



**THE APPEAL.**  
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905

**NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED.**

Our white brethren have devoted an immense lot of literature to discussing the prevalence of immorality among the Afro-Americans of the country and have advised this fact in justification of all the outrages heaped upon that race. But their own newspapers give abundant evidence of the prevalence of immoral practices among themselves, so hideous and unmentionable as to entirely eclipse anything that has hitherto been developed as exciting to any extent, among Afro-Americans of the lowest type. The following is among the latest items: "At Boston Saturday afternoon twenty detectives made a sensational descent upon five offices on Tremont street, where it is alleged illegal operations have been performed on an extensive scale, and, although the raid did not result in any arrests, the police found considerable material which they think will aid them in the future. In each place a photograph was taken of the rooms and of the instruments found. Hundreds of people blocked traffic on Tremont street during the raid for hours afterwards. The impression was general that another girl had met death in one of the hospitals, and that the police had caught the criminals. There is nothing in this statement to warrant the conclusion that all of the white people of Boston are of the same type as the occupants of the



HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,  
Illinois' Grand Old Man, Who Will Be Re-elected United States Senator.

"Five offices on Tremont street," and no one would presume to draw such an inference. No, because these wretches are white. But if it had happened to be the case that these criminals were of color, the occurrence would be commented upon and gloated over as involving the whole Afro-American race and a fair criterion of its moral standing. Such a miserable, nonsensical argument would seem to writers of the Dixon type as confirmation strong as proof of a state of things which would roll it under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

**TURNER-DIXON SCHEME.**

The Washington Evening Star is pleased to allude to two very disambiguating in the following terms: Bishop Turner is an advocate of that wildly absurd proposition that the Afro-Americans of America should pack up in a body and go to Africa, the home of their forebears, and build a state of their own. No mention is made of ships, but presumably the great majority can swim, and those who cannot secure transportation otherwise are to take to the water with their bundles on their backs. No part of Africa is specified, but presumably, the eight or ten millions of people are to go to that wherever they are best pleased and set up a sovereignty. No mention is made of means of subsistence until prosperity begins in the new home, but the Lord will provide.

Mr. Dixon is the author of several leading articles in a slipshod and unambitious fashion with reconstruction days in the South, and which, in this day of indiscriminate puffery, have attained a wide circulation.

The judicious reader will at once see the great need of a press organ, a la Russe, in this semi-civilized country of a lawless-majesty in order that such gross offenders could be brought to justice, but as such is not the case, we venture to suggest a correction. Rev. Dixon is as much an advocate of the Africa scheme as Bishop Turner; in fact is so "rambunctious" that he is willing to appropriate a billion or so of other people's money to carrying it out. If Dixon could break into the Equitable's strong box as eagerly as some of his clansmen used to break into a pig-pen or sweet-potato patch, THE APPEAL would be tempted to endorse the scheme, but it fears that Tom is somewhat vagarous and not to be depended upon. Bishop Turner is one of Nature's noblemen and a zealous race man, not to be judged by his African scheme merely but by a life intensely devoted to the welfare of his race.

**OUTRAGEOUS VANDALISM.**

THE APPEAL has frequently attempted to show that immunity extended to any one form of lawlessness covers all cases, even of the most dissimilar nature, and eventually corrupts the whole community, through. There is, apparently, but little connection between stuffing a ballot-box and looking an insurance company; but the code of morals which extenuates the one is equally applicable to and leads to the other. It was demonstrated in the investigation of the big insurance, that the politicians held the threat of unfriendly legislation over the heads of the insurance magnates, and thereby succeeded in forcing them to ante up; and, also, that many men were equally prominent as politicians and as underwriters. We need mention only Odell and Depew.

Leaving this instance, we may note that the great and virtuous American has now added the practice of one of the most outrageous vices to his other forms of lawlessness. Admiral Prince Lewis, on his recent visit to New York, threw open the vessels of his fleet on certain days to visitors. A prominent journal thus describes the result: "The inmates of the great warships of a straggled, even, comfortable, as clean as though a full-grown hurricane had raged through their cabins and over their decks for hours, followed by a dozen vacuum cleaning machines to gather in the leaves. What could the poor Britishers do? They had invited guests to visit their quarters, and were loath to treat them as common pickpockets and shop lifters, and so must have closed their eyes to what was going on." The man who will stuff a ballot-box, or invent a Poe amendment, is not a particle too honest to pocket the contents of a straggled-upen which he is an invited guest. The trouble is that people have not, as yet, come to that conclusion. But they will, eventually be forced to admit it, truth.

**A MORAL HOAX.**

It is not a matter of special concern to THE APPEAL who shall be successful in the ensuing gubernatorial election in Georgia except that it hopes that Hoax Smith with his disfranchising policy may be plowed under as Boss Gorman was in Maryland. Apparently one of Hoax's main reliances was upon his religious affiliations, he being a Presbyterian elder, Sabbath-school superintendent and, of course, an uncompromising moralist. But the opposition has searched out his moral record and are now chucking most gleefully and sarcastically over it, as

**WASHINGTON**

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A Collection of Events Occurring Among Afro-Americans of the Capital of our Great and Glorious Nation for our Many Readers.

Special Correspondence THE APPEAL.

Washington, Dec. 20.—This week the one hundredth anniversary of the public school system in the District of Columbia is being celebrated. "George Bell, Nicholas Franklin, Moses Liverpool, unlettered, just from the house of bondage, have forever linked their names with the District of Columbia as the pioneer builders and founders of the first school house and school for the Afro-American race," says Assistant Superintendent, Montgomery. "Associated with these three is a long list of men and women, a few white, but mostly Afro-American, who through superior intellectual endowments and training became teachers of the Afro-American children, covering a period of quite half a century. Investigation reveals the fact that the beginning of education for the Afro-American race here was as early as that of the white, the former opening a school in 1807 and the later in 1805. Written records reasonably complete show the attempts made by the whites, but tradition only tells the story for the others. "Thus in every section of Washington and Georgetown schools were started, springing up rapidly and shedding the light of learning into every nook and corner, inspiring and uplifting. The multiplication of places of education kept pace with the growing population, an indisputable evidence of the thorough appreciation of the value of knowledge. "The war was in 1861. Scarcely a year had elapsed when the exigencies of the conflict gave the Afro-American a status and sent the Afro-American people in large numbers to the front as "contrabands of war." The efforts to educate this human flotilla led to the inauguration of the educational movement which may be fitly characterized as the philanthropic period, because the northern heart, religious and secular, responded to the new and strange demands. By act of Congress in 1862 the control of Afro-American schools was placed into the hands of a special board called the "board of trustees of Afro-American schools for Washington and Georgetown." Thus it is seen that in the very beginning the management and initiatory work of public education was placed under the care of the republicans. To get a "square deal," however, it was necessary for Congress to enact the law of July 23, 1866, the language of which was clear and explicit as to schools for the Afro-American. This immediately placed at the disposal of the trustees funds adequate to the inauguration of a system of public schools for the two cities. "John W. Patterson, then a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, prepared the section which rendered the law effective as to the Afro-American schools. His name is honored and perpetuated in the Patterson School, in which annually are gathered hundreds of the children of the race for whom he has served such signal and far-reaching service. "Prior to the full force of this last act of Congress in 1866-67 there were five schools, with seven teachers and 450 children. As previously stated, the first public school was opened on March 1, 1864, in Ebenezer Church, on Capitol Hill. The erection of the first public school house for Afro-American children occurred in 1865 at 2d and C streets southeast, where today stands the Lincoln School."

A reception was tendered Monday evening by John Wesley, A. M. E. Zion Church, in honor of Bishop George Clinton, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C. Rev. F. J. Grimke, D. D., was master of ceremonies. When Senator Cullom was informed of Mr. Yates' intention to seek his toga he said: "I had supposed Mr. Yates would be a candidate, and so far as I am concerned it is entirely agreeable. I have no fault to find with any of the men containing so many millions of money, and do not expect to have any personal controversy with him or any other man. I anticipate he will feel that way himself, though I know nothing about that. This is a free country, and everyone has the right to run for any office he desires. The above will be entirely agreeable. Mr. Yates will hustle, but I am content to leave the result in the hands of the people." Senator Cullom will not make a campaign for the Senate. He will not go home until next fall. He will stand for nothing but the people. His friends are satisfied that the dignified manner in which he has represented the state and the influential position he occupies will cause his return. It is said that every member of the congressional delegation favors the return of Senator Cullom. Representative Mann said it would be a distinct loss to the state and Congress if the people were to fail to send Senator Cullom back for another term. Representative Boutell expressed himself in favor of Senator Cullom's re-election because of his long and distinguished service; his integrity, and close attention to public affairs generally. Representative Madden called attention to the excellent position which Senator Cullom holds as a leading member of the senate and of important senate committees, and he did not think the state should lightly pass over this important matter. Representative Rodenberg declared he was unqualifiedly for Senator Cullom and he believed that this was the opinion of his district. The Afro-Americans, knowing Senator Cullom's deep interest in the race, the dark days before the war when friends were needed, hope and believe that "Illinois' Grand Old Man" will be returned.

Representative Bennett of New York has introduced a bill to cut down the representation of the southern states in Congress because of the disfranchisement of the Afro-American voters. The bill reduces the entire number of representatives from 336 to 351. The several states whose delegations are reduced as follows: Alabama, from 9 to 5; Arkansas, from 7 to 5; Florida, from 3 to 2; Georgia, from 11 to 6; Louisiana, from 7 to 4; Mississippi, from 8 to 3; North Carolina, from 10 to 7; South Carolina, from 7 to 3; Tennessee, from 10 to 8; Texas,

from 16 to 13; Virginia, from 10 to 7. Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington's famous surgeon, was called to Richmond, Va., Sunday to perform a surgical operation.

The committee on committees of the Senate has concluded its work of making assignments of senators to committees for the Fifty-ninth Congress and Monday the republicans of the Senate met in caucus and approved its action.

The Rev. P. D. Solomon, who says he is a royal prince of the Madingo tribe, of Soudan, Africa, is in Washington on a mission, which he thinks is the only practicable solution of the race problem.

Prince Solomon's mission is to influence Congress to make an appropriation to transport all members of the Afro-American race in this country to Africa. He has a place in view of the Niger river, where they could form a colony of their own, govern themselves, and live together as a tribe or nation. Should Congress see fit to make the appropriation, his royal highness has no intention of urging another law making the emigration arbitrary, but he thinks that the people will be more than ready to take advantage of the opportunity and flock to Africa by the thousands.

Senator Hopkins of Illinois is chairman of the Fisheries Committee of the Senate and a member of the following: Commerce, Inter Oceanic Steam, Post Offices and Post Roads, Privileges and Elections, Cuban relations, Census.

The official register of the United States, the "Blue Book," which is about to be issued, gives a recapitulation of the employees in the different departments, the government printing office, and the officers of the District of Columbia, showing a total of 25,481 persons in the service, an aggregate compensation of \$27,145,709. The employees are distributed as follows: Department of State, 120; Treasury, 6,301; War, 1484; Justice, 346; Postoffice, 109; Navy, 608; Interior, 4,032; Agriculture, 4,609; Commerce and Labor, 1,394; government printing office, 4,364; government of the District of Columbia, 4,004.

A bill making the Chinese exclusion act applicable to Japanese and Koreans and persons of such descent was introduced Monday by Representative Hayes, of California. The bill is to the mainland of the United States and to Hawaii.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, appeared on the floor yesterday morning for the first time since his recent illness. He was congratulated by his colleagues.

Representative Fred Landis, who astonished many of the old-timers in his maiden speech in the House Monday, is the youngest of four brothers, all office holders. Charles B. is a member of the House from Indiana; Kenasaw Mountain Landis, a judge in Illinois, and Warren, at the head of the postal service in Porto Rico.

The Senate in executive session Tuesday afternoon confirmed the nomination of Mr. Robert H. Terrell to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia. On the 7th instant Mr. Terrell's nomination was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. At that time a protest was received against confirmation from an Afro-American named Johnson, who is employed as a clerk in the pension office, the protest claiming that the nomination should not be confirmed because Mr. Terrell had been mixed up in the failure of the Capital Savings Bank in this city. The nomination was referred last Friday to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Williams and Mallory, to look into the matter. Tuesday a favorable report was made to the Senate and without debate Mr. Terrell's nomination was confirmed, and now Mr. Terrell is being congratulated.

The massive doors of the Treasury Building, from behind which vigilant watchmen have for years peered into the faces of approaching strangers before admitting them to the building containing so many millions of money, are to give way to modern revolving doors. The edict to keep in touch with modern methods has gone forth and the work of making the change began to-day. The superintendent of the building has come to the conclusion that cold air will be kept out by the revolving doors, whereas the winter blasts rush into the faces of the watchmen every time a person walks through an ordinary swinging door. It is estimated that the saving in fuel will be more than sufficient in a year to pay for the cost of the new doors, while the health of the watchmen will be improved.

D. H. W. ENTER FOR LOWDEN PRIZE. Preliminary Contest at Iowa University Enlists Many Young Orators. Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 19.—The Iowa university orator who will represent the state university in the annual oratorical contest for the prize offered by Frank Q. Lowden of Chicago will be chosen at a preliminary contest to be held here either Jan. 26 or Feb. 2. The final contest will be held at Oberlin in May. There will be over twelve contestants for the honor, many of whom have had large experience in oratorical work. Among them are L. J. Atherton, of Des Moines, whose subject will be "War, the Inevitable," J. N. Baird, of Keosauqua, will enter with an oration on Gladstone. F. J. Cunningham of Allerton has entitled his oration "The New Individualism." L. C. Jones, an Afro-American from Marshalltown, will deliver an oration on "Fred Douglass, L. A. McIntosh of Rochester will discuss some phase of the labor problem. Other men who are expected to enter but who have not submitted their orations as yet are Louis Hinkley of Dubuque, J. R. Green, J. M. Paterson, P. E. Ritz of Sargent's Bluff and Irving Brant of Iowa City.

From Appearances. In a certain home where the stork recently visited there is a six-year-old son of inquiring mind. When he was first taken in to see the new arrival, he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it hasn't any teeth! Oh, mamma, it hasn't any hair!" Then, clasping his hands in despair, he cried: "Somebody has done us! It's an old baby."

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