

OCTOBER • 1910

more orderly. Mr. Walling, Green, Chesnutt and Martin<sup>3</sup> spoke. Mr. Eubanks<sup>4</sup> informs me their talk was very Anti-Washington, so much so that he, Eubanks, declined to talk to avoid argument.

At the church next day I heard Dr. Thwing and Mrs. Walling speak. I left before Mr. Walling spoke and the impromptu remarks by John P. Green and Alex. Martin. I am told however, with the exception of Green there was no reference to you or your work.

I have gone into detail, first that you might know the sincerity of some who to your face profess friendship and are ever in evidence when you come this way. Second that you might see the full extent of the Anti-sentiment in this community.

Concluding I reiterate "Let not your heart be troubled." As the small boy said to the one begging — "There aint going to be no core." There will be no more meetings. I graciously complimented Mr. Chesnutt in assenting to this one, but compliment was not appreciated.

The recognition of Cottrill<sup>5</sup> is giving eminent satisfaction. I trust the President will find something for him in event of the Hawaiian Proposition failing to carry.

With best wishes, I am, Very truly yours,

George A. Myers

TLS Con. 909 BTW Papers DLC.

<sup>1</sup> William R. Green (b. 1873), the son of the prominent Ohio politician John Paterson Green, was a law partner in Cleveland of his father and brother Theodore. As members of Cleveland's black elite, William and his brother Theodore played prominent roles in Cleveland politics, but William was more conservative than his brother and avoided an activist role in the local chapter of the NAACP. (Gerber, *Black Ohio*, 411; see also Kusmer, *A Ghetto Takes Shape*.)

<sup>2</sup> William English Walling (1877-1936) married in 1906 a fellow socialist and writer, Anna Strunsky (1879-1964). He was one of the founders of the NAACP, the Women's Trade Union League, and what became the League for Industrial Democracy.

<sup>3</sup> Alexander H. Martin (1873-1962), a black lawyer, practiced in Cleveland for sixty-five years.

<sup>4</sup> Henry T. Eubanks (b. 1853) moved to Cleveland in 1881 and worked as a waiter. He eventually became a successful barber and was the first black man to become a vice-president of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. He won election to the state legislature and served from 1904 to 1906 and from 1908 to 1910.

<sup>5</sup> Charles A. Cottrill (b. 1863), of Toledo, Ohio, was a longtime holder of various patronage positions beginning in the 1880s. BTW urged Taft to appoint him to a federal office, and in 1910 Cottrill was considered for the post of collector of