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SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1914.

THE ANTI-SEGREGATION PROTEST.

According to the Associated Press dispatches of Thursday:

"President Wilson, while receiving a delegation of colored men who came to the White House to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the tone adopted by their spokesman, W. M. Trotter of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The president added he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House."

If Mr. Trotter's manner was such as to irritate the President he certainly made a grave mistake. Mr. Wilson is head of a great nation and his office should be respected. Any individual ought to be more careful of his manner when addressing the President of the United States than if he was speaking to an ordinary individual. The President should be approached with logical argument and not heated discussion. There are however two sides to the question. Perhaps the President himself was somewhat irritated because of the persistence of the delegation in trying to secure an audience and the further knowledge that the colored people had registered their protest against the Democratic party in the recent elections.

The dispatch says further: "President Wilson replied he had investigated the question and had been assured there was no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the colored people. He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been undertaken to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the colored people. The president said he was deeply interested in the race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the interests of the colored race would best be served by complete independence of white people and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them."

THE SIN OF SILENCE

To sin by silence when we should protest makes cowards out of men. The human race has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust, the inquisition yet would serve the law, and guillotines decide our least disputes. The few who dare must speak and speak again to right the wrongs of many.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

This reply was not what it ought to have been to a delegation of American citizens and it is not strange that Trotter and other members at once took issue with the president, declaring the colored people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that they had equal rights with whites and that those rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the two races before segregation was begun."

The President may be correct in stating that there is no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to colored people, but that does not help matters. It is the FACT of segregation which is wrong.

It is un-American to draw any line of demarcation between American citizens. The white and colored government employes worked together without friction prior to the Wilson Administration and it should be remembered that work in the Departments is not a social function.

There can be no "complete independence" of any one class in this country; such an idea is repugnant to the ideals of a democracy.

The President seems disposed to speak patronizingly of the colored people, but in that he is wrong—neither special privileges nor assistance are desired—only justice.

The President said the question is not political, but human. In that case it ought to be settled in a human manner and on a Christian basis.

The segregation of government employes is an insult to the colored people. It is un-Christian and un-American and it ought not be countenanced in a republic.

"THE POWER OF AGITATION."

THE APPEAL is always pleased to read in the columns of its Southern Afro-American contemporaries editorials which may serve to inspire the race to always protest against wrong. In the article which follows, Mrs. Maggie Walker, the banker editor of St. Luke Herald, Richmond, Virginia, truly says, "When the spirit and power of agitation die among a people, they are doomed beyond all hope of resurrection and redemption."

THE POWER OF AGITATION.

The greatest power on earth for the righting of wrongs, is the power of agitation. When the spirit and power of agitation die among a people, they are doomed beyond all hope of resurrection and redemption. So important is the power, that it is guaranteed to the people through the mandates of the Constitution of the United States.

The colored man is not an agitator, nor has he ever been. It has dimmed into his ears until it has reached his very soul, that all he has to do toward righting his wrongs, is to wait until the Lord himself shall see fit to come down and right them. The idea of peacefully assembling and making intelligent and persistent protest against outrage and wrong seems foreign to him. Or, should he start an agitation and is rebuffed at the start, he loses heart, abandons the effort and gives up like a disappointed child.

It is the agitation of the waters of the sea, which prevents stagnation and death. It is the agitation of the air which gives pure air to breathe. It is the agitation of the blood, which gives us the power of motion and life, and it is the agitation of thoughts and ideas which prevents brain stagnation and mental death. When a people lose that interest in themselves, to that extent that they stand supinely by, quietly submitting to wrong, without protest, they have reached the danger point in race progress development.

"MADE IN U. S. A."

Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, favorably reported the following resolution, which had been submitted by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts:

"The secretary of commerce is hereby directed to cause to be prepared in detail an estimate of the probable cost of sending at least six vessels, now in the military or naval service of the United States, or otherwise, to the principal port of South America, such vessels to carry suitable samples of the manufacturers and products of this country, together with a reasonable number of representatives of business or trade organizations, and to adopt such other means as may be deemed advisable, to the end that our manufacturers and producers may be forthwith put in direct contact with the markets of South America."

The majority of the people in Mexico, Central and South America are mixed bloods, Caucasians, Indian and Negroes and all sorts of complicated mixtures and it would undoubtedly be a great idea to load the ship with samples of jimmecor cars and various other hellish things which are made only in the United States. The 18,000,000 colored people out of the 20,000,000 inhabitants of Brazil would no doubt be greatly interested in the U. S. Treasury brand of water closets "For Negroes only" put on the market by that distinguished inventor, John Skelton Williams of Virginia.

TURKEY'S GREAT COUP.

That was a neat coup executed by Turkey. Seeing that the time was opportune she has by a stroke of the pen abolished the obnoxious system of extraterritoriality and declared herself supreme in her own house.

The principle of extraterritoriality has been very expensively to the Turks. The alleged "Christian" powers, because the Turks are of Asiatic origin and Mohammedans, assume that they were unable to handle their own affairs and compelled them by force of their superior warships to submit to the indignity of allowing consular courts of the various powers to take the place of the regular Turkish courts. Then Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Austria and Italy established branch postoffices in the various cities of the Ottoman Empire for the use of foreigners and in order to compete with these usurping establishments the Turks were obliged to sell stamps at prices below the regular postal unit rates. The subjects of the great powers were treated with more consideration than Turkish citizens and exempt from taxation.

The situation was almost unbearable, but the outrageous condition was backed by the combined navies of Europe so what could the poor Turks, who had but a few bum battleships, do? When they voiced strong protests against the injustice of the thing, the Christian powers simply pointed to their warships.

Then came a change. The great Christian powers began to spring at each others' throats and while they were engaged in the delightful pastime of murdering men with machine guns, Turkey, which is now ruled by the "Young Turks" who have modernized court procedure and brought the tribunals of justice up to date, seized the opportunity to put an end to an unjust and humiliating conditions and "put one over" on the Christians.

Superiors Never Burn Inferiors.

(Portland Advocate.) A superior race will not lynch and burn an inferior race simply because they have the power. Terrible crimes and brutalities will not be permitted against human beings by a superior race and then seek to find ease and peace for an injured conscience simply on the basis of color.

"HUMAN NATURE'S FOULEST BLOT."

My ear is pained
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage, with which earth is filled.
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart.
It does not feel for man: the natural bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not colored like his own: and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.

Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys:
'Tis human nature's broadest foulest blot.

—Cowper.

The Thankful Heart

for all that God in mercy sends,
for health and children, home and friends;
for comforts in the time of need,
for every kindly word or deed,
for happy thoughts and holy talk,
for guidance in our daily walk.
In everything, give thanks.

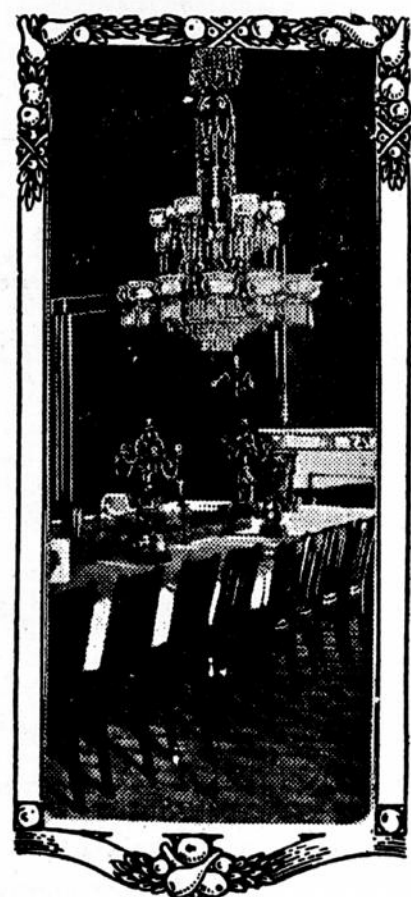
for beauty in this world of ours,
for verdant grass and lovely flowers,
for songs of birds, and hum of bees,
for the refreshing summer's breeze,
for hill and plain, for stream and wood,
for the great ocean's mighty flood—
In everything give thanks.

For the sweet sleep which comes with night,
for the returning morning light,
for the bright sun which shines on high,
for the stars glittering in the sky—
For these, and everything we see,
O Lord, we lift our hearts to thee:
In everything, give thanks!

—Copper.

THANKSGIVING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

"HAIL to the chief!" That patriotic line of the patriotic hymn certainly applies at this season to the national bird—the turkey, and not the eagle. From the snow kissed sands of the gulf to the snow clad mountain crests of Alaska, from the burning deserts of Arizona to the bleak, storm washed rocks of Maine, the turkey is king. Millions of Americans will pay him tribute. On the plain dinner table of the farmhouse, on the silver laden board of the city banker, in the cabin, in the mines and cars whirling along their tracks of steel, beneath the glow of electric lights and the sounds of music floating from behind palms or with the gleam of the tallow dip, the sovereign is the same, proudly resting



IN THE STATE DINING ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

In his bed of brown glory, his portly sides crackling with deliciousness.

Thanksgiving is a great day at the White House. The turkey intended for the president each year is a magnificent one, weighing about twenty-eight pounds. It reaches the White House a few days before the great dinner by express, already killed. When roasted it is truly a sight to make Lucullus' mouth water with envy.

The turkey is cooked in a kitchen which is a model for cleanliness and comfort. On one side of the room is an immense range, at least twelve feet in length, and above hangs a large iron hood, which carries off any odor. The tables are two in number and covered with zinc. Above them is a hanging rod full of hooks, from which depend rows of shining saucers of all sizes.

The dishes are washed in a patent affair. By means of a dumb waiter the meals are taken right up to the butler's pantry, which adjoins the dining room and contains the presses full of china of all administrations and of every variety of beautiful design. There are historic sets which have come down from the earliest days, for nearly every president's wife has added to the collection. Of china used by Lincoln there are about 120 pieces left, the figuring and coloring being quaint and the dish bordered by a rippling design.

Silver Moon Hotel and Cafe.
Mr. Lee Johnson who has had years' experience in catering to the inner man is now the manager of the Silver Moon Hotel and Cafe, No. 7 E. Third street, near Wabasha. The place is nicely fitted up with all that pertains to hotel and cafe. He has 14 bed rooms, large public dining room, private dining room for ladies, the "blue room," everything in first class order to take care of the most fastidious. He serves a regular dinner from 12 m. to 8 p. m. at 25 cents. Meals to order at all hours for moderate prices. Open all night. No 7 E. Third St. up stairs. Tel. Cedar 7089.

When the Ancient Jews Gave Thanks.

Three thousand years ago witnessed the Jewish feast of tabernacles, with its magnificent rituals, melodious choirs and picturesque festivities. For eight days the people ceased their work to "eat, drink and be merry." During the time great throngs gathered in and around Jerusalem for several days, living in booths formed of the branches of the olive, pine, myrtle and palm and decorated with fruits and flowers. Grand public pageants were held, and, in addition to these, every household had its worship, its sacrifices and its banquet.

AN OLD THANKSGIVING FAVORITE

By LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

OVER the river and through the wood
To grandfather's house we go.
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh.

Through the white and drifted snow.
Over the river and through the wood—
Oh, how the wind does blow!
It stings the toes
And bites the nose
As over the ground we go.

Over the river and through the wood
To have a first rate play.
Hear the bells ring,
"Ting-a-ling ding!"
Hurrah for Thanksgiving day!



THROUGH THE WHITE AND DRIFTED SNOW.

Over the river and through the wood
Trot fast, my dapple gray!
Spring over the ground
Like a hunting hound,
For this is Thanksgiving day!

Over the river and through the wood
And straight through the barnyard gate.
We seem to go
Extremely slow—
It is so hard to wait!

Over the river and through the wood—
Now grandmother's cap I spy!
Hurrah for the fun!
Is the pudding done?
Hurrah for the pumpkin pie!

Silence is Infamous.

Possibly the worst thing permitted to go on and work injury to Negroes, has been the silence of Negro speakers in the face of the infamous lies Ben. Tillman, Vardaman, Blease and others have been telling the North and West about Negroes raping white women. By all means they should have been rebuked and their statements proven lies, but as it is, both sections believe it. Shame on the intelligent men and women of our race who allow these base calumnies to slander us.—Pioneer Press, Martinsburg, W. Va.

THE MAN WHO DARES

I honor the man who in the conscientious discharge of his duty dares to stand alone; the world, with ignorant, intolerant judgment, may condemn, the countenances of relatives may be averted, and the hearts of friends grow cold, but the sense of duty done shall be sweeter than the applause of the world, the countenances of relatives or the hearts of friends.—Charles Sumner.

What Segregation Means

Rev. Quincy Ewing, a Southern Caucasian, Born and Reared in Mississippi, Shows the Policy of the South is to Keep the Afro-American in Inferior Status.

BY REV. QUINCY EWING.

But we are very far from needing to rely upon any general consideration in support of the proposition advanced above. It is supported by evidences on every hand, waiting only the eye of recognition. Scarcely a day passes but something is said or done with this end in view, to emphasize, lest they forget, the conviction for both white man and Negro that the latter is and must remain an inferior. Let me instance a few such evidences.

Consider, first, the "Jim Crow" legislation in the manner of its enforcement. Such legislation is supposed to have for its object the separation of the races in trains, street cars, etc., to save the white people from occasional contact with drunken, rowdy, ill-smelling Negroes, and to prevent personal encounters between the whites and blacks. Members of the different races occupy the same cars, separated only by absurdly inadequate, little open-mesh wire screens, so tiny and light that a conductor can move them from one seat to another with the strength of his little finger. Needless to add, these screens would serve to obscure neither sound nor sight, nor the drunken rowdies who sit behind them! In summer cars, black and white passengers may be separated not even by a make-believe screen; they are simply required, respectively, to occupy certain seats in the front or the back end of the cars.

In Birmingham, Alabama, the front seats are assigned to Negroes in all closed cars, and the back seats in all open ones. Why the front seats in the one case, and the back seats in the other, it is not easy to understand in the light of the letter and alleged spirit of the Jim Crow law! The underlying purpose of the law is clearly not the separation of the races in space; for public sentiment does not insist upon its fulfillment to that end. The underlying purpose of it would seem to be the separation of the races in status. The doctrine of inequality would be attacked if white and black passengers rode in public conveyances on equal terms; therefore the Negro who rides in a public conveyance must do so, not as of undoubted right, but as with the white man's regulation. "This place you may occupy, that other you may not, because I am I and you are you, lest to you or to me it should be obscured that I am I and you are you." Such is the real spirit of the Jim Crow laws.

Short Walk from Freeman to Serf.

(Richmond Planet, Richmond, Va.) It seems to us that agitation is needed and that some well directed effort on the part of the colored people themselves should be made to check this pale of oppression which has now settled down all over the country. With the elimination of our political rights has come the interference with our property rights and the right of free man to serf is but a short walk in distance. Colored men must stand up for their rights, and they should not depend upon others to stand up for them.

While the women are contending for the right of suffrage, let the colored men contend for the same thing. Political "pull" against us is accomplishing our ruin. We have never believed that the colored people should eschew politics. This was the commencement of our undoing and the sooner we get back on the political road again, the better.

Rights are controlled and curtailed by politics. This is the lever to be used in our favor, just as the white peoples have used it against us.

Employees Who Get By.

(Chicago Defender.) That our men and women are superior in every way to the average wage earner found in these stores is without question, but worth doesn't

Why is it that in every Southern city no Negro is allowed to witness a dramatic performance, or a baseball game, from a first-class seat? In every large city, there are hundreds of Negroes who would gladly pay for first-class seats at the theatre and the baseball game, were they permitted to. It can hardly be that permission is withheld because theatres and baseball games are so well attended by the other half. As a matter of fact, theatre-auditoriums and baseball grounds are seldom crowded; the rule is, not all first-class seats occupied, but many vacant. Surely as simple as moving from seat to seat a makeshift screen in a street-car, would it be to set apart a certain number of seats in the dress-circle of every theatre, and in the grandstand of every baseball park, for Negro patrons. The reason why this is not done, is perfectly obvious; it would be intolerable to the average Southern man or woman to sit through the hours of a theatrical performance or a baseball game on terms of equal accommodation with Negroes, even with a screen between. Negroes would look out of place, out of status, in the dress circle of their grandstand; their place, confining their status, is the peanut-gallery, or the bleachers.

Consider further that, while no Negro, no matter what his occupation, or personal refinement, or intellectual culture, or moral character, is allowed to travel in a Pullman car between state lines, or to enter as a guest a hotel patronized by white people, the blackest of Negro nurses and valets are given food and shelter in all first-class hotels, and occasion neither disgust nor surprise in the Pullman cars. Here again the heart of the race problem is laid bare. The black nurse with the white baby in her arms, the black valet looking after the comfort of the white invalid, have the label of inferiority conspicuously upon them; they understand themselves, and everybody understands them, to be servants, enjoying certain privileges for the sake of the person served. Almost anything the Negro may do in the South, and anywhere he may go, provided the manner of his doing and his going is that of an inferior. Such is the premium put upon his inferiority; such his inducement to maintain it.

Russians and Americans Alike.

(Nashville Globe.) It will be a commendable effort in the march of civilization if the war brings freedom to the Jews in Russia, but we fear the Russians are wholly like their cousins, aunts and uncles in America and will, after the war, drop back into the time-worn habit of seeing around the beam in their own eye the mote in their neighbor's.

FIGHTING FOR THE BALLOT.

(St. Luke Herald, Richmond, Va.) The Congressional Union, the white women's national suffrage organization, is out on the war path against every democratic congressman in the nine states in the West in which women vote. The Congressional Union has headquarters in Chicago, and is using every possible political effort to get the scalp of every democrat who is opposed to women receiving the ballot.

Everybody seems to understand the power of the ballot except the colored people. We need but little here below, and we don't need that little long. Other folks need all they can get, and need it as long as they can get it—but we don't.

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