

APRIL · 1912

we were ashamed to go in it." What I have said concerning this and other Negro rural communities, both on and off the large plantations, is an indication of what can and is being made of farming life by Negroes under favorable conditions; that is to say, where they have had a chance.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 40 (Mar. 1912), 81-89.

¹ "A Town Owned by Negroes: Mound Bayou, Miss., An Example of Thrift and Self-Government," *World's Work*, 14 (July 1907), 9125-34; "A Negro College Town: The Uplifting Influence of Fifty Years' Growth of Wilberforce, O.," *World's Work*, 14 (Sept. 1907), 9361-67; "Boley, a Negro Town in the West," *Outlook*, 88 (Jan. 4, 1908), 28-31. (See above, vol. 9.)

² BTW's letter to the editor appeared in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, Jan. 15, 1912, 4.

³ William J. Colvard (b. 1872) was reported as a Macon County farmer in the 1900 census.

From Charles Dewey Hilles

Washington, D.C. April 2, 1912

Personal

Dear Dr. Washington: I have received your letter of March 29, and agree with all you say.

I believe our real friends in North Carolina are not responsible for the situation there; and I shall speak to Mr. Cabell in reference to Virginia.

In Texas and Louisiana it is our action that has made it possible for the colored people to have representation and recognition. Cecil Lyon[s] had eliminated the colored people from the Republican party in Texas, and we are making a strong appeal to them. Pearl Wight had eliminated them from the party in Louisiana, and it is because of the action of our friends in giving them proportionate recognition on the State committee that we are having opposition in that State. Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Hilles

TLS Con. 58 BTW Papers DLC.