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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Treat each man according to his worth as a man. Distrust all who would have any one class placed before any other. Other republics have fallen because the unscrupulous have substituted loyalty to class for loyalty to the people as a whole.—President Roosevelt's speech at Little Rock, Ark.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

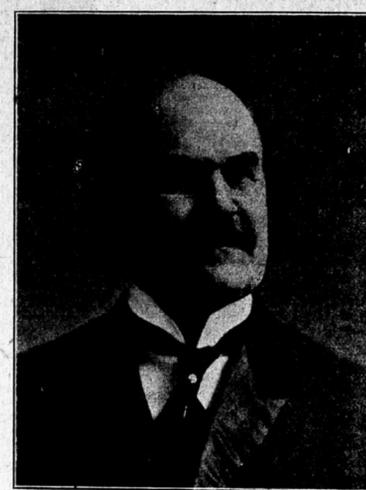
Commenting on the fact that certain Afro-American citizens of Massachusetts oppose that state's making any appropriation in aid of the Jamestown Exposition, the Boston Transcript remarks:

"Their attitude reflects neither logic nor intelligence. This is a national and not a local enterprise."

"THE APPEAL can form no idea of the mental process by which the Transcript reached its conclusions and knows of no fact to substantiate either. Virginia has just decreed that all cities in her borders shall be governed by her Jimcrow car law. If it does not manifest both logic and intelligence for the Afro-American citizens of the entire country to refuse to voluntarily subject themselves to such degradation, it is hard to conceive of any course of action that would do so. But says the Transcript:

"Let our colored population forget that they are colored, but remember that they are citizens and citizens of a state that which there is none in the Union boasting a higher distinction, and on that basis help to make our representation at Jamestown worthy of the Commonwealth for which it stands.

The Transcript should remember that if the "colored population" forget that they are colored they violate the law of Virginia which requires that they shall hold that fact in



SENATOR A. J. HOPKINS.

Excoriates Ben Tillman the South Carolina Senator Who Advocates Burning Human Beings at the Stake.

In the Senate, Thursday, Senator Tillman of South Carolina began a criticism of the Walsh bank failure in Chicago and in reply, Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois virile junior Senator said:

"I think it is about time that the country should know who this modern reformer is, this man that is seeking to pillory every other locality as dishonest and every other man before the public as a dishonest man and a violator of the law. Who is he and where does he come from? He comes from the state of South Carolina. It is known the country over that the Senator owes his seat in this body to the suppression of the Afro-American vote in that state. It is known that the majority of the people of that state by the manipulations of the Senator from South Carolina and the men who are associated with him in that state, have been deprived of their rights, civil and political, that have been guaranteed to them under the Constitution of our common country."

"Mr. President, the Senator himself, in a speech in this body on the 24th day of February, 1900, made this statement in the Senate: 'I know nothing about other states, but I acknowledge openly and boldly in the sight of God that we did our level best to keep every Negro in our State from voting.'"

"Does anybody believe that if the seven hundred and some odd thousand Afro-Americans in the state of South Carolina had the political rights that every other state, that the Senator would be here upon this floor denouncing the national banks of Chicago? Does anybody believe that?"

"A year or more he was making some speeches over the country, and he advocated mob law. This is the language the Senator used: 'That seems to be the only practical way until the amendment of the Constitution granting the Negroes suffrage has been repealed. We have shot 'em their proper place now, and burned 'em in South Carolina until they almost know their proper place now.'"

"He bows his head to that. My God, Mr. President, think of a man in the Senate of the United States who can bow approval to the fact that a human being is placed at a stake and burned alive in the twentieth century of our civilization!"

"How is a little money of a national bank to be compared with the life of an American citizen? How is the violation of the law by one national where men, without opportunity to show their innocence, are taken by a mob and placed upon a pile of fire and burned? That is one of the things to which the Senator here today gives his approval."

everlasting remembrance when entering a railroad or street car in that state.

We can see very little logic or intelligence in the Transcript's advising Afro-Americans to sojourn in Virginia and violate her devilish laws. Would they not display more good sense by staying away?

The Transcript mentions the fact that the Afro-Americans constitute only one per cent of the population of Massachusetts, but a state can not afford to wrong its smallest element of population.

The following is said to be a brief but comprehensive statement of the policy of one faction of the socialists: "The organization of a working class political party for the purpose of capturing the powers of government in the interest of the working class, with the aim of transferring all means of production and distribution from private to collective ownership and distinct from and opposed to all parties who stand for the maintenance of the competitive system.

THE APPEAL has no sympathy whatever with class legislation in the interest of the "working class" or any other class. This country has already had a damnable amount of class legislation of the most damnable kind.

The ex-rebels have buried the hatchet and have accepted the situation and are all good loyal citizens of the Union they fought to despoil, that they have forgiven and forgotten is very decidedly substantiated by the fact that the "Confederate Reunion" held at New Orleans this week has surpassed in numbers any similar event. And just think, "its only 41 years since the 'Late Unpleasantness.'"

The Maryland legislature has just adjourned. The bill to establish a state normal and industrial school was laid on the table, or kicked under the table, and we scarcely know which. The Jim Crow car law was not repealed. In this connection we may remark that labor is scarce and getting scarcer in Maryland, my Maryland.



REV. A. J. CAREY, D. D.

Eloquent Pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, Chicago.

JAPS MEAT EATERS.

VEGETABLE DIET NO LONGER SUFFICES THEM.

National Characteristics Gradually Changing. Since These Quaint Folk Have Become "Oriental Yankees"—Special Commissioner Now in Washington.

The entire Japanese nation is becoming a race of meat eaters, rice and a kindred vegetarian diet not seeming to provide the energy necessary for the western "hustle" adopted by the awakened Orient. Vegetarians and anthropological students are highly interested in the racial changes that must soon result. In this almost universal change of diet, but a few years hence are perceptible, but a few years hence strongly marked divergences must inevitably become apparent. Meat eating has developed in Japan within the past 25 years to such an extent that the government is now casting about for a means to bring the supply up to the demand. For the purpose of investigating the methods of stock raising and slaughtering employed in the United States Mr. Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese official of unusual intelligence and education, and a graduate of Johns Hopkins university, has spent the last few months traveling through the different cattle-raising states. He has been sent here as a special commissioner of the Japanese department of agriculture, commerce and industry. Mr. Nitobe has already arrived in Washington, and in regard to the probable effects of meat eating on the Japanese he said: "One thing the change in diet may do is to create a desire for more and stronger stimulants. At present our national drink is 'sake,' a rice beer, quite harmless, comparatively. More meat may mean a desire for liquors stronger than the 'sake.' You know the Japanese have not been meat eaters long and the industry of cattle and stock-raising in Japan is in its infancy. Nature did not, apparently, contemplate that the Japanese should be meat eaters, as neither the horse nor the cow is a native of Japan, or was ever on the island until comparatively recently, as is shown by the absence of their remains from geological researches. Philology says there never was a similar to it in the Japanese language. Animals were imported into Japan many years ago, but came in with the Buddhist religion, which, as you know, forbids the killing of animals for food. Our native religion, Shintoism, also forbids to a measure the killing of anything, so that partly from the lack of a natural supply of animal food, partly from religious influences and partly from the fact that a vegetarian diet has hitherto amply satisfied the Japanese, they have never been eaters of meat to any extent. Not much stock has been raised in Japan. While horses and cows have been used for agricultural purposes, their use has been limited to certain districts. It is peculiar that, owing to religious tendencies, the country is divided into districts, in one cow being used exclusively for farming purposes, in an adjoining district stallions and in another mares. In the first district no horses whatever are used, and in the other districts no cows are used. These districts are scattered all over the island, and I have been engaged in mapping them out. The beginning of meat-eating in Japan was due to the introduction of western civilization some twenty-five or thirty years ago. At first the common people were very superstitious about it, and it was not until the emperor set the example of that the common people overcame their scruples and began to eat their scraps and the good and the demand has increased constantly up till now, in order to supply the demand, we are killing our cattle at a rate of 12 per cent yearly more than the natural increase. This will soon result in the depletion in the stock of the island unless something is done, and it is to obtain an insight into American methods of stock-raising and slaughtering that I have visited the United States. Japan is well adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep. It has an abundance of grazing land. The low lands, which are principally covered with rice fields, take up but 12 per cent of the island, so that 88 per cent, being mountainous region, may be utilized for grazing purposes. When we first introduced feeding them on timothy and other expensive grasses. This did not pay and the sheep were turned out to grass, with the result that while they deteriorated in size, they became much harder animals. The bamboo grass is, however, very hard on the stomach of the sheep. Mutton is now brought from Australia and sold in Japan for 3 cents a pound. During the recent war with China, Japan awoke to the necessity of having a supply of horses. Owing to the swampy character of the rice fields it had never been feasible to use cavalry in Japan, and the horses, while hardy, were of mountain breed and quite small. When the army was fighting in China the lack of horses was felt greatly, and since the war the government has done all it could to encourage the raising of horses by establishing studs, offering premiums, purchasing horses, etc. We want the horses for our agricultural purposes and our cavalry and the cattle for food."

Peculiarity of Snakes.
A snake tamer who had trained a serpent to follow him around the house and even out of doors happened one day to take it with him to a strange place. The snake, unused to the locality, suddenly seemed to forget all his training, and, escaping into the bushes, resisted capture with bites and every indication of wildness. When caught it at once resumed its tame habits. The tendency to become wild immediately upon obtaining their freedom and to again become tame when caught is said to be a peculiarity of snakes.

The Genuine Thing.
From the New York Herald: Hewitt—What do you consider real agony? Jewett—Having your foot asleep when you want to run for a train.

YELLOW SHIRT WAS A MASCOT

Turf Plunger Always Had Good Luck When He Wore It.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "If you had dropped into our place a few days ago," said a local laundryman, "you would have witnessed the singular spectacle of a large establishment concentrating its energies upon one particularly ugly yellow striped shirt, worth 50 cents at the bargain counter. We received the garment at noon sharp and delivered it, neatly washed and ironed, at 1:15, for which feat the operatives divided a nice, new \$5 bill. The incident came about in this way: There is a certain sporting man in New Orleans who plays the races, and, needless to say, is a firm believer in hoodoos and mascots. Some time ago he made a big winning after a long streak of hard luck, and he happened to notice that he was wearing a peculiarly hideous yellow barred shirt, which he had always loathed and had put on that morning by mere accident in a hasty dressing. Of course that settled it, and when he made two or three other winnings in the same garment he didn't dare change it for fear of breaking the thread of his luck. Meanwhile the shirt did not improve in appearance. In fact, it became so grimy and disreputable looking that its owner, who is naturally a neat dresser, was ashamed to venture on the streets. He started several times to send it to the laundry, but on each occasion "something good" would turn up on the blackboard and he would rush to his room and put it on again before placing a bet. A few days ago he told his troubles to one of our wagon men. 'If you can wash that shirt in time for me to wear it this afternoon,' he said, 'I'll give you \$5. The wagon man swore by the nine gods he would have it back in time, and by bribing all hands at the laundry he kept his word. I am sorry to say that the sporty gentleman lost \$150 the same day. He attributes the disaster entirely to his imprudence in having his shirt washed."

THE RAVEN IS ARTFUL

Some Stories That Are Told Illustrating His Cleverness.

Many stories are told of the cleverness of the raven, a bird that really seems to have reasoning powers, says the Philadelphia Times. One of these tells how a raven by a skillful stratagem got a young hare for its dinner, but the mother hare drove it away. Then the raven slowly retreated, encouraging the mother to follow him and even pretending that he was afraid of her. In this fashion he led her to a considerable distance from the young one, and then suddenly, before the hare had time to realize the meaning of the trick, he rose in the air, flew swiftly back, caught the young hare in his beak and bore it away. A similar plan was adopted by some ravens that wished to steal food from a dog. They chased him until he grew so angry that he chased them from the spot, but the artful birds turned sharply around, easily reached the dish before him and carried off the choicest bits in triumph. As to the raven's power of speech, the following story, which is given on the authority of Capt. Brown, who vouches for its truth, will show how aptly it can talk: A gentleman while traveling through a wood in the south of England was startled by hearing a shout of "Fair play, gentlemen; the fair play!" uttered in loud tones. The cry being presently repeated, the traveler thought it must proceed from some one in distress and at once began to search for him. He soon discovered two ravens fiercely attacking a third. He was so struck with the appeal of the oppressed that he promptly rescued him. It turned out that the victim was a tame raven belonging to a house in the neighborhood, and the cry that it had used so opportunely was one of many that it had been taught to utter.

Put to Test.

Both in the northern and western islands of Scotland the natives have some peculiar customs unfamiliar to the dwellers of the main land. One of these, known as the "marriage test," is practiced in the island of St. Kilda, where the population barely exceeds a hundred. The desire among the islanders to increase their number does not seem to be exceptionally strong, and every man before he is deemed suitable for a husband has to perform an evolution with no little bodily risk. The St. Kildians are, of course, adept rock climbers, and the aspirant for matrimony is therefore subjected to the test of balancing himself on one leg on a narrow ledge overhanging a precipice, bending his body at the same time in order to hold the foot of his other leg in his hands. If found lacking in courage the maiden withdraws her betrothal, and should the man fall over the ledge it is presumed that, in his case he will be disqualified.

Roses and Violets.

The scent of the sweetest rose becomes soxious and the humble violet seems to be scowling up at you from under its eyebrows when you know that these flowers and their fellows are indebted to the deadly microbes for their colors and scents. The delicate pink of the Rothschild rose is composed of the bodies of thousands of the identical microbes which bring death through consumption to so many of our friends and relations. The violet and pansy get their odor from the cancer microbe, the tulip from the gout germ, and the geranium from the scarlet-fever bacillus. Likewise, every time you inhale the scent of any flower you are in reality gulping down mouthful after mouthful of some terrible disease. There is no way of distinguishing flowers, as they are actually composed of microbes, and if you take the latter away no flower is left.

While the Other Fellow Laughed.

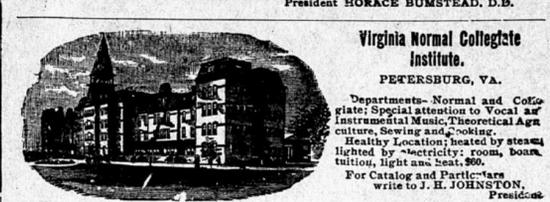
"Some people, said the boy with the dirty face, 'never thank you with a bent pin on the teacher's chair the other day, and when the teacher was about to sit down I pulled the chair from under him to save him from the pin. And by George he licked me for it.'—Stray Stories.

I do pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day.—Falkland.

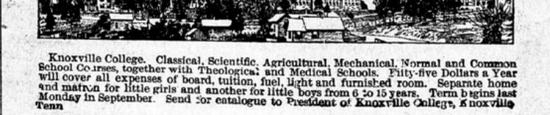
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