

THE APPEAL

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

ISSUED WEEKLY

J. Q. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Communications to receive attention must be clearly, upon important subjects, plainly written, post office, county and state. Business letters of kind must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication. Payment for news items must be made at the time of publication at St. Paul, Minn., under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents.

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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 kind must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication. Payment for news items must be made at the time of publication at St. Paul, Minn., under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917

"Any prejudice whatever will be insupportable if those who do not share in it themselves truckle to it and flatter it and accept it as a law of nature." —John Stuart Mill.

TERMS OF LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

Liberty Loan bonds of the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 are to bear date of June 15, 1917, and to run for thirty years, except that the Government reserves the right to pay them fifteen years after date. If this right is not exercised by the Government fifteen years from date, the bonds will run the full thirty years. These bonds bear interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of June in each year.

TRIBUNE VOMITS AGAIN.

The following from the Chicago Tribune seems like a voice from the tomb. It is on a par with some of the stuff printed by the copperhead Tribune before and during the slaveholders' rebellion. The writer may have been born since 1870 but his think machine was evidently cast in one of the left over molds of 1850. It is headed:

BLACK MAN, STAY SOUTH!

They say down south that "niggers are all right in their place," but where is that place? South? At Memphis, Tenn., a Negro was recently burned alive. North? At East St. Louis, Ill., Negroes are mobbed, beaten, and run out of town.

We taunt the south with race prejudice when it turns a "bad nigger," but just see how we northerners detest even "good niggers!" The real race prejudice is ours. Our very philanthropists betray it. They saw to a black man, "God bless you, good-by," whereas the south says, "Black man, stay south!"

GOD GIVE US MEN.

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor—men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking! Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking. —J. G. Holland.

you, come here!" Or put it this way: The northerner is a great friend of the Negro but not a Negro; the southerner is a great friend of a Negro, but not of the Negro.

Prof. Munsterberg once described the race as "passive at every turn of fortune," yet within the last year Negroes by the thousand have actively undertaken to find a place for themselves. They have come north. It was a huge mistake. They escape barbarous punishment for their occasional crimes while winning no appreciation for their habitual virtues. They are disliked. When their presence becomes a burden, as at East St. Louis, they are abused.

It is on these terms only that they enjoy the longed for "liberties of the north"—its "social equality," for instance. But do they really enjoy that? Our observation goes to show that the Negro is happiest when the white race asserts its superiority, provided that sympathy and understanding accompany the assertion. Not long ago a Virginian noticed a very gloomy black porter in a northern hotel, and learning that the Negro had come from Virginia, said, "You—black fool go back to Virginia!"

The reply revealed much: "O, Cunnel, dem's de fust kind wuds dat's been spoken to me since Ah come up north!"

Southerners insist that "the nigger must be kept down." They enforce the color line. Yet they will work side by side with Negroes, befriend them in adversity, and overlook their minor failings. Gradually they are working toward the results suggested in the cartoon on this page. They do not hate Negroes. In their heart they like them. Said Dooley: "I'm naught troubled when the naxgur is amon't his oppressors. Hinessey. What troubles me is when he falls into th' hands iv his liberators."

In the same city where the foregoing vomit was spewed up, Miss Sophronisba Breckenridge, of the University of Chicago, a Southern woman and one of the famous Kentucky family of Breckenridge, said:

"The cry has gone up from a large number of people: 'What are we going to do with these 'dreadful men and women' who are coming to us from the South? I say we should be here to welcome them, to help them, to give them a chance to make Chicago a better home than they could find in the South."

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."

The Chicago Tribune, noted for its inconsistency and illogical reasoning, has an article on Home Rule for Ireland and a free Poland. It also says:

"We can find plenty of reasons for insisting that the war shall free the Armenians from the Turks, shall give Greece a republic, Russia a democracy, Belgium an assurance of integrity, France a promise of security, and that it shall enable the statute of Liberty in New York harbor to shine undimmed."

"We do not ask that our allies free the Moroccans, the Hindus, or the Koreans, but it seems within reason to ask that they give Home Rule to the Irish and thus help the United States in one of its own local problems."

Why does not the Tribune go the full length in democracy and ask freedom for the Moroccans, the Hindus and the Koreans? Is it because their complexities are a trifle darker than the other nationalities mentioned?

"But in a war which elects democracy as the principle there ought to be a different condition in some of the lands which are allied to the principle. The United States, which in a real sense is about to fight for the security of the United States, and in

equally real sense is about to fight for the principle of democracy, would fight better if the allies to which it is joined were better established in consistency."

Speaking of consistency, the Tribune could do a great work along that line by advocating justice for the colored American citizens who are insulted, and oppressed by the state governments of the South and whose lives are never safe from the murderous Southern mob. But instead it has not been a very long time since this same Tribune advocated the stripping from the colored citizen the few rights he now enjoys.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

That valiant defender of the rights of the colored people, John Mitchell, Jr., has an editorial in his paper, the Richmond Planet, which is a gem. We reproduce it in full:

Dr. H. B. Frissell has issued a patriotic address to the colored people of the country and from every standpoint save one, it is an admirable production. We are disposed to take issue with him, however, when he says:

"As Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton have proved by their lives of quiet, unpretentious service, the colored man is going to secure recognition, not by demanding his rights, but by deserving them."

A right is a thing to be demanded; a privilege, a thing to be deserved. If Dr. Frissell had said that the colored man is going to secure recognition by demanding his rights and by deserving them, we would understand fully that he recognized that the citizen of color is entitled to every right and every privilege enjoyed by any other citizen. We pause to remark that the colored people in this country will never come unto their own as long as they believe that they are inherently inferior and that they are not manly enough to deserve their rights, and after deserving their rights, to demand them.

The badge of servility, better known by the look of cowardice and the halting attitude of submission to any wrong, is what is handicapping us more than anything else. Colored people who could lead a charge at El Caney and San Juan Hill should walk upright, and, while being respectful and obliging, should demand their rights when necessary and "dig deep in their jeans" to secure the necessary legal rights which will make them respected by their enemies in the courts of this country. Manhood is what is wanted and not servile submission. A blooded white man hates a cringing citizen, be he black or white, and he admires manhood, self respect and courage in a Negro as much so as he does in an Englishman, Frenchman or a German.

The colored man is going to obtain his rights, Dr. Frissell, by demanding them and by deserving them. Selah!

THE GUARDIAN ON DR. FRISSELL.

Commenting on the editorial in the Richmond Planet, which is printed in this issue, objecting to one of the points in Dr. Frissell's recent memorial, the Guardian says:

"Thus saith in very truth the Planet. 'We rise aloft to deny directly to the 'quiet service' lives of Booker Washington or of Russa Moton secured recognition of rights. The most striking thing about the race-leadership career of Dr. Washington was that coincident with it went the great period of loss of citizenship and of legal debarment from rights ever known in any race and especially during the time Dr. Washington preached most pronouncedly the doctrine of

'quietly deserving' rights. No further exposition of that matter by us is any longer needed.

"We warn Dr. Frissell against receiving the Booker Washington-no-egitation issue. Dr. Washington's own friends do not relish or desire it."

THE NEW HAMPTON MOVEMENT.

The meaning of the sudden "Hampton Patriotic Movement" now being pulled off in Chicago, Detroit and other Northern cities isn't quite clear.

THE APPEAL has received a number of letters and newspaper clippings from the daily papers bearing on the subject and gleans from them the idea that there is something queer about the "movement."

The papers state that one Dr. Charles F. Taylor of New York, one of the leaders in the "movement" who is now making speeches in Chicago, where the segregation question has reached an acute stage, has on several occasions asserted to white audiences: "The negro wants segregation as much as or more than the white man." This statement is not only false, but it is dangerous and unfriendly doctrine to be disseminated by the representative of an institution which claims to stand for "Christian" training and "uplift" and all that sort of stuff.

The writer of one of the letters received by THE APPEAL, states that she visited the Hampton exhibit at the Hotel La Salle where she was informed by the charming lady who has charge of the exhibit, that "the DARKIES are making great progress."

A NEEDED WAR MEASURE.

The government of the United States ought to stop lynching as a needed war measure. As a military necessity, loyal patriotic citizens ought to have a chance for their lives and no-man, even though he be innocent of crime is safe when the lyncher is abroad.

The stern hand of military law ought to descend upon the people who are defying the law and making a mockery of democracy.

The daily newspapers often contain "scare heads" and accounts of horrible man burnings, where the victim is drenched with oil and burned at the stake. If some of these papers should get out of the country and fall into the hands of the Germans who have despoiled Belgium or into the hands of the Turks who have massacred the Armenians they might use them as a justification of their atrocities.

Loyal patriotic citizens of the United States demand the suppression of lynching and the summary punishment of the lynchers as a needed war measure.

The government is a victim to the High Cost of Living just as most of us poor mortals are for according to reports this week the expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached \$1,600,000,000, more than \$900,000,000 in excess of last year's expenditures up to the present date and thus makes a new high record in American history. The chief item of the increase—\$607,500,000—was purchase of the obligations of foreign governments in exchange for loans advanced to the Allies. The sum does not represent by approximately \$140,000,000 the total amount authorized in loans.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in session at Dallas, Texas, has put its official ban on Sunday sports, the Sunday newspaper, liquor and tobacco. As the meeting is being held in a part of the country where lynching and burning men at the stake is one of the Sunday sports of the mobs which fill up on bad whiskey and squirt tobacco juice, THE APPEAL suggests that a resolution denouncing lynching be adopted.

Former Alderman Oscar DePriest of Chicago is being tried under an indictment to protect gambling houses in that city. The trial will to a great extent be a spectacular battle between colored attorneys. Attorney Edward S. Wilson, assistant states attorney is to make the opening address for the state. The famous Edward H. Morris will be the chief aid for the defense. It will be a battle royal.

It seems to us that its about time for Germany to read the hand writing on the wall, now that the republic of Tavorlra, the world's smallest nation, has declared war on her. If all the nations from the smallest to the largest, are arrayed against her she'd better, as the Hon. Bardwell Sloat would say, "T. U. P."—throw up the sponge.

Allen enemies are barred from working at the Chicago stock yards under the terms of the proclamation of the President. Already there are more than 7,000 colored men employed there and when the alien enemies go out on June 1, loyal colored men will take their places.

According to statistics prepared by Frederick L. Hoffman for "Spectator," Memphis, Tenn., has an enviable distinction of being the murder metropolis of the United States. More homicides were committed in Memphis than in any other city in proportion to the population.

The Republicans in Congress are fighting the press gag law to a finish.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Segregated Training Camp for Colored Citizens.

The following letter to the Chief of Staff Departments of the Army gives a brief outline of the provisions made for training camps for colored citizens.

1. You are advised that training camps for colored citizens will be established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under Section 54, National Defense Act, and the regulations prescribed for present training camps, except as modified hereinafter. The camp is under the control of the Department Commander, Central Department, who will prepare and conduct the same. The total attendance will be twelve hundred fifty, of whom two hundred fifty will be noncommissioned officers of colored regiments of the Regular Army, to be sent on detached service status, and one thousand citizens either enlisted under Section 54 National Defense Act for three months beginning June 18th, with agreement to accept appointment tendered, or members National Guard whose status will be as in the case of provisional Guardsmen now in training camps.

2. The contingents of citizens and National Guardsmen from the various departments is as follows: Northeastern Department 40, Eastern Department 40, Southern Department 195, Central Department 75 plus contingent from Twenty-fourth Infantry 84 and Tenth Cavalry 57, Western Department 20.

3. As far as consistent with the character of applicants, it is desired that men selected shall be not less than 30 years of age. Local distribution as between various States and cities and between citizens and National Guardsmen is left to the discretion of Department Commanders.

All applicants Department Commanders will select their contingent so that definite notice to proceed to the training camps may be given the selected men not later than June 9th. The training camps will be ready to receive the noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army June 5th, and instruction begins June 15th. The course of instruction will be as follows:

In addition to the contingents mentioned above, 84 men will be sent from the Twenty-fifth Infantry in Hawaii and 25 men from the Ninth Cavalry in the Philippines.

Applicants should be addressed to the Commanding General of Departments as follows: Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass.; Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.; Southern Department, Charleston, S. C.; Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Central Department, Chicago, Ill.; Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.

The contingent from each Department will be as follows: Northeastern 40, Eastern 240, Southern 430, Central 195, Southern 75, Western 20.

The remaining 250 will be noncommissioned officers from regiments as indicated above.

H. P. MCCAIN, The Adjutant General.

LET AGITATION GO ON, SAYS REV. F. J. GRIMKE.

Comments Protest by Guardian and Planet—Race Will Protest Till White America Accords the Rights Which Belong to Every American Citizen—Steady Decline of Rights Under B. T. Washington Policy.

(From the Boston Guardian.) Washington, D. C., May 1, 1917. Dear Mr. Trotter:—I have just read in the last issue of the Guardian your editorial, including the editorial of Mr. John Mitchell of the Planet, in which he insists that a very just and timely rebuke to Dr. Frissell for some things which he says in the last issue of the Southern Workman.

Rights Declined Under Washington. It is amazing that at this late date, after all the STEADY DECLINE OF OUR RIGHTS UNDER WASHINGTON'S POLICY OF "quiet, unpretentious service," that Dr. Frissell should be attempting to revive that pernicious, un-American, unmanly, heresy of quiet-submission to wrong. What God directed his prophet to do was: "Be a trumpet, and declare unto my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins." And that is what we have been doing, and will continue to do, until White America heads the message, turns from its evil ways and accords to the colored man the rights which justly belongs to him as much as to any other American citizen.

Let Frissell Understand Once and for All Time. Dr. Frissell had just as well understand now, once for all, that the policy for which he stands, as regards our rights, will never be accepted by the colored man. And the inculcation of such a policy comes with very little grace from white men who never think of following it when their own rights are involved.

Think Colored Unlike Whites. It is because, after all, they think that the Negro is made of a little different clay, and therefore that it is alright FOR HIM TO QUIETLY SUBMIT TO WHAT WHITE MEN WOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO SUBMIT TO. AND, WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO WITHOUT THE MOST VIGOROUS PROTEST?

Put Themselves in Our Place. If some of our white friends would put themselves in the place of the colored man, and realize that there is no essential difference between the colored man and themselves, they would be saved from some of the foolish things which they recommend at times.

Let the Agitation Go On. Let the Planet, let the Guardian, let all the colored newspapers, continue to speak out, and in every other legitimate way, LET THE AGITATION GO ON. It is in vain for Dr. Frissell, or any one else to try to stop it.

Yours for equality of rights for all citizens, regardless of race or condition. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE.

Hates the Term "Negro." "I hate the term Negro because it is being used in terms of hatred. It is the cause of the segregation of the Negro; it is being used in contempt in public places; it is an excuse for disfranchising him; and it is an excuse for lynching him. Only one-tenth of one per cent of the colored people in America can trace their descent to Africa, and there is no more right to call all colored people Negroes than to call all white people Turks or Armenians."—Ex-Assistant United States Attorney General Wm. H. Lewis, Boston, Mass.

THE JOINT REVIVAL

REPORT OF TREASURER OF ST. PAUL FINANCE COMMITTEE, TWIN CITY REVIVAL MEETINGS, MAY 1 TO 31, 1917.

AT PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, MAY 1 TO 15, INCLUSIVE.

St. Paul just closed up Thursday evening the most remarkable joint revival in its history, that was held during the month of May. Rev. C. S. Morris, D. D., of Norfolk, Va., and Rev. J. G. Robinson, D. D., Monticello, Ark., were engaged to conduct the meetings, which were held in Pilgrim and Memorial Baptist, St. James Methodist and Zion Presbyterian Churches.

The meetings were quite largely attended and much good has been wrought in the vineyard of the Lord. The accessions to the churches were as follows: Pilgrim, 50; St. James, 68; Zion, 28; Memorial, 14. Three converts have not yet joined any church. Total converts, 163.

Following is a full financial report:

Table with columns: Receipts, Amount. Rows include Night meetings, Children's meetings, Men's meetings, etc. Total: \$126.89

AT ST. JAMES CHURCH, MAY 16 TO 31, INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: Receipts, Amount. Rows include Night meetings, Men's meetings, Women's meetings, etc. Total: \$163.29

EXPENSES.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Mrs. Natalie Johnson, board and room, Rev. J. G. Robinson, board and room, etc. Total: \$242.61

SUMMARY.

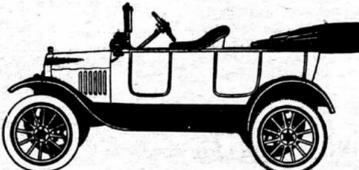
Table with columns: Receipts, Amount. Rows include May 1 to 15, inclusive; May 16 to 31, inclusive. Total: \$242.61

EXPENSES.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Salary and expenses of Rev. Robinson, Salary and expenses of Rev. Morris, etc. Total: \$242.61

Total Dated May 31, 1917. W. T. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

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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.