

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.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Paul, Minnesota, as second-class mail matter, June 8, 1885, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:

SINGLE COPY, One Year.....\$2.40

SINGLE COPY, Six Months.... 1.25

SINGLE COPY, Three Months.... .65

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 \$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: 10 cents per square line, each insertion. There are fourteen square lines in an inch, and about seven words in an 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 briefer 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.

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 terse, upon 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 manuscripts 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. Important subjects plainly written, post office address and state. Business letters of all kinds must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

WOULD SEGREGATE AMERICANS.

President Harding made a speech Wednesday at Birmingham, Ala., on the race problem, which displayed remarkable misinformation on the subject due to the fact that he has evidently studied from one side only.

Of course Mr. Harding is right, when he says that the colored man should have political, educational and economic rights, but he is wrong when he says that he is not entitled to every right to which every other group of Americans is entitled. The president has no right to say that one-eighth of the population of the United States must be differentiated in any way from the other seven-eighths.

In his special message to the Congress which met March 4, Mr. Harding said that he looked with favor on the idea of the appointment of an inter-racial commission to study racial conditions in the United States. There was no need for haste in announcing his view on a question which could not have been studied properly in the short time since he, in June, 1921, announced his intention to do, owing to his many and pressing official duties, and it seems that the President has taken advantage of an opportunity and thrust his views upon the public ear, for the purpose of creating a sentiment in favor of his ideas on the subject, which were evidently obtained from individuals and books favorable to the South but inimical to the real interests of the colored people.

The President erroneously confounds "social equality" with amalgamation. He says that amalgamation cannot be, but it exists, it has always existed and always will exist. The combined efforts of the law and public opinion have failed to prevent the mixing of the races. Throughout the ages there has been so much racial mixing that today the scientists and ethnologists agree that there is no such thing as a pure race. In no other country on the globe has there been more racial mixing than in the United States which is the melting pot of the world. The majority of the people of the United States are mixtures of various races and the greater part of this majority is composed of people with more or less Negro blood. The racial mixing in the South is almost wholly illegitimate as the laws make marriage between the races a crime.

Now as to social equality, that exists in some part of the United States and it is only in those parts

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 inquisition 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.

of the country which have more or less of social equality that the colored people have any rights which the white people respect. The very words, "social equality" imply that all rights are secure. In the South there is neither equality nor respect for rights. The contempt for the colored man is largely due to his inferior social status, which extends through all human relationships in that benighted section of the country. Even at the speech of the President the colored people were segregated and the dispatches say, "In the white section there was a silence which was absolute and stony, only one light flutter of applause came when the President said, 'The Negro should be encouraged to be the best possible Negro and not the best possible imitation of the white man.'" This seemed to please a few of the whites who evidently visioned a "good Negro" of slavery days, who hat in hand bowed low when "ole massa" approached.

The South has a queer idea of social equality. In the North "social equality" in its narrow sense, intimate social mingling in private home parties, dances, pink teas, etc. In the South the idea is distorted so that it includes civic rights, hence the jimcrow car, the jimcrow school, the jimcrow library, the jimcrow park, the jimcrow telephone booth and so on ad nauseam.

When Harding was a candidate for President, THE APPEAL doubted that he would give colored people a square deal and was not disposed to support him but we were reassured by letters signed by Chairman Hays and Secretary Miller and many leading Republicans, as well as the jimcrow campaign bureau that he would be just to his allies. Also Editor William Monroe Trotter said that he had had a personal interview with the President and he had promised to aid in eliminating segregation. Then came a speech to a number of colored delegations from the Harding front porch, which began with, "Colored men, America will not fail you." These assurances caused THE APPEAL to give candidate Harding enthusiastic support. Our support, probably, had little to do with the victory, but is mentioned to show that this paper was not prejudiced against him.

Soon after the President assumed his duties it was noticed that he seemed to forget his promises. Segregation in the departments at Washington was continued, three or four jimcrow colored men were appointed to jimcrow government positions. Colored youth were segregated in the army training camps and colored men were not allowed to enlist in the navy. In every way the Harding administration has stood for the segregation of colored citizens and it is sad to relate that some jimcrow men accept this jimcrow settlement of matters.

THE APPEAL does not believe, as Mr. Harding puts it, that there is a "fundamental, eternal and unescapable difference between the races." To do so would be to challenge God and Christianity. It is a distinct departure from the ideals of the founders of the Republic who declared that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

After his argument in favor of a distinct place for the black and colored people, Mr. Harding tells us that the "one thing we must most sedu-

lously avoid is the development of group and class organizations in this country." He argued against the very thing which he has previously argued for. There are just as many differences between the individuals of one race as there are between the people of any number of races. The idea of race differentiation in any form in the law, in the functions of the government, and in public association is contrary to a just concept of a democracy in which all men are presumed to be equal, and is repugnant to the highest ideals of the Christian's God, who is declared to have made of one blood all nations of men. If Mr. Harding is right, Christianity is wrong.

If Mr. Harding had had the time to study the question and he had studied it with an open mind he would have found that in France, Spain and Portugal, there have never been any racial hatreds founded on the color of the skin and the same is true of South and Central America. In these countries, unhampered by class and color distinctions colored men have risen to the highest places in every branch of human endeavor. There are more full-blooded Negroes in Brazil than in the United States; and, counting the mixed-blood population of black, Indian and white, and the pure whites, the population totals over 30,000,000 who live together in perfect harmony, without any public differentiation of race. There are no social barriers whatever in Brazil and it is a complete refutation of the idea that there must be social bars between men and women who are citizens of a country.

Color differentiation means the ascendancy of one caste and the degradation of the other. Social equality does not necessarily mean amalgamation. That should be a matter for individuals to determine. During the coming disarmament parley, the Japanese will be treated with the greatest social consideration. They will be wine and dined and received at every social function, meeting people who in their hearts hold hatred toward them, and in spite of all the social mingling it is safe to say that not a single marriage will result.

In a democracy like ours, all men, whether they are black or white, red, yellow or brown, should meet in all human relationships without racial differentiations—simply as AMERICANS.

JIM CROW LEADERS.

We present in this issue a symposium of views of colored editors in various parts of the country on the speeches of President Harding in Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga.

One of the strongest of these is an editorial from the Richmond (Va.) Planet, by that fearless journalist, John Mitchell, Jr. Referring to the desire of President Harding to have more "negro" leaders developed, The Planet says:

THE SOUTH IS FULL OF THIS KIND OF LEADERS. DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DID HIS PART IN DEVELOPING THIS KIND OF LEADERSHIP. IN LATER YEARS HE REALIZED THAT HE HAD GONE TOO FAR, TO THE EXTENT OF ELIMINATING THE PRINCIPLES OF MANHOOD, WITHOUT WHICH NO RACE CAN RISE TO THE FULL HEIGHT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

This is a strong statement yet it is absolutely true. No single thing in the history of the colored people in the United States has done so much

to prevent the full attainment of citizenship as that speech of Booker Washington delivered in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895.

Since then the descent to hell has been swift and sure and the depths were sounded when the other day, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, stood by the side of the Grady monument in Atlanta, pronounced a eulogy on Henry W. Grady, the most bitter, dangerous and insidious enemy of the colored people that the country has produced, declared that the race question must be settled by the segregation of American citizens.

Lured on by the enthusiastic reception by the South of the B. Washington speech and the white man's "good negro" pat on the shoulder, the jimcrow leaders' tribe has increased so enormously that it is now a menace to be reckoned with in every community in which there are a hundred colored men.

Before he died Booker Washington reported in bitterness what he had done and longed for life to wash out his unwise course but it was too late. Although it may be news to many, it is a fact that after his death an article, written by him, was printed in a leading magazine, in which he repudiated segregation which he had so long championed.

No greater calamity could befall the colored people than the harvesting of a new crop of "jimcrow negro leaders."

A Complete Surrender.

(From the Atlanta Independent.)

The Harding administration has made a complete surrender of the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as taught and practiced by its founders—Lincoln, Grant, Stevens, Sumner, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. These men not only preached the doctrine of civil and political equality of all men irrespective of race, color or creed, but reduced it to a practice in their administrations.

During the administration of Grant, colored men were accorded every right and privilege due to every other group of American citizens. Their voices could be heard in Congress, in the legislatures and in all the councils of the party. They held high positions of honor and trust, and the same was true under Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

President Harding and the Colored American.

(From the Boston Guardian.)

In regard to President Harding's speech at Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday of this week, October 26, 1921, we would say to this Republican President that persons of color born in the United States of America, most of whose parents and grandparents and great-grandparents were born in the U. S. A. see no reason why they should be expected to be willing to be simply black people and not fully and wholly Americans, any more than Jews born here are expected to be willing to be simply Jews, Irish simply Irish, Italians simply Italians, and so on with the many race varieties here.

We demand that there be no distinction put upon us for race or color in public matters that is not put on every other race in this, our common country. We know as the white Americans know that there is no essential difference between human beings, and just as much superficial difference except in color or feature between white races here as between Americans of color and those called white. Nature has amply proven this before the eyes of all Americans with the aid of the white man's impositions upon colored women. We object to being made the only everlasting aliens in our own land by an enforced separation in the public life of the country. It must come over our everlasting protest.

The crux of the matter is this: Why does not President Harding ask us to be good and true and efficient American? Why did he not ask white and black to be alike one uniform element of patriotic Americans, none trying to be good as white folks, none to be good as black folks, but all one common American citizenry?

The President in Alabama.

(From the Richmond Planet.)

From the way our distinguished President is handling the situation, we were just as well off under President Grover Cleveland and President Woodrow Wilson as we expect to be under President Warren G. Harding, whose praises we have sung from one section of this country to the other and whose success we had prayed for from the time he was nominated up to the time that he was elected. He has not exactly gone back on us as his supporters, but he is giving voice to some strange utterances, which sound strangely like those of the Democratic leaders, whom we have been opposing.

President Harding says that there must be such education among the colored people as will enable them to develop their own leaders, capable of understanding and sympathizing with such differentiation between the races as he has suggested—leaders who will inspire the race with proper ideals of race pride, of national pride, of an honorable destiny, an important participation in the universal effort for advancement of humanity as a whole. This kind of education has been in operation for nearly half a century. We are dumfounded to learn that

the President of the United States did not know it. The Southland is full of this kind of leaders. Dr. Booker T. Washington did his part in developing this kind of leadership. In later years he realized that he had gone too far to the extent of eliminating the principles of manhood, without which no race can rise to the full height of American citizen.

He declared that the race problem was one noticeable in Africa, in South America, in the South Seas and of the world. Just how it can be a problem in Africa, the home of the Black Man is an amusing situation and a most interesting one. If the black people belong there, what are the white people doing in the land of the Ethiopian? But then this is raising another question. It seems to us that President Harding might have cited quotations from that Holy Bible upon which he took his oath of office and he would have found therein fundamental principles, the observance of which will settle all problems, racial and otherwise.

The foregoing is an excerpt from a three-column editorial in the Planet, Richmond, Va., edited by Hon. John Mitchell, Jr., which is too long to print in full.

The President Has Spoken.

(From the Denver Star.)

The first utterance by the President on the status of the Negro in America comes at a time when silence is no longer endured and upon a subject wholly uncalled for. "Twere better that he remained in Washington and kept silent than to advocate any form of un-Americanism. The colored man has suffered enough from the so-called friends of the Republican party (?). Why does the President of the United States advocate social equality as a cause to the black man, when 8 millions of the white man's amalgamated sons and daughters make up one-eighth the population of this country? If the colored woman was good enough to give birth to their children she ought to be good enough to marry them.

Why did the Supreme Court uphold jimcrow laws of the South? Was that social equality? Why do departments at Washington discriminate and segregate the colored employees? Is that social equality? Why do the lily-white Republicans bar colored men and women from voting? Is that social equality? Why doesn't President Harding employ colored men to positions they have held since 1865? Is that social equality?

Thousands of our sons lay asleep upon the torn bosom of France who died for this country of justice that you portray as a barrier to the social life of our race.

We will stand ready to defend our race in the sunshine of whose society we are ever happy. We want equality that is given every other citizen under the Constitution. We will accept nothing less.

The President has spoken. Let the historians write: "Failed."

President Harding Runs True to Form.

(From the Philadelphia American.)

President Harding, in his address at the semi-centennial in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday last, nobly sustained his unenviable reputation as a discreet follower of sectional sentiment. When he addressed an audience in Ohio some time ago, he insisted that the colored citizen should be given the equal protection of the law in the exercise of his rights as such. In Alabama, he claimed that there could and should be no such thing as social equality between the races. Not one word is he reported as uttering in favor of equal protection of the law, the enforcement of the Federal Constitution, nor against lynching or the roasting of human beings at the stake. He did not even ask the moral support of his auditors for the passage of the anti-lynching bill now before Congress.

About all of these important things, he was absolutely silent—and why? The President knew that such matters as enforcing the law against murder, mob violence, peonage and the right of suffrage were unpopular subjects to discuss in the South; hence, he journeyed all the way to Birmingham, Ala., to tell the folks down there that social equality between the races were impossible. Good news and glad tidings, we fancy, peace on earth and good will to all white men in the South. The President's mental barometer is unerring in pussyfooting on the race question. We do not agree with the President that our ideal should be the best possible black man, nor the best possible white man, nor an imitation of such; but rather the best possible man stripped of both qualifications. If the President had discussed the race question from the standpoint of equality before the law, the equal protection of the law, equal civil and political rights and one standard of citizenship to be supported and maintained by the law throughout the nation, he would have delivered a message to the people of the country and those of Alabama in particular, that would have been well worth the effort.

EGYPT TO BE FREE.

A special cable from London says that England will soon give Egypt independence. The question of the abolition of the protectorate is said to be the basis of a discussion now going on in the British cabinet and also a permanent treaty alliance with the British empire when independence is granted.

"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.

COLORED AMERICANS MUST ACT.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been reported favorably by the committee of the judiciary.

It is known as the

DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

H. R. 13.

Now is the time to flood Congress with telegrams, letters, even personal visits to Washington.

We must let this Congress know that a failure to bring the Dyer Bill to a vote will be regarded as a betrayal.

We must let each representative know that a vote against the Dyer Bill will be known as a vote for lynching.

GET BUSY, COLORED AMERICANS!

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL APPROVED.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill reported favorably in the House of Representatives at Washington Thursday provides that the county in which the outrage takes place shall pay \$10,000 to the family of the victim.

Representative Dyer of St. Louis, author of the bill, gave notice he will press for early enactment.

The bill defines a lynching mob or riotous assembly as constituting "five or more persons acting in concert to deprive a prisoner of life without authority of law."

States or governmental subdivisions failing to protect a person against such act shall be held to have denied the person of his guaranteed protection under the federal Constitution.

State, county or municipal officers failing to make all reasonable efforts to protect against a lynch mob or in failing to arrest and prosecute members of such a mob shall be tried in federal district courts on felony charges, and on conviction be subject to imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

Persons participating in the lynching mob are liable to imprisonment for five years.

That the strenuous activities of the N. A. A. C. P. had much to do with this favorable consideration there is no doubt.

A MISGUIDED MOVEMENT!

THE APPEAL has noticed in several papers the organization of the Federal Employes' League composed of colored federal employes, which we believe is a great mistake and will only serve to increase the segregation now practiced in Washington.

There is already a Federal Employes' Union in which no color line is drawn and to which federal employes of all races, creeds and colors are admitted, so the formation of a segregated organization is not only not necessary but positively dangerous.

It is not surprising that Perry W. Howard is the president of the organization. The article refers to him as a Special Assistant Attorney General, which he is not. Mr. Howard is Special Assistant to the Attorney General which is quite a different thing. It is a segregated place.

How the men who have gone into this organization can hope to eradicate segregation by segregating themselves is not clear. The colored federal employes should become members of the union which is open to all and work in harmony with their brother employes of various races, creeds and colors.

Men and women, do not segregate yourselves.

NEW BOOZE RULES

The wets throughout the country are jubilant over the action in Congress affecting, under the new rules allowing beer, wine and liquors considerable modification.

The new rules cover comprehensively the use of beer, wines and spirituous liquors as medicines. The amount of beer a physician may prescribe at one time for the use of the same person is limited to two and one-half gallons, the equivalent of a case, but no arbitrary limit is placed on the number of such prescriptions a physician may write or the same person may obtain within a given period.

Two quarts of wine is the limit put on a single prescription for that beverage, but otherwise the regulations are the same as for beer.

Spirituous liquors are limited to one pint within any ten-day period, and alcohol for external use is limited to a pint to the same person at one time.

Prescriptions for these medicines may be filled only by a licensed pharmacist who is also a retail druggist, or a licensed pharmacist in the employ of a retail druggist.

And the anti-prohibitionists feel like they can enjoy more "personal liberty" than they have been allowed for some time.

So far as Minnesota is concerned there is a state law that will prohibit very much indulgence and there are other states that will not be materially affected.

The only states where the state laws do not interfere with the prescription of beer under the federal regulations are California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and in some sections of Maryland and Louisiana.

Many permits have been issued for the manufacture and sale of beer in Wisconsin and Milwaukee has 5,000,000 gallons ready now.

Both wets and dries are considerably wrought up over the situation and there is much speculation over what will be the ultimate outcome.

Mr. Harding Down South.

To the Editor:
The colored man, according to Mr. Harding in his Birmingham speech, "should seek to be the best possible black man, and not the best possible imitation of the white man." This is the Harding standard for the race. We admit that in many respects the white man is a poor model for imitation, as in lynching, discriminatory practices against his friends and his arrogant assertion of superiority by birth and color, but why does not Mr. Harding advise us to become the best possible men, and forget distinctions on both sides apart from merit? Of course, we know how hard it is to be logical and at the same time avoid offending the South while a recipient of its hospitality, but it does seem amusing, as well as pathetic, that in the same speech he says: "The one thing we must sedulously avoid is the development of group or class organizations in this country." Gee, but it is hard to straddle!

J. MILTON SAMPSON,
Director of Research and Records,
Chicago Urban League,
Chicago.

"The Georgia Peach"

(From the Chicago Whip.)
It is reported that Henry Lincoln Johnson will soon be confirmed. He may be confirmed by the Senate committee, but he will never be confirmed by the celestial committee which passes upon the fitness of men to enter into the land of eternal reward. Lincoln Johnson, in his own heart, knows that he is not a fit representative of the colored people in America, and any who know of his activities in Chicago preceding the election of President Harding will agree. Yet fate sometimes plays a peculiar card.

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.

For Good Coal

Guaranteed Weights Prompt Service

Place Your Order With

THE C. REISS COAL CO.

GARFIELD 5341 85 E. 4th GARFIELD 5341