

# The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

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## President Theodore Roosevelt Is Still Harping On the Negro Question

### He Advises His Colored Brother In His Decoration Day Speech at the Hampton Institute to Stick to the Farm and Become a Good Agricultural Laborer— That Higher Education is Not Suitable for the Average Afro- American.

President Roosevelt delivered a remarkable oration for his white brethren at Portsmouth, Va., Decoration Day, Wednesday, May 30, and after jolting his hearers in good shape in defense of his own acts in hooking up with Ben. Tillman, and the life insurance thieves of New York City, he proceeded to Hampton, Va., where he addressed the Colored students attending the Hampton Institute, who received him and the Presidential party with open arms.

Before delivering his address to the students, they sang the following and other old plantation songs for him and his party. At the conclusion of the hymn, "The Great Camp Meeting in the Promised Land," the president applauded heartily and shouted, "More, more!" But Dr. Frissell and President Roosevelt were very careful not to call on the students to favor them with any of the classical or up-to-date songs, for seemingly that would never do for to all intents and purposes it would be putting the musical trained Negro on the same level with his educated white brother.

In speaking directly to the Negro students, the President said: "Now, the first thing upon which I wish to lay emphasis is that a school such as this, which strives to raise the Colored man and Colored woman, to make them better men and better women, better citizens, is preeminently in the interests of the white man. There is nothing that can be done better for the white man, who is to live side by side with the Colored man, than to train that Colored man up to be a good citizen. From the standpoint of the Colored man, the only real way to help him is to help himself. In the long run in this world, no human being can be carried.

"It is often said that the true place for the Negro is in industrial work. It is that is the true place for the average Negro, and it is the true place for the average man, and we will not get our civilization upon a proper basis until we root out of the mind of the average man and the average girl of whatever color the belief that to become a poor clerk is better than being a first-class hand working, intelligent, law-abiding citizens.

"The wrong twist that has been given to our education in the past has been largely responsible for the development of the city at the expense of the country. Never in the past has any nation been permanently great when the city population has been enormous in size as compared with the country population, for the people of the farms conserve certain qualities which those who dwell in the large cities tend to lose. If there is one thing I would like especially to impress upon you, it is to advise you to take up agricultural work. In doing that you will be doing only what the best, the most intelligent and most ad-

vanced white people are more and more growing to do.

"Your whole civilization is going to tend more and more toward recognizing the capital part played by the manual worker, the vital part played by the man who actually works with his hands, whether in the workshop or on the farm. More and more things are going to shape themselves so that he shall have the fullest recognition. "Most important of all is character. If you are a good man, you are a good man, no matter what your color. And if you are a worthless man, you are a worthless citizen. The Negro criminal, no matter at whose expense the particular crime may be committed, is a hundredfold more dangerous to the Negro race than to the whole race, because he tends to arouse the bitter animosities, the bitter prejudice for which not he alone but the whole race will suffer."

It is far from our intention to endeavor to create the impression that President Roosevelt is unfriendly to the Negro, for there is an abundance of evidence to the contrary, but like the vast majority of his countrymen he runs off on the wrong tangent whenever he touches upon what he considers the "Race Question" in this country, and this is partially true as to what he had to say in his address to the students referred to. He seems to fall to take into consideration this one fact "that the Negro has not been carried on the back of any one, since he landed on these shores, while on the other hand he has been compelled for more than two hundred and fifty years, not only to carry his own burden but also the heavy burden of his so-called superior White brother" and no sane person can successfully dispute this proposition.

The President also contends that "the wrong twist has been given to our education in the past, which has caused the large cities to expand at the expense of the country or the rural districts. This will be the natural order of things, as long as it is possible for a common bootblack in the cities to make as much money in one month, as the best farmhand can earn in two months, and if the present Chief executive would have adhered to his own advice, and hied himself to the country years ago and remained there, the chances are, that he would never have become, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, leader of the Rough Riders, Governor of his state nor President of the United States. So you see, it is a mighty poor rule that cannot be worked both ways.

His reference to industrial education; will not affect the status of those belonging to his own race, but, it will effect to a greater or less degree, the future destiny of the Afro-American, for if he is only to receive an industrial education, then it follows as natural



WILLIAM A. DOYLE.

The brainy and eminent lawyer, who is exceedingly popular with all classes of his fellow-citizens, who should be elected to succeed the late Murray F. Tuley as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

William Andrew Doyle, who has been unanimously chosen by the Democracy of this city and county to succeed the late Murray F. Tuley as Judge of the Circuit Court, is so well and favorably known that he needs no introduction to the numerous readers of The Broad Ax.

He came into this grand old world in Scott county, Illinois, in 1863; his early life was spent like other country boys, working in the fields and meadows during the entire year, except those few winter months spent in school. As the years rolled by he attended the high school several miles distant from his father's farm and in time he entered the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, Mo., where he finished his literary education, then he started east to enter the Law Department of Harvard University, but being from the country he landed in Chicago before striking out for the east and as Mr. Doyle smilingly tells it, "he was taken in" and was induced to enter the Union College of Law, and after graduating with high honors in the class of '87, he opened law offices in the Chicago Opera House

Block, where he remained in the same offices until the first of May, 1905, then he removed to Suite 1206-7-9, First National Bank Building.

Mr. Doyle is happily married and resides with his accomplished wife and fourteen year old son, at 1417 Washington Boul. He is a prominent member of the Mencken Club, the Iroquois Club, the Chicago and the State Bar Associations. In the past and at the present time he is actively engaged in the practice of law in all the courts, and ranks with the foremost or the most eminent members of his honored profession. In every sense of the word he is a self-made man and being free from inborn race prejudice, who is willing to give each and every individual an even break or run for his money, regardless of his nationality or station in life, and as he is a genial gentleman, one who can be easily approached by any person, he is therefore eminently qualified to serve as one of the "people's judges" and he should be selected to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Tuley at the Judicial election Monday, June 4.

During the progress of the 8th Regiment Ball and Dress Parade, several young newspaper boys, who thought they were real cunning, and in order to get a little free advertising for their paper, rushed up to many of the ladies with paper and pencils in their hands throughout the evening and requested them to write out a description of their costumes for the —, and it was right funny to observe the vain-glorious ladies, who are always looking for lots of free doings, writing and writing for one of the smiling gentlemen with eye glasses, but when his weekly — made its appearance last Saturday, it contained not the slightest description of the many fine dresses worn by the ladies and those who know how to read newspapers intelligently freely admit that "The Broad Ax was the only newspaper in this city which contained a complete account of the Eighth Regiment Ball."

Ex-Alderman S. F. Leachman, who is one of the high priests of Democracy in the 27th Ward, spent the past week in Louisville, Ky., and he says "that a great building boom is on in that beautiful southern city."

## Portland, Oregon, the Gateway to the West, Northwest and the Pacific Ocean

### A Bird's Eye View of That Commercial Center by Mrs. W. A. Buckner—Her Interesting Description of the Lewis and Clark Exposition—Personal Mention and Comments.

On arriving at Portland the 18th day of August, for two weeks I was the guest of Mrs. R. H. Benard, an old school mate at her beautiful residence in the suburbs of Portland. She living quite a ways out, I moved in the city so as to be near the Exposition and churches. As the guest of Mrs. A. F. Estell, 87 N. Park st., where I spent most of my pleasant stay of three months in and around Portland, which is a beautiful and wide a wake city, situated on both sides of the Willamette river, it has a population of 103,167; Colored, 975. It is the largest city in the state of Oregon. The climate is fine all during summer, but rains excessively during the winter, and one to live in Portland will soon become a web foot. It is clean and healthy, surrounded by mountains which makes it a very desirable place to live in, especially one seeking health. Portland has exceptional advantages for a commercial center. Situated at the head of ocean navigation on the water way formed by the Columbia and Willamette, it possesses a harbor commodious and accessible for the largest ships. Its port in the terminus of several ocean and coast wise steamship lines, and in the large union depot five great railroad systems terminate: The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. and the Southern Pacific. The tributary region, rich in timber, agricultural and mineral resources, is one of the most productive in the United States, though but partly developed. The Colored people are doing well, while there are not many in business, the chances are good. They became very much discouraged on the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Colored men depend largely upon the hotels and railroads for their occupation. The hotels Portland and Oregon, I think is the name, have always employed Colored waiters. At the time of opening the Exposition, the hotels changed their service from the American to the European plan and thereore discharged the Colored waiters and employed white waiters, the managers claim their object for doing so they could not get Colored waiters enough to run the hotels on the European plan. The white waiters would not take charge unless the managers would sign a contract to keep them until the Exposition closed, the contract beginning May 15th and closing Oct. 15th. In the meantime there arose a dissatisfaction with the white waiter. Among the guests, also with the owners, that the managers were forced to take the Colored waiters back at wages of thirty dollars per month and room out; they formerly got thirty-five and room in the hotel.

Mr. Wheeler, head waiter at the Portland Hotel, has forty men in charge and they give good service. The Colored waiters are employed at several other places since the closing of the Exposition. The Lewis and Clark Exposition was a very creditable affair; the electric display was fine and quite an attraction for the western people, especially Californians. They seem to have a monopoly on the attendance. The

Exposition was an advantage to the Eastern people and also the West. The railroads gave splendid opportunities for people to travel, and the Eastern people took advantage of it; the rates were in reach of all. A number of them have located in the West. I saw several Colored men and women that were among them that went West to locate. Portland has three Colored churches, Baptist, A. M. E. and Zion A. M. E. Rev. J. F. Toliver is pastor of the A. M. E. and has done a good work in building up the church, taking his own money to buy material, and did the carpenter work himself. He is a Christian gentleman and ready always to help those that need help, despite the obstacles thrown in his way he is progressing. The churches are progressing nicely. Portland has one Colored physician, Dr. G. W. Merriman. He has a very lucrative practice and he takes an active part in all that goes on in interest or to help the Colored race. There are two Colored newspapers, but one of them only comes out periodically. I did not see it very often. The other is the Advocate, very ably edited by Mr. E. D. Canaday. He is a wide awake young man and is progressing. He takes a manly stand and endeavors to run his paper on sound basis and for the welfare of the race. He is a property holder and is worthy of the support of his race in running his paper. It is clean and a good paper. Portland has one Colored lawyer, Mr. T. McCant Stewart. He has a good practice among both races and is prosperous. He also works faithfully for the up-building of his people. Mr. A. T. Estill, one of Portland's prosperous citizens. He holds a very prominent position in one of the leading hospitals. His wife being Chef. They have charge of everything at a salary of \$150 per month. They own two prune farms and other property. The custom house employs several Colored men. They get good wages. Among other prosperous citizens are Mr. Logan, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. R. H. Benard, Mr. C. B. Hall, Mrs. A. Keeble, Mrs. Dora Newman, Mrs. W. H. Waterford, a sister of the late D. H. Weir of Chicago, and several others lack of space will not allow me to mention. Among the Chicagoans that I met in Portland were: Messrs. Geo. Barnes, Henry Daniels, I. F. Norris, W. Hackley, W. H. Cain and Wm. McRea. Mesdames Pearl Pitts, E. C. Smith. All were taking in the sights and the exposition. Mrs. C. S. Smith of Auberry St. runs a first-class hotel and restaurant and does well. I read an article in one of the daily papers of Portland where a Colored man had applied for a position as police officer, he being a giant in stature. They commented on him and said he was the first Colored man that had ever applied to take the examination for that position. That is what they must do, make application and qualify themselves with perseverance they will win. A number of Colored men and women were employed at the Exposition, but under unfavorable and disagreeable conditions. The summers are long and lovely, finding that it agreed with me. (Continued on Page 2.)