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FOR PRESIDENT, 1904,
Theodore Roosevelt.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Charles W. Fairbanks.

"I KNOW OF THE BRAVERY AND CHARACTER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN SOLDIER. HE SAVED MY LIFE AT SANTIAGO, AND I HAVE HAD OCCASION TO SAY SO IN MANY ARTICLES AND SPEECHES. THE ROUGH RIDERS WERE IN A BAD POSITION WHEN THE NINTH AND TENTH CAVALRY CAME RUSHING UP THE HILL, CARRYING EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM. THE AFRO-AMERICAN SOLDIER HAS THE FACULTY OF COMING TO THE FRONT WHEN HE IS NEEDED MOST. IN THE CIVIL WAR HE CAME 400,000 STRONG, AND I BELIEVE HE SAVED THE UNION."—President Roosevelt.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

GRAVES' EFFRONTERY.

John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Ga., comes to the front with an open letter, which, from a psychological standpoint, is a curiosity. The marvellous thing about this mess of idiocy is the effrontery with which it affirms propositions which thousands of living and creditable witnesses know to be absolutely and entirely false, having not the remotest resemblance to the facts in the case.

For instance, he says:

> In the cities women dare not walk the streets at twilight, nor ride in the suburbs at midday.

In the above, there is not a single word of truth—women walk the streets of Atlanta, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, unescorted, as safely as they do those of Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago, and ride the outside highways with equal safety and fearlessness.

Moreover, Graves utterly ignores the fact that it has been proven to a demonstration that the crime against woman is not the offense charged in one-tenth the cases of lynching that occur. His disregard of truth and ignorance of facts known to the world are both phenomenal.

It is not entirely evident that if conditions in the South bore any resemblance of Mr. Graves' description that men could not be induced to locate their families, as thousands of them are doing, in the country, a mile from the nearest neighbor, and leave them at almost any time entirely unprotected. Yet such is the case all over the South. The ravings of John Temple Graves are so far-fetched and preposterous as to lead us to seriously doubt his sanity.

DOES RACE PREJUDICE PAY?

The Atlanta Constitution has an article on "Immigration Problems," which incidentally shows the economic result of the race-prejudice so rampant all over this country. The result is that the whole country, California as well as Georgia, is suffering and losing vast sums of money on account of the scarcity of farm labor. The Constitution states the case in Georgia, as follows:

> A large per cent of the arable lands of the southern states are withdrawn from production or half cultivated, because the Negro is ceasing to be a farm laborer, or, at least, a dependable farm laborer, while the harvest season finds labor at an exorbitant premium. In the kitchen of the southern home the situation is even worse. The old-time southern cook is a rara avis, and any kind of a cook is rare enough.
>
> Then comes a quotation from Joaquin Miller in the Current Arena:
>
> The truth is, California demands a class of labor that is willing to get out and labor. And that is what the southern states want, what all the states want. We want that and just that, be the laborer white, black or brown. * * *
>
> I assert that farmers, great and small, women, inside of cities and outside of cities, all peoples of all places, with one single exception, desire a modification, or better still, an unqualified repeal of the restriction act; and that one exception is the trade unions.

Probably both Mr. Howell and Mr. Miller steadfastly believe that this is a white man's country, but they both admit that the white man cannot or will not cultivate it. And uncultivated lands can pay but little tax, in fact are a burden rather than a blessing to the owner. The question then arises: "Do exclusions, disfranchisements, segregations and lynchings pay? They account for the scarcity of labor; BUT DO THEY PAY?

MR. SCHURZ AND HIS RHETORIC.

Every time that a national election is pending, Hon. Carl Schurz comes to the front with an elaborate dressed dish of Rhetoric, which he offers to the people. Mr. Schurz knows that the people have no idea as to where he will turn up upon such an occasion, and imagines that there is general and intense curiosity to find out. He presents a dainty dish fit to set before a king, so far as the Rhetoric is concerned, but the usual result is nothing. People read it with more or less curiosity and forget it with less or more facility—generally, the latter. For certain reasons, no man with the talent of Mr. Schurz, has less potentiality with the masses. They have very little, if any confidence in the correctness of his judgment, or in the sincerity of what he projects into public view as his convictions. He is unco good; too much so, for his own success.

THE RACE AND AMENDMENTS.

"The Negro knows nothing about the amendments and cares nothing for the amendments, says Mr. Graves." "Prodigious," we reply. The amendments are subjects of constant discussion in the three hundred Afro-American newspapers. They are the basis of suits without number instituted by Afro-Americans, and are frequently referred to by the Afro-American preachers whom Mr. Graves condemns so strenuously and abhors so bitterly. Perhaps one reason why Mr. Graves' preachments have so little effect is because he asserts so recklessly what every intelligent person knows to be false in uno and in omnibus.

STANDS FOR EQUALITY OF MEN.

We recommend to the special attention of every Afro-American voter in the United States, the following extract from the speech of Hon. Wm. R. Moody, delivered to the Massachusetts Republican state Convention. Mr. Moody being the Attorney-General of the United States, the pledges implied in the extract are as authoritative as if they were the utterances of the President himself:

> We expect victory because our leader, through his declarations and acts, stands more clearly for the principle of the equality of all men before the law than any man of our time. The belief in this principle is interwoven with every fibre of his being, it was born with him and it will die only when he dies. He has acted steadfastly on his belief, when the political skies were heavy as when they were clear, in storm as well as in sunshine. He has made no political trades with capitalists or with workingmen, with the corporation or with the trades union. He has not discriminated for or against any man because of his race or color, but has judged him solely by his conduct.
>
> In obedience to this principle he defied a deep race prejudice, when he declared that a woman who had been a faithful public servant should not be driven from her office by violence or threats because she was black. Deeper than all other issues and more potent than them all in influencing the future of this republic is the question whether you will condemn the man who stands by profession and acts for this high ideal.

Our dear friend, Hon. A. C. Latimer, has been speechifying in New England and has returned to South Carolina, which state he represents in the United States Senate in a state of doleful dumps. The chief reason for this unfortunate condition of the junior senator, in his words that "the race issue is tabooed or not fully understood by the Democratic leaders in the North." So the Charleston News and Courier waxes wroth and tells Hon. Mr. Latimer "to cheer up or shut up." Really, these Democratic editors are very hard to please. They scoffed at Senator Hill's great Panama speech—said he was wasting his ammunition—they damn Bryan for speaking too much and curse Cleveland for not speaking at all; so what is a fellow a-going to do?

There seems to be sufficient evidence of a horrible condition of things in the Congo Free state. In reply to the mention of the great improvements already introduced, the Boston Transcript thus sums up the situation: The railway, the telegraph and telephone lines and all the rest, are merely parts of a mighty engine constructed for the sole purpose of exploiting the country and the people, and of fastening upon them a system of slavery, all the more inhuman because it is that of a vast, impersonal machine, which, disregarding every human and personal relation of the men it employes, measures its success merely by the quotations of the Antwerp rubber market.

Boston responds to the clamor about "social equality" by a big function at which the leading dramatis personae were as follows:

Booker T. Washington—Guest of Honor.

Miss Lund, a Norwegian lady—Mr. Washington's vis-a-vis.

Robt. Treat Paine, a big Democrat, introduces Mr. Washington.

The function was evidently designed to give the Southern newspapers an issue to discuss.

The white planter of the South would meet Bishop Galloway with a Winchester, if the distinguished race separationist attempted to separate him from his black laborers.

The Parker and Davis Club at Jackson, Mississippi, has issued a bombastic "Address to the People" which contains the following: "The American people will pass judgment on that un-American policy which seeks to bring the two inhabiting races of the South to a common level, regardles of natural differences and unmindful of the desperate resentment inspired in the superior race by such an assault on its integrity." In a republic there can be but one kind of citizenship and all citizens should be on a common level so far as their political rights are concerned. That's the stand the Republican party has taken on the question.

Parker is holding his peace regarding the course of the Southern states which have adopted constitutional amendments discriminating against Afro-American citizens in the exercise of the right to vote, he will leave to the Supreme Court the duty of determining whether by this action the states have violated the constitution of the United States. With the possibility that some of the present justices may be retired and their places filled—in the case of Parker's election—by such men as Tillman, Vardaman and John Sharp Williams it is easy to infer what decision would be reached.

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If anybody can show, conclusively, that the election of Parker, will benefit in any way, or, better the condition of the Afro-Americans, as a class, or any other class of good, law abiding, honest, upright citizens, who believe in and live up to the principle that a man is a man for a' that and a' that, regardless of race, color, creed or previous condition, we will advocate his election. But as his election will only tend to make matters worse, and much worse, than they now are—and God knows they are bad enough—we cry aloud, VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT!

Bishop Candler of the M. E. church has made for himself a glorious record by his effective and real opposition to the crime of lynching. As a consequence of his influence, the church of Statesboro, Ga., requires any of its members, if such there were, who participated in the recent lynching, to either "make public confession of wrong with expression of penitence and contrition," or get outside of the fold. The Atlanta Constitution commends this action as "eminently right and proper."

If there is any doubt in the mind of any one that this country ought to have laws which would compel the railroad corporations to secure safety devices for the protection of human lives and limbs, it will certainly be removed if such a one will acquaint himself with the fact that there were 11,291 accidents, 3,787 persons killed, 55,130 injured. There was also a loss of $5,383,077 worth of railroad property during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. Isn't it awful?

"I am opposed to the nigger's voting, it matters not what his advertised moral and mental qualifications may be. I am just as much opposed to Booker Washington's, with all his Anglo-Saxon reinforcements, voting as I am to voting by the cocoanut headed, chocolate colored, typical little coon, Andy Dotson, who blacks my shoes every morning. Neither one is fit to perform the supreme functions of citizenship."—Governor Vardaman, Democratic Governor of Mississippi.

Judge Thomas C. Jones of the United States Court at Huntsville, Alabama, in opening the recent session delivered a vigorous charge to the grand jury with regard to the recent lynching of an Afro-American in that city and instructed that the matter be probed to the bottom. It will be recalled that the state courts failed to convict any of the lynchers, and it is left for a judge appointed by President Roosevelt, to see that justice is done.

If Joe Walcott had stuck to the "manly art of self defense" of which he was an able exponent and let "shootin' irons" alone he would not now be "knocked out" by one of the latter. Last Monday he went to a dance in Boston and carried a "gun" which he was showing to Nelson C. Hall when it was accidentally fired, the ball going through Walcott's right hand and killing Hall.

John Temple Graves anxiously inquires: "Is this black man from savage Africa to perpetually disturb the harmony of the sections? Certainly not; for if Mr. Graves will hunt up a single "black man from savage Africa" in the United States, THE APPEAL will agree to transport him to the St. Louis Exposition.

In Cuba the Afro-American soldiers astonished the world by their bravery and coolness under fire. They were fighting to free the beautiful isle from the Spanish yoke. It was a Republican President, McKinley, who commissioned 266 men of the race to lead their men to battle.

The Republican party cannot be justly charged with the injustice and wrongs suffered by the Afro-American people since the rebellion. The Democratic party has almost invariably wronged the race while the Republican party has done much to right these wrongs.

Under the Roosevelt administration, there are in the civil service of the United States, in the city of New Orleans, 108 Afro-Americans, drawing nearly $100,000 every year in salaries. No Afro-Americans are employed by the Democratic state and city governments.

In Chicago recently a man predicted the exact hour of his death and died according to schedule. The people of this country may be relied upon to kill Tillmanism, Vardamanism, Jeff Davisism and other Democratic isms on schedule time, November 8, 1904.

The old saying about consistency being a jewel is a proverb which does not appeal to Parker and Tillman. They continue to yell about their love for liberty in the Philippines, but refuse to grant civil and political rights to the Afro-Americans of the South.

The Hon. Mr. Davis ought to make his speeches chime in tune. It will not do to assert in one speech that the Afro-Americans, in certain states elect the President, and in the next to claim that this is a white man's country.

"Bishop Candler aptly compares the frantic alarmists of the Tillman-Vardaman type to "a bleating calf jumping up suddenly from under a chinquapin bush;" and there is both truth and poetry in his comparison.

It cost a million lives and a billion dollars to rid this country of the curse of slavery. The Democratic party hopes to take away the manhood rights of the Afro-Americans and reduce them to a state of vassalage.

Some of the papers are putting forward the plea that Parker, as President, would not do the country much harm. Such a proposition will not attract many voters. We want a President who can do some good.

The contest against Afro-American suffrage is not settled. It is still being fought with bitterness. The Republican party gave the ballot to the race; the Democratic party is endeavoring to wrest it from him.

The Democrats of the South are especially anxious for the election of Parker because they believe it will then be easier than it is even now, to deprive the Afro-American of his rights as a citizen.

The progress of the Afro-American people in 30 years of freedom has been greater than that of any other race recorded in history. A great deal of this progress should be credited to the Republican party.

THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS BASED UPON THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA THAT EACH MAN, NO MATTER WHAT HIS OCCUPATION, HIS RACE, OR HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEF, IS ENTITLED TO BE TREATED ON HIS WORTH AS A MAN, NEITHER FAVORED NOR DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF ANY ACCIDENT IN HIS POSITION.—President Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance, September 12, 1904.

Wade Hartley, an Afro-American, was beaten to death last week while serving on the chain gang in South Carolina. Chain gangs exist only in states where the Democratic party is in power.

All of the prominent Afro-Americans who strayed into the Bryan camp in 1900 have come back to the Republican fold. They say there is no place in the Democratic party for an Afro-American.

The frequent occurrence of frightful railroad accidents may be traced to two causes: Fragile cars and overworked employes. Public opinion should force a reform in these particulars.

In no school in New Orleans for Afro-American pupils, is instruction given in any grade higher than the fifth. The Southern Democrats seem determined to keep the race down.

At a recent Democratic meeting one speaker declared: "The 'nigger' has no more right to the ballot than a two-year-old child has with a pistol." That's straight Democratic doctrine.

"Rally Around the Flag, Boys," we'll defend it with our lives against the attacks of Tillman, Vardaman, Graves & Co., and all the anarchists they can marshal.

The first lynching of a white man in South Carolina occurred recently. Hundreds of Afro-Americans have been murdered by mobs in that Democratic stronghold.

The Democratic speakers are garbling President Roosevelt's words in a desperate attempt to make it appear that he advocated lynch law.

The Democrats of the South say that the Afro-American is all right—in his place and they assume the right to designate the place.

The campaign buttons used by the Parker and Davis Clubs in Maryland are inscribed, "This is a White Man's Country."

Line up; marshal every mother's son who loves his country and get ready to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The buttons of the Maryland Parker and Davis clubs bear the legend "The White Man Must Rule."

The Democrats hold the South solid by the forcible suppression of the Afro-Americans' franchise.

Those who want freedom from work may obtain it by voting for Parker.

WASHINGTON

THE CITY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

A Collection of a Few of the Events Occurring Among the Afro-Americans of the Capital of This Great and Glorious Nation for Our Many Readers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—A recent article by Mr. Samuel E. Moffett to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia gives some very interesting data about the Afro-American people, Mr. Moffett says: "The time is past when the only careers in life open to an Afro-American were to pick cotton, make up berths in a Pullman car or wait on a table." He notes the fact that we are developing a complete social and industrial system of our own and says, "The Afro-Americans could finance a railroad through their eighty-two bankers and brokers, lay it out with their 120 civil engineers and surveyors, condemn the right-of-way with 728 lawyers, make the rails with their 12,327 iron and steel workers, build the road with their 545,980 laborers, construct its telegraph system with their 185 electricians and their 529 linemen, and operate it with their 55,327 railway employes. The Afro-American baby can be introduced to the world by Afro-American physicians and nurses, instructed in every accomplishment by Afro-American teachers, supplied with every requisite of life by Afro-American merchants, housed by Afro-American builders, and buried by an Afro-American undertaker."

Mr. Wm. Cobb has a very pleasant smile on his face these days—It's a boy.

The Musical by the piano pupils of Mrs. Robert Pelham, Jr., and Miss Jeanette Williamson, Wednesday evening at the Berean Baptist church was a delightful treat to the music loving public.

Dr. A. M. Curtis has moved in to his beautiful residence on the corner of 14th and U. streets.

Mr. Chas. E. Hall will visit Chicago and Batavia next week.

Mr. Wm. Hawkins will leave for Milwaukee and Chicago on the 29th inst.

The Temple Male Quartette, assisted by Miss Lola Johnson, Mrs. Lula Hamer-Burrell, Miss Lottie Wallace, Miss M. Edna Gray, pianist, and Messrs. Morrison Goodrich, Walter Franklin and L. E. M. Banks, will give "An Evening of Music" at Lincoln Temple church next Monday evening under the auspices of the Minute Men's Club—Mr. W. S. Crouse, General Chairman.

Miss Carrie Holland of Philadelphia is spending a few weeks in the city the guest of Miss Carrie Lee.

It will be very pleasing information to the Afro-Americans of Illinois to learn that among the recent appointments to Howard University faculty, none has received more favorable comment than the appointment of Mr. W. A. Joiner to a professorship in the Teacher's College of that university.

Mr. Joiner has been an instructor in Latin at the M. St. High School for the past six or seven years and was deservedly popular with pupils and officials, so much so that on the presentation of his resignation the board openly expressed much regret at losing him and delayed the acceptance of the resignation for several weeks.

Mr. Joiner is a native of Illinois, where he is widely known both on his father's account and because of his own merits. He is the only surviving son of the late Rev. E. C. Joiner, one of the best known Methodist preachers in the middle west, familiarly known in church circles, while he lived, as the "Little Giant" because of his small stature and great power as a preacher. The son was also active in church and Sunday school work throughout the state and has an acquaintance reaching from Chicago to Cairo. He was graduated from the public schools of Illinois, finishing the High School at Springfield, where, although he was sustaining himself by working, he was among the leaders in a class of which he and his sister were the only Afro-Americans and won a scholarship in college by his splendid record. Before the completion of his college course and ere he had attained his majority his father died leaving upon him the care of a mother and sister.

It was by noble sacrifices on their part that he was enabled to complete his college course which was done in less than the usual period though he was carrying the studies of both the college and normal departments from both of which he received diplomas.

The fall following his graduation he was appointed to the principalship of a school at Jerseyville, Ill., where he remained two and a half years, resigning in the middle of the third year to accept a position in the war department, where his sister had been appointed a few months prior. The writer well remembers what a stir was caused by these two appointments following so close one upon the other, as Mr. Joiner and his sister had taken the civil service examination at the same time with about six hundred other aspirants in Illinois and they were the first two appointed from their district having headed their respective lists.

With the exodus of Republican clerks under Cleveland Mr. Joiner's connection with the departments ceased and he was shortly afterward appointed to the Washington High School. Meantime he had graduated from the law department of Howard taking the full two year course in one year and winning valedictory of his class. The next year in a post course he won the degree of L. L. M. and two years later finished a course in Pedagogy with the first class to graduate from that course at Howard University. He is one of the young men that Illinois feels proud of and to whom the citizens of Springfield both whites and Afro-Americans, delight to point as an example of what grit and hard work can do for a young man even though his opportunity be limited. The writer, who has known him for many years and whose father was associated with Rev. Joiner before Professor Joiner was born, thinks that Howard University is to be congratulated upon securing this addition to its teaching corps.

The many friends of Hon. James Hale Porter of Chicago are glad to learn that he is once more taking an active interest in politics—but would like to know whether he is with "Polly" or the "neighbor."

Mr. Harry Boger was in the city several days last week

Mr. Edward Nalle is spending a few days in New York.

Chas. E. Hall.

SAVED THE UNION

PRES. ROOSEVELT LAUDS VALOR OF AFRO-AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

"The Afro-American Soldier has the Faculty of Coming to the Front When He is Needed Most—He is a First Class Fighting Man."

In 1900, when Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of New York, he was interviewed about the Afro-American soldier and this is what he said: "I know of the character and bravery of the Afro-American soldier. He saved my life at Santiago, and I have had occasion to say so in many articles and speeches. The Rough Riders were in a bad position when the Ninth and Tenth cavalry came rushing up the hill carrying everything before them.

"The Afro-American soldier has the faculty of coming to the front when he is needed most. In the Civil war he came 200,000 strong, and I believe he saved the Union. He has done excellent work in all of the Indian campaigns, and while I was in the West, I had a number of opportunities of witnessing his wonderful work. He saved a massacre of the Seventh in 1890."

"At San Juan hill the Afro-American soldiers rendered an object lesson to all of the soldiers assembled there. They sung and fought and pushed the laggard troopers up the hill and the great victory at that point was theirs as much if not more than any of the soldiers there."

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Bryan's tour of Indiana will make many votes—for Roosevelt.

* * *

The Democrats declare against imperialism in the Philippines but are silent on mob barbarism in America.

* * *

Tom Watson, in a speech at Albany, N. Y., calls Parker a "trimmer" and dodger, and praises Roosevelt for having the courage of his convictions.

* * *

James K. Jones, former chairman of democratic national committee, says the outlook is promising for Parker. James K. said something about Bryan in 1900.

* * *

Chairman Taggart dismisses democratic committee clerks and forces the conviction that his party already admits Parker's defeat.

* * *

Speaker Cannon says that the great trouble in this campaign is the overconfidence of Republicans. The Speaker is a level-headed man. In order to win, all true Republicans must work and work hard for the ticket.

* * *

The republican campaigning party, composed of Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives and Congressmen Dayton and Bede, addressed a large crowd at Morgantown, W. Va., at an all-day meeting Tuesday.

* * *

"The State of Massachusetts," said he, "will give the President at least 50,000 plurality." He will receive the votes of many Democrats, particularly of the young men who admire the President's personality."

* * *

After a conference with the President Wednesday Attorney General Moody said that he expected to leave Washington next Sunday to take further part in the campaign. He will spend a part of the time in Massachusetts.

* * *

Leap year methods were introduced at a political meeting at Lowell, Ind., Tuesday night and proved a decided success. Apathy was turned into enthusiasm by Miss Julia Belshaw, 20 years old, who presided and introduced W. W. Pepple, Congressman Crumpacker's opponent, in a witty speech. A quartet of young women furnished the music for the occasion.

* * *

The trouble about John Temple Graves' sagacious plan for the renaissance of the Ku Klux Klan, is that the remedy is worse than the disease. One form of lawlessness can never be a remedy for another form. John Temple ought to read the story in the Arabian Knights of the fisherman who brought up from the depths of the sea a casket in which was confined an evil genius, held there by the power of the seal of Solomon. The fisherman broke the seal and John Temple is trying to do the same thing.

THE DOOR OF HOPE

I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color.—

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.