

# RICHMOND THE PEOPLE

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## THE VIRGINIA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION A GRAND SUCCESS.

Large Delegation—Fine Speeches. A Splendid Collection.

The 40th Annual Session of the Virginia Baptist State Convention, held in Staunton last week was one of the grandest of its history. The delegation was very large and represented all parts of Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Peace and harmony reigned throughout the entire session. President R. H. Bowling delivered an admirable annual address. The Convention was welcomed by the Mayor of the city. Rev. Dr. Gregory of the white Baptist Church and Prof. Kenney of the Public School. These all made timely addresses.

The cap-stone was put on when the great pulpit orator Dr. G. B. Howard of Petersburg made the response. It was said that the speech of Dr. Howard was a masterpiece of oratory. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Bernard Tyrrell, D. D., of Lynchburg. The sermon was eloquent, scholarly and far-reaching by a unanimous vote Dr. Tyrrell was requested to put the sermon in pamphlet form. Two other grand sermons were preached by Revs. S. A. Jordan of Danville and H. H. Harris, D. D., of Newport News. These sermons were up to the one hundred percent mark.

Some distinguished visitors were present in the persons of Drs. W. A. Beckham and E. W. D. Isaac. These brethren gave new life and inspiration to the great convention. Drs. W. H. Moses and R. C. Pannell, the able pastors of Staunton with the aid of their good people, took the best of care of the delegation. All the old officers of the Convention were elected by acclamation. Dr. J. C. Jackson of Lynchburg was made state pastor in place of Dr. L. C. Garland who had moved to Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trustees of Virginia Seminary held its meeting every day during the Convention. Dr. W. F. Graham was reelected as Chairman by acclamation as were Secy. R. H. Bowling, D. D. and Treasurer A. A. Galvin, D. D. Dr. Holland Powell of Springfield, Ohio, having been proposed by Dr. Graham was elected Financial Secretary of the School and will begin his work the 1st of July. The Trustee Board will meet August 21st in Petersburg to consider the question of the election of a President for Virginia Seminary.

The School conferred the degree of D. D. on Revs. T. H. White of Clifton Forge; L. C. Metz of Norfolk and Rev. C. E. Miller of Bedford City. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. B. H. Peyton of the American Beneficial Insurance Company. The Convention raised at the session \$37,000.00 in cash. All of the teachers were paid up in full and the back debt due Prof. Gregory W. Hayes was reduced from \$1700.00 to something less than \$600.00.

The Convention is in an excellent condition and never before have the members shown a stronger determination to carry out the purposes, object and aim, which begun in the hearts of the Negro Baptists of this State twenty-four years ago. Drs. W. Bishop Johnson, George W. Lee, A. C. Tyler, J. Anderson Taylor, W. Wilbanks of Washington, D. C. and Drs. W. W. Brown, R. C. Fox, Toulton of Pennsylvania and many others were on hand to see us.

Rev. George Washington of Norfolk was honored with D. D. by Guadalupe College of Texas—one of the greatest Negro Institutions in the world.

The Convention will meet next year with the First Baptist Church, Newport News. During the year \$7000.00 were raised. This added to the cash raised at the Convention runs the total amount up to 10,700.

### Will Go in Camp.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias will hold its annual session Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 16, 17 and 18, 1907 at Norfolk, Va. The Uniform Rank will go in camp and all arrangements are being perfected for this purpose. Tent have been ordered and it is estimated that at least 400 Knights can be accommodated in this manner.

### Friendship Baptist Church.

Friendship Baptist Church, 412 North Third Street. Services: Sunday School, 9 o'clock A. M. Services, 11 o'clock A. M. Night Services, 8:30 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited.

### Notice!

Dr. R. C. Brown, formerly of Washington, D. C. has opened Dental Parlors in Nickel Savings Bank Building, 29th and Leigh Sts. Take Clay Street Cars to 29th and Leigh Streets.



DESIGN FOR REBUILDING OLD "BAGLEY HALL"  
"TEMPERANCE INDUSTRIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE"—CLAREMONT, VIRGINIA.  
JRD. J. SMALLWOOD, PH. D., PRES'T.

W. C. WEST,  
ARCHITECT,  
RICHMOND, VA.

### The Fifteenth Annual Closing of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute at Claremont, Va.

Claremont, Va., May 14, '07.

The Fifteenth Annual Commencement of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute at this place was the grandest and considered the most substantial ending of a successful school year seen here since 1896. Six states were represented among the students, coming from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Maryland.

Miss Mary K. Lovett of Tabb, Va., the daughter of Rev. John Lovett, won the first prize in the Oratorical Contest Monday night. Miss Mary E. Owens of Vulture, N. C. won the first prize for the best written and read essay, (original matter). Miss Ada Travis of Vulture, N. C. and Master James H. Tyler of Newport News, Va. received honorary mention.

President Smallwood had for his guest Rev. W. H. Davenport, who preached the Annual Sermon and in the evening of Sunday, May 12, preached a most interesting sermon on Temperance. Mr. John L. Wyatt an old graduate, now a substantial business man in Philadelphia, Penn., made a most eloquent address on Practical Education.

The Annual Review of the Bible Class and Study was a most interesting feature of the closing exercises. It is a most praiseworthy work done among the young people of this Institution that the Bible is made the basis of their study and the performance of duty.

President Smallwood said, "This has been our hardest school year since 1897, but we have had more grown pupils, ladies and gentlemen, than ever. We have been able to do more real school work than at any time since 1898. Every pupil coming to us unsaved last September and October left School converted to the religion of our blessed Lord. Our School seeks first to get men saved, to build up good moral character, to establish a real manhood and a pure womanhood. Our Institution does not claim to be doing anything great except it is to train men and women to be useful in this life, to attend to their own affairs, to cultivate race pride and to become a part of this great nation upon useful lines and in daily useful pursuits."

This Institution must succeed. It has already accomplished great good for the race since October 12, 1892. 187 souls have been converted to the religion of Jesus Christ; 86 young Negro men have bought and improved North Carolina and Virginia farm lands; 7 are now substantial country and city merchants; 12 ministers; 59 teachers; 2 practicing medicine; 3 lawyers; 8 are trained nurses; 1 newspaper editor; 18 carpenters and 3 blacksmiths. Not one has gone to jail—all work. The pupils of this Institution are an honor to the Negro race and the Institution is doing its work as it sees its duty in it.

### OLD BAGLEY HALL.

Old Bagley Hall will be ready for occupancy for the Fall Term. The rebuilding will cost \$7,500. It is a most beautiful and comfortable building and will have all of the modern improvements. Prof. Paul P. Watson, formerly of the A. and M. College at Greensboro, N. C. has



REV. JOHN J. SMALLWOOD,  
President, T. I. and C. I.

### THE PURCHASE OF THE OLD BOYCE STOCK FARM.

President Smallwood, has succeeded in purchasing the Old Boyce Stock Farm on the Cabin Point Road leading out from the village. Here he purposes to raise pure-blooded stock. The Institution has already four pure blood Jersey Cows, Chester Hogs, and four of the finest horses in this section of the country.

Dr. Smallwood had several of his old white schoolmates from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Massachusetts to call upon him. Here is a man, working single-handed for his race, unselfish, bold, courageous, yet attending carefully to his own business and year by year reflects credit upon his race.

President Smallwood deserves the help and encouragement of the sympathetic public. There is not a more orderly respectable school set found in this Southland.

### Salaried Positions.

Are offered men and women with small means to represent us in all the principal cities. Experience unnecessary. For information, enclose stamp. Consolidated Order of Friendship, Roanoke, Virginia.

### Very Low Rate Excursion Tickets to Richmond, Va., and Return via Southern Railway, Account Confederate Veterans Reunion, May 30 to June 3, 1907.

Very low excursion rate tickets will be on sale by the Southern Railway to the public on May 26 to June 2, 1907 for the above occasion. For particulars inquire of Agents.

### Information Wanted.

Information wanted of Louisa Bruce or her husband, Billy Bruce, by her sister, H. TURNER, 117 E. 84th St., New York City. West Virginia papers please copy.

### Mr. Miller Gets His License.

The stubbornly contested fight of Mr. William Miller for a hotel cafe license to permit him to dispense intoxicating beverages at his palatial hotel on Second and Leigh Streets was ended last Tuesday evening at 4 P. M.

Judge S. B. Witt, after having made a most rigid examination of all the facts and having heard the testimony of the police officers on that beat decided that Mr. Miller was the proper person to have the license and granted the same. Mr. Miller testified to the court that he had expended \$25,000 on the place since he opened up about two years ago. He will now close his place at 711 N. 2nd St. and concentrate all of his efforts on his new hotel.

### THE JIM CROW-CAR AND ITS HANDICAPS.

MR. RAY STANNARD BAKER'S NARRATIVE.

An Invisibly Separation. Progressive Colored Men's Opinion.

DR. PENN'S PREDICAMENT.

[From American Magazine for May] Montgomery, Ala., about the same time, went one step further and demanded, not separate seats in the same car, but entirely separate cars for whites and blacks. There could be no better visible evidence of the increasing separation of the races, and of the determination of the white man to make the Negro "keep his place," than the evolution of the Jim Crow regulations.

I was curious to see how the system worked out in Atlanta. Over the door of each car, I found this sign: "White People Will Seat from Front of Car toward the Back, and Colored People from Rear toward Front."

Sure enough, I found the white people in front and the Negroes behind. As the sign indicates, there is no definite line of division between the white seats and the black seats, as in many other Southern cities. This very absence of a clear demarcation is significant of many relationships in the South. The color line is drawn, but neither race knows just where it is. Indeed, it can hardly be definitely drawn in many relationships, because it is constantly changing.

This uncertainty is a fertile source of friction and bitterness. The very first time I was on a car in Atlanta, I saw the conductor—all conductors are white—ask a Negro woman to get up and take a seat further back in order to make a place for a white man. I traveled a good deal, but I never saw a white person asked to vacate a back seat to make place for a Negro. I saw cars filled with white people, both front seats and back, and many Negroes standing.

At one time, when I was on a car the conductor shouted: "Here, you nigger, get back there." Which the Negro, who had taken a seat too far forward, proceeded hastily to do. Of course, I am talking here of conditions as they are in Atlanta. I may find different circumstances in other cities, which I hope to develop when the time comes.

### WHY THE NEGRO OBJECTS TO THE JIM CROW CAR.

Fundamentally, of course, they object to any separation which gives them inferior accommodations. This point of view, I am trying to set down every point of view both colored and white, exactly as I find it, expressed in many ways. "We pay first-class fare," said one

of the leading Negroes in Atlanta, "exactly as the white man does, but we don't get first-class service. We don't know when we may be displaced from our seats to make place for a white man who has paid no more than we have. I say it isn't fair."

In answer to this complaint, the white man says: "The Negro is inferior, he must be made to keep his place. Give him a chance and he assumes social equality, and that will lead to an effort at intermarriage and amalgamation of the races. The Anglo-Saxon will never stand for that."

One of the first complaints made by the Negroes after the riot, as I showed last month, was of rough and unfair treatment on the street cars.

The committee admitted that the Negroes were not always well treated on the cars, and promised to improve conditions. Charles T. Hopkins, a leader in the Civic League and one of the prominent lawyers of the city, told me that he believed the Negroes should be given their definite seats in every car; he said that he personally made it a practice to stand up rather than to take any one of the four back seats, which he considered as belonging to the Negroes. Two other leading men, on a different occasion, told me the same thing. It is, however, a rare practice.

One result of the friction over the Jim Crow regulations is that many Negroes ride on the cars as little as possible. One prominent Negro I met said he never entered a car, and that he had many friends who pursued the same policy; he said that Negro street car excursions, familiar a few years ago, had entirely ceased. It is significant of the feeling that one of the features of the Atlanta riot was an attack on the street cars in which all Negroes were driven out of their seats. One Negro woman was pushed through an open window and, after falling to the pavement she was dragged by the leg across the sidewalk and thrown through a shopwindow. In another case when the mob stopped a car the motorman instead of protecting his passengers, went inside and beat down a Negro with his brass control-lever.

### STORY OF AN ENCOUNTER ON A STREET CAR.

I heard innumerable stories from both white people and Negroes of encounters in the street cars. Dr. W. F. Penn, one of the foremost Negro physicians of the city, himself partly white, a graduate of Yale College, told me of one occasion in which he entered a car and found there Mrs. Crozman, wife of the colored president of Clark University. Mrs. Crozman is a mulatto so light of complexion as to be practically undistinguishable from white people. Dr. Penn, who knew her well, sat down beside her and began talking. A white man who occupied a seat in front with his wife turned and said:

"Here, you nigger, get out of that!"

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

### Licenses Held Up.

Judge S. B. Witt has held up the license of Mr. Charles Mosely, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia who is doing business at Mr. James Baen's old place, First and Charity Streets. The residents of the neighborhood have filed complaints against it and no doubt will be given a day in court.

### From Atlantic City, N. J.

"The Traymore Assembly of which Mr. Louis Cook is President, Edw. J. Elam, Vice-President, Samuel Johnson, Sec'y.; E. E. Humphries, Treasurer, gave their 11th Annual Concert and Reception at Fitzgerald's Auditorium Hall on Thursday evening, May 9th, which was very largely attended by the most fashionable people of the city.

It was an evening of real pleasure, the Hall being handsomely decorated with flowers, palms etc. The 20th Century Concert Company of Philadelphia under the leadership of Prof. W. A. Miller rendered a number of choice selections. Reception Committee: Orange Creswell, James Porter, Capt. Andrew T. Paul, Edward Ross, Joseph McIntosh, J. E. Landers, Mculloch L. Price.

Prof. Thomas' full orchestra furnished music. The floor was under the management of Prof Edw. Ross.

### \$100.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., May 15, 1907. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Worthy Counselor of the Grand Court, I. O. of Calanthe, (\$100.00) One Hundred Dollars in payment of the death claim of Matilda Coleman, who was a member of Verbeena Court, No. 51 of Richmond, Va.

Signed—Lucy Bell, Beneficiary. By W. F. Denny.

## THE OTHER SIDE

TEXANS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

They Believe the Colored Soldiers are Guilty.—Senator Foraker Will Spring a Surprise.

HE HAS STARTLING EVIDENCE TO PRODUCE.

[Washington Post, May 16, '07.] Direct testimony connecting Negro soldiers with the shooting affray at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13 last was given yesterday in the investigation being conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Three witnesses who had heretofore told their stories on the stand in connection with investigations of the affray made by the War Department and by Assistant Attorney General Purdy at the request of President Roosevelt, were on the stand.

They were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rendall and Jose Martinez. All of them, on the night of the shooting occupied houses on Garrison road, in Brownsville, directly opposite the military post. All testified to seeing or hearing soldiers leave the post during the shooting, and Martinez, who was on the stand all the afternoon, testified that he saw the men shooting as they ran.

Martinez was a clerk in a drug store in Brownsville last August, and for eighteen months before. He speaks very little English, and his testimony was interpreted for the committee by M. E. Beall, Spanish translator for the War Department.

### LIVED IN FRONT OF BARRACKS.

The witness lived in a small house directly in front of Company B barracks at the corner of Garrison road and the alley, between Elizabeth and Washington streets, at the point named by other witnesses as the place where the soldiers were said to have scaled the wall to enter the town. Therefore, his testimony is regarded as of the utmost importance.

On the night of August 13 Martinez, according to his testimony yesterday arrived home about 11 o'clock. A friend named Shantey, with whom he lived, was not home. Martinez sat up reading. At a few minutes before midnight he heard four or five shots, and the reflection from the flashes of the guns, he said, passed over the paper he was reading. He said he got up, put out his light, and closed his door, and then he heard several commands from within the garrison wall, like "Hurry up," and "Jump!" but as they were not spoken in his language, he could not be sure that he heard correctly. After putting out the light, Martinez said he lay down on the floor and he heard men jump over the wall. He could not say that he saw the men climbing over, but he was positive from the sound of jumping and subsequent sounds that they had done so.

### SAW MEN AS THEY RAN.

Upon looking out after the men passed, Martinez said he saw four or five men running down the alley. He could distinguish khaki uniforms but not their faces, for the reason, he thought, that the faces were dark or that the clothes the men wore.

Martinez was positive that the men had rifles, and he attempted to show the committee the manner in which they carried the guns. This indicated that the butts of the guns were rested against the hips when they were fired. After the men passed down the alley the shooting continued for about fifteen minutes, the witness thought, and he estimated that 150 or 200 shots were fired.

On cross-examination Senator Foraker sought an admission from the witness that his view of the garrison was not good while he was on the floor and that he was so badly frightened that he might have confused the occurrences of the night. The cross-examination raised some doubt as to just when and under what circumstances Martinez saw the soldiers, and this may have to be cleared up by further questions. The witness was asked to return to the hearing to-day.

### RENDALL'S EVIDENCE POSITIVE.

George W. Rendall, of Brownsville the first witness testified that on the night of August 13, when the affray occurred, he saw men, whom he de-

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