



THE APPEAL

ISSUED WEEKLY

J. Q. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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J. Q. ADAMS, Manager.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915

THE NEW ABOLITION.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came as a direct result of the Springfield riots of 1908. After several conferences it was organized and permanent headquarters opened in November 1910.

The growth of the organization has been phenomenal. Today it has fifty branches throughout the country and 7,000 members and the crisis, edited by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has reached a circulation of over 35,000.

The platform of the association is broad but uncompromising. The official statement contains among other things the following strong statement and demands:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors and aims to aid every kind of education among them save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It recognizes the national character of the race problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the constitution of the United States and its amendments, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of 'all men up and no man down.' It abhors Negro crime, but still more the conditions which breed crime and, most of all, the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law or by individuals in the name of the law.

It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content. It has no other desire than exact justice and no other motive than humanity."

The proposed program for the advancement of the colored people has been laid down by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:

"We need not waste time by seeking to deceive our enemies into thinking that we are going to be content with a half loaf or by being willing to lull

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 inquisitor 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.

our friends into a false sense of our indifference and present satisfaction. The American Negro demands equality—political equality—and he is never going to rest satisfied with anything less. He demands this in no spirit of bragadocio and with no obsequious envy of others, but as an absolute measure of self defense and the only one that will assure to the darker races their ultimate survival on earth.

"The colored people must have industrial freedom. Between the peonage of the rural south, the oppression of shrewd capitalists and the jealousy of certain trade unions the colored laborer is the most exploited class in the country, giving more hard toil for less money than any other American and with less voice in the conditions of his labor.

"In social intercourse every effort is being made today from the president of the United States and the so-called Church of Christ down to saloons and bootblacks to segregate, strangle and spiritually starve the colored man so as to give him the least possible chance to know and share civilization.

"The colored man must have power—the power of men, the right to do, to know, to feel and to express that knowledge, action and spiritual gift. He must not simply be free from the political tyranny of white folk; he must have the right to vote and to rule over all the citizens to the extent of his proved foresight and ability. He must have a voice in the new industrial democracy which is building and the power to see to it that his children are not in the next generation trained to be the mud sills of society.

"There was a time in the atomic individualistic group when 'social intercourse' meant merely calls and tea parties; today social intercourse means theaters, lectures, organizations, clubs, churches, excursions, travel, hotels—it means, in short, life.

To bar a group from methods of thinking, living and doing, is to bar them from the world and bid them create a new world—it is to crucify them and taunt them with not being able to live.

Dr. DuBois suggest five practical steps for action—first, economic co-operation; second, a revival of art and literature; third, political action; fourth, education; fifth, organization. "For the accomplishment of all these ends we must organize. Organization among us already has gone far, but it must go much further and higher. Organization is sacrifice. It is sacrifice of opinions, of time, of work and of money, but it is, after all, the cheapest way of buying the most priceless of gifts—freedom and efficiency. I thank God that most of the money that supports this association comes from colored hands. A still larger proportion must come, and we must not only support, but control, this and similar organizations and hold them unwaveringly to our objects, our aims and our ideals.

"With such organizations and with all the progress that they can point to let us never be satisfied with mere progress so long as we fall so far short of a reasonable accomplishment of our desires. Remember that we are despised today by millions of people not because we suffer, but because we suffer like dumb, driven cattle, with even a smile on our faces. To what other race could it happen on God's green earth that one of its greatest leaders here in New York before assembled thousands could congratulate his people because only fifty-two colored men and women have in one short year been hanged and shot and burned by mobs if that can give 10-

000,000 people satisfaction, in God's name what will it take to make them fight?

"As for me and those that think with me, so long as one black man in the United States is illegally punished or unjustly treated or has the door of opportunity closed in his face we will protest and complain and protest again whether the world wants to hear us or not. We may not gain our ends. We may not in our days realize our ideals. But the program I lay before you is not only reasonable and just, but it is a program of peace and patience, and in laying it down I face the awful fact that in this as in all great causes, if peace and patience cannot win, then war and struggle must. In any case there can be no despair, there can be no surrender, there can be no defeat as long as a colored man draws a breath in America."

George Mason, a Kentucky white man, who lives in the cliffs north of High Bridge, on the Kentucky river, was so frightened at the sight of the first train he had ever seen, that he threw a rock at the Royal Palm on the Queen & Crescent route. The stone broke a window and hit Ray Fagan. A gasp was cut on Fagan's scalp, but after receiving medical treatment he was able to continue his journey. Mason declares that he had never before seen a train and that he thought the thing was some sort of "huge varmint."

Dr. Lin Sun, president of the Chinese National Society in the United States in the interest of his society. G. L. Sherwood Eddy and John R. Mott are endeavoring to introduce Jim Crow Christianity of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. brand in to China. If they succeed, it will mean the eclipse of Dr. Sun.

The Louisville News is making a great fight against segregation of residences and tells the colored citizens that they can help by refusing to be segregated in other walks of life. Segregation is wrong whether in a dive or a church and any church which practices it is no better than a dive.

House Bill No. 131, introduced by R. R. Jackson, the colored member of the Illinois legislature, "prohibits plays or movies tending to incite ill feeling, or prejudice, or to ridicule or disparage others on account of race." It has been approved by the Judiciary Committee and will pass.

The new register of the treasury is five-eighths Cherokee Indian. As that is more than half it may be right to call him an Indian. The former register, J. C. Napier, is not more than one-eighth of African blood, yet he is called a Negro. How about it?

The colored people of Richmond, Va., have started to fight segregation. They have held a meeting of protest and are now raising money to pay lawyers. That's the way to do it. This hellish segregation business must be fought to a finish.

St. Louis people have organized "The Colored American's Protective League." It will "fight Jim Crowism, segregation and all discriminatory laws." That sounds good to THE APPEAL.

Business men admitted that the whipping post kept Delaware in a rut and tried to have the legislature abolish it, but the women wanted it and the bill was voted down.

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.

U. S. NAVY BUSY IN FOREIGN PORTS

Statistics Used to Show Need of Increased Appropriations.

GUARD AMERICAN INTERESTS

Seventy-three Warships Have Seen Actual Service During the Past Year. Navy Short 18,000 Men and 100 Officers—Not Enough Sailors to Man All the Ships.

Washington.—Seventy-three warships are employed in protecting Americans and their interests in foreign lands, keeping the United States out of the war and backing Uncle Sam's "moral suasion" policy in Latin-American countries. Since Jan. 1, 1913, from one to seventy-three warships, ranging from super-Dreadnoughts to converted yachts, have been performing near war duty somewhere in the world. This list does not include the ships on duty in Asiatic waters, but does include the Tennessee and the North Carolina, now in eastern European waters.

The big "blowup" in Mexico occurred in the February preceding Pres-



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SECRETARY DANIELS' LATEST PICTURE

ident Wilson's inauguration. Between Jan. 1 and March 4, 1913, President Taft dispatched a number of smaller warships to Mexican and Central American waters. Immediately Mr. Wilson became president turmoil almost throughout Central America and Mexico began to develop into open warfare.

No sooner had a few ships been dispatched to the east and west coasts of Mexico than trouble began in Venezuela. A revolution over in the western part of Venezuela, said to have been instigated by General Cipriano Castro, former president and dictator of that country, got well under way before the Washington authorities took cognizance of it. At once two warships were dispatched to the Venezuelan coast. Almost at the same time the cork popped from the bottle the Taft administration had closed up in Nicaragua, and it was necessary to send warships to the east and west coasts of Nicaragua, also to maintain the detachment of marines at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

Hardly had the anchors on the vessels ordered to Nicaragua been hoisted when a loud explosion was heard in Santo Domingo. A revolution had broken out there for the second time in less than a year. Down to Dominican waters rushed two gunboats. Upon their arrival it was learned that in the adjoining republic, Haiti, a revolution also was under way, and wireless orders sent two cruisers scurrying down there.

The details of this service will be laid before congress this winter when the navy department is called upon to report the operations of the fleet in an effort to obtain additional ships and men. It is the purpose of Secretary Daniels to inform congress that the long service of the ships in tropical and semitropical waters necessitated the placing of several other vessels in reserve because of the insufficient number of men with which to man all the ships. He will tell congress the navy is short now something like 18,000 enlisted men and 100 officers and that in a year from now if no increase is allowed the navy will be short about 22,000 men and about 175 officers.

TO MAKE SIRUP FROM CIDER.

Government Chemist Conducting Experiments in Oregon.

Hood River, Ore.—H. C. Gore, expert of the United States department of agriculture and of the chemistry department, is in Hood River conducting experiments for the government in the making of sirup from cider, which is concentrated by a centrifugal process.

The machinery has been installed in the chemical cold storage department of a Hood River produce company and will be in operation for several weeks in the manufacture of sirup that will be used for experimental work during the year.

"BACK TO THE FARM."

The cry of "Back to the farm" should now be changed to "Back to the ballot." The ballot is about the only thing that will check these outrageous assaults upon the constitutional rights of the colored people in this country.

The foregoing is from the Richmond Planet and there is more common sense in those seven lines than is usually printed in seven columns of the average paper. Editor Mitchell has certainly struck the key note of the cause of the trouble.

BEING WOUNDED HAS BRIGHT SIDE

Mothers Are Thankful to See Maimed Sons Alive.

BADLY INJURED BUT HAPPY.

Women Give Up Hope For Boys as They Go to War, and Their Return, Although Disfigured, Is Occasion For Great Joy—One Said, "I'm Not Disfigured; I'm Decorated."

Calais.—"You can't imagine the joy of mothers and fathers when their boys come back to them from the war minus an arm or a leg or some other portion of their bodies. Human nature is a queer thing, and war brings this queerness into strong relief," says one of the American correspondents now at the front.

"I witnessed the arrival of a Red Cross train here. The cars were loaded with young men fresh from the Belgian border. A soldier I talked to said, 'We gave them hell, I tell you—but we caught a few pellets ourselves.'"

"From the looks of them they had indeed. Some hobbled out of the cars, their arms in slings or their heads tied up or a foot off the ground; others came on stretchers to be transferred to the channel steamers waiting at the dock. One soldier limped out on the platform. His head was bandaged all around so voluminously that he couldn't wear his cap.

"One arm was in a sling; the hand was bandaged in a way betokening the absence of one or more fingers.

"Near by stood a woman. She was looking for some one. Suddenly the much bandaged soldier saw the woman and started. With an inarticulate sound, partly smothered by the bandages, he touched the woman.

"She uttered a cry and reached eagerly the bandaged face. Apparently her mother love, rather than her eyes, told her it was her boy.

"My son, my son," she exclaimed, enraptured. A Red Cross surgeon stepped up.

"Madam," he said, 'your son undoubtedly will recover, but I must tell you that most of his jaw is shot away.' 'Oh, I'm so glad, so glad!' the mother cried, tears streaming from her eyes.

"I see that sort of thing many times daily," the surgeon said. 'When a mother sees her boy march away to war she gives him up for dead, she scarcely hopes even in her mother heart of hope ever to see her boy alive again. Always she lives in dread of the day when the brief announcement of the dead will contain the name of her boy. So at last, when her boy comes back to her it doesn't matter how terribly he is shot up or disfigured. It is the same with mothers everywhere, any time.'

"There is another cause for a mother's joy when her son returns maimed, broken physically, but alive. She knows the boy cannot return to the battle line, a mark for bullets and shrapnel that kill.

"There is another strange thing to be noted while talking to the wounded. They are quite happy to have bad wounds about the face and head, much preferring disfiguring face wounds to lesser wounds in body or legs.

"A train of wounded was on its way to southern France. When it halted at Boulogne those of the wounded who were able got out to walk up and down the platform. Among these was one whose face could hardly be called by that name. One eye was gone, the other was badly swollen until he could hardly see. Bandages covered all but discolored parts of his face.

"You poor dear," sympathized an Englishwoman who approached him timidly. 'You poor, poor boy.'

"Madam," replied the soldier with as much pride and clearness as the bandages would permit, 'don't pity me. Fit my friends in the train there who got it worse than I won't.'

"The Englishwoman couldn't understand."

"Why—why—why," she stammered, 'I thought you wouldn't like to be disfigured.' 'Disfigured?' the soldier replied, 'I'm not disfigured; I'm decorated!'

OLD THIEF SAVES BOY PAL.

Found in House He Stays to Let Youth Upstairs Escape.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Dan McCarthy, aged sixty-one years, calmly waited for arrest when the police were summoned to a house by a burglar alarm over a telephone. He stood in the hall, making no effort to escape. Later he explained that he acted as he did in order to give his pal, who was upstairs, a chance to escape.

The pal, he said, was only a boy, the son of a Chicago saloon keeper, and the old man did not wish the youngster caught "dead to rights," which would mean a prison term. He said that he had served so many terms he did not mind another one.

In the city court he said he did not wish a lawyer and waived examination, speaking as one acquainted with court procedure. He was bound over to the circuit court, where, he says, he will plead guilty. He talked freely about his career, telling of his various prison experiences.

His Point of Interest. "Will you be kind enough to remove your hat, madam?" the usher asked at the summer theater in an unattractive whisper.

"Why should I?" the woman asked. "There is nobody behind me. Who wants me to take my hat off?"

"That man back there."

"But it doesn't obstruct his view of the stage. I am three seats to the right of him."

"That is true, ma'am, but you cut off his view of the women in the right lower box. That seems to be what he is interested in."

RACE PREJUDICE.

I am convinced myself that there is no more evil thing in this present world than Race Prejudice; none at all. I write deliberately—it is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world. Through its body runs the black blood of coarse lust, suspicion, jealousy and persecution and all the darkest poisons of the human soul.

—H. G. Wells in N. Y. Independent

WALLER AGAINST "NEGRO"

Noted Brooklyn Doctor Says It Causes Mental and Physical Segregation. (From Amsterdam News.)

Editor Amsterdam News:

Sir: I cannot too heartily congratulate you on a recent editorial discussing the use of the word "Negro." There is no greater delight enjoyed by the white people of the United States today than the spreading use of this unfortunate term. Why? They realize that it is the most potential factor at work at the present to bring about both a physical and mental segregation of the people of color. Its use is on the increase only because our speakers and writers, especially Dr. Bois and Washington feel that its repetition, ad nauseam, is necessary to retain the good will of the masses. The term "Negro" is not only absurdly inaccurate as applied to millions of colored people, but it is also alarmingly injurious, for the following reasons:

a. It has never stood historically or in the present, anywhere in the world, for anything noble or uplifting. Most high-grade Africans repudiate it.

b. In Africa and out of Africa it is never applied to the higher types, but to Guineans, Sudanese and Senegambians only.

c. Its derivatives, "Negroism," "Negroity," and its compounds, "Negro-head," "Negro-mongery," are all clearly, in their association, degrading.

d. Its feminine form, "Negress," is justly and correctly used to define your wife and daughter and sweetheart, if you favor the use of the masculine term.

e. It has been the word used by the Southern whites for two centuries, when formally speaking or writing about an unworthy or criminal man or woman of the race. For when he speaks of the worthy he invariably says "colored."

f. It is not differentiated in the mind and thought of the whites from their favorite and generally used (among themselves) terms, "Nigro" and "Nigger."

g. As stated by an eminent Japanese diplomat it has an unquestioned influence in cutting us off from the thought, sympathy and co-operation of the millions of colored Africans, Asiatics and Islanders of the Yonder world.

Very truly yours,
OWEN M. WALLER, M. D.

Must Judge A Group by Its Best. (From the Christian Register, Boston, Mass.)

No one can be said to know any class of people who has not been in intimate and sympathetic relation with the best as well as the worst of the class. We compare many persons who live in the South, and think they know the colored race, with others who have had no such contact, but who have come into intimate and sympathetic relations with large numbers of that race whom their Southern friends have never known; and of the two sets of people we should say that the second knew the colored people better than the first. They know aspirations among them that the others do not know, or, knowing, do not enter into and appreciate; they know capabilities by direct contact with the best of the race which others are obliged to see; they know qualities which only respect and sympathy can bring out; they know possibilities which others by their very acquaintance are blinded. If those who know the colored race through the mass and by observation merely could know what individual possibilities are demonstrated in growing numbers of the elect, and would be courageously candid with themselves, they would revise their judgments and possibly soften their prejudices. At any rate, they ought to credit to those on whom they charge ignorance of the colored race the values that come from knowing how many of that race are the equal of any members of the dominant race in the highest abilities and in the clearest aims. No estimate is worth much which does not take people at their best.

Of One Blood.

(Gerald Stanley Lee in Mount Tom.) I am a human being. I do not propose to be copied up or shut in by my love and criticism to mere geographical streaks or spots of people on a planet. This planet is small enough as it is, when one considers the height and depth—the starry height and depth—of the human spirit that wavers and grows through us all—Wagner and Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Moliere! Though the cathedrals quarrel together and sing praises with siege-guns to their own little foolish national souls, and rain bombs on each other's naves, I take my stand by the great bells ringing in their

towers, by the souls of their poets overriding the years, by the prayers and songs of their heroes, artists, inventors, by the mothers and the little children.

We are all in the same world. We are all alike. I will not say of any one nation what I will not say of the others; and I will not say of any man what I will not say of myself.

OUR NEED OF JUXTAPOSITION.

(From the Boston Guardian.)

That we much rather be, and associate among ourselves, is a saying by Colored Americans that has become almost trite. That is a mistake; it is a feeling of avowed cowardice and innate inferiority. It is an utter impossibility for the two races to subscribe to a common government, and at the same time, each race work out its own salvation. The "theory" has been tried and resulted into a ghastly failure; instead of making for harmony and cordial good feeling between two races, it has increased race hatred and antagonism in leaps and bounds. We have heeded too long the advice from false and treacherous leadership that resistance is wrong, that it only breeds race hatred and antagonism; that the thing for us to do is to get property and other rights will inevitably follow. We have followed this "advice" faithfully and have been rewarded in terms of residence segregation, street segregation, confiscation and loss of property, anti-intermarriage—which is all of the blackest pieces of legislation, since that it leaves our women defenseless and at the mercy of white brutes—separate schools, Jim Crow cars, and even legislation to exclude further Negro immigration. These are the evils resulting from "non-resistance" and "rather be by ourselves." That with the same degree of effort and terrible legislation with which our property is taken and confiscated, with this same effort and legislation with our political and manhood rights be taken from us. That is a fact. Every congress offers legislation degrading and inimical to our well being. Race prejudice, therefore, can only be worn down by attrition. We must send our children, and go ourselves, to mixed institutions and other places where we can mix with the whites and consequently become accustomed to one another. ABOVE ALL THINGS WE MUST WELCOME AND PRACTICE JUXTAPOSITION.

THE DEMISE OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.))

"A dispassionate review of the work of the Sixty-third congress brings little to congratulate the people of the United States upon and much to condemn that body for. Its sins of omission and commission are many; its works, in advancement of the interests of the people and of the nation, few and far between. Brought into existence upon the summit of a wave of progressive reform; given power upon promises plainly and definitely expressed, it was a disappointed incapacity from the beginning, and deliberately repudiated in numerous instances policies and principles it was elected to promote and maintain. It produced a tariff law that fails to secure the revenues needed for sound administration of the country's affairs, and it enacted a levy for taxes in a time of profound peace. Need we go farther than this as an evidence of its weakness, incapacity and failure to grasp the requirements of the republic?"

No, unless you would call the attention of the country to the mistreatment of the loyal colored people and Afro-Americans in the departments at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere in the federal service, at home and abroad; of former traitors, ex-Confederates, by the Wilson administration which, of course, includes the Southern Democratic Sixty-third congress.

Right You Are.

(From the Amsterdam News.) Young man! Young woman! In whatever position, in whatever sphere of life, whatever your attainments, whatever your past accomplishments, whoever and whatever you are, if you are not DISCONTENTED you are lost!

Do not be satisfied with jim crow accommodations in any public place. It is criminal for a colored man to advocate separate public schools, separate public libraries, separate public play grounds or separate public institutions of any kind. There can not be two standards of citizenship in a republic.

"HUMAN NATURE'S FOULEST BLOT."

My ear is pained
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:
His human nature's foulest blot.
—Cowper.