

THE APPEAL

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

ISSUED WEEKLY

J. Q. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ST. PAUL OFFICE

No. 301-B Court Block, 24 E. 4th st.

J. Q. ADAMS, Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE

No. 2812 Tenth Avenue South

J. N. SELLERS, Manager.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS, \$3.00
SINGLE COPY, SIX MONTHS, \$5.00
SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$8.00

When subscriptions are by any means allowed to run without payment, the terms are 60 cents for each 12 weeks and 5 cents for each odd week, or at the rate of \$2.40 per year.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be 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 to us in letters do so at their own risk.

Marriage and death notices 10 lines or less at \$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 a square line. No single advertisements 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 brevity—about six words to the line. All send-lines count double.

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

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 upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesdays 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. Write for terms. Sample copies free.

In every letter that you write us never fail to give your full name and address. 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 4, 1895 at the postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916.

HUGHES FOR EXACT JUSTICE.

Many colored people have been in doubt about Mr. Hughes' stand on the question of their rights as citizens:

The Republican candidate for president settled the matter by his declaration in his address before the students of Fisk University and other colored citizens at Nashville, Tenn., when he said:

"I say to you that I stand, if I stand for anything, for equal and exact justice to all. I stand for the maintenance of the rights of all citizens regardless of race or color. The one word that I love above all others is the word 'justice.' We want in this country what is right and fair.

I am sure you do not wish particular things done because of color. You want what is right and fair. I desire to see such fair and decent and just treatment as will make you proud of your manhood and womanhood."

MORRIS THE MAN.

The re-election of Edward H. Morris as national grand master of the Odd Fellows is a great triumph for the manhood of the colored people. For several years the jimcrow element in the order has endeavored to unhorse him, but the many men have been on their guard and have prevented that which would have been a great catastrophe.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America, works under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England and for that reason, the colored members in the United States enjoy the fellowship of millions of men of every race, scattered all over the civilized globe.

Edward H. Morris of Chicago, is the foremost colored lawyer of the world. His career reads like a romance. Coming from the depths of poverty, his tattered overcoat, barely covered the ragged suit he wore when he took the examination for the bar. Now he is one of the leaders of the Illinois Bar and there are few who are anxious to battle with him in the forum. Those who are competent to judge estimate that he has accumulated a fortune of more than a million dollars.



HUGHES AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Republican Candidate for President Makes Pilgrimage to Resting Place of the Great Emancipator.

A non-political but interesting feature of the big Republican day in Illinois was the pilgrimage just at dusk of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to the tomb of Lincoln. The visit was made without any ostentation, so quietly, in fact, that not more than a dozen persons all told were there at the same time. There was no placing of floral wreaths.

The Republican candidate, more than half a century after Lincoln, walked all around the imposing shaft, stood with bared head above the spot where the remains lie, and after a solemn moment in contemplation of the heroic statue of the great emancipator, returned to his hotel.

Master of sarcasm, ridicule is one of his most powerful weapons when addressing a jury. Keen in analysis and versed in precedents, he seldom loses a case, for after examination if he decides that it has no merit, he will not accept it no matter how alluring the retainer offered.

Morris is a clean cut, thinking man, who knows that he is an American and who not only demands but receives treatment as an American. When he was a member of the Illinois legislature he secured the passage of a strong civil rights bill, to safeguard the rights of all American citizens.

As there are many jimcrow men among the 700,000 members of the Odd Fellows in this country, the advantage of having a man at its head who believes in manhood, should be apparent to the most casual observer.

"THE FATHER OF ABOLITION."

Dr. Samuel Hopkins, born at Waterbury, Conn., in September, 1721, was a noted theologian of his day and was also distinguished as an early opponent of the slave trade, although many of his parishioners were interested in it. His fierce opposition to slavery and the slave trade won for him the title of "The Father of Abolition."

After graduating from Yale College in 1741, he began theological studies with Jonathan Edwards at Northampton, Mass., he was ordained pastor at Hoosatic, Mass. and remained there until 1765, after which he preached in various towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, his congregations including destitute societies.

The agitation he began led to the passage of a law in 1774, forbidding further importation of slaves into Rhode Island and to a subsequent act declaring the children of slaves born



REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN MANAGERS—NO. 2.

HON. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary Republican National Committee. Astute Leader. Originator of Brilliant and Effective Campaign Plans.

the greatest zeal in enacting discriminating legislation and the president himself has sanctioned the most infamous racial discriminations which were wholly outside the law.

The president's rhetoric is perfect, but those who have suffered from the enactments of the Democratic party and the president's approval of unjust and unlawful and UNAMERICAN practices, naturally doubt his sincerity. His beautiful words are but bunk.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

The Canadian expedition which has been for three years exploring and making scientific investigations along the north coast of the American continent has returned, bringing most important data from that frozen region. One of the most interesting bits of information is that which relates to the progress of civilization in Arctic lands.

Dr. R. N. Anderson, who conducted the scientific researches, notes great changes in the actions of the natives since he first visited them in 1911. Here is a paragraph from his report:

"Begging and petty pilfering seemed to be more common than I found them when I first went into the arctic regions. The natives are in general very hospitable and kindly disposed, but they are now anxious for white men to come in with trading materials. I do not think they have had, as yet, enough contact with white men to change their demeanor or nature very much, but it must be admitted that they seem less honest."

We who live in this great and highly civilized land should not be little the progress that is being made. The poor creatures are doing the best they can under the circumstances and under the further tutelage of white men some bright Esquimaux lad, may in the days to come, become a black-

after March 1, 1785, to be free. In 1776, he published and dedicated to the Continental Congress "A Dialogue Concerning the Slavery of the Africans. Showing It to Be the Duty and Interest of the American States to Emancipate All Their Slaves."

BEAUTIFUL, BUT BUNK.

President Wilson, speaking before the citizenship convention, urged a "square deal" for the immigrant and demanded that America be kept the finest example of the objects and ideals that go to promote the standards of the world.

"We ought to be careful to maintain a government at which the immigrant can look with the closest scrutiny and to which he should be at liberty to address this question: 'You declare this to be a land of liberty and of equality and of justice; have you made it so by your law?'"

"I believe America should exalt above everything else the sovereignty of thoughtfulness and sympathy and vision, as against the grosser impulses of mankind. No nation can live without vision, and no vision will exalt a nation except the vision of real liberty and real justice and purity of conduct."

Natural born Americans were warned by the president to examine themselves carefully to see whether they have burning in them the true light of America which they expect to show to these foreigners.

If a "square deal" for the immigrant why not a square deal for 10,000,000 AMERICAN BORN citizens who are bounded and humiliated, discriminated against and often mob-murdered because more or less African blood flows in their veins?

The president is the leader of the Democratic party which has displayed

mail expert and gather in the shekels by the thousands, or perhaps break into Wall street, steal a few railroads and become a billionaire.

Some day the poor benighted heathen of the frozen North may so far advance in civilization that they will organize a hellocracy which will rival Georgia or Texas in mob murders. Who knows?

ANNIVERSARY OF ATLANTA'S SHAME.

Ten years have passed since Atlanta, Georgia, was the scene of one of the "most uncalled for and bloodiest riots ever recorded in history. Colored men and women were ruthlessly slaughtered because of race hatred; not a single one killed had been guilty of any crime whatever.

The massacre was caused by the incendiary editorials of the Atlanta News and Journal, owned by Hoke Smith, since governor of Georgia and now United States senator from that state.

In his gubernatorial canvass Smith also made incendiary speeches inciting the Caucasians against colored people and demanding that the race be disfranchised.

Senator Hoke Smith is said to be the author of the jim-crow policy of the present administration and he has the active support of Vardaman, John Sharpe Williams and nearly every Southerner in Congress.

THE APPEAL reprints in this issue "A Litaney of Atlanta," by Dr. W. E. Burghard Du Bois, editor of The Crisis. It was written just after the riot, the author being at that time a resident of Atlanta.

HUGHES' STRONG POINT.

Mr. Hughes in his speech to a colored audience stated that he stood for equal and exact justice for all citizens regardless of color, and he said further:

"I am sure you do not wish particular things done because of color." That was a strong point, so it seems queer that some of the jim-crow colored papers were careful to eliminate it. Cutting out a strong point like that shows the working of the jim-crow mind.

The American thinking, intelligent, level-headed colored people certainly do not want any particular thing, no matter how alluring, because of color. If they are treated exactly as other Americans are treated they'll be satisfied. They are not asking different treatment or special favors because of color.

MUST BE A JOKE.

An exchange telegraph dispatch from Geneva says that it is understood the German government proposes to lodge a complaint with the International Red Cross against the use of the so-called "tanks." The complaint will be on the ground that the use of these new engines of war is contrary to recognized methods of civilized warfare.

After the sinking of the Lusitania, the rape of Belgium, the despoiling of Serbia, the Zeppelin airship raids over England, killing innocent women and children, and other infamous acts of Germans in the present world war, it looks as if some grim joker is abroad in the land.

NO DENIAL.

The Richmond Planet has an article headed "Major Moton's Denial" and quotes from the New York Age, that paper's statement of the case.

As a matter of fact there has been



EX-PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT.

Who Will Make a Number of Speeches for the Republican National Candidates, Is a Forceful Campaigner.

no denial by Major Moton of the charges as stated in the public press. THE APPEAL agrees with the Cleveland Gazette, that the Age evidently means well, but that Major Moton is fully able to speak for himself.

THE APPEAL believes that if he is not guilty as charged, Major Moton ought to reply to the open letter of the Crisis and issue a signed statement repudiating the reports sent out by the Associated Press.

The spirit of manhood in the principal of Tuskegee, is of more importance to the colored people than a billion dollars worth of beautiful buildings.

AMERICANS—THAT'S ALL.

For many years it has been the custom to treat colored people as aliens, although they are more than ninety-nine per cent of American birth; and there is a growing tendency among the colored people to regard themselves as aliens. This is being encouraged by a class of leaders who call themselves "Negroes" and yell about "Negro Kultur" although they have not more than half and often less than one-eighth of Negro blood. Such men ought to stop the "Negro" propaganda and be Americans and demand justice because they are Americans and not by the false assertion that they are "Negroes."

They should not have any rights as "Negroes" but every right of an American citizen should be and will be accorded them, if they fight for their rights as American citizens by right of birth.

Vice President Marshall in a recent speech put President Wilson in the Abraham Lincoln class. He hardly belongs there, for fifty years after Lincoln gave freedom to the slave and their descendants had advanced in

HUGHES STANDS FOR EXACT JUSTICE.

"I say to you that I stand, if I stand for anything, for equal and exact justice to all. I stand for the maintenance of the rights of all citizens regardless of race or color. The one word that I love above all others is the word 'justice.' We want in this country what is right and fair. I am sure you do not wish particular things done because of color. You want what is right and fair. I desire to see such fair and decent and just treatment as will make you proud of your manhood and womanhood."

MONUMENTAL BUNK.

(From the Louisville News.)

A few "grand old Southern gentlemen" are agitating the building of a monument in honor of ante-bellum Mammies and Uncles in some Southern city. This agitation going on through the Southern press is full of disgusting sentimentalism expressing the high regard of said gentlemen for said Mammies and Uncles. According to the track we read slavery was a great and noble institution and both slave and master were happy and content with conditions. No slaves tried or wanted to escape so delightful a bondage; the crack of the whip as it brought blood from some black toad regardless of sex, the bark of the hound as he chased human prey, who in a foolish moment had yielded to the desire for liberty, the bidding at the auction block when mother and child were torn asunder are all fiction according to these kind-hearted old gentlemen. But because of the service—the happy service given by the old Mammy and the old Uncle they would build a monument to their memory. And in years to come Southern white boys and girls—disgusted and angered at the continued "freshness" of black boys and girls can look at that monument and remember "things were not always thus."

Why not a monument to the thousands of Colored Women raped and seduced in the backwood towns of Southern States? Why not a monument at Waco, Texas, where 15,000 men and women cheered the burning of a black boy? These monuments are about as necessary and would be as decorative and beautifying as one to the old black Mammy and the old black Uncle.

Answer to Jimcrowists.

(From the Union, Cincinnati, O.)

The friends of Roy Miller are congratulating him, as he passes to high school; the only colored child from the Hazelwood School, with the highest average in the class.

Prof. Dabney.

Kindly put the above item in your paper, as we are very proud of it, especially after the county superintendent and some of our "friends" tried to get "a Jim Crow School" out here last fall. Yours in the fight against Jim Crow and segregation, Mrs. Geo. W. Allen.

Reforms Needed at Home.

(From The Christian Register.)

Race bitterness makes argument, or discussion, or any effort to come to a common understanding quite useless. Where much racefeeling is engaged, reason is neutralized. With some people, questions of the rights of colored people under the Constitution, of the people of California have become immaterial. They simply can not discuss the subject. While this is the case in this country, we have enough to do in cleaning our own blood of germs of conflict without thinking it our main business to reach across the water in restraint of war. War is incipient among us in these matters, and cruel barbarities frequent enough, to keep us busy reforming ourselves.

He is a Real Man.

(From the Pioneer-Press, Martinsburg, W. Va.)

Editor W. P. Dabney, of the Cincinnati Union, is busy day and night these days fighting segregation and all other forms of discrimination in the Queen City. This is noble in him, too, and especially so when it is known that Mr. Dabney is in an official position. Men of that sort are generally as mum as a clam, but this is not so in the case of Mr. Dabney. He is a man.

Points Emphasized by Hughes In His Speech at Springfield, Ill.

The demand by the administration for such legislation [the Adamson bill] as the price of peace was a humiliating spectacle.

The phrase "eight-hour day" is apparently used to tickle the public ear in order to establish something quite different.

If the asserted judgment of society inspired it, why does the act apply to only a limited number of railroad men, relatively few?

Had the executive gone at once to Congress for immediate authority to secure prompt and thorough investigation of the stated grievances in advance of action, and had he thus made instant provision for an inquiry so entirely competent as to command the respect of the country, I am satisfied there could have been no strike.

Within a few hours, on demand of the administration Congress provided a mandatory increase of wages involving millions of dollars, without any idea whether the increase was or was not justified. And this action was taken in connection with the essential instrumentality of commerce, the arteries of our commercial life.