



THE APPEAL

A National Afro-American Newspaper

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
ADAMS BROS. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS
49 E. 4th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL OFFICE
J. G. ADAMS, Manager.
No. 236 Union Block, 49 E. 4th St.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE
JASPER GIBBS, Manager.
Metropolitan Bldg., Room 1020.

CHICAGO OFFICE
C. F. ADAMS, Manager.
443 S. Dearborn St., Suite 660.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS.....1.10
SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS.....1.10
When subscriptions are by mail, the paper is sent by express, postage paid, and the terms are 60 cents for each 13 weeks and 5 cents for each 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 received the same as cash for the fractional parts of a dollar. Only one cent and two cent stamps taken.

Silver should never be sent through the mail. It is almost sure to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost; or else it may be stolen. Persons who send silver in letters 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.

Advertising rates, 15 cents per square line, each insertion. There are fourteen square lines in an inch, and about seven words in an square line. No single advertisement less than \$1. No discount allowed on less than three months contract. Cash must accompany all orders from parties unknown to us. Further particulars on application.

Reading notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. No discounts for time or space. Reading matter is set in brief 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 shows when time is out.

It 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, of the missing number.

Communications to receive attention, must be new, upon important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesday if possible, anyway not later than Wednesday, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned, unless stamps are sent for postage.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents. Soliciting agents wanted everywhere.

In every letter that you write us 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 letters containing news or matter for publication. Entered as second class matter June 6, 1885 at the postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



PRESIDENT TAFT.

Copyright 1909, by Harris & Ewing.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

POPULATION OF FLORIDA ACCORDING TO COLOR.

A very interesting preliminary statement has been issued from the Census Bureau this week relative to the population of Florida according to color, taken as of April 15, 1910.

It shows that the total population of Florida in 1910 was subdivided as to color as follows: Whites, 443,646; Afro-American, 308,669; all other persons, including Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics, 304. The equivalent figures for 1900 were: Whites, 297,333; Afro-American, 230,730; all others, 479. For 1890 they were: Whites, 224,949; Afro-Americans, 166,180; all others, 293.

The Afro-American population constituted 41 per cent. of the total population of the state in 1910, as against 43.7 per cent. in 1900 and 42.5 per cent. in 1890.

There has been an increase since 1900 in the Afro-American population of 77,939, or 33.8 per cent., as compared with an increase during the preceding decade of 64,550, or 33.8 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the white population increased at a much greater



HON. HARRY S. NEW.

Chairman of the Sub-Committee in Charge of Arrangements for the Republican National Convention of 1912. The Best Man for This Important Work.

or rate than for the decade 1890 to 1900, the increase being, respectively, 146,313, or 49.2 per cent., as against 72,384, or 32.2 per cent.

Jacksonville city had a population in 1910 of 57,699, comprising 28,331 whites, 29,293 Afro-Americans and 75 other persons (Indians, Chinese and Japanese). The equivalent figures for 1900 were: Whites, 12,158; Afro-Americans, 16,236; all others, 35. For 1890 they were: Whites, 7,372; Afro-Americans, 9,801; all others, 28.

The Afro-American population of Jacksonville constituted barely more than 50 per cent. (50.8) of the total in 1910, as against 57.1 per cent. in 1900, and 57 per cent. in 1890. The rate of increase in the whites from 1900 to 1910 more than doubled that of the preceding decade, the increase being 16,173, or 133 per cent., as against 4,785, or 64.9 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The Afro-American population shows an increase of 13,057, or 80.4 per cent., from 1900 to 1910, as compared with an increase of 6,435, or 65.7 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

Conditions in Russia and America Similar.

Mr. Suvorin, editor of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, said in a recent interview: "I have nothing against the Jews personally, but as a Russian Patriot, I am opposed to them. If the Jews were given freedom in Russia, the entire native population, because it is so uncultured, would find itself in the hands of the Jews. All the wealth of Russia would go over to the Jewish people." He admitted that "the struggle is beyond question a savage one, but then our people are savages."

The editor's statement is brutal and reminds one of some of the utterances of Tillman, Vardaman, Heflin, Hoax Smith and other famous or infamous American statesmen.

In the days when the "bustle" was a very necessary adjunct to a fashionably attired female a lot of fun was poked at the bustle and its wearers. They used to be made of all sorts of things, good, bad and indifferent, but it remains for an old woman in Portland, Me., to have the most valuable stuffing for hers. It seems that although the bustle went out of style many years ago, she clung to hers, and when she died suddenly a few days ago and an examination of her bustle disclosed the fact that she had \$10,000 in bills in it, and none of them of a more recent issue than 1886. The simple interest on \$10,000 for the 25 years since 1886 at 6 per cent. will amount to \$15,000. A rather expensive article of the toilet it has been, to say the least.



HON. FRANK O. LOWDEN.

Illinois Member of the Republican National Committee, Member of the Committee to Draft the Call for the Republican National Convention. A Man of Whom Illinois is Proud.



Christmas Legends

ALL around the season of the Coming of Love as a little Child there have sprung legends and beliefs, like blossoms in a gracious clime, which testify with subtlety to the depth of the appeal of the birth of Christ. Here divinely spiritual symbolism and there sweet human tenderness and pathos appear, and, blended, they evidence the world's belief that this was both Son of Man and Son of God.

An Irish legend tells that, on Christmas eve, the Christ-Child wanders out in the darkness and cold, and the peasants still put lighted candles in their windows to guide the sacred little feet, that they may not stumble on their way to their homes. And in Hungary the people go yet further in their tenderness for the Child, they spread feasts and leave their doors open that He may enter at His will, while throughout Christendom there is a belief that no evil can touch any child who is born on Christmas eve.

The legend which tells how the very day which lined the manger in which the Holy Babe was laid put forth living red blossoms at midwinter at the touch of the Babe's body, could only have arisen from belief in the renewal of life through the Lord of Life.

The Christmas Rose.
NOTHER of those spiritual parables is the legend of the Christmas rose, and it tells how good things, fit for giving, spring up ready to the hand which earnestly desires to give to the Child. It is said that a certain maiden of Bethlehem was so poor that she had nothing to give to the Babe to whom kings brought wealth from afar, and, as she stood, longing and mourning, and angel appeared to her, saying: "Look at thy feet, beneath the snow," and lo! on obeying the maiden found that a new flower had miraculously sprung up and blossomed at her needs.

Every year, then, runs this story, this exquisite flower, with its snowy petals just touched by suggestions of pinkish bloom, is to be found at this season; and, indeed, its half-opened cups are like chalices of love, and its fully-spread petals are like a happy innocence, fit symbols for the gifts for the Babe of spotless innocence, whose heart was the vessel of love.

Christmas Eve Legends.
HERE are several exceedingly touching legends concerning bells, which are heard ringing from buried cities and villages at this season. One belongs to a village near Raleigh, in Nottinghamshire, and the story runs that once, where there is now but a valley, there was a village which, with every trace of life and habitation, had been swallowed by an earthquake; but ever since, at Christmas, the bells of the buried church are heard to ring as of old.

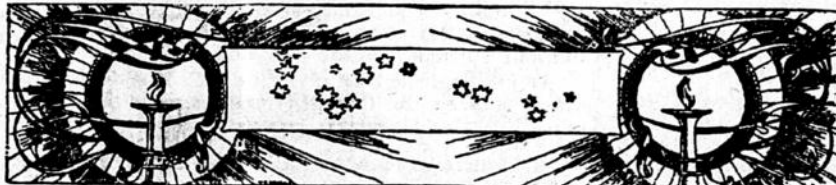
A similar legend is told of Preston, in Lancashire, and yet another and more moving one comes from the Netherlands. It is said that the city of Beem was notorious for its black and shameless sins, as well as renowned for its beauty and magnificence. To the Sodom of the middle ages came our Savior on one anniversary of his birth, and went as a beggar from door to door, but not one in all that Christmas keeping city gave the Master of the abundance. Sin he saw rampant on every side, but not a trace of Christmas bounty and good will, and he called to the sea, which, as of old, obeyed his voice, and Beem, the city of sin, was buried deep, clean out of sight, beneath the waves. But ever at Christmas up from beneath the covering waters comes the sweet calling of church bells buried in Beem. It is a legend which appears to tell in parable that nothing which ever belonged to the Christ, and was dedicated to his service, is ever wholly lost from him and alienated from service; that ever and again something of their inherent beauty and compelling sweetness rises from the depths through all seeming ruin.

The Holy Thorn.
T is not so many centuries ago since there was that holy thorn at Glastonbury which blossomed every Christmas, and, so ran the legend, had done ever since St. Joseph of Arimathea, having come as apostle to Britain, and, landing at Glastonbury, had stuck his staff of dry hawthorn into the soil, commanding it to put forth leaves and blossoms. This the staff straightway did, and thereby was the king converted to the Christian faith, the faith which preached life from death.

The holy thorn of Glastonbury flourished during the centuries until the civil wars. During those it was uprooted; but several persons had from trees growing from cuttings from the original tree, and those continued to bloom at the Christ-season, just as their parent, which had grown from St. Joseph's staff, had blossomed. And about the middle of the 18th century it was recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine how the famous holy thorn would not design to recognize the new style calendar, which had then come into force but would persist in blossoming as of old on old Christmas day!

In those days the anniversary of the advent of the Babe had certainly meant more to the common people than merely a time for feasting and revelry, for giving and receiving; it had been also a season for holy observances, for they refused to go to church on New Christmas day, the holy thorn not being then in blossom. So serious became the trouble that the clergy found it prudent to announce that Old Christmas day should also be kept sacred as before. Only another story of men's weak, superstitious minds? True, perhaps; but they are better who evidence some spiritual weakness than those who wallow in the wholly material and when we cease to be careful of the cup and the platter, we become not over careful of their contents.

As to a Friend.
"He's too frangible."
"I know. He says things that he doesn't really mean. He got mad at me once and called me a poet."



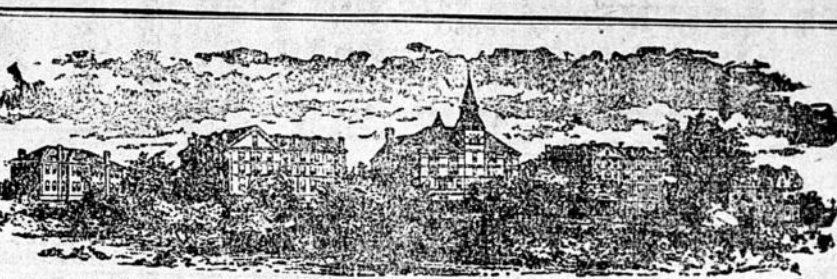
First Christmas Observance

Christmas gets its name from the early days of the Christian church in honor of the birth of Christ, its first solemnization having been ordered by Pope Telesphorus. This was in or before the year 138, for in that year Pope Telesphorus died.

At first Christmas was what is known as a movable feast, just as Easter is now, and owing to misunderstandings was celebrated as late as April or May. In the fourth century an ecclesiastical investigation was ordered, and upon the authority of the tables of the censurs in the Roman archives December 25 was agreed upon as the date of the Savior's nativity. Tradition fixed the hour of birth at about midnight, and this led to the celebration of a midnight mass in all the churches, a second at dawn and a third in the later morning.

Making Sure of His Vegetables.
"Are you going to start a garden next year?"
"I am not," replied the luckless amateur. "Next year, instead of burying good stuff in the ground, I'm going to eat it."

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS



Knowles Building, Boys' Hall, Stone Hall, Girls' Hall, Model Home.
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.
Is beautifully located in the City of Atlanta, Ga. The courses of study include High School, Normal School and College, with manual training and domestic science. Among the teachers are graduates of Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Smith and Wesley. Forty-one years of successful work have been completed. Students come from all parts of the South. Graduates are almost universally successful. For further information, address
President, EDWARD T. WARE, Atlanta, Ga.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WILBUR F. THIRKIELD, President,
Washington, D. C.
The College of Arts and Science—KELLY MILLER, A. M., Dean.
The Teachers' College—LEWIS B. MOORE, A. M., Ph. D., Dean.
The Academy—GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M., Dean.
The Commercial College—GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., Dean.
School of Manual Arts and Applied Science—

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
The School of Theology—ISAAC CLARK, D. D., Dean.
The School of Medicine—Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges—EDWARD O. BALLOCH, M. D., Dean.
The School of Law—BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D., Dean.
For Catalogue and Special Information Address Dean of Department.



Beautiful Situation, Healthful Location. The Best Moral and Spiritual Environment—A Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere—
Offers full courses in the following departments: College, Normal, High School, Grammar School and Industrial.
Good water, steam heat, electric lights, good drainage. Expenses very reasonable. Opportunity for Self-help.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 27, 1911.
PRESIDENT R. W. McGRANAHAN, Knoxville, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE Normal and Industrial Institute

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.
(Incorporated.)
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 FACULTY.
Over 1,500 students, more than 100 instructors.

COURSE OF STUDY.
English education combined with industrial training; 25 industries in constant operation.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.
Property consisting of 2,350 acres of land, 103 buildings almost wholly built with student labor, is valued at \$1,250,000, 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 135 miles west of Atlanta, on the Western Railroad of Alabama.

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

Lincoln Institute

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI
Founded by the Soldiers of the 62d and 68th Regiments of the U. S. Colored Infantry.

Supported by the State of Missouri, has Normal, Collegiate, Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Courses. Buildings and equipment unsurpassed. Thirty teachers representing the best schools of the country. Students from all sections of the country. For catalogue and further information address
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ALLEN, President.

New England Conservatory of Music

BOSTON, Mass.
All the advantages of the finest and most completely equipped Conservatory building in the world, the atmosphere of a recognized center of Art and Music and association with the masters in the Profession are offered students at the New England Conservatory of Music. Thorough work in all departments of music. Courses can be arranged in Elocution and Oratory.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Musical Director.
All particulars and your best will be sent on application.

Straighten

up. Why do you wash in the hardest possible way? Use PEARLINE, there's no bending over the tub, no back kinks, no work to speak of, no wear and tear from rubbing. Millions use PEARLINE. No matter how or when you use PEARLINE, or however delicate your hands or the fabric, it is absolutely harmless. 636

Pearline is right

WANTED, A SAMARITAN.
Prone in the road he lay.
Wounded and sore bestead:
Priests, Levites past that way,
And turned aside the head.
They were not hardened men
In human service slack:
His need was great: but then
His face, you see, was black.
From the New York Independent.

Defective Page