

THE APPEAL

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ISSUED WEEKLY

J. Q. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ST. PAUL OFFICE No. 301-2 Court Block, 24 E. 4th st.

J. Q. ADAMS, Manager.

PHONE: N. W. CEDAR 5649.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE No. 2812 Tenth Avenue South J. N. SELLERS, Manager.

Watered at the Postoffice in St. Paul, Minnesota, as second-class mail matter, June 6, 1885, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE: SINGLE COPY, three months..... 1.00 SINGLE COPY, six months..... 1.50 SINGLE COPY, one year.....\$2.00

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 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 \$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 agate line, each insertion. There are fourteen agate lines in an inch, and about seven words in an agate 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 better type—about six words to the line. All head-lines count double.

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

It occasionally happens that papers sent to subscribers are lost or stolen. In case you do not receive any number when due, inform us by postal card at the expiration of five days from that date, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.

Communications to receive attention must be sent by important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper, must reach us Tuesdays if possible, anyway not later than Wednesdays, 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, plainly written, post office, county and state. Business letters of all kinds must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication.



“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.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

WISE SPENDING.

Are you a wise spender? Wise spending is regarded as a highly important preliminary to thrift by the U. S. Treasury. As part of its campaign for promoting popular savings through Thrift and War Savings Stamps during 1919, it has issued through its Savings Division the following definition of wise spending, which merits the thoughtful attention of every family and every individual who would get ahead in life:

Wise spending implies the balancing of all needs and of all means of meeting these needs and, after balancing needs against means, spending in such a way as to meet the most urgent needs, even if lesser ones have to be left unsatisfied; in essence it means a sort of budget-making. When a family, city or state makes a budget, what it does essentially is to take a comprehensive view of both needs and income. It is important that not all the income be spent on the first needs that may occur lest other more urgent needs appear and no funds be left to meet them; that is, thought must be taken so that available income can be applied intelligently and wisely to cover most important needs and to satisfy them somewhat in proportion to their relative importance.

Perhaps the most important and difficult problem in connection with wise spending (or saving) is to realize the relative importance of future as compared with present needs. The temptation of all of us is to satisfy present needs at the neglect of future needs. It is very foolish to neglect the urgent necessities of today for the petty wants of the morrow, but few need very much persuasion to induce them to take care of the present. Where most of us are foolish or unwise is in satisfying petty wants of the present rather than saving in order that urgent needs of the future can be met.”

GEORGE WASHINGTON THRIFT-GRAMS.

The 17th anniversary of George Washington's birthday is being celebrated today. Washington, the successful builder of a nation, gave voice to rules for personal and national suc-



“The Father of His Country,” Whose Birthday Anniversary Will be Celebrated To-day.

cess which are as applicable in this 1919 year of necessary thrift as in his day. Here are some of his words on the use of money and resources that might have been written for the present situation in America:

I cannot enjoin too strongly upon you for a due observance of economy and frugality. There is no proverb in the whole catalogue of them more true than a penny saved is a penny got. Keep an account book and enter therein every farthing of your receipts and expenditures. Nothing but harmony, honesty, industry, and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy nation.

These statements by George Washington as to wise personal economy might be paraphrased today in the injunction of the National Thrift Campaign—spend wisely, save intelligently, avoid waste—and invest safely; buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

GETTING AFTER BOLSHEVIKI.

National interest surrounds the so-called bolshevik meetings, which have been held in Washington, D. C., and which many Senate and House leaders feel are spreading throughout the country. In order to combat this so-called lawless propaganda, the Senate adopted a resolution which extends the powers of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, which is now investigating German propaganda, to investigate other activities, which it is charged, are attempting to incite the overthrow of the Government. In direct connection with this resolution, Senator Miles Poindexter, introduced a resolution in which the Attorney General is called upon to report whether an investigation is being made concerning these meetings in Washington and what steps were taken to enforce the law in the District of Columbia.

CABLE SPlicing.

Did Newt Baker take into consideration the workings of the Bureauized postal service (?) when he ordered that soldiers abroad might marry by mail? That old song, “Waiting at the Church,” will no doubt be revived with a meaning all its own. Imagine the sweet, young bride writing to her Romeo, “I do,” and after waiting five months, getting the letter back marked, “Return to Writer.” That's enough to take the romance out of anything. No doubt the “best executive I have ever known” will see fit to ride into the limelight with some more publicity by making another order permitting divorces by mail. The idea certainly won't be complete without it.

BILL BRYAN BOBS UP.

According to William Jennings Bryan, federal control of the railroads doesn't work because there are still some railroad men connected with it. We suppose that the theater will attain its highest state of efficiency just as soon as all the actors are removed

“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.

BRUCE GRIT FILES STRONG DEMURRER AGAINST MOTON'S METHODS

AN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY? No, An Absolute Democracy! But Wilson Reigns!

(From the Cincinnati Union.) There are more ways of killing a dog than hanging him. Our Democratic administration, so anxious to make the world safe for democracy, has shown a sublime disregard for the rights and safety of colored American citizens at home. It now seems to feel that, by refusing passports to representatives of those who complain of intolerable conditions here, that Europe will not know of the foul canker that gnaws the very vitals of our government! 'Tis another case of the ostrich sticking its head in the sand and feeling that its body is hid. Europe knows that there is a skeleton in America's closet and that that skeleton is the black citizen of the U. S., occupant of the front-line trenches during times of war; occu-

part of the “Jim Crow” coaches during times of peace. The pity of the whole despicable business is that our country is not great enough to live up to its own constitution, not noble enough to follow the precepts of its own Christianity! It basely bows to the caprice of prejudice and condemns its own citizens to scorn, contempt and humiliation. The burden of this petty passport problem need not be placed on the shoulders of France, for that glorious country has ever been great enough to honor and protect its citizens, regardless of race, regardless of color. The tint of the skin, the curl of the hair, has never been the badge of humiliation in La Belle France; and so in her time of need, gloriously did her sable sons rally to her support. The day will come when America on bended knee will cry for help. Will there still remain forgiving black sons to come to her aid, or will they all have been brutally done to death by the mob, the tree, the torch?

would be coming back into the Treasury, and the fund would in truth revolve. But instead of carrying the roads through a period of years, as contemplated by the framers of the legislation, the “revolving” fund is practically exhausted in the very first year of Federal administration. The Director General in his annual report admits that over \$453,000,000 of that amount has been expended already. Not only that but \$25,000,000 has been taken from surplus receipts of railroad and express companies and loaned back to the roads in addition to the millions from the revolving fund. Of course payments to the Government for its loans from the revolving fund, if they are ever made, must come from surplus earnings, but when those earnings are diverted from that purpose and turned into further loans the result is only to sink the roads deeper into the financial mire.

DR. R. R. MOTON'S MISSION ABROAD

WHAT THREE WELL KNOWN COLORED WRITERS THINK OF IT. What He Went For Made Clear at Last — The South Fears Our Returning Overseas Soldiers Will Not Meekly Submit to Its Outrageous Insults, Humiliation, Segregation, Etc.

(From the New York Globe.) Editor N. Y. Globe: I wish to enter a protest against the action of Dr. Moton, who is now in France at the instance of the administration to advise the colored troops over there to behave themselves like gentlemen and thus leave a good impression upon the people of France. Dr. Moton will find that this part of his mission to France is unnecessary. The colored men in the army in France have given their commander no cause for complaint on this score. The French people and French newspapers have spoken in high praise of their conduct. It is a gratuitous insult to the character of these men to send Dr. Moton or any other man to France to teach them good morals.

Dr. Moton is quoted as saying that the Africans are incapable of self-government. If he means the Africans in Africa, along the gold coast, the west coast, Basutoland, Botswana, etc., I can tell him that he is grossly mistaken, and that he is libelling the character of these intelligent people who have for years demonstrated their ability for self-government along the lines Dr. Moton is hardly the man to pass judgment on the capacity of the Africans for self-government. He does not know any more about Africa and the Africans, nor as much as the American delegates who are relying on him to advise them on this subject. JOHN E. BRUCE. New York.

THE REPRESENTATIVES IN FRANCE.

There has been some misconception as to the functions of the representatives elected by the National Colored Congress which met in Washington in December, to go to France and present the case of the colored American to the world, during the sessions of the Peace Congress. These people have no official status whatever, and no one connected with the congress has, so far as we know, made any such claim, certainly the convention at its meeting did not. They are not in any sense “delegates” and have no such standing. They can not attend the meetings of the Peace Conference. That ought to be clear to everyone who is at all well informed about the questions of the day.

AS “THE APPEAL” understands the matter, the representatives are to go to France and use their moral influence to aid in the abolition of the color line in all the world. Necessarily they must work through the delegates of the United States and other nations which have regularly accredited delegates. That is all that they can do. The congress understood that and the representatives understand their limitations.

However, the representatives may possibly be able to do some very effective work. They may tell the world of the utterly undemocratic treatment of the colored people in the U. S. A., and they may add their voice, even if it is a feeble one, to the general demand of the Colored World for the abolition of all discriminations based on color, creed or sex, and may really aid in the realization of liberty, fraternity and equality for all men.

Just what the proposed “League of Nations” will be no man knows—no one knows just how far it will interfere with the internal questions of the various nations, but with Japan, one of the great powers, and China, Haiti, and Liberia, all colored nations, and with Brazil and other countries with large colored populations, and India and South Africa represented, certain broad principles against color autocracy may be laid down. Who knows?

The American colored representatives can not hope to get seats at the peace table, or even enter the conference, but they can stay outside and LOBBY FOR LIBERTY.

JOBS IN U. S. SERVICE OPEN.

Permanent employment in the government service and immediate reinstatement in the federal civil service of men who served in the army and navy is announced in a bulletin issued by the federal civil service commission at Washington. In expectation of the mustering out of thousands of former government employes from the military and naval service who will be seeking reinstatement in the government service the federal civil service commission obtained an executive order by the president providing for the reinstatement at any time within five years of discharge of any person leaving the classified civil service to engage in the military or naval service of the country.

Under the president's ruling it will not be necessary for the applicant to be reinstated in his former position, but anywhere in the civil service, provided that at the time of reinstatement he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which reinstatement is sought. A long list of occupational opportunities for employment in federal public works is contained in the bulletin. Application should be filed directly

with the labor board at all government plants.

Record of Old 8th: 22 American Crosses 68 French Crosses

Here is an epitome of the history of the Three Hundred and Seventy United States infantry, formerly the old Eighth Illinois national guard, colored regiment, in France: Suffered 50 per cent casualties; lost ninety-five men and one officer killed outright. Lost only one prisoner to the Germans in all the months they fought. Captured many German cannon and many German machine guns. Participated in the final drive against the Germans on the French front, advancing in the final stages of the war as far as thirty-five kilometers in one day. Took no German prisoners. Were the first allied troops to enter the French fortress of Laon when it was wrested from the Germans after four years of war. Won twenty-two American distinguished service crosses and sixty-eight French war crosses. Fought the last battle of the war, capturing a German wagon train of spy wags and crews a half hour after the armistice had been signed. Refused to fraternize with the Germans even after the armistice was signed.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Do You Know Any Good Story About the Great American?

The Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee is collecting and publishing characteristic stories of Theodore Roosevelt's personality and career. If you know any interesting and authentic stories, the Committee will be grateful if you would send them to the National Headquarters, One Madison Avenue, New York City. Contributions to the Memorial Fund may be sent to the same address. Checks may be made payable either to the Committee or to Albert H. Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank. Every penny given for a memorial will be spent for a memorial. Expenses of collection and administration will be covered by special gifts of personal friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS.

Special to The Appeal. Paris, Feb. 20.—The Pan-African Congress, which will prepare measures regarding land, capital, industry and education for the colored people scattered throughout the world for presentation to the peace conference, opened today with forty delegates in attendance. They include ten American colored people.

TAKE NOTICE.—All matter intended for publication in THE APPEAL must reach the office Thursdays, to insure its insertion. Communications must bear the name of the sender to receive any attention.

Moton's Advice To Soldiers Oversea Starts Big Storm

TUSKEGEE'S NEW PRINCIPAL TELLS BRAVE WARRIORS NOT TO RESIST OLD CONDITIONS ON RETURN

Southern Newspapers in Paris Praise Unwanted Suggestions To Black Troopers as to Their Conduct on Returning Home— Moton's Special Mission Explained

(From the New York News.) Paris, Jan.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who came here to France on a “special” mission, made a trip, via automobile, to two or three points where he made an address to them, at each point visited, and especially urged upon them when returning to the United States, to be “modest and unassuming.” The Stars and Stripes published in Paris, and in the interest of the A. E. F., and which heretofore has given very little space to mention the colored soldiers, except publishing something assumed to be humorous, and always using the alleged Southern dialect, gave Mr. Moton's address considerable space, emphasizing the point he made that the colored soldiers should return “modest and unassuming.” The Paris edition of The New York Herald, which likewise has given but little space to the colored soldier, also gave Dr. Moton's address to the colored soldiers a prominent space, and particularly noted that he “emphasized” the fact that the colored soldiers should return “modest and unassuming.” This advice given by Dr. Moton appeared to interest these two American newspapers published in Paris, and it is accepted that his “special” mission to France, at this time, and just at the time when colored soldiers who have been for months fighting in France are about to return to the United States, is to impress upon them that they should be “modest and unassuming” on their return, and to accept quietly, and uncomplainingly, whatever discrimination and segregation may be imposed on them in the States after their return, after having fought for months for world democracy. Moton was accompanied on his trip to the camps by Thomas Jesse Jones, of the Bureau of Education at Washington, and who, at one time, was one of the white instructors at Hampton Institute, with which Dr. Moton was connected before being chosen principal of Tuskegee.

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COLORED CONGRESS FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. DEC. 18, 1918.

Colored America, through delegates assembled from 37 of the United States of America, sore and bleeding with persecution because of race and color, rails with hope peace with victory, for the motto on the banners of the armies of the victors was “Away with tyranny and its injustice everywhere.” Speaking for 12,000,000 Colored Americans, the National Colored Representative Assembly for World Democracy under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League congratulate their fellow Countrymen and their government on being the instrument by which the God of righteousness turned the tide of battle for the forces of liberty.

War Put On World Basis As To The Results.

Two hemispheres and the islands of two oceans furnished without regard to race or color the armies of this bloody and terrible war. Shameful it would be if its close did not mark a new humane era. To the President of our Republic, Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, it was given to name the principles on which the winners fought this war, and its purpose. By his declaration, accepted by France, Britain and the rest openly before the human race, the principles and the aim of this war were put upon a world basis. Secondly these principles and aims were for the wiping out of autocracy, inhumanity and injustice, and for the establishment of world justice, world humanity and world democracy.

Wrongs To Individual On World Basis For Redress.

With the ushering in of the new year, 1919, the nations of the world are assembled to settle the terms of peace for the world, for the establishment everywhere of the principles for which this world war was waged by the forces of democracy.

Therefore every denial or violation of justice, humanity and democracy has become a matter FOR CORRECTION AND ABROGATION ON A WORLD BASIS BY A WORLD COURT.

Hence Colored America, which furnished 400,000 brave soldiers for this war backed by over 12,000,000 loyal citizens without a traitor, appeals to the allied World for justice and Democracy in the peace settlement.

Utterly Undemocratic Treatment Of Colored People Of U. S. A.

Citizens by law of the United States of America, the famous Republic of the West, we first appeal to the civilized world for the discontinuance of all race or class discrimination in the world peace settlement. At this supreme moment in the cause of universal humanity, when wrongs to man should be banished, we must call world attention to the utterly undemocratic conditions under which every person of color is forced to live in this country. Because of race autocracy, our color in the Nation's Capital deprives us of every civil right except in public carriers and subjects us to rejection or to the restriction of the Ghetto as employees of the federal government. Otherwise our color in many parts of the country deprives us of every civil, political, social and judicial right; subjects us to obloquy, imposition, deprivations, injustices, cruelties, atrocities, worse in degree than exist anywhere else in Christendom. Segregation in public carriers, disfranchisement, lynching are essentially violations of that world democracy for which the war was fought.

Self-determination For Darker Nations.

That the tremendous material and appalling human losses of this world war may not be without result for good, we appeal to the peace conference to grant self-determination and rights without discrimination to all of the darker nations.

The Appeal Sent By Race Petitioners For Universal Abolition Of Color Proscription.

On our part we shall send race petitioners to the assembly of the representatives of the civilized world meeting to make good the promise of the victors in the world war, to petition for the abolition of autocracy of race against Colored persons everywhere, and to appeal to this world Court for the discontinuance of color proscription and all distinctions based on color, political and judicial IN EVERY NATION AS AN ARTICLE OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT, that the world may be remade truly on the basis of the liberation of the people of the earth, and of the enjoyment by every human being of world democracy.

Else There is No “New Day.”

For without this there will not be the dawning of a new day of democracy, nor of a new era of permanent peace after the most terrible and gigantic war ever known embracing two hemispheres in a death grapple between the forces of autocracy and of democracy.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

- William M. Trotter, Mass., Chairman. Bishop G. C. Clements, Ky. Rev. F. C. James, N. J. Atty. J. D. Elms, W. Va. Dr. W. T. Coleman, Md. Rev. C. V. Page, Mo. Rev. M. L. Johnson, Ark. Rev. Thomas W. Davis, Tenn. G. W. Goode, Va. Prof. L. B. Cash, Texas. Rev. W. C. Brown, D. C. Dr. R. H. Singleton, Ga. Rev. J. U. King, Del. Rev. R. A. Whitaker, Okla. Hon. Isaac B. Allen, N. Y. R. B. James, Mich. G. W. Boyer, Ohio. Dr. C. S. Long, Fla. Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Penn., Sec. Rev. W. D. Carter, Wash. State. Rev. H. H. Jackson, N. C. Dr. C. S. Long, Fla. Rev. H. H. Jackson, N. C. Rev. W. Westberry, S. C. Rev. John V. Goodgame, Ala. J. W. Ross, Minn.

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.