those who were indicted for defrauding the people through the mails , and he (GARCIA) was waiting until the last minute to tell what he knows to save himself, which he will do if MR. GARVEY tries to keep the U.N.I.A. from paying for his (GARCIA'S) lawyer.

The writer had a talk with J.B.YEARWOOD, who said, "If I am called downtown now I will not tell a lie for GARVEY, I will tell everything I know about him." He further stated that Attorney Pettiford of Detroit, Mich. came to New York last Sunday to see GARVEY regarding ESAU RALUS.

In a talk with the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 W. 135th Street, he said that since the day he met MARCUS GARVEY he had never seen GARVEY perform one honest act regarding the business and welfare of the U.N.I.A. He said that GARVEY would not act honestly with the women, he would not treat the employees right and he would not manage the business of the U.N.I.A.
properly.

Continued.

WWG-AJ

March 9, 1923.

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans La

Governor Parker here says one of last acts before he left State was to sign extradition papers for return Esau Hamms and that request contained names of officers picked to accompany him also that no question of expense will interfere stop Advise

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

PLACE REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 9,1923.	Mar. 1,1923.	Andrew L. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U.S.vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street, N. Y. City, who stated that he was present at the conference between CLIFFORD BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. TOOT and ELI GARCIA, regarding MARCUS GARVEY and his activities.

DeBOURG stated that CLIFFORD BAUM said he was worried for fear he would be arrested, as he cashed the check in the amount of $100. for ESAU RAINUS, which GARVEY had given RAINUS to go to New Orleans in order to arrange for the killing of DR. EASON. DeBOURG further said that if BAUM was called on, he would tell what he knows to keep himself out of jail. BAUM said, "I will tell about the $60.00 RAINUS received from GARVEY when he (RAINUS) came back to New York after the killing of DR. EASON." DeBOURG said that he had written a letter to Asst. U.S. Attorney Nattuck, giving him the above information.

DeBOURG further advised Agent that FRED A. TOOT received the news from New Orleans in one hour after the death of DR. EASON. He also said that GARVEY is almost crazy since RAINUS was arrested, as he knows his end is near; also that GARCIA

said he fixed the books and reports so they could not be understood and no one knew what became of the $26,000. which was loaned to the U.N.I.A. on instructions of MR. GARVEY.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", JAMES O'HEALEY, teacher in the Booker T. Washington School of the U.N.I.A., #13 W. 136th Street, N. Y. City, R.L.POSTUM, 1st Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A. and one MR. ADAMS of the U.N.I.A. The subject for the evening was the reviewing of the history of the world. MARCUS GARVEY was not at the meeting and no one said anything about him. Nothing of importance to this case was said by any of the speakers.

There were 200 present at this meeting and the collection was $20.01.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 9,1923.	Mar. 2,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #200 West 143rd Street, and he again stated that ELI GARCIA is now willing to tell everything he knows about GARVEY, but does not know just what steps to take to approach Asst. U. S. Attorney Hattuck. CLIFFORD BAUM also wants to tell everything he knows about RAMUS and GARVEY.

The writer then interviewed MR. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., and he stated that GARVEY knows that he (YEARWOOD) is aware of GARVEY'S crookedness and was therefore afraid to discharge him, but he (YEARWOOD) wants to resign before the crash comes.

In talking with ELIE GARCIA today he said that he knew GARVEY drew a check in the amount of $100. for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans, as RAMUS sat in the office all afternoon and when [illegible] him the check RAMUS did not want to go to the bank to cash it, so GARVEY sent him to MR. [illegible], the High Chancellor to see if he had enough money on hand to cash the check. [illegible] had some $400.00 on hand and did cash the check for RAMUS. GARCIA states that he knows this to be true because he was in the office all the time. GARCIA further

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 9th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

stated that GARVEY will explain this check transaction in this manner: He will say that the $100. was a payment on a $400. loan which RAMUS had made to the U.N.I.A. GARVEY expects to have a large number of GARVEYITES come to court when his case is being tried, and swear that they told GARVEY to spend the money of the U.N.I.A. any way he cared to. On the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" charge, GARVEY says the Government will have to prove that he (GARVEY) intended to use the money fraudulently, and the books are fixed so no one can tell what became of the $26,000. loan that was received.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 9:00 P. M. MARCUS GARVEY was not present, and WILLIAM SHERRILL said that GARVEY would be out Sunday afternoon, as he did not feel well enough to be out today.

Nothing of importance to this case was said at the meeting. There were 150 present and the collection was $16.39.

Continued.

before and aft long distance telephone c versation with GOVERNOR PARKER, there is no doubt in the mind of this agent but that there was and is no intention on the part of the Police Department to expend any monies towards extradition, as the statement of Mr. Moloney was to the effect that there is absolutely no funds in the Parish or Police Department.

Further, as I have worked upon the officials of the Police Department and the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Mr. Parr, for the past three weeks, as has also Agent Gulley of this office, I am more than ever decided in my opinion that any further operations on our part with these officials would only antagonize and create the feeling that I was overbearing and overofficious in my attempts to force them to do the impossible.

On March 13th, the following telegram was sent to the Department at Washington:-

"STOP WO REPLYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM COMMUNICATED WITH GOVERNOR PARKER AGAIN FULL DATA AND FACTS UP TO DATE IN CASE ESAU RAMUS DISCUSSED MATTERS FULLY AGAIN WITH CHIEF OF POLICE WHO STATES NOT-ONLY TO ME BUT IN LETTER TO GOVERNOR PARKER NO MONEY IN PARISH OR POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR EXTRADITION SITUATION IN HANDS OF GOVERNOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OCCURRING WILL NOTIFY."

CONTINUED

GRS:CL.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Char , Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar.17,1923.	Mar. 15th & 16,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed WILLIAM SHERRILL, 2nd Asst. President General of the U.N.I.A. He told Agent that the U.N.I.A. would never die, that the only trouble with the U.N.I.A. is at headquarters--the management at headquarters is no good, but as soon as same is straightened out, the U.N.I.A. will progress in leaps and bounds. He said that MARCUS GARVEY is a great organizer, but no manager, and that GARVEY should never have received veto power in the U.N.I.A., as GARVEY has gotten the U.N.I.A. into a lot trouble through the veto power.

The writer interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART, who said, among other things, that he could not understand why ELI GARCIA, at his trial, did not tell on the others who were in the check transaction, meaning BAUM and others.

The writer interviewed SIDNEY Debourg, #202 W. 143rd Street, who said that he had seen GARCIA and GARCIA was now willing to tell on GARVEY to save himself and was going down to see Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck.

The writer interviewed EDGAR GRAY at #122 W. 135th Street, who said that MARCUS GARVEY'S ideas were good and ought to be supported.

because GARVEY had awakened race pride in the colored man. The writer asked GRAY if he thought the race pride GARVEY had for his race would ever do the colored race any good, to which GRAY replied, "Yes."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.10,1923.	Mar. 3,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that GARVEY had been promised by those in the Prosecutor's office, his freedom and a chance to make good in the U.N.I.A.

C. H. DUVALLE of #12 West 131st St. said he will not believe the Government will prosecute GARVEY until he sees the case being tried, because he fears, from what he has learned that if GARVEY will give JAMES AMOS and M. DAVIS (Agents of this office) $1000. each, they won't push the case.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM, among other things today said that GARVEY did come into his office the latter part of November or first of December, with MISS MY JACQUES, his secretary, and instructed BAUM to draw a check for $100. for RAMUS, as RAMUS was in trouble and he (GARVEY) wanted to get RAMUS out of the way. BAUM stated that [illegible] it to MISS MY [illegible] same. BAUM further stated that a letter was given to RAMUS, which he was to give to the New Orleans division of the U.N.I.A., which instructed that division to put RAMUS to work, and that RAMUS came back to New York just after the death of DR. FASON, at which time GARVEY gave

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 3rd, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

RALUS $60.00 and told him to go to Detroit. BAUM further said that GARVEY has not heard anything concerning RALUS since his arrest, and that he (BAUM) is going to resign from the U.N.I.A. and if called on will tell everything he knows regarding GARVEY and RALUS.

Continued.

[illegible] OF GOVERNMENT WITNESS [illegible]

[illegible] to all former reports [illegible] on [illegible]

On [illegible]th, 1926, this agent accompanied Special Agent [illegible] to the office of Judge [illegible], [illegible] and went over the facts collected [illegible] consented to call a special [illegible] for the purpose of investigating the charge of [illegible]

The following telegram was received from Director [illegible], dated [illegible]:-

"[illegible] WIRES [illegible] HEARING ON [illegible] POLICE [illegible] RAIDS [illegible]."

[illegible] was sent as follows:-

"[illegible] TWO [illegible] STATES [illegible] SPECIAL GRAND [illegible] POLICE [illegible]."

On February [illegible]th, telegram was [illegible] office at

[illegible], [illegible] as follows:-

"[illegible] FIRST [illegible] DETROIT [illegible] RAMUS THAT CITY [illegible] DETROIT POLICE HAVE [illegible] OF [illegible] ETC."

On March 1st,1923, agent testified before the Grand Jury (? along with other witnesses, and indictment was found charging [illegible] RAMUS with the MURDER of DR. J. W. EATON on the night of JANUARY 1,1923.

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONEY and JUDGE MARR were later interviewed with reference to the removal of ESAU RAMUS to the jurisdiction of this court, Superintendent Moloney stating that there were no [illegible] with which to pay the expenses of transfer of RAMUS. JUDGE [illegible] stated that he would have extradition papers prepared and signed by GOVERNOR [illegible], and SUPERINTENDENT MALONEY advised that he would wire the Chief of Police of DETROIT the results of the investigation [illegible] Grand Jury and if there was any possible way in which [illegible] funds to pay for the extradition of RAMUS, this would be done.

The following telegram was sent to the Bureau offices at [illegible] and [illegible]:-

"[illegible] GRAND JURY TODAY INDICTED ESAU RAMUS FOR [illegible] COMMUNICATE BY [illegible] POLICE DETROIT."

W. CORNELIUS [illegible] was again interviewed in the [illegible] in his statement made to this agent and Special Agent in [illegible] contradicted his former statement made to agent, st[illegible]

[illegible] church, where [illegible] spoke on the night that he was murdered, together; that they were joined by a third man, S.V.ROBINSON and left the church together on that night; that they did not see RAINS at all at the church, and was not in his company at any time that night; that RAINS, however, came to his house on the following morning with the left side of his coat and trousers covered with mud; that the following GARVEYITES were present at the church on the night of the murder:

J.RUSSELL, [illegible] DOUGLAS, _____ FRANCISCO;
S.V.ROBINSON, _____ HOLLIER, _____ LAWRENCE.

DYER made no explanation as to why he had given an entirely different statement on a former occasion.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN when again interviewed denied that he was with RAINS, or that he saw him at the church on this night. He stated, however, that he left church in company with DYER and JOHN LAWRENCE, and denied that he knew anything about the murder until the next morning.

CORNELIA [illegible] was again interviewed, and she promised this again that she would consult with her husband in an effort to have him give a true and correct statement with reference to the killing of DR.MOON. She stated that there were no further developments, as far as she could learn, with reference to the flight of RAINS.

Referring to report of Agent P.H.DUBUIS dated Feb.24,192[illegible], of Detroit, Michigan, in which he quoted letter found on [illegible] addressed to HENRY PRINCE, 1516 Russell St., Detroit, Michigan, postmarked New Orleans, La., Feb.1o,192[illegible], signed ETHEL BAUCH. This

[illegible] to be [illegible], formerly referred to in report [illegible] probably [illegible] to [illegible] than any other person in this city.

Further copies of letters turned over to this agent by the Police Department are herewith quoted, and are self-explanatory:-

Nov.19,1922.

Hon.Marcus Garvey,
President General U.N.I.A.,
56 West 135th St.,
New York City,N.Y.

May it please His Excellency.

Sir:

I am glad to inform you of the safe arrival of Mr. Isaac Parris.

I wish to assure you that everything possible will be done for him as mentioned in his letter of introduction.

Miss Mary Prince will call at the office for mail for Mr.Parris, which will be sent in an envelope addressed to you.

I remain your humble servant,

(Written by WILLIAM DENNING)

Exect.Secty.

Nov.19,1922.

Hon.Marcus Garvey,
President U.N.I.A.,
56 West 135th St.,
New York City,N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I am asking that you allow Mr.Ramus to handle as many of the items of the repository as possible along with new constitution, buttons, anthems, etc. on his personal responsibility against him.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, I suggest that a supply of same be sent him as soon as possible.

I am arranging for him to get in contact with the members by visiting their homes and I think he can do well

dealing such articles as he can get from the Parent Body.

I remain
Your Humble Servant.
(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)
Exect.Sec'y.

P.S.Is it possible to give Mr.Hamus a special rate on supplies?"

"Nov.21,1922.

"Mlle.Mild Lamos,
Secretary to President General,
56 West 12th St.,
New York City,N.Y.

My Dear Miss Lamos:-
I am writing you in behalf of Mr.Beau Hamus who recently came to New Orleans with letters of recommendation from the President General.

Mr.Hamus is endeavoring to organize a police and secret service unit here but it has not met the approval of the majority of the officers. We need all the units Mr.Hamus has spoken of but he must have an order from the President General in order to overcome the obstacles which usually confront a stranger to this people.

Mr.Harvey has asked that we do everything possible to enable Mr.Hamus to be well taken care of and as it has always been my rule, I am doing so, but I cannot do it well in opposition to the other officers.

I have gone through every obstacle I met here and I am sure I can assist Mr.Hamus in doing the same and eventually succeed,but as a position, under different circumstances, it is very unfair in my opinion to ask me to do so without a specific request from Mr.Harvey.

I am therefore asking that you take up this matter with the President General and let me hear from you on this matter by return mail.

I remain yours fraternally,

(Written by William Phillips)
Exect.Sec'y.New Orleans Div.149."

DEC. 12,1922.

"Mr.Joseph [illegible],
[illegible] St.,
City.
Dear Sir:-
Mr.Hamus was sent over Deputy Beau Hamus to visit your church [illegible] it is whatever may possible in securing more [illegible] interest in your church. You are therefore asked to do all you

[illegible] to get a big crowd out to your meeting this week.
I am sincerely,

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)
Exect. Sec'y. [illegible].O.Division #149. "

2059 Jackson Ave.,
New Orleans, La.,
January 31, 1925.

Mr. P. D. Peeler,
Nat. Sec'y [illegible],
[illegible] 125th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Mr. Peeler:-

I am informed that early in the month of December, Mr. [illegible] Phillips, Executive Secretary of Division #149, placed into the hands of the Commissioner, Mr. Singer, a money order for twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents ($26.75) with a request that this be sent to the Parent Lodge as price of charter and membership fee for the Gentilly Chapter, New Orleans, La.

This application has been ignored by the Commissioner for some time and it was only after a third urgent demand by this Chapter that Mr. Phillips accepted the money, secured the money order and placed it in the Commissioner's hands, who promised to have charter here within two weeks. To date, we are informed that nothing has been heard as to this matter from any source, Mr. Singer and the Parent Body.

Mr. Singer keeps himself away from this part of the state, letters do not reach him and we are sending you, in such an order has been sent in by numerous also paragraphs and hundred and [illegible] dollars which he is to be sent to the Parent body, by this Division. Several Divisions report that they have turned money over to him for the Parent Body. Tell us if this man has sent any money at all to the Parent Body.

Lynch [illegible] were [illegible] generously for Lodges. Federal authorities are making frantic efforts to involve the organization. No arrest, I believe, is being held up pending the outcome of this effort. It is a futile effort for our hands are clean as well as our conscience.

That man, stout bright fellow, formerly connected with the Negro World, is here and is making himself active, we are informed, by spreading this Baron matter. We are convinced that he is in [illegible].

[illegible] of this Division is 100%, sorry we can't say same of some of the officers. The membership has pledged nearly a thousand dollars for defense of this case of the officers and [illegible]

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"myself. A thousand dollars is the attorney's fee. As to the Dy matter the defense fund now being subscribed on the President General's appeal will have to be used for Dyer and Shakespear. I believe that four hundred dollars all told, will be sufficient, which will be used to refund to the source now supplying funds. We are doing our best here and will call upon the Parent body only in cases of actual necessity but when we do it should not be necessary for us to make a second appeal. Please impress this upon the President General. I wrote him last night, myself

The long-promised funds are a long time reaching us. It appears that it is hard for the Parent Body to realize the necessity of immediate action. For God's sake let us get down to business. Anything else isn't worth a tinker's d---.

Our members jammed the court last Tuesday when we thought the preliminary hearing of the men was to be had. They did themselves fine. It is an inspiration to be among these people yet I will be happy when I can say, Good-bye, to this part of the field. Not that I am afraid but I know that I am needed in the office.

Ask the President General to prepare copies of articles of incorporation and other necessities for we must register in this state. I want to take care of that before I leave here. It is a feather in these people's cap, that they purchased property, they desire to build which will mean more to them and the organization than I can now tell you. After registering here they can build. It is unwise to do so before then. Urge this upon the Chief, I asked him in my letter not to lay this aside and forget it as he usually does. Also return that bill of sale, sent up by the Division. The other changes referred to by myself must be suspended protem. We are all working together in interest of the organization.

Send me some letter heads by the way, P.D.Q. Madame sends her regards. Well boy, I am the first of the great host to go behind the bar, I'll tell you how it feels when I see you, but we are anything but down-hearted. The local department of justic said that Garvey and Anderson were the two most dangerous men in the organization . I have gained seven pounds since he made the statement. Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Written by THOS.W.ANDERSON)"

During the above period agent was constantly in touch with undercover agent assigned to New Orleans to cover this case.

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La.

March 12, 1923

Mr. J.

Washington

Two. Telegram received re Manu Ramus. States Attorney Larr and Capt Police Maloney states positively no funds either in Sheriff's office or police Department with which to extradite subject therefore impossible to effect his transfer.

Shanton

1:31 P.M.

Recd 1;35 H.B.

Case originated Previous to Journal Memo.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. . Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-9-23	Feb. 27th to Mar. 7th, 1923,	MORTIMER J. DAVIS.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.

Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud. Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Gov't. Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Referring to the investigation and apprehension of ESAU RAMUS, in connection with the shooting of DR. MASON in New Orleans, La., this office desires to acknowledge receipt of reports and telegrams from the Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and New Orleans offices.

On February 23rd, during the writer's absence in Detroit, Mich., the following telegram was received in New York from the New Orleans office:

" POSTAL TELEGRAM Feb. 23/23
Wash. D.C. 6:31 PM.

BRENNAN
Park Row Bldg.

FURTHER REGARDING ESAU RAMUS NEW ORLEANS ADVISES
RAMUS REFUSAL TO RETURN THERE WITHOUT EXTRADITION
AND POSSIBILITY FORMAL REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION
WILL NOT BE MADE BY POLICE NEW ORLEANS IN VIEW
EXPENSE STOP U. S. ATTORNEY AT NEW ORLEANS SUGGESTS
RAMUS BE PROSECUTED NEW YORK CONNECTION GARVEY CASE
AND ASST. ATTORNEY GRIM FEELS RAMUS MATTER COULD
BE USED AGAINST GARVEY TO SHOW CORRUPTION IF
CONNECTION PROVEN STOP AM WIRING NEW ORLEANS
TO ADVISE IN DETAIL AND WILL WIRE
YOU UPON RECEIPT OF THEIR
TELEGRAM STOP TWO

BURNS. "

The suggestion of

the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans,

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 MORTIMER J. DAVIS.

and the suggestion of Assist. Attorney General Crim mentioned, have previously been called to the attention of Assistant U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, who is handling the Black Star Line prosecution, by Agent, particularly with a view of having RAMUS prosecuted for shooting a Government witness. DR. EASON, however, was never legally subpoenaed in this case. He came to the U. S. Attorney's office voluntarily and made a statement, during the course of which it developed that he would probably make an important witness against GARVEY. In view of this, MR. MATTUCK did not appear to look with favor upon such prosecution. The only other possible use of the RAMUS matter in this case would be as material for cross-examination of the defendants, principally GARVEY, if, when all the facts are in our possession, they reflect upon the witnesses' credibility. Such matters, of course, will be handled by the U. S. Attorney and his decision as to their value in the case will necessarily be final.

Subsequent to the telegram quoted above, the following telegrams were received at the New York office:

"1923 FEB 26

DETROIT MICH

E. J. BRENNAN
PARK ROW BLDG NEWYORK NY

RE ESAU RAMUS HEARING WRIT HABEAS CORPUS POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY TEN AM REASON POSTPONEMENT DETROIT POLICE HAVE WIRED NEWORLEANS POLICE REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO WHY MURDER CHARGE ABANDONED IN FAVOR CHARGE PENDING AGAINST HIM IN NEWYORKCITY

HESSLER."

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 MORTIMER J. DAVIS.

1923 FEB 27

DETROIT MICH

E J BRENNAN

PARK ROW BLDG NEWYORK NY

ESAU RALUS STOP HABEAS CORPUS WRIT HEARING POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH FIRST STOP DETROIT POLICE INFORM THIS OFFICE NEWORLEANS POLICE HAVING HEARING ON RALUS THAT CITY FEBRUARY 28th STOP DETROIT POLICE HAVE NECESSARY NEW YORK PAPERS ARE AWAITING RESULTS OF NEWORLEANS HEARING.

HESSLER. "

DECODED TELEGRAM (W.W. #1024)

WASHINGTON DC FEB 27 3:12 PM

BRENNAN

DETROIT OFFICE WIRES ESAU RALUS HEARING ON HABEAS CORPUS POSTPONED UNTIL TODAY REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT DETROIT POLICE REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO WHY MURDER CHARGE ABANDONED IN FAVOR CHARGE PENDING AGAINST RALUS NEW YORK STOP THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION STOP TWO

BURNS."

DECODED POSTAL TELEGRAM #296

WASH DC FEB 28-1923
2.30 PM

BRENNAN

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM NEW ORLEANS QUOTE RE ESAU RALUS STOP STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS AGREED TO CALL SPECIAL GRAND JURY THURSDAY MARCH FIRST IN EFFORT TO INDICT SUBJECT AND REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS TO FOLLOW IF SUCCESSFUL UNQUOTE STOP TWO.

BURNS."

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 MORTIMER J. DAVIS.

CODE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM (1390)

" NEW ORLEANS LA
MARCH 1/23

BRENNAN
PARK ROW BLDG NEWYORK NY

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SENT DETROIT
QUOTE STATES GRAND JURY TODAY
INDICTED ESAU RAMUS FOR
MURDER POLICE DEPARTMENT PROMISES
COMMUNICATE BY WIRE WITH CHIEF OF
POLICE DETROIT UNQUOTE.

SHANTON."

CODE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM (1338)

" NEW ORLEANS LA
MARCH 6 1923

BRENNAN
Dept. Justice
NEW YORK NY

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS INFORMED ME
THAT THEY RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT
TO EFFECT THAT RAMUS HAD BEEN BOUND OVER
UNTIL NINTH PENDING ACTION NEW ORLEANS
STOP CHIEF OF POLICE INFORMED ME THAT HE
WOULD NOT EXTRADITE DUE TO HEAVY COST CASE
DROPPED HERE NOTIFY WASHINGTON

SHANTON."

" DECODED WESTERN UNION 726 DETROIT 3-7-23
RE: ESAU RAMUS DETROIT POLICE JUST RECEIVED
ADVICE FROM NEW ORLEANS POLICE THAT THEY WILL
NOT EXTRADITE, ALTHOUGH THEY HOLD INDICTMENT
FOR MURDER LOCAL POLICE NOW HOLDING HIM FOR
NEW YORK POLICE AND REQUEST RUSH EXTRADITION
PROCEEDINGS AND COME AFTER PRISONER.

HESSLER."

I have been in constant touch with Police Officials here, and they are very anxious to bring RAMUS here.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 NORTHER J. DAVIS.

On the 7th of March, Agent interviewed Lieut. GEGAN, Bomb Squad, Police Headquarters, who advised that the Detroit police had wired them and stated the New Orleans police had refused to extradite Ramus, and that he was now being held on the New York warrant. Lieut. GEGAN stated that extradition proceedings were in process here and the necessary papers will go forward probably today or tomorrow (March 7th or 8th).

As matters now stand, we are back to the original suggestion of Assist. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, which was to have RAMUS brought to New York so that he may be questioned regarding MARCUS GARVEY and other defendants in this case. Police officials here have promised that in view of RAMUS' past record they will request prohibitive bail so that he will not effect his release. The case against him in the New York courts, I understand, is a strong one, and aggregate sentences on the three charges against him should total about twenty years.

I would request of the New Orleans office that, if practicable, they forward this office the originals or copies of the evidence seized by the local police during the raids conducted at the U.N.I.A. headquarters there for the purpose of determining whether or not any of it would be usable in the mail fraud case pending here. Also, I would ask that they forward the names and addresses of any persons located during the RAMUS investigation in New Orleans who would appear to make good and willing witnesses for the Government in connection with that charge - such as victims who

purchased large amounts of stock upon promises of reward in the way o dividends, etc., or others who may have heard speeches of any of the defendants (GARVEY, GARCIA, THOMPSON and TOBIAS) in which such promises were made, or who may have received correspondence and circulars from the BLACK STAR LINE or the U.N.I.A. through the mails containing statements of an incriminating nature.

I might add that yesterday Agent AMOS and the writer interviewed CLIFFORD S. BOURNE, now chancellor of the U.N.I.A., who admitted to agents that during November, 1922, upon the personal request of MARCUS GARVEY, he (BOURNE) drew and paid to ESAU RAMUS a check for $100 in exchange for a U.N.I.A. Parent Body Loan bond; upon this occasion, BOURNE states, GARVEY and MISS ENID LAMOS, GARVEY'S Secretary, told him that "they wanted the check right away as the man (RAMUS) was leaving for New Orleans." BOURNE states that the cancelled check is now part of the records of his office; the check was drawn on the U.N.I.A. parent body account at the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th St. & 7th Ave., New York.

Agent will furnish to the offices interested such further information as is obtained.

Continued.

Instructions receiv from Special Agent in Cha e. Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 8, 1923.	Andrew H. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in a conversation with SIDNEY DeBOURG, he informed the writer that ELI GARCIA, Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE, had changed the name of JOHN JEFFRIES to ESAU RALUS on the B.S.L. books, and after this change was made ALY LALOS and MR. GARVEY went to Clifford S. BAUM'S office and told him to make out the check for $100. for RALUS. DeBOURG further advised that GARVEY had offered the chief of his secret service, money to kill DR. EASON, which he refused and immediately resigned. The writer will endeavor to obtain this man's name and address.

The writer interviewed the REV. P. P. PAUL, once Chaplain of the BLACK STAR LINE. the REV. PAUL advised that he was present at the meeting when GARVEY sold passage on the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" to Africa, and he knows a woman who put $400. in the BLACK STAR LINE that night and bought passage to Africa. The REV. PAUL said if he was called on as a witness, he would tell everything he knows, as he knows all about the transactions regarding the B.S.L.

The writer was further advised that GARVEY has called all his officers together--R.L. POSTUM, YEARWOOD, MRS. DAVIS, William SHERRILL, WILLIAM FERRIS, F. A. TOOT

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. [illegible] GARVEY, et al:

March 8th, 1933. Andrew M. Battle.

ALY LAMOS, etc., and told them if they didn't go to court and swear to things in his favor against GARCIA, in order to convict GARCIA in the check and loan cases, he (GARVEY) will discharge them from office. These people went down today to swear against GARCIA so he will be a prisoner when GARVEY'S case is tried.

Continued.

Instructions receiv from Special Agent in Ch e, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 6 to 7, 1923, incl.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and informed him that MARCUS GARVEY had tried to obtain a warrant for ELI GARCIA on Tuesday, March 6th, in order that GARCIA would be in jail at the time GARVEY'S case was called. However, the U. S. Attorney would not consent to do this, but GARCIA was summoned to appear for the trial on Monday, March 12th.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, the speakers for the evening being WILLIAM SHERRILL and GA. A. CARTER. GARVEY was not at this meeting. There were 50 people at this meeting and the collection was $6.00.

GARVEY will speak at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 8th.

Instructions receiv from Special Agent in Ch: e, Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.	REPORT MADE BY:
New York,N.Y.	Mar.10,1923.	Mar.5,1923.	Andrew L. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in a conversation with SIDNEY DeBOURG today he stated that ELI GARCIA, once Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE said he had written the Prosecuting Attorney in the GARVEY case, which is supposed to be called on Monday, March 12th, stating that he was willing to turn States evidence against GARVEY and all others implicated in this case. DeBOURG further stated that it was rumored around GARVEY had bribed those in charge of the case, and if he was not tried, a letter would be written to the Attorney General, laying the facts before him.

L. McCARTHY, of #101 West 131st Street told the writer that he knew GARVEY had a "pull" with the KU KLUX KLAN, and through the KLAN GARVEY would be able to influence the negro to leave this country and go to Africa.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Chg. Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in talking with ELI GARCIA regarding his connection with the BLACK STAR LINE, he stated that one THOMPSON, Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE, had put $25,000. in escrow on a ship called the "HONG KONG", and a contract was signed with the NEW YORK SHIP EXCHANGE through a man named ANTHONY R. SILVERSTON. The ship was in dry dock in China, and GARCIA paid $80.00 for a cablegram which he sent to China regarding the ship, and that THOMPSON had drawn the money held in escrow three days before GARCIA and WILFORD S. SMITH went for the money, and THOMPSON had deposited it with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

GARCIA further stated that no contract was ever signed for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", but GARVEY was in New York City when advertisements were published in the "Negro World" stating that the BLACK STAR LINE owned a ship by that name, and MR. GARVEY sold passage on the ship, which was supposed to sail for Africa. GARCIA told GARVEY at the time that he should get a ship at any cost. GARCIA also said that at his trial he will tell only enough to insure his freedom, and will not tell anything unless they ask him. He said, "I

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 4th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

know I fixed the books so it could not be understood why the $26,000 was not in the Treasury, and I know that MR. GARVEY intentionally misused the mails to deceive people in order to get money, and I know GARVEY is dishonest. I know that everything the Government has charged GARVEY with is true."

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, the speakers being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY. Nothing of importance to this case was said.

Continued.

Instructions receiv. from Special Agent in Ch a. Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 9 & 10th, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, #38 West 131st Street, Music Director of the U.N.I.A. and he said if RAMUS was brought back here from Detroit, Mich., the death of DR. EASON would be solved, for just as GARVEY had his gang fixed to kill him (FORD) at Liberty Hall a year ago, so he had gotten his men together to kill DR. EASON.

The writer interviewed ELI GARCIA, who advised that he will tell everything he knows against GARVEY, when his (GARCIA) case comes to trial.

In a conversation with CLIFFORD S. BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. he advised that he had taken the two checks and the records regarding the transaction of JOHN JEFFRIES (ESAU RAMUS), home, as he was afraid they might become misplaced. He further stated that when GARVEY came to his office and told him to draw the check in the name of RAMUS instead of JOHN JEFFRIES, he (BAUM) questioned GARVEY regarding same and GARVEY replied that JEFFRIES was in a little trouble.

Instructions received from Acting Agent in Charge M.M.Bohner

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Wash., DC	3/15/23	3/14/23	J.E.Flournoy

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Re: MARCUS GARVEY Address at Pythian Temple

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, DC

Attention Mr. Hoover

Subject came to Washington and addressed a meeting of about three hundred negroes at three P.M., Sunday, March 11, 1923. In the audience was about fifteen white people, some of whom appeared to be newspaper reports and some of whom were attracted from curiosity. Subject's address was confined largely to a discussion of the objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which he is President. He made the usual plea that Africa belonged to the Negro race and that the negroes of America should organize and drive all white people and other nations out of that country and establish a Government solely of negroes and for negroes. Nothing in his address indicated that he urged violence in excluding white people from Africa but he did say that the negroes were justified in using the same means to obtain control of Africa as the white men used to obtain control of land from the Indians in this country.

He appealed for funds to carry on the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and circulated by ushers through the

audience blank forms and envelopes asking these people to contribute to a fund to assist in aiding and promoting the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Agent was unable to determine the amount of collections but thinks that perhaps the amount did not exceed $25.

At the close of his address he said that he was returning to New YorkCity on Monday, December 18th, to stand trial on charges preferred against him by the Federal Authorities, the charge being violation of the Postal laws. He informed his hearers that he did not have any fear of the outcome of this case and that he was glad of an opportunity to exonerate himself in a court of Justice.

As far as Agent was able to determine Garvey was not favorably received. There was little applause during the address and it was evident that his following in Washington is on a decline. The meeting closed at 4:30 P.M.

CLOSED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar.15,1923.	Mar.14,1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent interviewed CHARLES E. WALCOTT, former manager of groceries and restaurants for MARCUS GARVEY. WALCOTT resides at #32 West 136th Street, business address #552 Lenox Avenue. He was manager from August 1st, 1922 to November 15th, 1922, and informed Agent that the groceries and restaurants were never paying propositions and it was a matter of impossibility to collect salaries for the employees from GARVEY; that they only way he could collect his own salary was to buy one of the grocery stores and deduct his back salary, which amounted to $1500., from the purchase price of the store. WALCOTT further stated that he was willing to help the Government in any way possible and would give a statement to the United States Attorney at any time same was requested.

Agent attended the trial of ELI GARCIA at Special Sessions Court today, GARCIA having been charged with stealing $47.00 from the U.N.I.A. and putting a forged check in its place. He was convicted and is to be sentenced on March 29th, 1923. GARCIA'S attorney however, was permitted to make an appeal for a new trial. GARCIA was convicted on circumstantial evidence, although Agent believes him guilty.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 15th, 1923. James E. Amos.

but it has been customary in the past for employees of the U.N.I.A. for salaries, to draw a check for any amount up to $100., turn it over to the Treasurer and receive the money, and these checks held against the employee until he paid it back. (The check GARCIA is charged with forging was drawn in this manner.)

Agent also interviewed J. B. YEARWOOD, who was 1st Asst. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. and who was discharged on March 13th, 1923, by GARVEY because YEARWOOD refused to go to court and perjure himself on the witness stand in regard to GARCIA. YEARWOOD has promised Agent that he will give another statement any time Agent calls on him for same.

Continued.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1923.

Burns,

Washington.

Stop Two Replying to your telegram connected with Governor Parker again full data and facts up to date in case Esau Bamms discussed matters fully again Chief of Police who states not only to me but in letter to Governor Parker no money in Parish or Police Department for extradition. Situation in hands of Governor further developments occurring will notify.

Shanton.

Recd. 7:20 P. M.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.15,1923.	Mar.12 & 13/23.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U.S.vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer attended a trial of ELI GARCIA at the Washington Heights Court, N. Y. City. Among other things, GARVEY tried to prove that GARCIA had forged five checks against the U.N.I.A. amounting to $175.00, but having failed to establish the charge, the case against GARCIA was dismissed. However, GARCIA will be tried on Wednesday, March 14th, 1923, in Special Sessions Court, Part One, on a charge of forgery brought by GARVEY.

The writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Bureau of Publicity of the U.N.I.A. and PLUMMER advised that he was leaving the U.N.I.A. today as he and AMY LAMOS (GARVEY'S secretary) could not get along. PLUMMER said he knew all about the crooked transactions of GARVEY regarding the U.N.I.A and the BLACK STAR LINE, and could do GARVEY grave harm if he so desired.

On March 13th the writer attended the 7th District Court #320 West 125th Street, GARCIA having entered suit against the U.N.I.A. for an $800. membership loan to the U.N.I.A. and a $500. note. The membership loan was to run for one year with interest, with the privilege of the lender of the money to demand the amount loaned to the

U.N.I.A. fifteen days after the expiration of the year. GARCIA testified that this membership loan to the U.N.I.A. really covered GARCIA'S salary, as the U.N.I.A. was not able to pay the salaried men, therefore GARVEY called this past due salary a membership loan to the U.N.I.A.

GARCIA also stated that the minutes of the nights from January 15th to 19th, 1922 of the U.N.I.A. had been destroyed; that YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Asst. Secretary took these minutes, which would show that each lender of money was to lend same to the U.N.I.A. for as long a period as they could spare it, and GARCIA loaned his $800. for one year. GARCIA further said that VERGIL WILLIAMS, counsellor of the U.N.I.A. caused him (GARCIA) to read the minutes of the meeting recorded on January 19th, 1922, looking for a way to evade paying DR. EASON the $500. the U.N.I.A. had received from DR. EASON, but those minutes were out of the minute book today, so it could not be proved that the money in question was due.

MARCUS GARVEY said that ELI GARCIA had loaned the $800. for five years; that he (GARVEY) signed the books in blank form and when any lender of money came to the office to lend money, GARCIA would fill in the time when the money was loaned to the U.N.I.A. and that every officer loaned money to the U.N.I.A. as a membership loan for five years. However, the court then found that some of the officers had membership loans which did not state how long the money was to be loaned to the U.N.I.A., which proved that GARVEY was lying. The court then asked GARVEY if that was the reckless way he did business--signing notes and bonds by the

hundred before they were filled out. GARVEY answered that his office was a very busy one and he signed the notes and loans that way to save time. The Judge then asked GARVEY if he thought he was saving time by signing papers that way, as, after all, he would have to sign them, and it would not take any more time to sign a paper after it was made out. GARVEY did not reply to this. The Judge then asked VIRGIL WILLIAMS, if GARCIA got judgment, if there was any chance to collect. WILLIAMS said, "That is a question."

GARVEY had FRED A. TOOT swear that GARCIA'S loan was for five years and that there were no minutes taken by the U.N.I.A. from the 15th of January to the 19th. POLSUM also swore to the above MRS. H. V. DAVIS said she was out of town at the time of the above mentioned meetings, and G. L. GAINS said he also was out of town at that time. GARVEY denied that he was provisional president of Africa or that he had veto power in the U.N.I.A. However, he said that he directed the length of time for the officers to loan money to the U.N.I.A.

YEARWOOD said that he did record the minutes for January 15th to the 19th, 1922, in which it was stated that everyone who loaned money to the U.N.I.A. could collect it at any time after the expiration of the fifteen days, and that some of the loans were from one to five years.

WILLIAM FERRIS told the writer that GARVEY came to him this morning and told FERRIS not to tell how his membership loan was to run, also that FERRIS should not appear in court this afternoon. FERRIS said that YEARWOOD would loose his job after

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 15, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

telling the court that he did make the minutes of January 15th, which proved GARVEY a liar. The Judge reserved decision for ten days.

GARCIA told the writer if he gets judgment against the U.N.I.A. he will not go to the U.N.I.A. office to collect, but he knows where they have the money which is the reason GARVEY is afraid of him.

GARVEY has another case against GARCIA in the Criminal Court, Special Sessions, Part One on Wednesday, March 14th. The writer will attend the trial.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar.16,1923.	Mar.14,1923.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer attended the criminal action brought against ELI GARCIA, once Auditor of the U.N.I.A., by MARCUS GARVEY, President of the U.N.I.A., which was called at 3:00 P. M.

BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. testified that GARCIA told him (BAUM) that he took $40. of the U.N.I.A. money from his desk (meaning BAUM) and put a $40. forged check in place of the money. BAUM said he did not count the money but took the amount on the check stub. BAUM said he missed the money when he came back from lunch.

R. L. POSTUM said that GARCIA told him he took the $40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in its place. GARVEY also said that GARCIA told him that he took the $40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in place of the money, and VIRGIL WILLIAMS said that GARCIA said in his hearing that he took the $40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in place of the money.

GARCIA denied every statement made against him, and the Judge had GARCIA show his handwriting which was compared with the handwriting appearing on the forged check, and after a 12-minute conference with three Judges, GARCIA was found

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

guilty. A motion was made by GARCIA'S attorney for a new trial, which was granted, but the check and the minute book go on record as evidence. The new hearing will be on March 29th.

While in the court building this morning the writer had a talk with GARCIA, who informed me that MARCUS GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. General of the U.N.I.A. for saying he recorded the minutes of a U.N.I.A. meeting held on January 15th, 1922 regarding membership loans. GARCIA said that YEARWOOD did record these minutes, but VIRGIL WILLIAMS, counsellor for the U.N.I.A. advised that same be taken out of the minute book so the court would not be able to make the U.N.I.A. pay GARCIA the past due note and the membership loan.

The writer had a talk with J. B. YEARWOOD, who stated that after he got back to the U.N.I.A. office on Tuesday afternoon, he received a notice from GARVEY telling him that he was no longer wanted as an officer of the U.N.I.A. YEARWOOD said it was because he would not say at the trial of GARCIA yesterday that no minutes were taken on the 15th of January, 1922, regarding the membership loan. Last week GARVEY called a meeting of the officers of the U.N.I.A. and told them all if they did not say that the membership loans were for a period of five years he would discharge them, and every man testified in GARVEY'S favor to hold his job. However, YEARWOOD said that he would not do as GARVEY wished. Agent again met YEARWOOD in the court building, and in the presence of Agent Amos, had him verify the above statements.

Continued.

190-1781-6

W. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR

WWG-AS

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

March 7, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I call your particular attention to reports recently submitted in connection with MARCUS GARVEY. Garvey has armed his soldiers in New York with Springfield rifles and one unit alone has twenty such rifles. At a meeting February 11th, report of which has just been received, Garvey said that if the negro intended to command respect he must first have power and to have power he must have guns and plenty of ammunition, gas, submarines, and every other thing used to command respect by the white people.

The agent says that at this meeting practically the entire audience was West Indian and everything said by the speakers caused a burst of applause.

At the meeting of the 15th of February, Captain G. Gains said it would be only a short time before the organization put into practice the trained soldiers and demand the rights for the colored people. James O'Healy, warned Captain Gains that he should not give away so much information as to the real object of these soldiers, because someone might take it to the white people down town.

At the meeting on the 15th of February, A. J. Ford, musical director, told Agent Battle that they were training men regularly and had supplied them with arms and ammunition and that after they were well trained we would probably see something not expected by the average citizen and that all divisions of the organization had trained men under regulations supplied by New York.

Agent Jones reported on the fifth from the New Orleans assignment on this case. He very properly remarked that if it was known that the Communists in New York had armed one of their units with twenty Springfield rifles and were talking about it as the Garvey organization, backed by such acts as Garvey

has been guilty of, there would be some excitement.

It has been boasted that Garvey controlled over 10,000 negro votes. I have maintained consistently that Garvey's political strength was practically nil and comments of the agents who have visited his organization meetings, which reports are now revealing some very interesting data, show that Garvey's influence is confined mostly to the West Indian Negroes. The backbone of his organization is alien and of no political consequence. I get this information not only from the reports of Agents Battle and Amos, but also from Jones.

With regard to the murder of Mason, the Garvey headquarters are in an uproar. Garvey has taken up subscriptions to provide for the defense of the two negroes held in New Orleans. It is indicated in one of the reports that Ramus went to New York, reported to Garvey who supplied him with funds and sent him out of New York. Other reports indicate that Ramus went directly to Detroit. There is no question that Ramus was in New Orleans and the circumstances surrounding his escape alone would tend to indicate his participation. Although he has been indicted in New Orleans, indications are that extradition will not be asked because the police there have not sufficient funds to take care of his removal. It seems strange that the State of Louisiana could not provide for this removal as it would ordinarily be a State proceeding and I am confident that if Governor Parker knew we were even slightly interested in it, arrangements would be made.

As the Ramus case stands now, he is either still being held by the Detroit police or on his way to New York in custody for the New York authorities, who indicated that they wanted him if New Orleans did not send for him. In New York Ramus is facing serious charges which might result in a long penitentiary sentence, but Jones believes that Garvey will immediately raise bond for him and supply him with funds to leave the country.

Jones is writing his reports in the Washington office and will await further instructions before taking any other action on this case.

M. James

WWG-AS

March 16, 1923.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,

Box 241, City Hall Station,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have followed with considerable interest the reports recently submitted on the MARCUS GARVEY case and especially covering the meetings recently held at Liberty Hall in which there has been open advocation of the use of arms and ammunition by the Negro in enforcing his rights, which it is alleged are generally denied him by the white man. From an examination of these reports it certainly seems that the New York Police Department should be interested in the matter and I am calling it to your attention so that if you agree on the subject, it might be taken up with the local authorities in order to develop some very interesting points.

Very truly yours,

Director.

WWG-A3

March 19, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,

Box 696,

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY, I am enclosing herewith copies of reports made by Agent Battle at New York City, on this subject. This is for your information and such action as you deem advisable.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl.