THE APPEAL

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PRESIDENT TAFT.
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The Republican platform adopted at Chicago, explicitly devoid of regard to race or color, and just as explicitly declares for the enforcement, and without reservation, in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. It is needless to state that I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform, and believe that equal justice to all men and the fair and impartial enforcement of these amendments are in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech accepting Republication nomination for Presidency.

SATURDAY MARCH 11, 1911.

SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER.

The most dramatic scene ever witnessed in the Senate of the United States occurred when Senator William Lorimer, whose persence there had been alleged to be due to bribery and corruption, for four hours defended himself against the charges.

Beginning at one o'clock, he ended his speech after five, with an earnest and emphatic denial, "on my word as a man and on my word as a Senator," that he had any knowledge either directly or remote, of any bribery or corrupt practices in connection with his election as United States Senator, or that in his whole political career of 25 years he had ever spent, or allowed to be spent or sanctioned the expenditure of a dollar for the purposes of bribery or corruption.

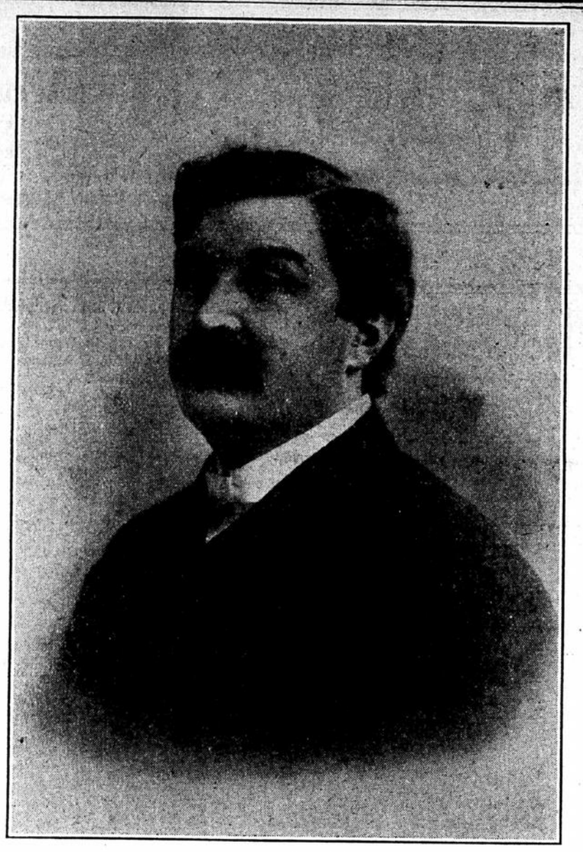
Senator Lorimer's speech was so clear and straightforward and his answers to the charges so direct and forceful that even those who had made them were dumbfounded by his clear explanations and emphatic denials. It was evident to his opponents as well as his friends that he was telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Although the vote was not taken until a week after the speech was delivered and the Senator's opponents uttered violent diatribes against him, the Senate of the United States upheld Senator Lorimer's right to his seat.

Those who know Senator Lorimer, and the writer has known him for twenty years, have never believed that he was guilty of corrupt practices in connection with his election as Senator.

The Afro-Americans of Illinois are especially well pleased with the outcome of the case. Those who know Senator Lorimer have always been certain of his innocence of the charges which have been so relentlessly pressed against him. Those who have had political dealings with him know that he is a man who always keeps his word. Whenever he has had the power William Lorimer has seen to it that the Afro-Americans got a square deal, for he is a man devoid of race prejudice.

THE APPEAL congratulates Senator Lorimer upon the victory he has achieved. It is nothing more than exact justice, but the conspirators who sought to ruin him would have denied him even justice.



HAIL THE HERO.

Senator William Lorimer, Vindicated, Returns Home—Great Crowds of Admirers Cheer Him—Women and Children Strew Flowers.

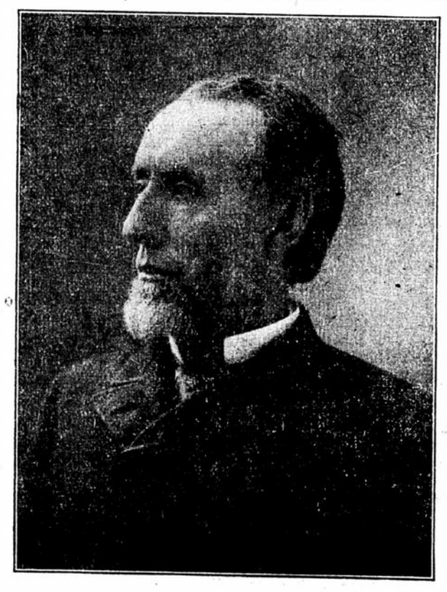
A demonstration, such as no Senator from Illinois has been accorded before, greeted William Lorimer when he reached Chicago last Sunday. Two lines of police stretching from the gate at the Pennsylvania station to an automobile in the street were necessary to keep in check the crowd that gathered to welcome the Senator.

At the station entrance the senator was posed by the photographers for the various newspapers, and pictures were taken. There were nearly 300 autos lined up on Canal street and these fell in behind the senator's machine when the start was made for his home on the West Side. In the parade American flags were used for decoration and along the line taken by the procession the American and Irish colors were seen side by side. The boulevards and parks were lined by 50,000 people.

Motor cycle policemen led the procession and kept the streets clear of traffic. Two bands added to the gayety. The crowds cheered heartily. Near the entrance to Garfield Park several hundred children were gathered. The crowd was so dense at this point that the procession was delayed for twenty minutes.

Half way through the park the senator was greeted by women loaded down with huge bouquets of flowers. Carnations, roses and violets were thrown into the machine. The Twelfth Ward Club was here. To "Home, Sweet Home," played by the Letter Carriers' Band, the automobiles formed four abreast and swept up to the senator's house. About 3,000 people had gathered there and were addressed by Rev. Michael J. Bonfield, by the senator, by his attorney, Judge Elbridge Hanecy and Edward Hines.

Cheering was followed by a reception in which thousands shook the senator's hand in the senatorial home.



HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Illinois' Venerable Senior Senator, Who Cast His Vote for His Colleague, Hon. William Lorimer.

In the following statement Senator Cullom gives his reasons for voting in favor of Senator Lorimer:

"In voting against the resolution declaring the seat of Senator Lorimer vacant and in favor of his retention as a senator of the United States, I followed the dictates of my own conscience and my oath as a senator.

"From the day the charges were made I determined that I would keep an open mind and not decide how I should vote until I had read the testimony, examined the report of the committee on privileges and elections and listened to the arguments on the floor of the senate. I determined that I would not be guided or influenced in the slightest degree by what seemed to be public sentiment either for or against Senator Lorimer.

Acted as Judge in Case.

"In general legislation a legislator is bound to follow, to a certain extent, at least, what seems to be public sentiment among his constituents, but on the question of a senator retaining his seat each senator is in a sense a judge and juror combined, with the obligations incident to a judge and juror, and no matter what public sentiment may be, he is bound, under his oath, to follow the dictates of his own conscience.

"It is a serious matter to be expelled from the senate of the United States. I would as lief almost be sent to the penitentiary as to be expelled wrongfully. I would expect the disgrace not only to follow me to the grave, but to extend to my children.

"Hence it is that it is only the clearest and most positive proof of guilt that would justify a senator in voting for the expulsion of a fellow member. Where there is the slightest doubt I would consider it a crime to vote to declare the seat of a senator vacant.

Says Doubt Existed.

"In the Lorimer case there was doubt. There were charges of corruption, counter charges, denials, proof of perjury. More important to my mind, however, than all, there was not the slightest evidence to directly connect Senator Lorimer with the bribery. There was the report of the committee on privileges and elections, ten to two, I believe, in his favor, and it was neither charged nor proven that he himself was guilty or had any knowledge of any bribery.

"So after the evidence was in, the report submitted and the argument made, I decided it was my duty to vote against the resolution declaring his seat vacant, and I did so."

TAFT AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

The appointment of William H. Lewis, of Massachusette, as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, marks a new era in race progress. It is a positive advance over anything in the line of political appointments ever made by a Republican President.

In his inaugural address President Taft said:

"The Negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag."

"Any recognition of distinguished Negroes, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued."

President Taft has appointed other Afro-Americans to good places in the Government service, but the importance of the Lewis appointment lies in the fact that it is a higher place than has ever before been given to one of the race.

As Assistant Attorney General it will be necessary to assign Mr. Lewis to some of the most important legal work of the Government and it is certain that he is well qualified for the place.

An Assistant Attorney General outranks many high officials and the Afro-American people are pleased to know that they have a representative of the race so near in rank to a Cabinet officer.

The Afro-Americans of the country naturally feel very grateful to President Taft for this appointment.

The wording of the press dispatch from Vicksburg, Mississippi, relative to the case of a Caucasian woman, who was awarded $15,000 damages for being placed in a Pullman car with three Afro-American bishops as fellow passengers, is significant. This paragraph occurs:

"Among Negroes of this state there is little interest in the verdict, for Southern Negroes do not force themselves into sleeping cars or in other ways intrude on white passengers. When there is that sort of trouble down here it is generally some Negro from the North who is the cause of it."

It is very creditable to the Afro-Americans of the North that some of them start trouble when their rights are infringed upon. If the paragraph is a correct statement of the indifference of the Southern Afro-Americans, they deserve to be jimcrowed and have no right to expect any sympathy from their Northern brethren.

KICK! KICK!! KICK!!!

All over the United States, the Irish are making a fight against the comic post cards in connection with St. Patrick's day. The Ancient Order of Hibernians have petitioned the Postmaster General to prevent the objectionable matter from going through the mails.

The Irish are right. There is no reason on earth why these scurrilous cards which reflect upon the Irish people should be transported in the United States' mails. All honor to people who so vigorously protested against the insults offered to their race.

This matter of objectionable post cards ought to be looked into by the Afro-Americans, for there are now in circulation many hideous caricatures of race. Somebody ought to take hold of the matter and make some noise about it. No wrongs are ever righted except by protest.

Kick! Kick!! Kick!!!

Another delegation of Indians, this time from the Shoshone reservation of Northern Nevada, has arrived in Washington City to protest against the representations of the red men in the moving picture theatres. After a tour of the various picture shows, they claim "there is no resemblance between the Indians as depicted on the scenes and the real Indian."

CONDITIONS IN AMERICA AND RUSSIA SIMILAR.

In 1887 the Russian Minister of the Interior issued the following order:

"The gymnasiums, high schools and universities will henceforth refuse to receive as pupils or students the children of domestic servants, peasants, tradesmen, petty shop keepers, farmers and others of like conditions, whose progeny should not be raised from the circle to which they belong and be thereby led to become discontented with their lot, and irritable against the inevitable inequalities of the existing social pisitions.'

We think that our readers will admit that the foregoing is as terse and emphatic as if it had been composed in Mississippi. In fact the Mississippi legislature could readily adapt it for domestic use by simply substituting "Afro-American" for the names of classes mentioned. Moreover American Bishops and Senators have given utterance to similar sentiments. Indeed there seems to be in the United States an evident trend to the opinion that the republican form of government is a failure.

A writer speaking of the large number of American schools in Turkey says: "The effect of American education is to open their minds, to broaden their horizon, to make them more tolerant and liberal." Well, that is more than it does in the Southern states, where education of the whites seems to increase their hatred of he Afro-American.

TO KNIT TOT'S GLOVE

DAINTY HAND COVERING FOR THE LITTLE ONE.

Instructions Which Will Enable Any One of Ordinary Skill to Produce a Pretty Glove for an Infant.

Materials required; One-half ounce of three-thread wool; four knitting pins, No. 16, one yard of narrow sarcenet ribbon.

Cast on 48 stitches on three pins.

1st to 31st rounds—Knit 2 and purl 2 alternately.

32d round—Make 1 by putting the wool over the pin, knit 2 together, repeat all round.

33d round—Like first round.

34th round—Knit 2 and purl 1.

35th and 36th rounds—Knit, repeat from the 34th round 5 times more.

52d round—Knit 1 and purl 1 in the first stitch; knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 and purl 1 in the sixth stitch;

this is to commerce the thumb, which has an increase on each side of it, work in the pattern to the end of the round.

53d round—Knit, without increase or decrease.

54th round—Knit 1 and purl 1 in the first stitch, knit 6, knit 1 and purl 1 in the eighth stitch, knit plain to the end of the round, repeat from the 52d round 5 times more; you will have 2 stitches more to work between the two increases after each increase row. Now slip the stitches for the thumb on to a piece of cotton, and leave them. The thumb-stitches comprise the 2 increase stitches and the stitches between (20 in number). Continue to work on the rest of the stitches in the round, keeping the pattern for 20 rounds; in the next round decrease by knitting 2 together after every sixth stitch, work 3 more rounds without decrease; in the next round decrease as before, work 6 rounds without decrease, then cast off. Join the stitches and draw them together at the top, making the joint about 1 inch in length.

Now pick up the thumb-stitches and knit them in the round for 18 rounds, still preserving the pattern; cast off and draw up with a needle and wool, run narrow sarcenet ribbon through the row of holes at the wrist, and tie at the side. The glove will fit either the right or left hand.

GUN CLUB CHECKS AGAIN

Smart Black and White Suitings to Be Fashionable for Early Spring.

Our old-time friends, the English gun club checks are still, or once more, in evidence.

These smart black and white suitings are very fashionable indeed, and for early spring suits—jaunty little tailor-mades to wear "between seasons" when one has become tired of a dark suit and the weather is still too chill to permit of lightweight spring suits.

These checks, which are, by the way, very Brittish looking, are most serviceable indeed. They tailor spendidly. Then, too, they are quite wide and all wool, which statement sounds like an advertisement, but is, nevertheless, merely a true fact about the fabric.

One may have small or medium-sized checks of clear black and white, or broken checks, or black and white with a slight suggestion of color.

Surplice Effects.

The bordure cottons in pastel colorings, that lend such an air of springtime to the shops these days, are admirably adapted to the high-waisted, surplice style of frocks that promise to take the lead for spring and summer. The border does away with the necessity for trimming, except a pretty lace for vest and undersleeves, and there is an immense range of fabrics in a variety of designs and all the modish tints.

TO MAKE THROAT ATTRACTIVE

Many Ways of Concealing Lack of Youthful Firmness and Fullness.

If madame's throat has lost its youthful firmness and fullness, there are still many ways of making it attractive.

One way is to wear black velvets, rhinestone studded bands. The deep black is usually most effective against the whiteness of the throat, and the band, properly adjusted, seems to make the throat plumper and prettier. Of course it does not really, but it gives the effect and that, after all, is the important point.

Any woman at all clever may make the bands herself—to suit her own especial taste. Take ribbon velvet of a width that is becoming and sew the stones on in the desired patterns. Here is where the ingenuity of the maker comes into play—she may plan and work out conventional designs, in baskets, garlands, any one of a number of ideas.

For fastening she should use tiny eyes and hooks, sewed on most carefully, so that the edges and ends are just right.

The French Woman.

This is the moment when the French woman looks to her visiting toilet with more care, perhaps, than at any other period of the year. She is particularly careful to the well dressed when she makes family calls and receives her family in her own home. There is nothing of the negligee about a home gathering of French people; quite the contrafy, for decorum is taught from infancy regarding this important function of home gathering. The French woman places a higher value on a compliment for her toilet from one of her own family than from a stranger. She will dress in her best to please her husband, who understands dress.

SMART TOP COAT OF SERGE

Handsome Garment Designed for the Young Girl in Her Teens.

For the young girl in her teens here is a smart coat of heavy serge, in black and white check. Over the shaped revere of light blue cloth is a

flat collar of black velvet, and the cuffs of blue are edged with a band of velvet. The belt of black velvet closes through a large mother-of-pearl buckle.

Satin plays a large part in the gowns of the winter.

Gobelin blue bids fair to have a tremendous adoption.

A peculiar green blue, named for the sea, is being shown in Paris.

Beads are everywhere; no type of decoration is more prevalent.

Foulard and marquisette are the favorite fabrics for early spring.

Drapery and suppleness are the chief characteristics of evening frocks.

Ribbon is much used as a trimming or accessory in the present fashions.

Evening skirts are longer and have draped tunics. All lines are still Grecian and fabrics thin.

A fashionable coiffure is banded with gold tinsel, closing under a gold rose in back, slightly to the left side.

Gowns that combine white charmeuse with black satin are trimmed with jet and exemplify the vogue for black and white.

A coin spotted tissue weight gingham resembling the embroidered dotted Swisses is a novelty in this class of cotton goods.

Some Fancies.

Among the novelty buttons from Paris is one of china or glass, delicately tinted from deep coral color to almost white.

Silver jewelry has been raised to an important place in the collection of ornaments possessed by the well-dressed woman.

Fancy bows of all descriptions have come back again, and those with touches of Roman Persian silk are especially popular.

The early bird catches the worm, but the night owl catches the devil.

INDIAN GIRL'S RISE

She's Now a Claim Adjuster at Washington.

Unique Life History of Mrs. Mary L. Baldwin, the Granddaughter of a Prominent Chippewa Chief.

Washington.—From a life of hardship and danger among the Indian tribes of South Dakota to the position of adjuster of claims in the office of Indian affairs of the department of the interior is the unique life history of Mrs. Mary L. Baldwin, granddaughter of a chief of the Chippewa Indians, and relative of many of the famous Indian warriors of the west.

Until she was fourteen years of age Mrs. Baldwin slept only in an Indian tepee or in the open air. Now she adjusts claims between members of her race and the United States government.

Many times when she was a girl she saw members of her family shot and scalped, and one of her most vivid memories is of seeing her own brother tortured and slowly cut to pieces before her eyes. From the shelter of sand pits she, in company with other women and girls of her tribe, often watched their braves fight Indians of other tribes and soldiers of the United States.

Among her relatives and other members of the Turtle mountain band of the Chippewas Mrs. Baldwin used to be known for her fearless disregard of danger and her wonderful activity in riding horses and shooting wild game. She still shoots, both with the rifle and bow and arrow, and rides whenever possible. Often, when she lived with her people, she went hunting alone, and seldom failed to return with her hunting bag filled with game.

In 1864 Mrs. Baldwin was living with her father, John Bottineu, at St. Joseph, N. D., then a small trading post. At that time the Chippewas and the Sioux were at war. One day a party of seven Sioux came to the post. They were warned to leave at once by Botineu, but insisted on staying until a blizzard which was raging

Mrs. M. L. Baldwin.

abated. Bottineu tried his best to preserve peace, but early one morning he and his daughter heard shooting. They found the Sioux massacred and their scalps gone.

At the time of his death her brother was carrying mail for the United States government. He was caught by a roving band of Sioux and told to prepare for death. The camp of the Chippawas was not far away, and the Sioux carried the young brave near the camp of the enemy, and there slowly cut him to pieces while his relatives looked on.

Mrs. Baldwin's mother was a pure Chippewa Indian and her father a French Hueguenot. Her grandfather formerly lived at Osseo, N. D., and led the famous Clark expedition through the wilds of the northwest. He also served as scout for many excursions for government troops. He was one of the most famous chiefs of the tribe. Her father later moved to Minneapolis, where he was made judge advocate. He is now attorney in Washington for the Turtle Mountain band of the Chippewas.

"I can remember vividly many of the battles and hunting trips which took place while I lived with my tribe," says Mrs. Baldwin. "Of course I was rather young when the worst fighting took place, but even as late as 1864 there were many terrible fights. Whenever our tribe was attacked we girls and women were hidden in sandhills until the fighting was over, but we never lost a chance to watch the battle when possible.

"In our language my name is N-Dan-Sis, meaning the daughter of a chief," she continued. "I like the life of civilization, but there are times when I long to return to the life I used to live. I went to school in Minneapolis and to St. Joseph's academy at St. Paul. I am what one would call an educated Indian, I guess. But even though I am educated, I like to get back with my people and speak to them in our native language. When I die my body will be buried there."

Mrs. Baldwin protested against the headdress so often shown on Indian women in pictures and paintings displayed in the east. She said that few Indian women wear any of the gaudy feathers and beads shown in these pictures.

Well-Paid Evangelist.

Chicago.—Rev. "Billy" Sunday conducted a revival six weeks in duration at Waterloo, Ia.; he received for his services $8,400. Henry E. Burgess of Mercer, Ill., has been compiling statistics of Mr. Sunday's gains. He finds that 27 out of the 55 towns in which he has conducted services since 1900 have contributed to him $155,000. This is $15,500 a year and more than $5,700 from each community; if the 28 towns whose contributions are not reported raised a beggarly thousand apiece the total income of the evangelist has been upwards of $18,000 a year for the decade.