

RICHMOND PLANET

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SPEAKS BOLDLY.

The Republican Club of New York Thoroughly Aroused

Denounces Race Hatred and Prejudice.

DEMANDS THE ENFORCEMENT OF 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS—CALLS UPON THE AMERICAN CITIZENS TO FACE THE ISSUE BRAVELY.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club of New York, unanimously adopted by the Club at its regular meeting, November 18, 1907.

We call on all American citizens to oppose the rising tide of race discrimination that threatens to overwhelm us. The situation is far worse than it was ten years ago.

The late Carl Schurz not long before his death wrote: "Here is the crucial point: There will be a movement either in the direction of reducing the Negro to a permanent condition of serfdom—the condition of the more plantation hand, alongside of the mule, practically without any rights of citizenship, or a movement in the direction of recognizing him as a citizen in the full sense of the term. One or the other will prevail."

Carl Schurz's prediction has become true sooner than he expected. The American people are apparently moving swiftly in the effort to reduce the Negro to a permanent position of inferiority. Race discrimination and race hatred are growing by leaps and bounds.

A CALL TO DUTY.

We call on all by voice and pen and ballot to put down this spirit. Especially do we urge our foreign born citizens to join in smiting down this deadly evil.

This is their fight as well as the Negro's. Do they not see that if success should come to those who are striving to separate the people on account of color or race, their turn may come next?

A distinguished Southerner of Louisiana was recently asked: "What will you do if the Italians continue to swarm into the South and secure a majority of the voters in your State?" His answer was: "We will treat them as we have the Negro—we will disfranchise them. The Southern Anglo-Saxon men must rule and shall rule," and in the adjoining State of Mississippi, as we learn from The Associated Press dispatches, the people of several towns have under consideration a plan to expel children of Italian parentage from the public schools.

The importance to the foreign born citizens of the fight, therefore, to give the Negro a "square deal," is that if the fight continues to go against him and the Negro is placed permanently in the disfranchised class, there will soon be a demand for discrimination between different classes of immigrants.

THE HEBREWS IN RUSSIA.

The Hebrews, who have been discriminated against for generations and who now in Russia and Roumania are realizing the awful results of race hatred surely will be found fighting for justice for all. On what principle of consistency can they encourage our natives to espouse their cause in foreign lands, and fail to do all they can to right the wrongs of native born citizens in this country? The Italians will not be found wanting in this fight when they understand it. The Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scandinavians, the Russians, the Greeks, the Armenians in fact, all nationalities coming to our shores have histories and traditions that will impel them to be on the side of justice and against oppression.

The singular and awful fact is that this bitter determination to discriminate against the colored race is chargeable to the native born American.

NO RACE PREJUDICE WITH IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants have little or none of such prejudice when they come here. In Europe and Asia there is very slight prejudice against a dark skin, and in the West Indies

and Central and South America almost none.

It is a sight that lowers this Nation in the eyes of the whole world to see a great and in many ways a highly civilized people like the white people of the United States engage in a cowardly brutal effort to crush and keep down a race of nine millions of people.

Let us endeavor to look at the situation from an outsider's standpoint as it looks to the Canadians and Europeans, and not as it looks to us, for it is well known that continuous contact with any form of wrong and crime, renders persons or peoples hardened and indifferent to it.

The American people claim to love their Constitution. Oaths to honor and obey it are constantly made and yet the race discrimination has grown to be so strong that this sacred Constitution is trampled under foot and despised in many states. Two of its amendments, especially the 14th and 15th, are openly defied.

THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

Again, the right of representation is supposed to be in born in every American. Taxation without representation was the primal cause of our Revolution and separation from the mother country. The Constitution of the Nation and of the forty-four different states, specifically declares against taxation without representation, and yet nine millions of citizens born on our soil, in every way having the same political rights as the other seventy-six millions, and paying taxes upon hundreds of millions of property and taking part with high honor in the Nation's wars, are absolutely debarred from representation at Washington.

Of 291 Congressmen and 92 Senators that frame our laws, not one is of this race. By fraud, intimidation and murder they have been and are now deprived of representation while forty representatives of their stolen votes sit in the Nation's Capital. These representatives having robbed the black man of his ballot are using the stolen right to legislate for themselves, and against him.

These great and far-seeing statesmen of Civil War times, foresaw the evil conditions that now exist and provided the remedy, while we, their indifferent and commercialized successors, stand by and refuse or fail to apply the constitutional remedy specifically designed to destroy this infamous law breaking conspiracy. They forbade race discrimination in the right of suffrage, and provided a remedy for the existing representation of any state denying or abridging the right of suffrage.

BRAVE WHITE MEN SOUTH.

There are brave white men in the South who would grant justice to the black race, if the North would lead, and in no way can they be so helped as to proportionately reduce representation in the states that refuse suffrage to the black man.

When the Southern States began to enact legislation by which the Negro was deprived of the privilege of voting, those who advocated these dishonest measures urged, many of them sincerely, that by thus taking the Negroes out of politics, better and kinder relations would be established between the races. It has not worked that way; indeed, we should have known that it would not. The drift has been steadily in the direction of a wider separation and more unfriendly relations between the whites and the blacks.

The Southern whites, now in absolute control, are determined to prevent the Negroes from voting, even if fraud, intimidation and murder continue to be necessary to accomplish it, while the Negroes are growing in their determination to secure the rights, guaranteed to

them by the Constitution of the United States.

Let us recall to our fellow citizens that the great Franklin said: "You may take away the ballot from the rich and strong, for they can get along without it, but you must never take it from the poor and weak, for that is their one defense in a republic."

THE VOTING POWER AND ITS BENEFITS.

With the exercise of the voting power comes everything—freedom, manhood, rights, proper consideration, protection for life, property and the family—yes, protection for the wives and daughters of black men. The astonishing facts in this connection are that colored men have been charged with assaulting white women, and have been lynched for it, but who ever heard of white men being lynched or punished for assaulting colored women, and it would seem that this latter happens far more frequently than the first.

Furthermore, a black man who repels an insult to his wife or sister in some sections of our land does it at the peril of his life, and the colored woman who resents insults from white men does so at the peril of her life. Recently in Rome, Ga., a white man shot a Negro woman who resented his attentions. His ball was fixed at \$100. Commenting on this "The Vicksburg American" says with great candor:

"This short item presents the whole of the Negro's side of the race problem in a nutshell. It is the logical outcome of the determination of the whites to demand all and give nothing. We condemn the Negroes for immorality; we preach sermons and write editorials about the duty of the race to elevate itself and answer with the shotgun when they try to do so. One of our favorite preachers to them is that the morality of his women is the cornerstone of a race's excellence, and yet the Negro woman, pursued or insulted by a white man, must submit or run the risk of being shot down."

EVIL IS GAINING RAPIDLY.

While the evil is rapidly gaining ground in the South we must shut our eyes to the fact that this prejudice against the colored man appears to be growing stronger in some sections of the North. In some communities they are not permitted to work as motormen or conductors on street railways, nor as trainmen on steam railways, nor as artisans. It is to be feared that there are a great many people at the North, especially in those communities into which Southern people have moved who are more than willing to deprive the colored man of all opportunities of livelihood and manhood. How is it in the South? What are the facts?

Colored men, men with degrees from American and European colleges and universities, physicians of distinction, hundreds of whom met in Philadelphia recently in a great convention, preachers of character and fame, college professors and college presidents, bank presidents and successful merchants, all are forbidden to ride in cars with white people, but are obliged to ride in what are known as "Jim Crow" cars. This has all been brought about in very recent years.

Leading Southerners, such as Senator-elect John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, in the November "Metropolitan Magazine," in carefully prepared articles and in public speeches, declare that they know the Negro, for they live with him, and we in the North do not know him. The contrary is true. They know only the plantation Negro and the house servants. They do not know these educated public spirited large minded leaders of the black race. How can they? They shut their eyes to the wonderful advancement of thousands of the colored

race. These so-called white leaders are fifty years behind the times. They live in the past and talk in the past; they have not changed, and think that the colored men have not changed.

"SUBLIME ASSURANCE."

The "sublime assurance" that usually accompanies ignorance is found in the speeches and acts of these white leaders. With the habit of a wrongdoer, from the beginning of the world till now, they shout: "Let us alone—we are not doing anything wrong." By a continual exaggeration of the colored man's vices and a studied suppression of the proofs of his advancement, the leaders of the Southern whites are trying to make us believe that they are the martyrs and the Negro is a brute. By the scarecrow of threatened social equality and the bugaboo of Negro domination they have poisoned their own section, and the poison is spreading North.

What is the real reason for these things? Simply, as Carl Schurz said: "A bitter determination exists to crush and keep down the colored man." The old statement that "he belongs to an inferior race and should be kept in slavery" is now used as an excuse to rob him of his rights.

IN ALL OF ITS NAKEDNESS.

Stripped of hypocrisy and subtlety and, in all its nakedness, this race problem in a nutshell. It is black men be given an opportunity to rise, lest they become the equal of the whites." Showing vociferously and constantly that the black is an inferior race, the demand is (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Resolutions.

WHEREAS—It has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our Sister Florence Greenhill, and take from it to Himself their little daughter Mabel, who was the joy and sunshine of the home.

WHEREAS, We bow our heads in humble submission to the will of our Great Jehovah, knowing that He doeth all things well.

RESOLVED, First, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our sister, Florence Greenhill and the rest of the bereaved family in their sad hour of grief.

RESOLVED, Second, That we, the Executive Board of the Independent Order of Calanthe, will pray the Divine blessing may be showered upon the family that has been sorely afflicted.

RESOLVED, Third, That while this tribute of respect only faintly expresses our appreciation of our dearly loved and respected friend, we commend that there shall be three copies of said resolutions; one copy to be published in The Richmond PLANET and the third and last to be placed on the face of our minutes.

Committee.
JENNIE V. JACKSON.
LELIA A. CLARK.
SARAH J. HARRIS.

Rev. H. Charles Pope.

Rev. H. Charles Pope is giving an exhibition that will awaken dormant race pride and place vividly in the minds of the young and old happenings that will be highly beneficial in the years to come.

His success in this city has been in keeping with that elsewhere and all have been outspoken in commending the rare skill shown by him in making a selection for the entertainment of the public.

Rev. G. B. Howard, D. D. Elected President of Virginia Seminary.

The Virginia Seminary Board Meeting was held last Tuesday in the Court Street Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Va. There was a large attendance. Dr. W. F. Graham presided, Dr. R. W. Goff, secretary.

Rev. G. B. Howard, D. D., the distinguished pastor of the Gilfield Baptist Church, Petersburg, Va., was unanimously elected President of Virginia Seminary with a salary of \$1500 and resident house. It is believed now that great prosperity will come to this institution. Nearly 300 students are in attendance. Mrs. Mary Rice Hayes, Acting Principal made a fine report.

The New Building.

The Southern Aid Society has moved its old building to the rear of the lot and is now excavating for the cellar. The heavy rainfall made a lake of the place and the water is being bailed out. The contract has been awarded to Messrs. Moore and Archer and they are proceeding with the work rapidly. It will be the finest office structure owned by any colored concern in the State.

OUT FOR FORAKER.

Indorsed for President by Ohio Republican League.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 29.—United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio, was indorsed to-day for re-election to the Senate and for the Republican nomination for President at a joint meeting of the executive and the advisory committees of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. The committees declare that they have no sympathy with the proposition that Senator Foraker be eliminated from public life because he was not able to agree with President Roosevelt on all questions.

The action of the committees at once brought out another challenge from A. L. Vorys, manager of the Taft Presidential canvass for a popular primary of Ohio Republicans for a candidate for President.

About 100 ardent supporters of Senator Foraker, members of the committees, or holding proxies, were in attendance at Vorys' meeting. Conrad J. Mattern, of Dayton, first vice-president of the league presided in the absence of President Harvey V. Spielman.

The resolutions indorsing Senator Foraker were presented by Warren G. Harring, formerly lieutenant governor and the were adopted unanimously, the announcement of the vote arousing cheers.

JUSTIFY HIS COURSE.

The resolutions recite that the general officials of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, together with its advisory and executive committees, representing the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, in session assembled, believe it opportune to declare:

"That in our opinion the good of the Republic as a party requires that we should positively announce that we have no sympathy whatever with the proposition that had recently been advanced that Senator Joseph Benson Foraker be eliminated and retired from public life because he was not able to agree with President Roosevelt as to the rate bill, or joint Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, or about the Brownsville matter.

"On the contrary, we believe that he was right in opposing joint Statehood as he did, except on condition that a majority of the citizens of each Territory should vote therefor, in which requirement the President now concurs; and we believe that he was right, and we thoroughly approve of his action, in demanding that the Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who had served their country with great valor and distinction, should be given an opportunity to testify in their own defense that they were not guilty of a crime for which on purely ex parte testimony, they were discharged with dishonor.

PLEDGE FORAKER SUPPORT.

"Entertaining these views, we send him greeting, and assure him, as he returns to his labors at Washington, that he has our unqualified care and esteem; and we not only pledge him our loyal support for his re-election to the Senate, but we further declare that he is our choice as the Republican candidate for President of the United States in 1908.

"We pledge him for President, the policy of protection to American industries and American labor would not fear the attacks of its enemies, wheth er made in the open, by avowed free-traders, or by those who, in the guise of friends, professed to improve it by a downward revision of duties, whether white or black and no matter how humble, would feel and know that there would be a fearless enforcement of laws that have been enacted for the protection of his rights.

"At this time of business depression and painful uncertainty as to financial conditions, his nomination would be especially helpful. It would arouse the old-time spirit of Republicanism, restore confidence, and insure victory.

"It is for such reasons that we present Joseph Benson Foraker as our standard-bearer and appeal to Republicans everywhere to join us in his support."

CHALLENGE BY TAFT LEADER.

When told of the action taken at the League meeting, Insurance Commissioner Vorys, manager of the Taft campaign, dictated the following statement:

"The resolution professes that the committee is representing the eighty eight counties of Ohio. As a matter of fact, the members of the committees were not elected by the Republicans of the several counties of this State. At the time these committees were announced it was generally understood that the members were named by a representative of Senator Foraker.

—Mr. J. M. Clark, Danville, Va., Grand Treasurer of the State Grand Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. has been in the city this week attending the annual meeting of the Endowment Board at the office of the Grand Secretary, J. W. Thompson, 104 W. Jackson Street. Mr. Clark has also been visiting the Jamestown Exposition.

—The Rev. J. E. Hayne, D. D., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the great Ethnological Lecturer of the race has been delivering a series of lectures at the Third St. A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. J. Nottingham, Pastor.

Mr. A. D. Dabney, accompanied by Mr. T. N. Allen, of Manchester met with much success in their hunt of last Wednesday. They returned with five rabbits and eighteen nice birds. Mr. Allen made a shot when he landed a wild turkey, weighing 18½ pounds.

—The installation of the newly elected officers of Olympic Social Club, No. 1 took place 27th inst.

A Brilliant Reception.

Mrs. Charles H. Lewis of 811½ N. Seventh Street has just returned from Charlottesville, Va. where she has been the guest of Mrs. Hudson Jenkins. On Monday night the elite of this charming city gathered at Mrs. Lewis' residence in honor of Mrs. Lewis.

The hostess and her beautiful daughter and Mr. Jenkins were untiring in making the occasion pleasant. The sumptuous supper and charming music detained the happy company until a late hour before they reluctantly departed.

The following were present:—J. James H. Heiskell, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Heiskell, Rev. Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Van Fleher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. St. Angel, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davenport, Mrs. Jennie Coles, Mrs. L. Harlow, Mr. Charles Brown, Mrs. J. Morton, Mrs. Harriet Edwards, Mr. Wallace Jackson, Mr. Robert Whitlock, Mrs. Charles Lewis.

Afro-Americana Clipping.

There are some good reasons to doubt the willingness of railroads in this State to accord colored passengers the same accommodations that are accorded other passengers of the same class who pay the same fare and there may be reasons to doubt the willingness of juries in Kentucky to convict railroads for failing to do this but the verdict in the case of Attorney J. Alexander Chiles in Lexington last week brings a ray of hope along these lines. It was not a personal victory but a triumph—small as it was—of right over wrong and the result in this case will be the result in other cases if the basis is properly laid and the cases properly prosecuted.

The law provides for equal accommodations and the law provides a redress when it is not furnished and an appeal to law under such conditions is always right and just. But the inequality is not always confined to the accommodations furnished on the trains for it is just as bad in the depots in the sitting rooms, and where it is furnished there is always a difference in the room itself, in the character of the furnishing, in cleanliness or in the toilets.

Take the splendid new Union Station in Lexington and compare the reception room for colored passengers with those furnished for other passengers. The colored passengers have one room with a low ceiling as compared with the others, with two toilet rooms both dark and dingy, one room and both dark and dingy. The plain but ceiling is painted one color the walls are plain enameled brick.

The general waiting room for other passengers has a beautiful domed ceiling and plastered walls and both beautifully frescoed. And there is a separate parlor for ladies with a toilet room attached away from the view of other passengers, easy chairs, sofas, rugs, curtains, pictures and etc. Now if these things are necessary for one class of passengers they would be enjoyed and appreciated by the other class as well. If the law does not require these handsomely furnished rooms for colored passengers, what other provisions provide them? There seems to be but one reason and that is the premeditated purpose upon the part of railroads to make a distinction between the accommodations furnish ed passengers of different races and that purpose we should not sanction by our silence. The courts are open for redress and we should appeal to them in a proper way since other methods have failed.

—Louisville, Ky. American Baptist.

—Subscribe to The PLANET. Only \$1.50 per year.

THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Elks Make a Grand Display. Many Visitors Present.

The Masonic Temple, 12th Street near Hull, Manchester, Va., was beautifully lighted and tastefully decorated on Wednesday night, 27th inst., and the white pedestrians who happened to pass by would stop and gaze in amazement at the grandeur of its appearance; and as the peals of music rent the air, the Manchester Union Band was often taken for that of Phil. Sousa's.

The occasion was the celebration of the First Anniversary of South side Lodge, No. 104, I. B. P. O. E. of W. and the horns of the high priced venison were in great evidence.

Exalted Ruler J. T. Thompson was seen to wave the gavel and the exercises were begun at 10 o'clock. Rev. R. R. Graham prayed a fervent prayer. After which the E. R. introduced the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. J. E. Hall. His remarks were pointed and did not fail to reach the hearts of his hearers.

Among the speakers were Dr. R. E. Jones, Mr. E. J. Cook, E. R. of Capitol Lodge, No. 11, Rev. D. Webster Day, D. D. of Richmond, Va., and Major Joseph Brown Johnson of Manchester, Va. The remarks of the speakers were well received and highly appreciated by all present. Excellent music was furnished by the Band throughout the exercises and they too came in for round and round of applause, which greeted each speaker.

The closing remarks were made by E. R. J. T. Thompson, and the march to the heavily laden \$100 table was begun, where all partook heartily of the delicacies of the season.

Much praise is given the Secretary and Master of Ceremonies, Mr. John E. Hall for the excellent manner in which he handled the great gathering. Among the committee could be seen Mr. Thomas Scott working zealously to please all.

A feature of the entertainment was the entrance of a newly wedded couple, Miss Maria Bowers to Mr. Russel Winston, who but one hour earlier stood beneath the hymeneal altar.

The Elks were out in large numbers and the "high hat" was worn by many. All voted the evening's entertainment a grand success and thus ended the First Anniversary of Southside Lodge, No. 104, and the guests are still wearing the "smile that went come off."

A Surprise.

A grand surprise was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Jeff J. Williams at their home, No. 1313 North 31st Street, Wednesday evening at 9:30 o'clock thus ending the First Anniversary of Southside Lodge, No. 104, and the guests are still wearing the "smile that went come off."

After an outlay of plenty of ice-cream, cake and fruits of the season, every one seemingly spent a pleasant evening.

Some fine selections were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith's graphophone. Many thanks to them all is our prayer, hoping we may in the future be able with other relatives, neighbors and friends to tendering each one of our guest with the same happy sequence.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Singleton and Masters Willie Jr. and Otto Singleton, Mrs. Sarah Whittle Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Singleton, Mrs. Margaret Brown, Mrs. Pinkle Jones, Mrs. Jane Miles, Mrs. Susie Jones, Mrs. Willie L. Dean of Manchester, Mrs. Elia Harris, Mrs. Annie Epps, Mrs. Liza Epps, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Carter, Mrs. Fannie Davis, Mrs. Sarah G. Bright, Mrs. Louisa Randolph, Mrs. Lizzie Brown, Mr. Thomas Robinson, Mrs. Polly Howard, Mrs. Susie Brown, Mrs. Sarah Brockenborough, Mrs. Annie Walker, Mrs. Alice Burton and son, Mrs. Lizzie Harris, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, Mrs. Olivia Walter, Mrs. Fannie Bolling and Miss Hazel Bolling, Mrs. Belle Washington Mrs. Annie Cooper.

Best wishes for their happy future.

Respectfully,

JEFF J. WILLIAMS & WIFE.

—Mrs. Rosa K. Jones, who was invited to deliver an address at the recent induction of President Wilbur T. Thinkfield into office at Howard University last week has returned to the city. Her address was very fine.

—Capt. Madison Lowry of McKinley Co., Petersburg, Va. was in the city this week and called on us. He came for the purpose of opening an account in the Mechanics' Savings Bank for Crystal Court, No. 119, Petersburg.