

CALLS UPON NEGRO TO SAVE THE RACE

Rev. S. D. Corrothers Gives Sermon on Politics.

BEHOLDS ONE STAR OF HOPE

Betrayed and Deserted by Republican Party, Speaker Says the Black Man May Find Refuge in Democratic Party—Condemns Nomination of Taft as Disgraceful.

"According to the spirit and the teaching of the word of God, there is no phase of human responsibility to which the ministry is exempted; but, on the contrary, the minister more than any other individual member of society, is held responsible for the development of the people."

His subject was "The duty of the negro ministry in the present political campaign," and he dwelt at length on the probable solution of the race problem.

He said, in part: "Is there any one who holds that the minister should not advise his people with reference to their political interest? If so, I would like to ask if the negro's citizenship is not a matter of politics? Was it political parties that conferred the right of citizenship upon the negro of this country, or was it a Sunday school convention, or a Christian Endeavor meeting?"

Every intelligent American citizen must admit that the negro is a creature of politics; and if it had not been for the great political struggle that led to the division of the country, the black man would have been a slave to-day.

"We are face to face with the most important period in the history of our race in this country. In twelve States in this Union, we are disfranchised, 'Jim-crowed,' and subjected to insults that are almost intolerable, and the question arises: What shall we do to be negro?"

"Before us to-day stand forty years of unfaithfulness on the part of the Republican leaders. Brownsville stands like smoking Sinai; his-whitism spreads itself over the hope of the negro like the blackness of the darkness of Egypt."

"I desire to call attention to an editorial appearing in the Columbia State, one of the leading newspapers in the South. It reads as follows: 'So far as this paper is concerned, negroes are welcome to the Democratic party. When we open the door to the negro, we follow the leadership of Alexander Stephens and John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Wade Hampton and Richardson, of South Carolina; and Zeb Vance and Matt Ransom, of North Carolina. All who know the South must acknowledge that the State is in pretty respectable company.'"

"I have been asking myself lately some serious questions," says he, "and I want to put one or two of them upon you. Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the Southern white man and his politics? Is not this the source of nearly all the trouble?"

"Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bone that we are only the inferior of the white man. We are Southern white men with our votes. In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to the point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to survive is to oppose the thing suggested by the Southern white man. This I consider one of our real problems."

"I believe there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 20 per cent better friends to the negro than Gov. Russell. I see no necessity in continuing to follow Gov. Russell, who has become so odious, running around from place to place, trying to misrepresent us to the people. I desire to serve notice here now, and for all time to come, that I will not be swayed from my purpose by anybody in the church or out of it."

"Any black man who occupies a prominent place in the church or out of it, who knows that his place was procured as a representative of his people, and who has failed to lift his voice or pen against the outrages heaped upon his people, is a scoundrel to the race, and ought to keep his mouth shut, for if he were a member of any other race except the poor, oppressed negro it would be hard for him to find a place to light."

"I desire to say in closing this sermon that it is not my purpose to in any way increase the lack of confidence in these would-be leaders, but since they have become so odious, running around from place to place, trying to misrepresent us to the people, I desire to serve notice here now, and for all time to come, that I will not be swayed from my purpose by anybody in the church or out of it."

"Long Distance Wireless Phone." Paris, Aug. 16.—The station at the Eiffel tower has been connected with a telephone communications, without wires, with the station at Point Raz, Finistère, 500 kilometers from Paris.

COLORADO SAFELY FLOATS.

Gets Off the Rocks, Unharmcd at High Tide.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 16.—The cruiser Colorado went ashore yesterday morning during a dense fog on Double Bluff, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The cruiser left the Puget Sound navy yard at 6 o'clock for San Francisco and went aground at 9:50.

Bluff is twenty-five miles north of Seattle. The sound was clear until three miles from Point no Point, directly across the sound from Double Bluffs. A strong current set in here across the sound. As the cruiser entered the fog she was evidently caught in this current and carried across the sound. Suddenly the forward lookout gave the warning, and a moment later the vessel grounded on the rocks. The engines were reversed, but they failed to pull the cruiser off. Wireless messages were sent to Bremerton, and a revenue cutter and tug soon left for the scene.

At high tide late in the afternoon the Colorado was floated without having suffered any damage.

NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

Sunday Lid on Tight, the Police Say.

NOT EVEN A SODA WAS SOLD

Gun Battle Between Washington and Alexandria Negroes on Wharf, Mrs. Sarah Carrico Dead—Stray Cows Arrested by the Police and Their Owners Summoned to Court.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU, (Herald Telephone 62.) 529 King Street.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 16.—The lid was on in this city to-day. The announcement was made at police headquarters to-night that no arrests had been made for violation of the Sunday closing laws.

The blue laws became operative in this city June 1, and since then but four arrests for violations have been made. Hundreds of visitors who come to this city on Sunday leave in disgust upon ascertaining that they cannot even purchase a glass of soda water or a cigar.

Judging from present indications, the laws will continue to be strictly enforced.

It is reported that a number of Washington negroes, shortly before 6 o'clock this morning, fired at a number of Alexandria negroes as they disembarked from an excursion steamer. So far as known, none of the shots had any effect. It is regretted to say that after all these years of devotion, we find ourselves betrayed, deserted, bound hand and foot, and left to the mercies of the men we have been taught were our enemies.

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WILKES OF PEOPLE ON MANY OPES

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

Points Out the Way.

Editor The Washington Herald: There is an unwritten law strictly observed by all real naturalists that credit should be given to him who first publishes what afterward becomes an accepted fact. In this connection I desire to draw attention to the publication at intervals all over this country of an interview in The Washington Herald recently reciting the views of Dr. D. S. Jordan, who declares that the fur seal herd of Alaska is sure to be exterminated by the Canadians "within five years" if something is not done to stop them.

I desire attention to the fact that this is the same Dr. D. S. Jordan who signed up officially, in behalf of our government, an agreement with the agents of these Canadian hunters that their work was not exterminating, and never would exterminate, the fur-seal herd of Alaska. (See Article 16, "Joint Conclusions of Fact," etc., Nov. 17, 1897.)

Now that Dr. Jordan has seen the error of his "conclusions" and admits it, it is proper and becoming in him to quote the fact that he had signed up such an agreement or becoming in him to retract it in my clothes. HENRY W. ELLIOTT, Cleveland, Ohio.

Crowley's Letter Commended.

Editor The Washington Herald: Mr. John A. Crowley is to be congratulated upon the clear, concise, and interesting contribution that he has given to the trust and labor questions in his article appearing in the issue of your paper of August 16 last. There are one or two points, however, which might have a little elaboration.

The writer makes the statement that all the wealth of the world is the product of labor. A little later he asks: "To what proportion of its produce is work entitled?" Is there any conceivable reason why labor should not have all that it produces? If the worker should have it, all that he produces, who should have it, some one who does not work?

The statement is made that "the population of the United States is separated into two classes—the comparatively few who contend for wealth, and the many who struggle for existence." It is certainly true that the population of the United States consists of two economic classes, but it is equally true that both contend for wealth. The many are foolish enough to contend for wealth by producing for some one else, and the comparatively few who contend for wealth by taking it after it has been produced by some one else.

The writer suggests that these two classes should be bound together with Christian principles, the mutual sympathy, and common interests. Where are the common interests? There is a fixed amount of wealth in this country at any given time. What one man takes, another loses, and both want all they can get. Hence there is constant friction between these two classes as they come in contact with each other in their struggle for life.

The writer goes on to say that "the living wage of workmen should never be interfered with." This is very true, but it has no bearing on the question under discussion. Whether living wages should be interfered with or not is a question that belongs to the realm of the theoretical and abstract. "Can they be interfered with?" The writer implies that the living wage of the worker might be interfered with but for the trade unions. That the trade unions have done this, and that they are doing it, is a fact, but they have not solved the problem. In time of panic, such as the last one through which we have passed, the living wage is seriously interfered with. In fact, for many months many of us had no wage at all. To prevent this, the labor union is inadequate. In cases of strikes or lock-outs, the labor union cannot prevent it, yet the labor union cannot prevent them except by foregoing the purpose for which it was intended.

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Oldest Order of Knighthood.

Your very interesting contributor, Rudolph de Zapp, in his letter to the Herald, in the issue of August 16, has rightly and earnestly said that the Order of the Garter is the oldest "chivalric" order in the world. It is, perhaps, the most dignified and most honorable of all the orders, but it is not the oldest order of knighthood. That honor belongs to the Knights of Malta, which order was founded at Jerusalem in 1084 A. D. A branch of the order has been established in Scotland by King David I. in 1124 A. D. This was its earliest introduction into Britain, and this branch was never in any way under the tutelage of the popes or the popes of the church of Rome, but was nourished by the zeal of the returning Crusaders from the Holy Land.

It may be of interest to many readers to know that the first celebration of the sacrament of our Lord's Supper by an English-speaking Protestant community took place in a house of the Order of the Garter in Scotland, who was the fourth grand master of the Knights of Malta, as a Protestant order. The impression left by your correspondent's letter on the minds of some not familiar with the history of the Order of Malta is that it is a Roman Catholic institution, whereas the fact is it has been wholly and distinctly Protestant since 1572, more than 300 years.

Thousands of the Knights of Malta laid down their lives in defense of their faith in the wars of the Crusades and afterward in the struggles that devastated Europe between the Mohammedans and the Christians. The order was introduced into the Western world in 1582, the first grand encampment being opened in Toronto, Canada. The first grand encampment in the United States was opened in 1888. The order has taken a firm hold in this country, and scores of flourishing communities, with thousands of members, are working in all the Middle and Eastern States. In Washington, D. C., there are two fine commanderies, with nearly 200 members. The Imperial Parliament of the Order of the Garter has its headquarters in Glasgow, Scotland. The commanderies in this country are working under the supervision of the Grand Commander of America, whose headquarters is in Philadelphia, Pa.

Table with 2 columns: Financial, Capital, Surplus and undivided profits, Deposits. Values: \$200,000, 40,000, 1,400,000.

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STOCK TIDE TURNED

Weak Ones Felt the Ironies of Unusual Reaction. MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK

Many Specialties Affected by Absurd Rumors as to the Extent of Business Improvements, and Alleged Prospects of Greatly Increased Dividends—Even Less Satisfactory.

New York, Aug. 16.—Notwithstanding bursts of strength in which several of the active stocks made new high-price records for the year, the market in the last week betrayed to a greater extent than in any of the week for a long time plain inability to absorb stocks and a greater necessity on the part of those having charge of the manipulation for the rise to make frequent and vigorous efforts to buttress the topheavy fabric of prices.

The selling, which could not be explained as a bear attack, was so well regulated to meet demand in the general market of the week that the floating supply of stocks appeared to be getting less instead of greater, this appearance being heightened by the fact that in some instances the large holders of certain prominent issues refused to lend their holdings, thus making it difficult for the short interest to borrow what it needed to make deliveries.

Speculators managing the extent of the short interest were circumspect, and predictions of a sharp rise, based on this factor, were freely passed around, with the result that numbers of speculators of the less careful sort were induced to buy stocks for which they paid practically the highest prices seen since the panic.

Naturally the effect of such buying, the passing of stocks from strong to weak hands, made itself felt later in the week, when to the efforts of the large holders to further reduce their lines was added the necessity on the part of weak speculators to sell out and limit their losses before these became too great, and a sharp decline occurred, which made it plain that the apparent scarcity of stocks was not real and that there was more than a sufficient supply to satisfy all demands.

A feature of the week's operations which was well worthy of notice, since something of the same kind usually precedes a change in the market's general tendency, was the activity in a number of specialties, many stocks of this class being moved up several points on absurd rumors as to the extent of the improvements in business and the alleged prospect of increased dividends where dividends are paid now or the commencement of distributions on stocks on which none is made at present. So far from there being justification for such stories, it is a fact that the business situation is much less satisfactory now than a few weeks ago it gave promise of becoming.

Little is now heard of the reopening of idle plants or the putting in operation of an increased percentage of those partly employed, while on the other hand there are occasional reports of reductions in the forces employed and of the complete shutting down of works on account of the less satisfactory trade conditions. Even in the steel trade the improvement has shown signs of halting, and there is so much irregularity that it would be a very difficult matter indeed to forecast the future with any degree of accuracy. In some other lines of industry, however, the change is much greater, and in the case of one of the older established industrial companies none is made at present. So far from there being justification for such stories, it is a fact that the business situation is much less satisfactory now than a few weeks ago it gave promise of becoming.

What this company manufactures is a staple product, but a large part of it is exported to South America and to Europe, and the export trade has been more severely hurt than the business at home. Even in the case of the steel industry the depression is almost world-wide and that the foreigners know better how to economize than do the masses in our own country.

Exports Decline \$7,000,000. In this respect the statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States for July compiled by the Bureau of Statistics is interesting. The total value of these exports for the month was only \$7,153,000, the smallest for any month in more than four years, and a decrease of over 20 per cent when compared with the corresponding month in 1907.

There were increases in the total value of cotton and mineral oils exported, but heavy decreases in the foodstuffs, grain and grain products, meats, dairy produce, and live animals.



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exports, but the one of greatest importance, both in its bearing on the figures and the lesson which it conveys, is that Europe is economizing and will not be as good a customer for a long time to come as it was until driven to the necessity of trimming its expenditures by the commercial convulsion caused by the money panic in the United States.

The figures of Great Britain's foreign commerce are no less illuminating than those of our own, showing for July a decrease of \$5,500,000 in imports and of \$5,750,000 in exports of the United Kingdom, the large decrease in the latter indicating that the depression is as severely felt in countries in which the products of the United States have not yet found a market as in others with which this country has well-established trade relations.

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