



### THE APPEAL

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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 usurpation of power has substituted loyalty to class for loyalty to the people as a whole. —President Roosevelt's speech at Little Rock, Ark.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1906.

#### SENATOR JEFF DAVIS.

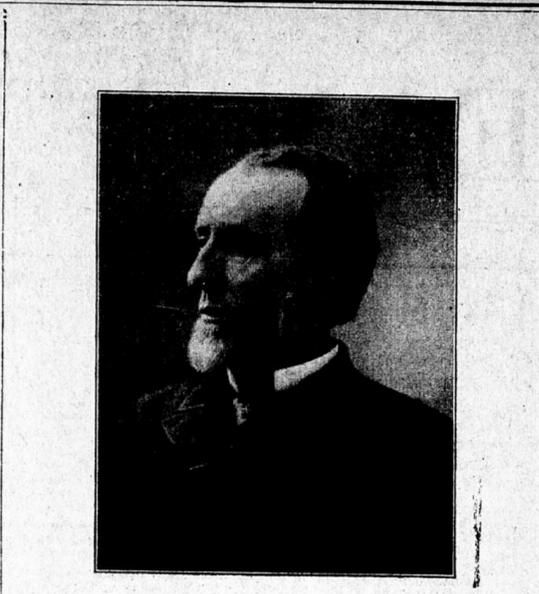
The Northern newspapers seem to be sorely perplexed over the election of Jeff Davis of Arkansas to the United States Senate, but there is no mystery in the matter.

Years ago, Senator Clark and Jeff conspired together to down Jones and Berry and they both have been working for that purpose day and night, week-day and Sunday ever since.

Their main reliance was upon the hill-billies, as Jeff was a past master in jollying them. How extremely democratic Jeff is may be judged from the declaration made in one of his speeches that he had drunk not liquor with the "biggers" until you could hear it splash.

And one of the charges made against him was that he had a gang of Negroes drinking and dancing with him in a white passenger car.

The name he bore was also a great leverage among the hill-billies. No doubt many of them think that he is the original Jeff Davis, or close kin to him; and in fact he claims that the latter is actually the case.



SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

One of the few men now living who knew Abraham Lincoln before he became a national character. He sat at the feet of Lincoln and drank inspiration from that noble soul.

Shelby M. Cullom comes of that hardy race of adventurous pioneers who, having made Kentucky famous, pushed across the border into the fertile regions of central Illinois. The type stands for honesty, endurance, courage and ability.

Kentucky took in Illinois has impressed itself deeply on the material development of the State, and has contributed seven governors of Illinois, four United States Senators and a President of the United States.

at the belt of Vardaman or some other hill-billy brave of Mississippi. It is evident that all the other Southern states will soon follow the example of South Carolina and Arkansas.

THE MOB SPIRIT. The Washington Post in discussing "The Mob Spirit," has this to say: "And in this connection it is not amiss to say that a responsibility rests on the leaders of the Afro-American race. The Afro-Americans themselves can do more to prevent lynching than all the mobs ever assembled. Whether true or not, it is universally asserted that Afro-American criminals, fugitives from justice, never appeal in vain for harbor to those of their own race, and the nature of the crime makes no sort of difference. Possibly there is a tinge of the noble in it; but it works a great harm to the Afro-American everywhere."

We propose to change a word or two in the foregoing title to see how it will sound.

Whether true or not it is universally asserted. BY THE COSSACKS, that Jewish criminals, fugitives from justice, never appeal in vain for harbor to those of their own race and the nature of the crime makes no sort of difference.

Whether true or not, it is universally asserted. BY THE TURKS, that Armenian criminals, fugitives from justice never appeal in vain for harbor to those of their own race and the nature of the crime makes no sort of difference.

Nor does the race of the victim make much difference as shown by the fact that thousands of dollars are being collected to aid in the defence of the men charged with lynching the late governor of Idaho.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA. In January, 1906, fifty-two evangelical missionaries from Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, working on the Congo, many of whom have been in the country for over twenty years, being assembled at our third General Conference at Kinshasa, Stanley Pool, desire to place on record our views as to the present state of affairs in this country.

Referring to the so-called "taxation" their assertion is as follows: "This system, wherever applied, robs the native of his right to the free use of the land and its products, and on the other compels him to labor as a serf under the name of taxation, while for the most part practically nothing is being done for the good of the native thus taxed.

The Belgians are not the only people who are thus maintaining slavery in Africa; the Portuguese are practicing what is virtually the same system, as is proved by the testimony of reliable witnesses.

"But retribution, tho' it cometh late, is sure as death—unpitying as fate."

HE HAS ALREADY BROKEN IN. A Georgia newspaper thus expresses itself: "If the Negro is to be educated he should be educated along right lines with the full knowledge of the fact that he is to remain in a certain position in this country long as he lives. Certain avenues of endeavor are open to him and certain avenues are closed. It is useless to educate him for the avenues of life that are closed to him and that will remain so."

The Georgia editor is seemingly utterly unconscious of the fact that the Afro-American in the United States is conducting thousands of churches, schools, colleges and societies. He has a goodly number of stores, banks

and factories. He publishes several hundred newspapers and magazines. His works are accepted by the leading Caucasian publishers and his articles appear in the most popular magazines. He has butted all those avenues open long ago and everybody knows it except a few old haysseed Georgia editors.

RAISE LESS HELL AND COTTON. A Georgia journal says: "There are thousands of the children of white people in this state who are not in the schools. They are in the fields in large numbers, toiling, while the majority of the Afro-American children are going to schools that are kept up with white man's tax money. Although the case is somewhat overstated, the evil is enormous. Mr. Carnegie and other millionaires are spending large amounts for educational purposes but the great defect about their plans is that it does not effect the greatest good for the greatest number. What the South needs above all things is a good, effective system of common schools. These Afro-American children need to be kept in school and the white children should be taken out of the field and sent to school.

Georgia needs to raise less hell and cotton and more intelligent citizens. Speaking of Natal of which Zululand is a part, the New York Times says: "Among these blacks there has appeared within the last few years a religious movement known as Ethiopianism, said to be organized by blacks from the United States, and having, perhaps vaguely, for its chief object the realization of the dream of 'Africa for the Africans.' The wicked fiend when no man smeth. The plunderers in South Africa are scared to death because the Afro-American denominations of the United States have sent a few missionaries to Africa. But they are not too badly scared to lie very expertly; the foregoing extract shows.

## ACTUAL CASH ON EARTH

Let us see how much actual cash there is in the pocketbooks of various nations and understand by comparison how rich we really are. The total stock of money in gold, silver and uncovered paper in the whole world amounts in round figures to \$12,000,000,000. In the United States the total stock of money amounts to about \$2,000,000,000. Hence, we have in our own purse one-sixth of all the cash of the globe.

These figures—and this is a fact which must be emphasized—do not represent the wealth of nations. Far from it. The figures represent merely the available hard cash. Divide this hard cash of the earth among the inhabitants thereof and each man, woman and child would have \$10. But divide the hard cash of the United States among the people thereof and each of us would have \$25. And here is one respect in which the people of a foreign country would have the better of us, individually.

Were each nation to divide its cash among its own people each living human being in France would have \$35, or \$10 more than each person in our country under similar circumstances. Meanwhile, the divided cash of Great Britain would give each Briton only \$18; in Germany the cash per capita would amount to only \$17, Russia \$8 and Japan \$3, while in Cuba each person would get a \$2 bill.

Of the world's \$12,000,000,000 in cash \$2,000,000,000 are right here in the United States. And one-twentieth of all the cash in gold in the world is stored in New York alone. This gold, this symbol and synonym of wealth, comes, like all things else, from the ground, from mines. Here, again, we lead all nations for we ourselves produce one-third of all the gold of the earth, as we produce one-third of all the silver.

Our chief contributors to this product are the mines of Colorado, South Dakota, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. Consider merely Cripple Creek! As under a magician's wand, that region has in fourteen years developed until it now covers at least 130 square miles with many cities and towns connected one with another by rail. Here is an earnest, sober population, engaged in the business of extracting precious metals from the mountains to the time, some years, of \$25,000,000. So much for the work of man in securing the raw material for money.—Leslie Weekly.

## PHYSICIAN MAN OF HUMOR

Old Dr. Chase of Andover, Vt., was of sterling character, but somewhat eccentric. He sometimes had business with a Mr. Field of Springfield which took them to a distance.

Once after a long drive they arrived at the doctor's home too late for the regular dinner, but a lunch for the two was placed upon the table. Mr. Field, of course, expected to be asked to share it, but the doctor, without a word, drew up and fell to eating, soon remarking, however: "When folks see food on the table and don't know enough to sit up and eat, I say let them go hungry."

Some time afterward the two men were again at the doctor's under similar circumstances. This time the doctor was detained outside some time after the meal was ready. Mr. Field, not wishing to be caught again, drew up to the table, and was well on with his dinner when the doctor entered the room.

Said Mr. Field: "When folks see food on the table and don't know enough to sit up and eat, I say let them go without."

But the doctor could take a joke as well as give one. Once when badly off with rheumatism he was called late one very stormy night to a distance to see a man who already owed him a large bill. He got there with great difficulty, but did not dare attempt to return, as the roads were badly washed.

The bed he occupied was more than damp, being under a leaky roof, and he was sure it would be almost, if not quite, the death of him. But, strange to tell, his rheumatism was better from that night, and the doctor, being a just man, entered on J. Jones' bill this item: "Cr. To curing my rheumatism, \$10."

## THOUGHT MIMIC ACTION REAL

The late Joseph Jefferson used to say that his career came very near being nipped in the bud in a small western town. He at that time was a member of a small pioneer company which progressed by means of three "bull teams" from one mining camp to another. They were always heartily received by the miners and cowboys, who readily paid the five dollars in gold required to witness their performance. Mr. Jefferson was the traditional melodramatic villain, and in "the third act" was supposed to kidnap "the child." The supposed mother, hearing his cries, rushed upon the scene just as he is about to escape, and fires a fruitless shot from a revolver.

Upon this particular occasion all had gone well until this scene was reached, and the audience, many of whom had never before seen any kind of theatrical performance, sat as if spell-bound. At the crack of the mother's revolver, however, the spell was rudely broken.

"By heaven, she missed him!" a red-shirted miner in the front row shouted, drawing his own "six-shooter" and leaping to his feet. "Round to the back door and head him off! fore he can get a hoss, boys!" he yelled, and, following him, half the audience stampeded for the exit.

The excitement was finally allayed by the "mother" and the villain's appearing hand in hand before the curtain, and the manager's explanation of the situation. When the performance had been concluded, the audience insisted on paying another admission price and having an immediate regression from beginning to end.—Success Magazine.

## WHERE HE NOTICED CHANGE

Upon one occasion, when the writer was engaged upon the Patriot, one of the visitors from Rumney called at the sanctum, explaining his purpose, place of residence and scores of years the paper had been in the family. As he sat conversing and answering questions as regards family, crops and markets, Col. Bailey entered, and was introduced to the stranger as the "editor of the Patriot," who wrote the numerous argumentative and virile articles which warmed the blood of Rumney's Democracy.

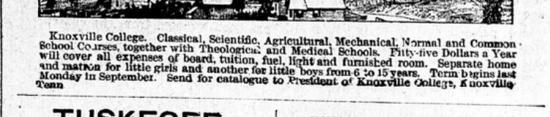
## COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.



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LOCATION. In the Black Belt of Alabama where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one. ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY. Enrollment last year 1,253; males, 882; females, 371. Average attendance, 1,105. Instructors, 100.

COURSE OF STUDY. English education combined with industrial training; 28 industries in constant operation. VALUE OF PROPERTY. Property consisting of 2,267 acres of land, 50 buildings almost wholly built with student labor, is valued at \$250,000, and no mortgage.

NEEDS. \$50 annually for the education of each student; (\$200 enables one to finish the course; \$1,000 creates permanent scholarship. Students pay their own board in cash and labor. Money in any amount for current expenses and building.

Besides the work done by graduates as class room and industrial leaders, thousands are reached through the Tuskegee Negro Conference. Tuskegee is 40 miles east of Montgomery and 130 miles west of Atlanta on the Western Railway, Ala.

Tuskegee is a quiet, beautiful old Southern town, and is an ideal place for study. The climate is at all times mild and uniform, thus making the place an excellent winter resort.

## SCOTIA SEMINARY

CONCORD, N. C. This well known school, established for the higher education of girls, will open for the next term October 1. Every effort will be made to provide for the comfort, health and thorough instruction of students. Expense for board, light, fuel, washing, \$45. for term of eight months. Address: Rev. D. J. Satterfield, D. D., Concord, N. C.

## TRADES COLLEGE

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At the Fortune Teller's. Sorceress—He will wed you, miss, but beware of a woman with yellow hair. Helen—Gracious! I must be threatened by a yellow peril.

## CHICKENS DISCOVER GOLD MINE

Guadalajara, Mexico. — Chickens were responsible for the discovery of a placer which has just been sold here for \$150,000. The placer is known as the "Virgen de Guadalupe," and is situated between the towns of Tapalpa and San Gabriel, this state. Several months ago men in the employ of Albert Palos, a merchant of Tapalpa, found grains of gold in the crops of fowls purchased from Mex-



THOMAS E. MILLER.

President State Agricultural College, Orangeburg, S. C.