



THE APPEAL

A NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ADAMS BROS. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS 49 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL OFFICE No. 236 Union Block, 4th & Cedar. J. C. ADAMS, Manager

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE Guaranty Loan Bldg., Room 1020. H. B. BURK, Manager

CHICAGO OFFICE 323-5 Dearborn Street, Suite 660. C. F. ADAMS, Manager

TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR.....\$2.00 SINGLE COPY, SIX MONTHS..... 1.10 SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS..... .60

When subscriptions are by any means allowed to run without prepayment, the terms are 60 cents for each 13 weeks and 5 cents for each odd week or at the rate of \$2.40 per year.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be accepted the same as cash for the fractional parts of a dollar. Only one cent and two cent stamps taken.

Letters should never be sent through the mail. If desired, they should be sent through the mails and be sure to wear a hole through the envelope and be sure to use the name of the person to whom they are addressed on the envelope and do so at their own risk.

Marriage and death notices 10 lines or less \$1. Each additional line 10 cents. Payment strictly in advance, and to be announced at all must come in season to be news.

Five-line rates, 10 cents per space line, each insertion. There are fourteen space lines in an inch, and about seven words in an inch line. No discount allowed on less than 10-line contracts. Cash must accompany all orders from persons unknown to us. Further particulars on application.

Reading notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. No discount for time or space. Reading matter is set in briefer type—about six words to the line. All head-lines count double.

The date on the address label shows when subscription expires. Renewals should be made two weeks prior to expiration, so that no paper may be missed, as the paper stops when time is out.

Occasionally happens that papers sent to subscribers are lost or stolen. In case you do not receive any number when due, inform us by postal card at the expiration of five days from that date, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the number.

Communications to receive attention must be clearly, upon important subjects, plainly written only in plain and simple English. Do not reach us Tuesdays if possible, any way, not later than Wednesdays, and bear the signature of the author in plain and simple English, unless stamps are sent for postage.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views or opinions of our correspondents. Soliciting agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms. Sample copies free.

In every letter that you write, never fail to give your full name and address, plainly written, post office, county and state. Business letters of all kinds must be written on separate sheets from the newspaper, and matter for publication. Entered as second class matter June 8, 1885 at the post office at St. Paul, Minn., under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



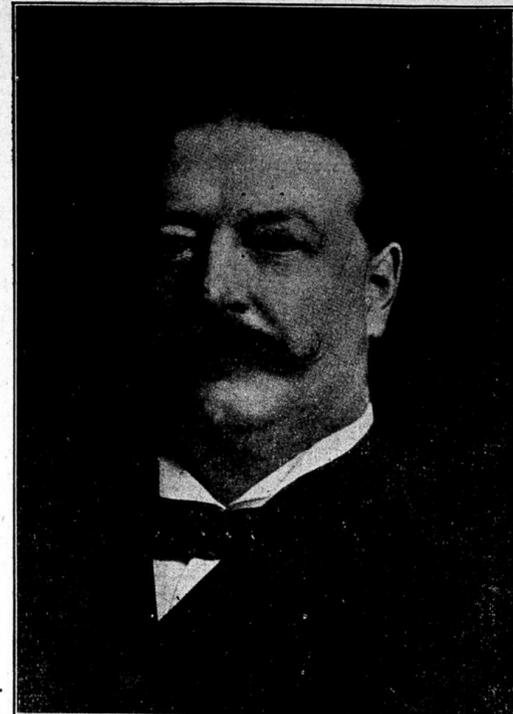
EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

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 24, 1909.

THE SILLY SOUTH.

It is agreed misfortune of the South that the leaders allow political considerations to outweigh everything else. For instance, when, in the last Congress, a bill was offered giving to American steamers reasonable compensation for carrying mails, nearly every Southerner voted against it, because it was a Republican measure. The fact that such a measure would be of immense value to New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Galveston, had no weight whatever with the Southern Democrats. The Democratic caucus decided that the bill must be beaten, and it was beaten. William E. Curtis says: "There is no trade on the Mississippi to speak of. New Orleans is not an outlet for the products of the Mississippi valley. It would not make much difference with its foreign commerce if the river should dry up. There is plenty of water, but no boats." The same writer also mentions the immense resources of Louisiana—coal, gas, salt, sulphur, existing in the ground in inexhaustible quantities, surrounded by incapables who pay no



HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Who Was Inaugurated President of the United States March 4th.

attention to them but go into hysterics when an Afro-American girl is winner in a spelling match a thousand miles away.

Louis Z. Wagner, a St. Louis Afro-American, was recently arrested for passing a forged check. The newspaper:

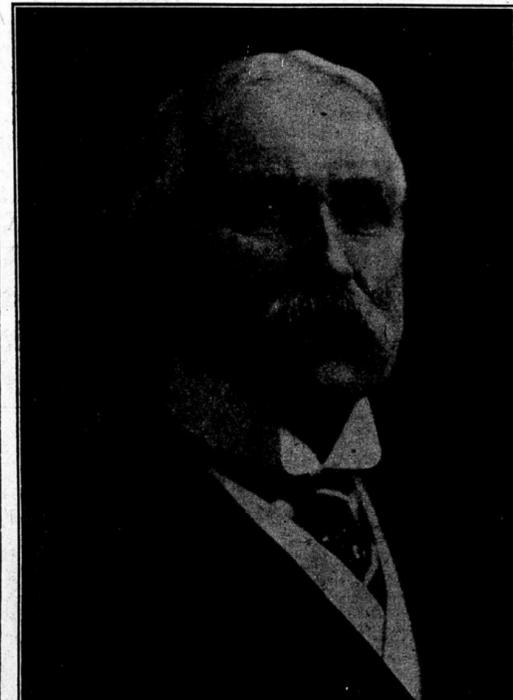
Wagner, a Negro, is a graduate of Yale, and also studied at a Southern school for the ministry. He speaks seven languages—Greek, Chinese, Spanish, Yiddish, Arabic, German and English. He writes shorthand and claims to be a member of the Missouri Bar Association.

The foregoing ought to be glad tidings to our old Indian, half Caucasian friend ex-Governor Yardman, who has long contended that the Afro-American is ruined by higher education, but has hitherto had no samples to support his theory. He now has one, and perhaps before he goes to the happy hunting grounds he may find another. All things come to him who waits.

The Yale authorities say there is no such name as Louis Z. Wagner on the list of alumni but that does not matter.

It certainly is very pleasing to note the glory, praise and honor that is being heaped upon the Philippine Constabulary Band in Washington recently. This famous band led the inaugural parade and on last Saturday it opened the next Potomac drive, as it has been officially designated by President Taft, who was present with Mrs. Taft and many thousands of the lesser lights of the Capital. The papers devoted columns of their space in praise of the wonderful music produced by this band because of its actual worth. Therefore we say we are pleased because of the fact that the leader is an Afro-American, Capt. Loving, who began his career as a musician in St. Paul where he lived for over ten years. This goes to verify the correctness of the poet who said:

Honor and fame from no condition rise, Act well your part, for there all honor lies. The two Jims—Jeffries and Corbett—are getting all the advertising possible out of Jack Johnson with their daily brays in the newspapers. But as a matter of fact Johnson is in little danger of getting the Jim jams from these wind jammers. They can't take the title from Johnson by newspaper fighting, they must get in to the squared circle and do it with their "dukes." Johnson isn't losing any sleep over their account however. Roland Post Falkner has accepted an appointment on the Liberian commission, to take the place of Mr. Shuster, who recently declined. Mr. Falkner is forty-three years of age, and has occupied many positions in public life. The Liberian commission is expected to sail from New York today on the scout cruiser, Chester, Salem and Birmingham, and will proceed direct to Monrovia. An amendment to the census appropriation bill to give President Taft \$25,000 next year for traveling expenses has been introduced by Senator Guggenheim. It will be considered when the appropriation bill comes over from the house. Who is the most talked of man in the United States now-a-days? And, we might add, the most soundly cursed. Do you give it up? Well, J. A. P. are the front letters in his name. What is coming over the South? Ninety out of the 100 counties of Virginia have voted "dry." And, there are several others of the southern states that are just as bad, or just as good according to the way you see it from your viewpoint. And they are all worshipping Base Ball now instead of the meek and lowly Nazarene. The Minnesota legislature has just passed an act legalizing Sunday games.



HON. FRANKLIN McVEAGH, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

THE WIDOW Says Marriage Contract Should Be Treaty of Peace, Not Declaration of War.

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

"SHALL I come down—or will you come up?" inquired the widow, leaning forward in the automobile and peeping over the cliff, down which the bachelor had been sent in search of the first spring blossoms. "That is always the question between a man and a woman," returned the bachelor, gravely. "But—help you down—" "Just like a man!" exclaimed the widow, petulantly, as she stepped from the car and seated herself on a rock from which she could observe the bachelor at work, "to expect a woman to descend to his level!" "Just like a woman," retorted the bachelor, calmly, "to expect a man to rise to his ideals! But don't move an inch!" he added, regarding her thoughtfully. "You look even more—more—even more so from this distance." The widow snapped open her vanity case and powdered her nose hastily before replying. "You might have gone up that hill on the other side of the road," she suggested at length, "where there was a path." "But the path was so straight and narrow," complained the bachelor. "Besides, it's always easier going down." "And more slippery and more dangerous and—" "More fascinating," finished the bachelor. "Are you trying to reform me?" he added, with sudden suspicion. "Heavens, no!" exclaimed the widow, with a gesture of deprecation. "I wouldn't know where to begin. You have a little of all the sins, you know, and not much of any of them. Now, if you only had some one great failing—" "Would you prefer bigamy, or murder, or burglary?" inquired the bachelor, accommodatingly, as he sat down on the trunk of a fallen tree and took out his pipe. "I could take to drink, I suppose, or to gambling or—" "Stop!" cried the widow, imperatively. "I didn't mean any of those things. But, if you simply had some sort of besetting sin—well—which I can't think of just now! It must be magnificent to reform a man!" "And it must be awful," groaned the bachelor, "to marry a woman who wants to reform you—like marrying a human interrogation point or a catechism. Just imagine having the Beatitudes for breakfast, and lectures for luncheon and dissertations for dinner!" "And fancy," mused the widow, "having to live with a man after you have reformed him, and he has become

THOMAS E. SHEA DISCUSSES PLAYS, ACTORS AND ACTING

Thomas E. Shea, who is one of the most noted Shakespearean students this country has produced and acknowledged to be one of the greatest actors on the American stage, is a most delightful gentleman to meet, and last evening after his performance of "The Counsel for the Defense," he made himself comfortable in his little dressing room back of the Grand stage and talked entertainingly of many things pertaining to the stage. "The best dramatic training for the young actor is in the modern drama," he said. "Every Shakespeare should be read in the modern way. The sense of his lines and not the tones are what should be sent over the footlights. In spite of the really great actors who maintain otherwise all old-fashioned methods are, very bad. I am a strong supporter of the modern as against the old-fashioned methods as applied to dramatic art. "This does not mean that I think the new plays are in any way the equal of the old. There is no author of the present day who can write a play that does with man's conscience that will equal Othello. The new plays are very pat, very artistic, very human—some of them—but they are not great in the sense that the old plays are great. We want the new things, but the old things are great enough to outlive them. You will find this out. The test of a play's greatness is its length of life." Mr. Shea, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., and knows Boston as most men know a favorite home, impresses the casual visitor to his dressing room as a man of rare mental qualities, high ideals in all departments of human life. But he is especially fond of the plays that deal with the psychological and the things of life. His standard of art is truth. Because he is of that make he is fond of playing "The Bells" and "Othello," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Because of the same reason he has always refused to play "Shylock."



He Stabs at Love.

so superlatively good that you don't feel superior to him any more, and have nothing to reproach him with!" "Oh, you'd never have any trouble about that," remarked the bachelor, inconsequently blowing a ring. "Two people who live together can always find plenty of things which to reproach each other. Even archangels could pick flaws in one another, if they had to drink coffee at the same table every morning, and to live on the same income with the same cook. That is why there is no marrying in heaven. The music of the spheres could drown the matrimonial squabbles and deaden the din of disapproval." "Yes," sighed the widow, leaning her chin in her hand thoughtfully. "Matrimony is war, and war is—well, it isn't heaven. You'd fancy that a marriage certificate was a Declaration of Independence, instead of a peace treaty, from the way in which most people act after they have signed it." "Is it a peace treaty?" inquired the bachelor in sudden astonishment. "It ought to be," continued the widow promptly. "Then it would be not only impolitic, but a breach of honor for the signers to treat on one another's private feelings and hurl missiles at one another's tenderest spots. When you enter the house of matrimony you lay aside your armor, and all your weakest points are exposed to each other's jabs and shafts. It's barbarous to take advantage of one another's helplessness by plunging the dagger of criticism into those weak spots, especially when you have promised to love, cherish and honor one another." "But you haven't promised to ADMIRE one another," protested the bachelor. "No," agreed the widow, "yet nobody marries in order to get a life-critic, but an ardent admirer. And you can't blame the one who has had the dagger thrust in and twisted round for putting on his armor again. Yet nagging wives and browbeating husbands will continue to wonder why their once devoted partners always become such hardened wretches." "Of course," agreed the bachelor. "Every time a woman gives a man a

piece of her mind she loses a piece of his heart." "And every time a man stabs at his wife's little failings," retorted the widow, "he stabs at love—and even love will die! But," she added with a sudden little gurgle as she peeped over at the bachelor, "how funny you look from up here!" "And how fearsome you look from down here!" returned the bachelor. "After all," he continued, "it's all in the viewpoint. It's the way we look at each other that distorts our vision. The average man and woman could get along fairly well together if the woman did not always insist on climbing up on a pedestal!" "And the man did not usually insist on taking the downward path" rejoined the widow. "They ought to try to get on the same level." "Then it's your move!" announced the bachelor calmly.

"Of course, it's always the woman's first move!" sighed the widow, picking up her skirts, starting down the cliff on a little run, and ending by slipping over a stone and falling breathlessly into the bachelor's arms. "There!" he cried as he released her. "Now you look human and approachable and adorable and—" "Isn't it nice to be admired?" interrupted the widow, seating herself beside him and spreading out her skirts. "So much nicer than being reform-ed!" agreed the bachelor with a sigh of content. "Queens and angels are all right for an inspiration occasionally, but for everyday comfort give me a nice, cozy little thing who can come down to a chap's level once in a while!"

Our Standing Army. Capt. Seaver—This falling off of recruits for the regular army is getting fierce. Maj. Weaver—I should say it was. Why there isn't hardly enough mep per regiment to do the work about the officers' quarters, to say nothing of shaving me and caring for the babies. —Puck.

Successful Ad. Several weeks ago a Kansas editor advertised the fact that he had lost his umbrella, and requested the finder to keep it. He now reports: "The finder has done so. It pays to advertise." —Kansas City Journal.

The Little Boy's Complaint. A little boy in Trenton, who has but recently mastered his catechism, confessed his disappointment therein in the following terms: "Say, dad, I obey the fifth commandment and honor my father and mother, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, for I'm put to bed every night at 7 o'clock just the same."

Homeric Laugh. "And what do you know about Homer?" asked the literary person. "Lots," replied Dickey Finn, proudly. "Didn't Ducky Williams and Pety Sanks make three homers in de last game on Goose Hill?" —Chicago News.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS. Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. An unsectarian Christian institution, devoted especially to advanced education. College, Normal, College Preparatory and English High School courses, with industrial training. Superior advantages in Music and Printing. Athletic for boys. Physical culture for girls. Home life and training. Also given to needy and deserving students. Term begins the first Wednesday in October. For catalogue and information, address President HORACE BUMSTEAD, D. D.

Virginia Normal Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, Va. Departments—Normal and Collegiate; Special Education; Yoga and Instrumental Music; Theoretical and Practical Agriculture; Sewing and Cooking. Healthy Location; heated by steam, lighted by electricity; room, board, tuition, light and heat, \$60. For catalogue and particulars, apply to President Virginia Normal Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, Va.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. REV. W. P. THIRKIELD, L.L.D., 1867. Robert Reyburn, M.D., Dean. W. C. McNeill, M.D., Secretary. The Forty-first Annual Session will begin October 1, 1908, and continue eight months. FOUR YEARS' GRADED COURSE IN MEDICINE. THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE IN DENTAL SURGERY. THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE IN PHARMACY. AN OPTIONAL FIVE-YEAR COURSE IN MEDICINE IS OFFERED. Full corps of instructors. Well equipped laboratories. The New Freedmen's Hospital, which adjoins the Medical College, just completed at a cost of \$500,000, offers unexcelled clinical facilities. The Third Session of the Post-Graduate School and Polyclinic will begin May 9, 1909, and continue six weeks for Medical Course and four weeks for Dental Course. For further information or catalogue, write W. C. McNeill, M.D., Secretary, 639 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.

TUSKEGEE Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Organized July 4, 1881, by the State Legislature as The Tuskegee State Normal School. Exempt from taxation. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer. LOCATION In the Black Belt of Alabama where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one. ENROLLMENT and FACILITY Enrollment last year 1,253; males, 822; females, 271. Average attendance, 1,105—10 instructors, 22. 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, 9 buildings, and improvements, valued at \$350,000, 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)—only 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 13 miles west of Atlanta, on the Western Railroad, 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.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Atlanta, Georgia. COURSE OF STUDY The regular course of study occupies three years, and covers the lines of work in the several departments of theological instruction usually pursued in the leading theological seminaries of the country. Tuition and room rent are free. The apartments for students are plainly furnished. Good board (including light, fuel, and laundry) is provided for seven dollars per month. Buildings heated by steam. Aid from loans without interest, and gifts of friends, are granted to deserving students who do their utmost in the line of study. No student can enter with grace, gifts, and energy, need be deprived of the advantages now opened to him in this Seminary. For further particulars address: REV. J. W. E. BOYDEN, D. D., Pres. Gammon Theological Seminary.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, Chester, S. C. A normal and industrial school with a graded course of study, designed to give thorough, symmetrical and complete English education, and lay a solid foundation for success and usefulness in every vocation of life. Board and boarding hall.

MORRISTOWN NORMAL COLLEGE, Founded in 1861. Fourteen teachers, excellent and commodious buildings. Climate unsurpassed. Departments: College Preparatory Normal, English, Music, Shorthand, Typewriting and Industrial Training. FIFTY DOLLARS IN ADVANCE will pay for board, room, light, fuel, tuition and incidentals for the entire year. Board \$10.00 per month; tuition \$2.00 per term. Thorough work done in each department. Send for circular to the president. Rev. Judson S. Hill, D. D., Morristown, Tenn.

SCOTIA SEMINARY, Scotia, 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, \$45.00 per term of eight months. Address: Rev. D. J. SATTERFIELD, D. D., Concord, N. C.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE, A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL. Able and Experienced Faculty. Progressive in all departments, best Methods of Instruction, Health of Students carefully looked after. Students taught to do manual labor as well as think. For catalogue and other information, write to the president. R. S. LOVINGOOD, Austin, Texas.

School Children Should Drink HORLICK'S MALTED MILK. Don't argue with me Pedrine.