



Published every Saturday by JOHN MITCHELL, JR., at 311 North 4th Street, Richmond, Va.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication should be sent to us to reach us by Wednesday.

TERMS IN ADVANCE table with columns for copy types and prices.

ADVERTISING RATES table with columns for ad types and prices.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF A HIGHER DENOMINATION THAN TWO CENTS NOT RECEIVED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE PLANET is issued weekly. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year, in advance.

There are FOUR WAYS by which money can be sent by mail at our risk.

MONEY ORDERS - You can buy a Money Order at your Post Office, payable at the Richmond Post Office, and we will be responsible for its safe arrival.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS can be obtained at any office of the American Express Co., the United States Express Co., and the Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express Company.

REGISTERED LETTER - If a Money Order or Express Money Order is not within reach, your Postmaster will Register the Letter you wish to send us on payment of ten cents.

We cannot be responsible for money sent in letters in any other way than one of the four ways mentioned above.

RENEWALS, ETC. - If you do not want THE PLANET continued for another year after your subscription has run out, or to notify us by Postal Card to discontinue it.

COMMUNICATIONS - When writing to us to renew your subscription, or to notify us to discontinue it, please give your name and address in full, otherwise we cannot find your name on our list.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - In order to change the address of a subscriber, we must be sent the former as well as the present address.

Entered in the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second class matter.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1903

COLORED men, we relinquish no rights guaranteed us by the national Constitution, and submit to superior force under protest.

THAT Mississippi lynching so graphically portrayed in these columns stirs the blood and awakens sympathy.

DON'T despair, colored men! The day is dark and the attitude of some of our own people disheartening, but it has always been so.

SECRETARY ROOT AND THE NEGRO.

HON. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War delivered a speech at the fortieth anniversary of the Union League Club in New York, February 6th, 1903.

The speech was remarkable for what it does and for what it does not contain. We confess that we have been able to extract but little comfort from the close, concise, but blunt words which this distinguished statesman has seen fit to make virtually direct to the public.

Analyzed under the searching rays of a noon-day sun, he declared that there were two ominous problems confronting the government to-day. One is the laboring white man and the other is the struggling Negro.

He dealt the labor organizations or rather some of them a sledge-hammer blow when he remarked:

"There are some labor organizations which fight against the better man doing more work than the poorer man, and hold down the competent man to the level of the incompetent and stupid. I do not declare war against labor organizations. I believe in them. The laborer is entitled to organize to get his own."

The above was very shrewdly stated. He was equally as fortunate in his use of language when he said:

"There are many problems coming up to-day on which the safety of this government depends. There are to-day situations of possible evils for our country that call for devoted patriotism. First, division between the rich and the poor under which wealth controls

legislation and poverty is trying to stir up a war of classes, but every good citizen should declare that never in this free land shall we have a war of classes."

This same element, which, in the North is stirring up a war of classes against the rich white man is stirring up a war of classes in the South against the poor Negro.

We are frank to state, however, that we do not believe that Mr. Root has had it presented to him in this light. But this is neither here nor there. It is his references to the Negro with which we desire to deal.

"After the civil war the great question was, 'What shall we do with the black man?' and the answer was, 'Give him citizenship, equal rights, and the franchise and he will rise. Three amendments were added to the Constitution and I fear that we will have to face the conclusion that the experiment has failed.'"

It is this phase of the question with which we desire to deal. Has the experiment failed? He continued:

"The suffrage has been taken away from the Negro, and in many of the Southern States, the black man no longer has the right to suffrage."

This is true, sir, but has the experiment failed?

Mr. Root said further: "A curious development has been seen within the past year. President Roosevelt has appointed fewer black men than President McKinley did. There are to-day fewer black men holding office than when McKinley died. Yet local outrages are to be heard in the South about President Roosevelt's policy of appointing black men to office in the South. Under previous Presidents - McKinley, Cleveland, Harrison, and Grant - black men were appointed to office and nothing was said."

"A black man attended an official reception in Washington at the White House a short time ago. The black man, as an official of the government, had always attended these receptions. Yet the invitation of the President to these men was the signal for an outcry of a thousand papers in the South that the whites were being insulted."

Mr. Root continued: "I don't want to argue this question. I am certainly showing that we have to face a new change of feeling in the South, that the black man is denied the right to aspire to the highest there is in American citizenship. This right to aspire to the highest dignity which was formerly enjoyed by the black man, will succeed in excluding the black man from all offices in the Southern States."

"We can never throw off the responsibility that rests on our people for the welfare of these black people who we held in slavery for so many generations. 'Now that the first attempt has failed, the question is what to do, and it should take the greatest thought of the greatest minds of the country.'"

We are of the opinion that these words, falling from the lips of the central figure, barring one in President Roosevelt's cabinet are grimly ominous and they may be the fore runners of as startling a change in the future policy of the national administration as has been ever witnessed since the foundation of the government.

We confess that we do not regard with favor either all of his statements or his conclusions. It emphasizes our opinion previously expressed that after all the rights which we now enjoy from a Republican political standpoint are directly traceable to the political power of our colored brethren in the North.

Secretary Root in the beginning of his remarks guardedly said that he feared that the experiment had failed and before he concluded his utterances, he unguardedly declared that the experiment had failed. It was the lamented statesman, CHARLES SUMNER, who said: "Give him (Negro) citizenship, equal rights and the franchise and he will rise." His words were prophetic and he has risen.

Blind indeed must be the man who does not see that the period during which the Negro enjoyed the right to vote and to hold office was the one which furnished the inspiration for the present. Cast down, forsaken, suffering for the necessities of life, his elevation to a place in the body politic where the best men of the race could be seen and heard, it lighted the watch-fires of hope and inspired every black citizen of the Sunny South to go forward.

The illiterate black man labored to educate the son and the daughter and practiced the lesson of frugality, for they already knew the problem of toil. As a result, the progress of this wonderful race of people has been without a parallel in the history of the world.

That the Negro used the ballot wisely, no honest man acquainted with the facts will deny. He had sense enough to vote with his friends and give his support to those white men who recognized his political equality and favored measures for his elevation and betterment. That he was not resentful and did not harbor animosities is attested by the fact that he supported for office not only northern men who were candidates for office, but also southern ones who asked for similar favors.

Gen. LONGSTREET, that dashing Confederate commander knows this to be true. While Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE, if he could be called from the grave would testify to the fidelity of the black men, who rallied about him during his life-time and at his death shed tears over his grave.

Was the experiment a mistake? Read the statistics of the value of the property owned by the colored people of the Southland, without counting that possessed by those of our race in the north, and it approximates on the most conservative estimate three hundred million dollars. These people produce by their labor cotton, tobacco, wheat, su-

gar, etc., to the value of six hundred million dollars per annum. The statistics of the country, Mr. Secretary, will bear out the contention.

Has the experiment failed? If it has failed then the Declaration of Independence, giving the right of suffrage and the boon of political equality to the poverty-stricken, illiterate white man has also failed, for the rich plutocratic trusts are now confronted with the same problem in dealing with him as is announced by the South and some of the Republican leaders in dealing with the Negro.

When you argue the Negro out of the equation, you argue universal suffrage for the white man out by the same line of reasoning. It may be that some white men at the North presumed that after the ballot had been placed in the hands of the Negro that he would maintain himself in the possession of it by force. The idea is as nonsensical as it was foolish. The defense of those kind of rights, sir, are vested in the national government. We give it the courts and the armed forces of the United States for its defense and preservation.

When you expect or hope to delegate that power to the individual, be he black or white, you create a condition of anarchy, from which all law-abiding citizens shrink. It is true that the cowardice in not forcing a respect for the law was begun at Washington and Hon. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, now dead and gone to heaven, we trust, together with his supporters are directly responsible for the untoward conditions which are being charged up to the Negro.

Colored men have never yet failed to obey orders, whether they came from a southern master or from a northern one and if it had been the wish or desire of the national government as represented by its President that the Negro should retain political control and continue to vote, he would have done so or "would have reported to God the reason why."

The Republican Party lost this political power, but sir, it was the result of its own folly. It allowed us to be shot down, lashed, butchered, burned at the stake, robbed at the ballot-box and in the midst of it all, advised us to submit. In recent years, it has tolerated a BEN. TILLMAN in the United States Senate, who boasted that his hands were stained with human blood, not of white men, but of black men.

If this distinguished Secretary means to state that in the perpetuation of the Republican Party in the Southland, without further effort on the part of that party to protect its allies and supporters in the Southland then, we grant the contention and discontinue the discussion.

But Mr. Root made a somewhat startling announcement when he said that President ROOSEVELT had appointed less colored men to office than any of his predecessors. Does he mean to state that while he was vouchsafing us social recognition at the White House that he was taking away from us official recognition in the Southland? If this is not the meaning of the statements, will some one be kind enough to make it plainer?

Is it possible that the Negro-hating southerners in their blind fury have attacked the most liberal Republican President, who ever sat in the White House at Washington? If so truly "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

But possibly Mr. Root was not a soldier. He is not aware of the impelling forces which secured for the Negro of this country the rights which he should now enjoy. He purchased his political rights with his suffering and paid for eternal freedom with his blood.

Gen. F. BUTLER tells why the Negro secured his freedom and a guarantee of his political rights. In speaking of the magnificent charge of the Negro Brigade at Fort Harrison in 1864, he said:

"It became my painful duty, sir, to follow in the track of that charging column, and there, in a space not wider than the Clerk's desk and three hundred yards long, lay the dead bodies of five colored and fifty three of my colored comrades, fallen in the line of duty, who had offered up their lives in upholding its flag and its honor, as a willing sacrifice; and as I rode along among them, guiding my horse this way and that way lest he should profane with his hoofs what seemed to me the sacred dead, and as I looked on their mangled faces upturned in the shining sun to Heaven, as if in mute appeal against the wrongs of the country for which they had given their lives, and whose flag had only been torn to shreds, I had a vision of the future of my country to them, - among my dead comrades there I swore to myself a solemn oath 'May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I ever fail to defend the rights of these men who have given their blood for me and my country this day, and for their race forever and, God helping me, I will keep that oath.'"

From that hour all prejudice was gone, and an old-time States-right Democrat became a lover of the Negro race, and as long as their rights are not equal to the rights of other men under the Government, I am with them against all comers; and when their rights are assured, as other men's rights are held sacred, then, I trust, we shall have what we sought to have, a united country North and South, white and black, under one glorious flag, for which we and our fathers have fought with an equal and not to be distinguished valor."

We don't know, Mr. Secretary, but it seems to us that there should be some-where in this broad land of ours Union Veterans in places of affluence and influence who are permeated by the same spirit and who could be induced to step in the breach and say a word against this wholesale condemnation of an humble, patriotic and faithful people.

But enough! Well said Mrs. Heard.

"We are coming, coming boldly. Though the nation groans us coldly. We are coming from the hill-side and the plain."

With our scars, we tell the story Of the cane-brake, wet and gray. Where our brothers bones lie bleaching with the slain.

We are coming, coming proudly. We are crying, crying loudly. Oa, for justice from the rulers of the land!

And that justice will be given. For the mighty God of Heaven Holds the balances of power in His hand."

STEAMER WRECKED

The Madiana a Total Loss on the Bermuda Reefs.

HAD EXCURSION PARTY ABOARD

After a Thrilling Experience All of the Passengers and the Crew Were Rescued and Brought Safely to Land in Life Boats.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 11. - The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Madiana, Captain Fraser, which sailed from New York last Saturday with a party of excursionists for a special cruise around the Caribbean Sea, went ashore on the reef off this island at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers had a thrilling experience. The ship is a total loss, but all on board were rescued and brought safely to land after a perilous trip in life boats from the wreck to a tug standing a mile off. The mails and the passengers' baggage were also saved.

All the passengers were in their bunks when the Madiana struck the rocks, but the shock of the impact awakened them and they rushed on deck, the majority of them without attempting to dress. Considerable alarm, though not a panic, prevailed among the passengers when they found that the vessel was hard on the rocks, but the officers went among them and calmed them, although a number did not venture below again to seek proper clothing. A part of the crew did not share the coolness of the officers, but the latter soon restored order among the troublesome seamen.

Signals of distress were sent up, and the passengers passed an anxious time during the latter part of the night. The Madiana listed heavily after a time, and when morning broke she lay broadside to the wind. The passengers were huddled together on the hurricane deck, and the sea, breaking over the steamer, drenched them to the skin.

As soon as the news of the wreck became known here government and other tugs proceeded to the scene to endeavor to render assistance. A heavy sea, however, was running and they dared not approach too closely to the reef on which the Madiana was pounding. For some time no communication with the Madiana was possible. The tug Gladisten stood about a mile off awaiting an opportunity to assist, but it was not until 11 o'clock yesterday morning that it became possible to effect a rescue. The crew of the Madiana launched a boat, but it could not live in the sea then running and was dashed to pieces against the steamer's side.

A successful attempt was made a little later, and some of the passengers were lowered into it, and after much exertion it succeeded in reaching the Gladisten. The Madiana's other life boats were then launched in succession, and the remainder of the passengers and the captain and crew gained the salvage tug in safety.

By the prompt action of Engineer Nelson, who had the Madiana's bulkheads broken through, the mails and the passengers' light baggage were taken out and brought in the last boats to the Gladisten, which landed the passengers, crew, mails and baggage here yesterday afternoon.

FILIPINO BANDITS ROUTED

Fifteen Killed in Engagement With Constabulary.

Manila, Feb. 10. - A force of 100 constabulary, under Inspector Keithley, on Sunday defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Mariguina, a small town seven miles from Manila City, after a severe engagement, in which Inspector Harris and one man of the constabulary were killed and two other men of the constabulary wounded. The enemy left 15 dead and three wounded. Inspector Harris' home was at Atlatlan, Ga.

The body of insurgents formed the main force of the irreconcilable General San Miguel. The constabulary were divided into three detachments, which were scouting in the Maraguina Valley. The detachment commanded by Inspector Harris came upon the enemy, who were in a strongly entrenched position. Inspector Harris fell at the first volley, being hit five times. The detachment of constabulary, although outnumbered, held its position until Inspector Keithley with the main force arrived, when the enemy were put to rout. Their headquarters were captured and burned, and the constabulary seized the records of General San Miguel, who claims that he succeeded to the command of the insurrectionary forces when the other generals surrendered. He has only a handful of men under him, and his operations have been of no consequence. The wounded Americans are all severely injured.

Earthquake at Owensboro, Ky. Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 9. - A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 o'clock last night. Pictures were shaken from walls and tables in the second stories of many houses. The shock was also felt at several other Kentucky towns and by some in Illinois.

Killed While Playing With Pistol. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 9. - While playing with a loaded revolver yesterday

ZOMODONE, THE NEWEST AND MOST RAPID HAIR GROWER IN EXISTENCE. Includes text about hair growth and agents wanted.

WE MUST HAVE ONE AGENT IN every city and county immediately. Any active, reliable, honest-colored lady or gentleman can make \$15.00 to \$50.00 per week with ease.



OZONO is the undisputed and acknowledged only and original King of all Hair Tonics. It not only cures Tetter, Itch, Scurf, and Dandruff, but causes the Hair to grow long, soft, luxuriant, and glossy.

It is much easier for most people to shut their eyes to the good points of others than to shut their ears to scandal; but perhaps nature should be blamed for this. - Washington Times.

Incredible. Some girls so very stupid are, (So those who claim to know in fact). They cannot think of aught to say. Even when they're playing whist. - Puck.



ALMOST AN INSINUATION. - MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated Business and Test Medium, reveals everything. No imposture. Consulted upon all affairs of life, business, love, and marriage especially. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living persons. Future events of one's life. Remember she will not for any price flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without non-sense. She can be consulted upon all affairs of life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc.

He - Ah, good morning, Miss Brightly, will you go skating with me? She - No, thank you, I've been sitting down all the morning. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Wise Woman. "They say her husband gratifies her smallest wish." "Very likely. She knows better than to have any big wishes." - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Go to Beach Park. Westpoint Excursionist and Pleasure Grounds. - Only 30 Miles, One Hour's Ride From Richmond, via Southern Ry.

MURDERED AND ROBBED. Boarding House at Portage, Pa., Blown Up to Hide Double Crime. Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 10. - A dastardly attempt to hide robbery and murder resulted in the wrecking by dynamite of an Italian boarding house at Portage, this county, early yesterday morning.

For any other information apply at or write to the Southern Ry. office, 930 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

CANVASSER - WANTED - to sell PRINTERS' INK - a journal for advertisers - published weekly at five dollars a year. It teaches the science and practice of Advertising, and is highly esteemed by the most successful advertisers in this country and Great Britain.

W. I. JOHNSON, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. Office & Warerooms, 207 N. Foushee St. Corner Broad. HACKS FOR HIRE. Orders by Telephone or Telegraph filled. Wedding, Suppers and Entertainments promptly attended. Old 'Phone, 686. Residence in Building, New Phone, 46. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OF THE WORLD. V. P. & F. K. of W. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This organization has been chartered and legally instituted under the laws and statute of the state of New York, for the purpose of uniting together all acceptable men on the Broad Basis of Charity - Beneficial and Fraternal and to promote the Social and Moral condition of humanity.