

**TROUBLE IN AFRICA.**

Conquest of Somaliland by England Means Cruel War.

Mad Mullah Who, on October 6, Defeated Col. Swayne's Troops with Great Loss to British Must Be Conquered.

However regrettable the reverse suffered by Col. Swayne in his operations against the Somali Mahdists may be, it will have served a useful purpose, says the London Graphic, if it directs public attention to the importance of turning to account the British possessions on the Great Eastern Horn of Africa. Of the existence of these possessions the public knows little; of their great strategic importance and commercial promise they know less. For this ignorance the present deplorable situation is primarily due, for it is impossible for the imperial government to undertake costly expeditions or to establish an elaborate administrative machinery in countries which do not interest the tax-payer. The coast of Somaliland, with the important ports of Zeyla, Bulhar and Berbera, became British some 15 years ago, as a consequence of the collapse of Egyptian dominion in the Sudan. For some years it was administered as a sub-dependency of Aden, which, owing to its strategic position on the road to India, has always been a transmarine dependency of the Indian empire. In 1898, however, it was transferred to the imperial government, and was taken in charge by the foreign office. No public explanations have been given of this transfer, but to those who have watched the development of the international rivalry in the Red sea and the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the motives by which the foreign office was actuated cannot be very obscure. With the French established at Djibuti and the Germans and Russians casting about for coaling stations in the same neighborhood, and with the sudden growth of the military power of Abyssinia in the dominating background, the imperial government probably thought that Somaliland, which holds the principal gate to Abyssinia, the while it divides with Aden the command of the carriage of the Red sea, should not remain a subsidiary concern of a colonial administration. Unfortunately, the provision of the imperial government did not go beyond taking the protectorate under its immediate wing. Although an immense region has been marked off as British, in virtue of treaties with Abyssinia and Italy, nothing was done to occupy the country outside the coast towns. The result was that the Arab sheiks, left to themselves, were free to plot against the suzerain, and early in 1899 these plots came to a head in the agitation of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, who proclaimed himself mahdi, and called upon the faithful to rise and drive the Ghaour into the sea. The disaffection spread over an immense area. Simultaneously with the movement of the Mullah in the south of the Somaliland protectorate, the sheiks in the northern provinces of British East Africa became rebellious. Consequently, in 1899 two expeditions had to be organized, one against the Ogaaden sheiks and sultans in Jubaland, and the other against the Mullah. The Ogaaden was effectually pacified and the Mullah was several times defeated and forced to take refuge in Italian territory. Thereupon the British retired once more to the coast, hoping that the Mullah would profit by his lesson. Last January, however, he broke out again, and another expedition had to be organized. This is the expedition which came to grief the other day at Ergo. It is very clear from all this that the policy of shelving responsibility for the direct administration of the protectorate is a failure, and that henceforth it will be necessary to hold the country with a strong hand. Happily the enterprise is one which will well repay its cost. The markets of the interior are of considerable value, and if once tranquillity is assured the trade of the ports will be enormously increased. Apart from this it is to be remembered that the strategic value of the coast must be rendered altogether nugatory so long as the interior is held by a hostile people bent on rendering England's position untenable, or, at any rate, a subject of anxiety.

**MUST THE NEGRO GO?**

SENATOR MORGAN'S DEPORTATION FALGACY.

His Pretended Friendship for the Race that was and is Loyal to the Republic—Attorney T. L. Jones's reply to [Political] Hypocrisy—A Caustic Rejoinder to a Deceptive Theory.

For some time articles have appeared in the daily press throughout the country relative to Senator John Morgan, of Alabama and his deportation falgacy. Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who was anxious to ascertain whether Senator Morgan really meant what had been published and whether he had been correctly reported, hence Mr. Jones addressed him the following letter:

Hon. John T. Morgan,  
My Dear Senator:

For the last twenty years there has been no man in public life, whose public utterances on the Negro question have commanded and elicited more keen interest, among the colored people of this country than yours, and while my people admire and honor you for your frankness of statement, they have some how conceived the idea that your position upon the solution of the so-called Negro Problem is hostile to their best interest.

By news papers and perverted interviews attributed to you, you have been charged with entertaining the view that the only solution to the Race Problem is the deportation of the Negro to Africa. It is generally believed that some years ago you offered a bill in the United States Senate, for the forcible Deportation of all the colored people of this country to Africa. Recently you have been charged with the intention in the near future of offering a bill for the purpose of having the Government to deport the colored people of the South to the Philippine Islands. I am to address the Bethel Literary and Historical Association on the 27th of January 1903 in this city at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church M. St., northwest, on the subject: "Senator Morgan and his Negro Deportation Falgacy." May I ask, whether you are the author of any bill, having for its object the Deportation of the Negroes from this country as alleged? or do you intend offering such measure providing for the forcible deportation of the colored people to the Philippine Islands?

A great injustice, I perceive, has already been done you by evil designed persons, in misrepresenting your true position, and it is with a view of ascertaining your correct position, upon this all important matter, and one of vital interest to my people that I address you this letter. I cannot afford to, and would not, misrepresent you.

It is earnestly hoped that you will find it convenient to give me in your own way the information sought, and also your position during these years on this question.

HOPE THAT I MAY BE PARDONED FOR TRESPASSING UPON YOUR VALUABLE TIME.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
Thomas L. Jones.

In reply to the foregoing letter Senator Morgan sent the following reply:

"Your letter of December 31 is in the spirit of kindness and sincerity that I appreciate, and requires an answer from me in the same spirit.

advantages to the voluntary negro emigrant who may choose to find a good home under our flag.

WOULD BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"Your letter indicates that there is an opinion among the people that I have gone much farther than I have above stated, and that I have offered a bill in the Senate, or intend to offer a bill, to compel the emigration of the negroes from this continent to the Philippine Islands. Such a statement is without foundation.

"Such a movement would be in utter disregard of the Constitution of the United States.

"I have done all that lay in my power, in the measures above referred to, to assist in preparing homes for them in the countries of their origin, to which they can return, if such is their wish.

"This subject is freely opened to the African race in the United States, and they can go or stay according to their will and pleasure. I shall neither persuade them to go or to stay.

"I have some opinions as to the capacity of the negro race for mental, and physical growth, which do them no discredit. They are the result of the observations of a long life that has been spent in their midst. Such opportunities have convinced me that the negro race has no fair chance for full development in any country where the white race is in the majority."

NO FEAR OR JEALOUSY.

colony, in a country well suited to their wants and tastes, where they will be free from the actual competition of the white race. It is a country in which they could do much good to other races who would welcome them.

"But I need not discuss this matter any further, I only refer to this view of it, to inform you that the opinion I have of the advantages of migration to the Philippines is not the result of any unfriendly feeling toward the negro race. The negroes and the white people have a difficult task, that now require their united efforts to avoid evils in the proper adjustment of their relation to each other.

OBEEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

"The rule of obedience to law is the only rule that can secure to both races the blessings of domestic peace, and it is not a favorable condition for the peace and prosperity of either race that there is no stronger bond of union between them than the letter of the law.

"As no different or stronger bond is possible between the white and black races in the United States I look to the ultimate separation, in peace, and with good will as the only solution of this difficult problem.

"This will come, without the aid of agitation, from the quiet but irresistible force of public necessity, and I hope most sincerely that it will not bring with it any ill feeling on the part of either race toward the other.

"The Indians who were once the oc-

colored man in the countries of his origin".

How kind! What kind of a home has the Senator prepared for his colored fellow citizens of Alabama? The lash, torch and disfranchisement are the political jewels the Senator and his party have put upon the necks of the colored Americans of Alabama; and their new constitution and laws, with the grandfather clause and educational qualification were made and adopted by the Senator and his friends, with the avowed purpose of degrading the negro. While the Senator receives the usufruct of the position as United States Senator, and from that lofty perch as an Ex-confederate and paroled prisoner dictates to the Nation the segregation, separation and emigration of native born American citizens.

Did you ever know a Negro, who was a paroled prisoner to participate in the rebellion against the stars and stripes? Not one in the ten millions of this Republic.

The Senator further states that the facts of history show the practical impossibility of the real advancement of the Negro race in a country where they are in competition with the white race. I deny that statement in toto and challenge proof, not presumptive or arrogant opinion.

The United States, alone in the last forty years have shown that when the colored man has had an equal chance of education and fair play in common with the Anglo-Saxon outside of the music of the lash and hoe that he has advanced side by side with his white fellow citizens in war and peace.

Frederick Douglass, J. C. Price, John M. Langston, J. C. Dancy, Robert Small, Governor Pinchback, Judson W. Lyons, Pay-master Lynch, Paul Dunbar, Senator Revels, B. K. Bruce, John Mitchell and W. Calvin Chase and a host of lesser lights have held their own in competition with the white man. Faithful laborious in peace, brave and gallant in war, by what token shall the negro be judged.

The Senator patronizingly says—Many of your people are averse to giving up the rights and privileges of citizenship in the United States."

Let us reflect! Averse to giving up our legal rights? What, the matter with the Senator? How would he like to give up his rights as a citizen and Senator from Alabama? Turn the tables for a moment, and these white people from Alabama and the other Southern States, would grunt and squeal worse than a thousand pigs under a thousand plantation gates if you ever suggest deportation to their former European countries.

It is all a question of whose ox is gored, and the honorable Senator knows it better than anyone else, but still continues to ride two horses crossing the stream of negro deportation.

I can assure the Senator that forty years of freedom has given us a wonderful taste for the article, and it will take more than oily words and soft soap argument to induce us to leave our native land and start a new life in a land of savages.

The Senator in another part of his remarkable political letter, sagely says that "obedience to law is the only rule, that can secure to both races, the blessings of domestic peace."

I am sure that any man, though a comparative fool, would not deny that statement, but coming from the Alabama Senator, whose white constituents disobey and violate the United States law every day in the week, is really amusing, if not insulting to the intelligence of common people.

And further on the distinguished Senator says that "I look to the ultimate separation of the white and black races in the United States, and this will come by the irresistible force of public necessity."

"Public necessity," the very arguments and implements of politicians and tyrants in all lands and climes.

God Almighty foresaw the destiny of the Negro in his new home in America. He saw the pilgrim fathers in their native land oppressed, outraged and condemned on account of freedom of thought of conscience and religion. He saw them finally embark for America, a land of religious liberty which was destined to be inhabited by three hundred millions of people, the

Continued on 4th page.

**HUMAN NATURE TEST**

Would Man's Second Life Be Better Than His First?

New York Sage Comes to the Conclusion That We Would Do Just as Before if We Were in the Same Place.

"You hear men talking about what they would do if they could live their lives over again," said a man who poses for a sage in the hotel where he lives uptown to a New York Sun reporter. "Here is an experience which makes me have doubts on the subject.

"I went back to the country where I grew up, and which I left 40 years ago. The first thing I did after I had been in the old town a few hours was to go down to Jim Sima's place.

"Jim was the first Scot I ever knew. He was an old seaman. He was the first man to introduce the Scotch game of shuffle-board in the old town. He taught me the game.

"Jim was not at the old place when I went back. He had been dead 15 years. However, I played shuffle, the first time in many years, and I did other things which go with the game, and went out of the place, as I had gone out of it years before.

"The next day I went up to the old courthouse where the boys used to loaf in summer. I clambered up into the cupola and went outside, and looked down upon the old hills and valleys.

"Not far away was the old hill where the schoolhouse used to stand. It was gone, but the hill was white with snow and the boys were coasting as we used to coast.

"I borrowed a sled from a youngster, and lying down belly-buster fashion I made a trip down the track, as I used to do. It shook me up a bit, but I did it, and, as in other days, I narrowly escaped colliding with a wagon.

"I went into a store where everyone used to know me. It was arranged very different from the old store, but the fever was on me and I sat down on a counter.

"The floorwalker asked me where I came from. I told him. He said that nobody ever sat on a counter in these days.

"Wherever I went the old desire to do what I had done in the old days came back upon me. It came very near resulting in my undoing.

"I was passing by a house where I used to go courting. The old house was not changed very much, and the first thing I knew I was at the door pulling the bell-knob out its socket. A demure woman answered the ring.

"Is Miss Amanda at home?" I asked. That was the name of the girl I used to go to see in that home.

"The matron looked at me very suspiciously and slammed the door. As I was passing down the walk the man of the house overtook me and demanded an explanation and an apology.

"I finally explained who I was and then the man asked me to go back, which I did. He showed me around the old place and I had a pleasant visit. He was a pretty good fellow after all. As I was leaving he said:

"I suppose you always kissed your sweetheart in leaving?"

"I told him he was all right on telepathy.

"Well," he replied, "there isn't any girl here now for you to kiss. I am doing all that business myself in this establishment. But if you'll step into my den we'll have a drink together."

"His den was the room of Amanda's brother, and there he and I used to go and make sneaks on his father's bottle.

"And now whenever I hear a man talking about what he would do if he could live his life over I conclude that he would do just what he did before if he were in the same place. I don't believe any of us would be any better than we are, and probably not as good.

"In leaving the old town I saw an orchard that was familiar. The train passed by it. But the inclination to get into that orchard and steal fruit came back upon me as strongly as it did when in other days I yielded to it. I felt like jumping from the train."

Mrs. Wassling—Did your husband get anything from the railroad company for the scalp wound he received when he was in the wreck?

Mrs. Pemberton—No. The attorney of the road said it served him right for buying a scalper's ticket.—Judge.

Unselfish.

Mr. Smith—You are looking for work, are you? Well, I think I can find something for you to do.

Uncle Eph—Scuse me, boss; but it ain't no mahself I'm looking fo' wuhk—it's fo' mah wife.—Judge.

Boys Great Smokers.

In a German periodical a teacher named Boer reports that he has found fully one-half of the boys in the schools examined by him addicted to habitual smoking, none of them being over



THOMAS L. JONES, Esq.

"Not that the white man has any fear or jealousy of the power of the black man, or any wish to keep him in a state of restraint or repression; but it is true, through all past history, that the negro race has never governed in a country where the white race is in the majority or even where it is found in considerable numbers.

"In all ages of which we have historical records the negro race has occupied central and southern Africa, and they have made no real effort to exercise authority over races or nations that have occupied northern Africa or western Asia or southern Europe. They have been at all times free to migrate to southern Europe, and have been protected by the laws while residing in those countries. Yet in all that vast and attractive region there are probably fewer negroes than can be found in a single county in Alabama, while all southern Africa is now practically ruled by white men.

"We may have different theories on which we account for these facts, but the facts remain, and they show the practical impossibility of the real advancement of the negro in a country where they are in competition with the white race.

"You are a lawyer, and I have no reason to doubt your proficiency in that learned profession. I gather from your appearance that you are a full-blooded negro, without any admixture of the blood of any other race, and which you speak of your people I infer that you allude to the negro race. Having the unmixed blood of the negro race in your veins, I also infer that your sympathies and racial affections are not confined to the American negroes.

"I here must be as many as 30,000,000 negroes of full blood in Africa.

NO EXCUSE FOR YIELDING.

"If only 100,000 of them had the cultivation you possess there would be no excuse for yielding the power to con queta government, in their own country, into the hands of any other race. Such opportunities would be quite sufficient to stir the enterprise and excite the courage and race affections of the white man.

"I suppose the time may come when they will draw your race toward your native land, and I have had no unkind or unfriendly feelings in what I have been trying to do, in the preparation of the country, where your kinsmen wait to receive the advantages of light and knowledge that you possess.

"Many of your people are averse to giving up the rights and privileges of citizenship in the United States, and it is not to their discredit.

"I have thought, and am now satisfied that, in the Philippine Islands they can find localities for very large

cupants of all our present domain have been separated from the white race and located west of the Mississippi river.

"It has required compulsion to accomplish this result, and the lesson has been a hard one to all concerned. I do not wish to see it repeated, and I don't believe that it will be repeated. But the separation will come at some future time."

"All I have tried to do has been to assist in providing for the negro race an attractive home in the native countries of their race, where they could seek and find happiness and prosperity, according to the endowments and strength that God has bestowed upon their race.

"If they choose to resort to these countries I will be gratified. If not, I will at least have no cause to reproach myself with having omitted to do my duty to both races when opportunity offered."

At the Bethel Literary on Tuesday evening January 27th, Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, presiding and Miss Ella M. Boston, secretary. The president introduced Mr. Jones in complimentary terms who after having read the two above letters, his to Senator Morgan and the Senators reply, he delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The agitation of the negro question is the great bone of contention in this Republic to-day, and like the ghos of Banquo it will not down at our bidding.

Recently I addressed the foregoing letter to Hon. John T. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, desiring his opinion as to the deportation of the black man by law or voluntary emigration and received in reply this most remarkable letter, platitudes, infused with philosophic sugar and win-gar, soft soap and sand as the solution of the great problem.

Shade of the mighty Webster, Clay and Calhoun if this be the statesmanship of the nonpartisan Senators of today—God help the Afro-American!

Let us analyze and paraphrase Senator Morgan's political communication, and then grieve at the poverty of statesmanship in this great republic.

Although professing to be the friend of the colored citizen, and denying the intention of introducing a bill for the deportation of my brothers in black, the whole tenor of the Senator's letter is a desire for the expulsion of our race to Africa, the Congo Free States or the Philippine Islands.

And in the same breath he states that "Such a movement would be in utter disregard of the Constitution of the United States." He says further that he has done and is "doing all in his power to prepare homes for the

**HO! FOR A SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.**

[From The Boston Guardian.]

The Guardian agrees with the Washington Bee in its advocacy of a suffrage convention among colored people. The time is now ripe for such a movement. Some such concerted action by the thinking men of the race should be taken in the very near future to consider "ways and means" for the recovery of the Negro's franchise. The Negro is all right as far as President Roosevelt's action goes in a certain way, but the time has come for the sacred right of this race to be crystallized and embalmed in law! The rights of 12,000,000 people cannot be allowed to depend upon the wishes of one man; life is too uncertain, and fate too treacherous.

The thoughtful men of the Colored race should, therefore, come together before the passing of another summer to take action as the best methods of forcing congress consideration on the Negro's franchise. It might be well to confine the convention to non-office holders and to the north, so that its action may not be influenced by fear or intimidation. Boston would be an ideal place for such a meet, but we stand ready to co-operate with our brethren in other sections, and will, therefore, agree to any more central place. Cleveland would not be a bad place, as it is the most central for the actual voting strength of the race. Let the press take this matter up for consideration. It is something upon which the political life of the Negro depends. How about this, gentlemen of the press?

How about this, gentlemen of the press?