

The Negro's Gala Day

Dr. Booker T. Washington Sounds Key-note at Jamestown. SUCCESS OF EXPOSITION NO LONGER IN DOUBT.

Tuskegee Educator Urges Race to Take Advantage of Every Opportunity to Demonstrate Worth and Capacity — Cheering Welcome of President Tucker—Flawless Program Executed without a Hitch — Hampton and Fisk Largely in Evidence — National Congress of Representative Negroes Exploit Achievement of Race in Exemplary Fashion.

Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Norfolk, Va., August 4—Under cloudless skies and amid an enthusiasm that has not been paralleled during the life of the historic panorama on Hampton Roads, "Negro Day" was fittingly observed yesterday.

Ten thousand joyous, handsomely attired, sober and well-behaved colored people witnessed the exercises, inspected the magnificent building and its valuable contents, and shook hands with friends and acquaintances from every section of the country. The affair was "national" in scope and inspiring in effect. From dawn to darkness there was not a hitch in the carefully planned arrangements. The occasion was epochal, in that it marks the turning point in the fortunes of the Negro Department of the Ter-Centennial Exposition. The enthusiasm of the supporters of the institution has been intensified into the liveliest interest. The tremendous outpouring of the beauty, brilliance and brawn of the descendants of the twenty Negro slaves who landed on this spot only three hundred years ago was not only a triumph for the managers of the Negro Department, but a distinct benefit to the Jamestown Exposition as a whole, and its popularizing influence was felt most helpfully in every direction. All of the exhibit buildings were visited. The "War Path" and kindred attractions were liberally patronized, and the restaurants and various places for public comfort and accommodation kept "open house" to their colored guests throughout the day.

Dr. Washington Sounds a Lofty Key-note. The bright and particular star of the occasion, of course, was Dr. Booker T. Washington, the widely known educator, orator, and founder of Tuskegee Institute, pronounced by President N. St. George Tucker to be "the greatest American in America." His unusually able and vigorous address covered the entire range of current race topics. It was high-pitched, clear and convincing, and was listened to with rapt attention, his telling points being greeted with evidences of the warmest approval. The eloquent message in praise of the marvelous progress of his people and in commendation of the practical efforts of the Exposition officials in exploiting it, sounded a key-note of hope, of opportunity and of civic usefulness, and the uplifting spirit which pervaded every utterance will cheer and hearten his thousands of hearers for many a day.

The Day in Detail. The crowd gathered early at the grounds, large delegations coming in from Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News and surrounding cities of Tidewater Virginia. Washington, Richmond and many metropolitan cities of the nation were largely represented. Three hundred teachers who had been attending the convention at Hampton, and a large number of delegates to the Hampton Conference augmented the immense throng. After exchanging greetings on the Negro Reservation, they gravitated naturally toward the spacious Lee Parade, where the Hampton students were announced for an exhibition drill at 11 o'clock. The grand stand from which President Roosevelt spoke on the occasion of his two visits here was well-filled when the Hampton Institute Band of thirty pieces marched in review, followed by two hundred and fifty students, who appeared to advantage, neatly clad in blue coats and white caps and trousers. Their evolutions were skillfully performed under the command of Capt. Allen Washington, the more difficult movements evoking tremendous applause.

Seated in the box of honor were Dr. Booker T. Washington, and staff, consisting of his son, E. Davidson; Traveling Secretary J. A. Cox and wife, and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, together with Chairman T. J. Calloway, Secretary-Treasurer Andrew F. Hilyer, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent, and Director General Giles B. Jackson, constituting the executive committee, and President W. Isaac Johnson, Treasurer R. T. Hill, Secretary Robert Kelsner and other officials of the Negro Development and

Exposition Company, besides Mrs. T. J. Calloway, assistant hostess of the Negro Building, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, chairman of the committee of the Medical Exhibit. In the fashion boxes were many distinguished ladies and gentlemen from abroad, including Dr. J. H. Jones, president of Wilberforce University; Prof. R. R. Wright, president of Colored State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.; Prof. J. H. N. Waring, principal of the High and Manual Training School, Baltimore; Dr. W. B. Evans, principal of Armstrong Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lucy E. Moten, principal of Normal School, No. 2, and Prof. J. W. Cromwell, principal of Bancker School of the same place; Prof. J. R. E. Lee, president National Association of Colored Teachers; Dr. F. J. Grimke, of Washington; Major R. R. Noten, of Hampton; Dr. W. Decker Johnson, president of Allen University; Dr. J. W. Collett, business manager A. M. E. Publishing House, and many others of like prominence. At the conclusion of the highly enjoyable drill on Lee Parade, Dr. Washington, the officers, and the people in general proceeded by way of Commonwealth avenue and the "War Path" to the grounds of the Negro Building, where the exercises of the day were continued.

Taking Advantage of Opportunities. Dr. Washington spoke in part, as follows:

I wish to express the gratitude of my race to the management of this exposition for the opportunity here presented to exhibit our progress as a people. I also wish to congratulate Mr. Thomas J. Calloway and his board of assistants, as well as Mr. Jackson, for their successful efforts in making the Negro Department a matter of pride to our race. Everyone who has contributed, in a slight degree, to the success of this Exposition deserves the thanks of our entire people.

Negro's Part in Exposition. "Since coming to these grounds I am free to say that I have been pleased and greatly surprised at the neat and attractive appearance of the Negro Building. From an architectural point of view it does high credit to Mr. Pittman and all connected with its construction. I have been equally surprised and pleased at the large exhibit which has been installed in such an attractive and instructive manner. I am equally free to say that I wish that every member of my race could come here and witness these evidences of progress in agricultural, mechanical, housekeeping, educational, moral and religious development. In all these matters, those in charge of the Negro Department deserve the highest praise. I know that all this has been accomplished under great difficulties, but I have long recognized that hardships lay back of all things worth while.

"I have been equally interested and gratified on account of the department of the thousands gathered upon these grounds today. They present a clean, orderly, sober, industrious appearance. This department on a public occasion such as this is within itself the highest evidence of your progress. Whenever an opportunity to see the slightest evidence of the progress of our race presents itself there our people should not fail to put in appearance in large numbers."

Dr. Washington referred feelingly to the sacred memories that clustered about this vicinity which was to him a home for several years. It was as a student at Hampton that he gathered his first inspiration to go forward to hold up his head and strive to be a man. He felt that he owed to Hampton an everlasting debt of gratitude for whatever he had been able to accomplish had its root in that great institution.

"I believe that our people should take advantage of every opportunity, no matter wherever presented, North or South, to show to the world the progress that we as a race are making. No battle was ever won by an army standing still or sulking in its tents. Racial battles are to be won by marching forward, not by halting.

"There are some special reasons why we should have a part in the Jamestown Exposition. It was near this spot, nearly three hundred years ago, that the first representatives of our race were brought into America. It is especially fitting therefore, that since here we entered slavery that on the same spot we should show results of improvement both in slavery and in freedom. When our first representatives landed we were only twenty in number, now there are nearly ten millions; when our first representatives landed here we had no uniform language, now we speak the English tongue. For the most part we were pagan, now we profess Christianity.

"More and more as a race I believe that we should emphasize our opportu-

nities, as is being done at this Exposition, rather than our disadvantages. In the fundamental things of life we have great opportunities before us as a race in this country. No one who would be honest should deny or overlook the fact that we have disadvantages with which to contend, and that acts of injustice are often perpetrated on us, as a race, but in spite of all this, in the fundamental consideration of securing a home, of earning and saving money, of finding employment, either in skilled or common labor, in entering into business or professional life, no one can deny the fact that in America, and especially in the South, that we have a rare opportunity. These are the things in hand, and we should get all of them possible.

Utilizing the Education We Have.

"In the matter of securing and using education we have, in this country as a whole, an opportunity which we should highly value. While in many sections there are discouragements, acts of unfairness, yet taking the country as a whole, the public school system is wide open to our race; further, without hindrance, we are at liberty to establish

private schools, industrial schools, colleges, and professional institutions. One of the peculiar advantages presented by the South consists in the fact that we are at liberty to use whatever education we receive in promoting our own welfare, as well as the welfare of others.

"No one event during the past year has been so important as the magnificent gift of \$1,000,000 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, the interest of which is to be used in promoting rural schools. So long as the race finds such friends we need not despair.

"Again, we not only have an opportunity to make progress in material and educational lines, but we are in a position where no man can take from us the privilege of having a beautiful, well-kept home with high moral standards. Throughout this country we have freedom of religious worship and the progress that he have made in the number of ministers and church organizations clearly proves that we are taking advantage of that opportunity.

"We of both races here in the South have the opportunity of teaching the world how two races, dissimilar in many respects, can live together, side by side, in peace and harmony, each promoting the welfare and happiness of the other. The South Should Exploit Its Resources

"I believe, too, that the South should call attention more often than it does to the general progress that our people are making. And you have a right to be proud of this progress. I shall never forget the impression that a Southern white man in the little town of Tuskegee, where I live, made upon me some time ago when he passed a grocery store, and with one exception I think it is the largest and most successful grocery store in that town, owned by a colored man, and pointed to the Negro merchant and to his store, and said: 'I am proud of that man; I owned his father, and I am proud of his success.' We get so much in the habit of dwelling upon our difficulties that I am afraid too often we fail to emphasize the progress that both races are making in the working out of this tremendous problem. But when we consider, my friends, that complications of this problem, when we consider where we started forty years ago, I believe that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have done as well as we have, and have had as few difficulties

also the words, to wit:

"There is not one iota of evidence presented to the S. C. M. in the case"—and also these words:

"Upon this ex-parte showing judgment was entered against our brethren in Alabama without notice to them or giving them an opportunity to be heard." And also the words:

"Yet the Grand Master tells you that after a careful and impartial hearing the S. C. M. determined a fair trial is advertised in the proclamation and yet no copy of the charge was served upon the defendants—the defendant D. G. L. not cited to appear still you are asked to believe that the S. C. M. acted with due deliberation." And also does the writer expressly strike out of his said dissenting opinion the words:

"The action of the S. C. M. in this case was purely one of lynch law. No mob ever acted with less respect for the rights of man than the S. C. M. did on this occasion. The S. C. M. acted upon the mere statement of C. F. Johnson without hearing from the D. G. L. of Alabama or serving notice upon it that it was in court and its case would be tried. The defendant D. G. L. had no knowledge that it was in court and therefore made no answer."

And the writer now here states that at the hearing of the said Alabama case by the S. C. M. there was present before the S. C. M. Bro. C. A. Howze, the then D. G. M. of said D. G. L. No. 23, and before the S. C. M. decided said case Bro. Howze made a statement.

The writer of the dissenting opinion now here withdraws and strikes out of said dissenting opinion the following words, to wit:

"The brethren in Alabama were simply taken up and lynched without hearing." And also are the following words withdrawn from

EDITOR DAVIS DISSENTING OPINION.

Statement in re the dissenting opinion by Grand Treasurer B. J. Davis, in the Alabama case, recently decided by the S. C. M. of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America:

To the Members of the Grand United Order of O. F. in America:

The writer of the dissenting opinion in the Alabama case, recently decided by the S. C. M. of the G. U. O. of O. F., desires to say that he now here withdraws from, erases and strikes out of said dissenting opinion the following words, to wit:

"Now therefore in view of this unprecedented action of the S. C. M. so revolutionary in character and constituting a menace against the perpetuity of the Order"—and

and dissenting opinion, to wit:

"The S. C. M. proceeded in the case upon the assumption that C. F. Johnson had more rights than it was bound to respect than the other 23,000 Odd Fellows who were at home innocent and at work."

And also are the following words in the said dissenting opinion withdrawn, to wit:

"If this unprecedented action of the S. C. M. is acquiesced in then the honor and prosperity of every jurisdiction in America is at the mercy of the ward heeler and graft-er."

The writer of the dissenting opinion also withdraws from said dissenting opinion the following words, viz:

"The whole proceedings bore the undoubted ear marks of political persecution and display a masked attempt to pay off and discharge a political debt."

The writer of the said dissenting opinion now here also states to the members of the Order that while he did not agree with his colleagues on the S. C. M. in the opinion and decision reached by them in the Alabama case, yet he in no wise wishes to in any way impugn their motives or reflect upon their honesty or standing either as Odd Fellows or men; he simply does not agree with them as to their conclusions, conceding to them that which he reserves to himself: an honest, manly, fair difference of opinion, without any reflection upon the S. C. M. or any member thereof because the writer could not and did not agree with a majority of the S. C. M.

To the end that the Order may know that this, and this only, was what was intended this is published.

B. J. Davis, Grand Treasurer.

HOWARD'S DEANSHIP. Center Marshfield, August 6, 1907.

Mr. Editor: In view of your observations in your issue of the 3rd inst., on the faculty of Howard University, permit me to say that I have observed that a number of papers have announced the election of a "dean" of the College of Arts, misled, no doubt, by the fact that a successor to Dean Fairfield, as a professor in that department, had been elected. The deanship is an executive office, independent of the professorship, and the election of a dean was deferred till the meeting of the board of trustees, the professor having been elected by joint action of the teachers' committee and executive committee.

Again, no "reorganization" of the college is contemplated. By action of the deans and board of trustees a careful revision and correlation of the courses of study have already been made. I have found the faculties of the departments composed of well-equipped, earnest and devoted workers, fellowship with whom in service I have greatly enjoyed, and the outlook promises a year of unusual attendance and strong, united and successful work.

Wilbur P. Thirkield. THE JEFFERSON DAVIS BUREAU. PRESENTING

An appropriate musical and lecture program especially designed for the benefit of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Athens, Ala., July 29, 1907. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, President, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—I notice you are very much opposed to Mr. Taft for President next year. You are gnawing a file. Mr. Taft has no more chance for the nomination than you have, and you have about as much as a snowbird in hell. Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated; and he will be elected. He has promised prominent men in the South that he intends, if re-elected, to put the Negro where he belongs—as a servant—and keep him there. This will carry the South for him. We would rather have him than a weak-kneed Northern Democrat. So howl on.

Truly, W. C. Frost.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXCURSIONS.

Sunday, August 11. \$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, Charlesown and Winchester and return. Train leaves Washington at 8.30 a.m.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The agents of the Industrial Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., have organized a labor union.

What is the next thing on the programme, now that the men and women who are the Negroes of America have had their "day" at the Jamestown Exposition? "Every dog has his day."

Rev. M. W. D. Norman, at whose church the National Baptist Convention will meet in September, is chairman of the local committee.

As the Jamestown Exposition grows older the "Negro Criterion" grows smaller. Why?

Rev. B. T. Perkins, of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, is expected to preach two sermons tomorrow at Lutherville, Md.

Mr. Marcus M. Cass, a pioneer Republican, died at his home, Waukesha, N. J., the 3d inst., aged eighty-three.

Hon. J. Milton Turner was orator at the very recent cornerstone laying of the St. James' Methodist Episcopal \$10,000 church at St. Louis, Mo.

The fifty-first annual session of the G. U. O. of Galilean Fishermen was begun last Tuesday in their temple, on F street southwest, and lasted four days.

The authorized capital stock of the G. U. O. of Galilean Fishermen's Consolidated Bank, at Hampton, is \$100,000.

The summer school at Cheyney, Pa., closed its third annual summer session last Wednesday week. Prof. Hugh M. Brown is principal.

Augustus Saint Gaudens, said to be the nation's foremost sculptor, died at his home in Cornish, N. H., after a long illness, last Saturday evening.

It is said that Father Levont Martoogessian, the Armenian priest now in the Tombs, charged with having sent blackmailing threats to rich Armenian merchants, has been unfrocked.

The Standard Oil tug Radiant, which sailed from Richmond, Va., last week, and had in tow a large steel oil barge, ran the barge upon a rock, which tore a hole in the bottom, from which about fifty thousand gallons of oil ran into the James River.

Louis Sambolia, a chronic wife-beater, was handcuffed to a post in the street at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, and then horsewhipped by Alderman L. A. McKelvey, in the presence of an approving crowd.

The Nashville Globe says that the Negroes of Nashville are contributing their part to make that city beautiful.

Dr. George H. Whitesides, of Omaha, Neb., filed suit against the Adams Express Company for \$20,000 because, he alleges, they lost the diploma given him by Harvard College upon his graduation.

Because the Jamestown Exposition authorities have failed to remit the first \$100,000 due on the loan of \$1,000,000 made by the government to the Exposition, the Treasury officials are not much alarmed.

Earle Frisbie, an aeronaut, and his wife nearly burned to death last Sunday, while their balloon was inflating at Fairview, Martinez, Cal.

The testing of substitutes for twine for binding packages of mail was begun in the Baltimore Postoffice last Monday.

It is said that the fine of \$29,240,000 on the Standard Oil Company may not be collected for years, if ever.

The funeral of Mr. James W. Thompson, the husband of Mrs. Rachel Thompson, took place last Thursday from Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Maurice Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Franklin, Pa., is advocating the idea of a billiard room on his church property.

Plans for a new patriotic organization, to be known as the Descendants of the Declaration of Independence Signers, have been perfected.

Kenneth Hines, fourteen years old, saved the life of his older brother from drowning, and is expected to receive a Carnegie hero present.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. Popular excursions to Niagara Falls, only \$10 round trip; August 2 and 16; September 6 and 20; October 6, 1907.

Excursion tickets will be sold on the above dates, good going only on Special Train leaving Washington at 7.45 a.m., arriving Niagara Falls at 11.00 p.m.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains, except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley Route.

Call on ticket agents for pamphlet giving full particulars as to stop-overs, side-trips, etc.

READ THE BEE.



DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE GREET HIM.