

THE APPEAL

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Any prejudice whatever will
be insurmountable 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.

TROTTER BUSY IN FRANCE.
The cables tell us that William
Monroe Trotter, who is in France as
the representative of the Colored
Liberty League has petitioned President
Wilson to inquire into complaints
that the color line is drawn in the
A. E. F. regarding leaves and other
arrangements for soldiers.
The petition further says that
colored soldiers are "exclusively
employed in the most unhealthy after
war work such as disinterring and
reburying bodies." He adds that he is
seeking an audience to lay the case
before President Wilson.

OKUMA PLEADS FOR END OF BAN
AGAINST RACE.
Marquis Okuma, who has twice been
premier of Japan, contributes to the
Taikan (Outlook) a strong article on
the desirability of obtaining the abolition
of discrimination against his race.
Among other things he says:
"Despite all the talk of justice and
equality for all people, small or great,
colored or white, there still persists a
strong prejudice against our race. It is
a prejudice which we cannot tolerate
for a moment.
"There is no need for Japan to be
afraid of insisting on what all justice
loving people adjudge to be right.
Japan's present development did not
originate in the desire to conquer
others. If she insists on being accorded
equal treatment with the western
powers, it is because she wishes to
lead the rest of the oriental nations
to light and civilization."

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 in-
quisition 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.

Now isn't it disgusting to think that
a great nation like Japan, with a great
army and powerful navy is continually
fighting discriminations, while cer-
tain groups of "negroes" are doing
their best to segregate themselves in
the United States and deprive them-
selves of the advantages of full Ameri-
can citizenship.

WOULD BE OUT OF PLACE.
At the recent convention of the
Travelers' Protective Association of
America, at New Orleans, a suggestion
was approved for the erection at the
entrance of Hampton Roads a sister
statue of the Statue of Liberty.
It is all right to have statues of
liberty scattered around, especially if
they mean anything, but a statue of
liberty at the entrance of Hampton
Road would be out of place because
that leads to the more or less grand
old commonwealth of Virginia where
liberty is unknown except for people
whose skins are white. If there are to
be other statues of liberty let them be
built in Massachusetts, Maine or some
other state where all of the people are
free.

LABOR ADMITS COLORED.
The decision of the American Fed-
eration of Labor to admit colored men
to all trade unions is of far reaching
effect and means much in the advance-
ment of the colored people of the
country and is in striking contrast
with the attitude of the alleged Chris-
tian churches in the United States.
Many of the labor unions have re-
fused membership to colored men.
Some one suggested an auxiliary col-
ored federation of labor but this was
absolutely rejected at the Atlantic City
meeting and the plan to segregate
colored people was defeated. Colored
men desiring membership must apply
to the nearest local union and in case
they are denied admission may form
a new local union which will have
equal representation in the national
body with all other unions already ex-
isting.

Some of the orthodox Christian
churches asked the colored members
to get out and form segregated bodies
and in some cases legislation was
enacted to compel segregation.
The action of America's great labor
body is a strong confirmation of the
attitude THE APPEAL has always
maintained that the real advancement
of the colored people will come
through economic forces and never
through hypocritical religious bodies.

QUITS PREACHING TO BE CHRIS-
TIAN.
The Rev. L. Paul Taylor, pastor of
the Highland Park Congregational
Church says a man can not be a suc-
cessful minister and at the same time
practice and preach the principles of
the "Sermon on the Mount," and has
resigned his pastorate at Detroit,
Mich. He says: "I desire to live a
Christian life, and that, it is impossible
for me to do and at the same time be
a successful minister."

There are thousands of other pre-
achers who would quit if they held the
same high ideals as Mr. Taylor.
Many of the white ministers break all
of the commandments without a qualm
of conscience and nearly all refuse
to believe in the "Fatherhood of God
and the Brotherhood of Man." The
colored preachers on the contrary are
practically unanimous in their belief
in the "brotherhood" matter, but
there are entirely too many who are
much too enthusiastically interested
in the "sisterhood," and it would be
a great help to the colored people if
such brethren could be induced to
change their calling.

"AN ALL-AMERICAN ILLINOIS."
At the Peoria meeting of the Illi-
nois Federation of Women's Clubs it
was resolved to work for "An All-
American Illinois." That's a good
idea and has the hearty endorsement
of THE APPEAL.
The suggestion of Miss F. Wetmore
of Chicago was also an excellent one:
"I would suggest the establishment
of institutes in the women's clubs to
investigate such conditions and find
ways and means for doing away with
the isolation in which many of our
foreign born now are living. Each
clubwoman should have a foreign
born woman friend.
"we should work to do away with
that attitude of superiority which
we as Americans sometimes have
toward the foreign born. The club-
women I am sure will be grateful
for the friendship of foreign born
women. The clubwomen also can
help the foreign born to learn the
difference between autocracy which

WALKER WILL

MAKES DAUGHTER RICHEST
COLORED WOMAN IN THE
UNITED STATES

\$100,000 FOR CHARITIES
Will of Mme. C. J. Walker Filed for
Probate in Indianapolis

New York, June 19.—The will of
Mme. C. J. Walker, who made more
than \$1,000,000 from a preparation
which it is claimed, would straighten
kinky hair, has been filed for probate
in Indianapolis, where Mme. Walker
made her home for years and where
she manufactured the compound that
enriched her. She died on May 25
in her country house at Irvington on
the Hudson.

Except for two trust funds of \$100,-
000 each and numerous small be-
quests to relatives, friends and chari-
ties Mme. Walker left her entire
estate, including her prosperous busi-
ness, to her only child, a daughter,
Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson, who will
receive, it is estimated, at least \$800,-
000, and who will become, therefore,
the wealthiest colored woman in the
United States.

One of the trusts of \$100,000 cash
is to be invested by the trustees of
the estate for the maintenance of
worthy charities. The other is to be
preserved for the upkeep of the coun-
try place at Irvington which Mme.
Walker named Villa Lewaro, where she
lived for four years and in which she
took great pride. The estate cost
her about \$250,000.

Mission School for Africa.
Trustees for these funds are to be
appointed under the terms of the will
by the court, and the court will have
also certain discretionary powers as
to the disposition of the stock and
property after the death of the daugh-
ter, Mrs. Lelia W. Robinson.

Among the benefactions for chari-
ty and philanthropy is a provision for
the establishment of an industrial and
mission school in Africa, and a num-
ber of shares of stock are designated
for this purpose. Tuskegee Institute
receives \$2,000. The Colored Orphan's
Home at St. Louis gets \$1,000, and
the following institutions are left
\$5,000 apiece: Daytona Normal and
Industrial Institute, Massachusetts In-
dustrial School for Home, Indian-
apolis; Old Polk's Home, St. Louis;
and Haynes Institute, Augusta, Ga.
The Charlotte Hawkins Brown Insti-
tute at Sedalia, Mo., receives \$1,000,
and \$500 is bequeathed to each of the
following: Sojourner Truth Home,
New York City; Wilberforce Univer-
sity, W. C. C. F. Home, Louisville, Ky.,
and Old Folks' Home, Pittsburg.

Mme. Walker remembered many of
her old friends or dependents with be-
quests. Parthenia Rawlins, known as
"Grandma," gets \$5 a week for the
rest of her natural life, and sufficient
for the funeral and burial. Louis
expenses is set aside. Alice P. Kelly,
a friend and forewoman for Mme.
Walker, receives \$10,000 and a life
position in the Indianapolis factory
which turns out the hair ornament.
Louvenia Powell, a sister, Mme.
Walker's mother-in-law, is provided
with a sum for funeral and burial. An
item of the will gives \$1,000 to a
nephew, Willie Powell, in order that
he may have a decent start in life.

Other benefactions of this nature in-
clude \$25 a month to Mary Hudson,
widow of a minister in St. Louis;
\$1,000 to Agnes Prosser, a friend, liv-
ing in Louisville; \$1,000 and a house
and lot to Thirsapien Breedlove, a
niece, living in Los Angeles; \$2,000
to Viola Davis, bookkeeper for the
company. C. J. Walker Manufacturing
Company, 1,000 to Thomas Jesse
Friend, living in Pittsburg; \$2,000 to
Nettie L. Ransom, wife of F. B. Ran-
som, Mme. Walker's counsel and now
an executor; \$10,000 to Mae Robinson,
Mme. Walker's granddaughter; \$10,-
000 to Frank B. Ransom, a godchild;
\$10,000 to Herbert E. Ross; \$1,000
to Sarah Wilson, \$1,000 to Nellie
Brokenburr; \$5,000 to Louis E. Tyler,
"my faithful chauffeur"; \$500 to Jesse
D. Robinson of St. Louis, and \$500 to
Hattie Stubbs.

Other items provide that the daugh-
ter, Mrs. Lelia W. Robinson, is to re-
ceive \$100,000 and its income, except
for the trust funds specified; all the
personal property and jewelry and
household goods and all of the real
estate, except as otherwise disposed
of. Mme. Walker owned a house in
the city which she built at a cost of
\$100,000 and furnished and decorated
at the cost of another \$100,000; the
estate at Irvington and many houses
or lots in numerous large cities. For
many years her income had exceeded
\$100,000 a year, according to her law-
yers.

The daughter is executed executrix
of the will, with F. B. Ransom, desig-
nated as legal adviser.
TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.
National Association for the Advance-
ment of Colored People.
Practically every problem affecting
the relations of colored and white peo-
ple in the United States is to be dis-
cussed at the tenth annual conference
of the National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People in Cleve-
land from June 21 to June 28. Dele-
gates from 28 states and 63 cities rep-
resenting more than 100,000 colored
people have signified their intention of
being present.
Labor and the migration of colored
people from South to North, education
and jim crowism in the South are
among the subjects for discussion. A
number of delegates are coming from
the rural districts of the South to tell
of labor and living conditions there.
Among the speakers at the confer-
ence will be Charles F. Thwing, pres-
ident of Western Reserve University;
Major J. E. Spingarn, Dr. George
Haynes, director of Bureau of Eco-
nomics, Department of Labor; John
Lutheridge of the Cleveland Federa-
tion of Labor; W. H. Phillips, Mayor
of Oberlin and R. E. T. Bosworth,
acting president of Oberlin College;
Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the
Nation; Leo M. Favrot, supervisor of
rural schools of the state of Louisiana;
Emmett J. Scott, acting assistant Sec-
retary of War and Bishop John Hurst.
A feature of the conference will be
the presentation of the Spingarn
medal, awarded each year to the
American of African descent who, in
the opinion of the committee of award,
has made "the highest achievement
during the preceding year in any field
of elevated or honorable human en-
deavor."
The conference, which is to be wel-

comed by a Mayor Harry L. Davis of
Cleveland, is to end with a monster
mass meeting of protest against the
crimes of lynching.

ROBERT R. MOTON.

(From the Crisis.)
Neither R. R. Moton nor W. E. B.
Dubois had the slightest idea that the
other was planning to sail for France,
December 1, until they met in Wash-
ington on a quest for passports, No-
vember 30. They sailed on the Steam-
er Orizaba and frankly discussed their
agreements and disagreements. When
they reached France, each went about
his own business.

Dr. Moton was sent by the President
of the United States and the Secre-
tary of War to see and talk to colored
soldiers. Dr. Du Bois was sent by
the N. A. A. C. P. and the Crisis to
gather the historical facts concerning
colored troops and to call a Pan-
African Congress.

On the night before Dr. Moton
started out a colored man of national
reputation and unquestioned integrity
who had been in France six months
took him aside and told him frankly
the situation of the rampant American
prejudice against colored troops and
officers and the bitter resentment of
the victims. Dr. Moton's letters gave
him every opportunity. A special
Army Order preceded him, which
read:

Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuske-
gee University, will be present in the
Divisional area for the next few
days. The Divisional Commander di-
rects that commanding officers render
possible assistance in any visit or
inspection Dr. Moton desires to make.
They will also see that he is accorded
every opportunity to make any obser-
vation he may wish to make.

What did Dr. Moton do? He
rushed around as fast as possible. He
look with him and had at his elbow
every moment that the friend or foe
colored race, Thomas Jesse Jones, a
white man. Dr. Moton took no time
to investigate or inquire. He made a
few speeches, of which one is reported
by a hearer as follows:

Therefore every denial or violation of
justice, humanity and democracy
has become a matter FOR CORRECTION AND ABRIGATION 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 history of universal humanity, when wrongs to man
should be banished, we must call world attention to the utterly undemo-
cratic 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 de-
prives 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, dis-
franchisement, 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 conclave
of every nation 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 repre-
sentatives of the civilized world 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
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 democ-
racy, 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.
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The preparatory courses are of high
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constant application of the principles
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other types of courses, will be in-
creased in number and scope as the
demand grows.

THE MAN WHO DARES

I honor the man who in the consci-
entious 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.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO PEACE CONFERENCE

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COLORED CONGRESS FOR WORLD DE-
MOCRACY 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, hails with hope peace with victory, for the motto on the banners of the
armies of the victors was "Away with tyranny and its injustice every-
where." 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.

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 of the world 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 autocrac-
y, inhumanity and injustice, and for the establishment of world justice,
world humanity and world democracy.

Wrong 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 ABRIGATION 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.
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of all race or class discrimination in the world peace settlement. At this
supreme moment in the history of universal humanity, when wrongs to man
should be banished, we must call world attention to the utterly undemo-
cratic 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 de-
prives 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
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other types of courses, will be in-
creased in number and scope as the
demand grows.

"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 foulest blot.
—Cowper.