The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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For the office of the Times-Dispatch, with The Times-Dispatch by telephone, and ask central for "Times," and you will be connected with the office participated, who indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., call for editorial office direct for 641, composing room 642, business office 600, for mailing and press room.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.

> Man was born to live with innocence and simplicity, but he has deviated from Nature.
>
> —Goldsmith.

Another Warning to Negroes.

The negroes of the whole South have a terrible warning from Atlanta, and if they value their lives they will give it heed.

On August 25th, The Times-Dispatch contained an editorial article on this subject, based on a similar article from The Philadelphia Ledger, which concluded with these words:

"It is a terrible situation for the black race, and they must realize it. Once more, as we have said to the leaders of that race, those who are sensed and who would lead their people to higher things, the advice of the Philadelphia Ledger. Instead of passing resolutions condemning lynchings, let them address themselves to the cause of it, and make an earnest and sustained effort to eradicate it. It should be the prevailing topic of sermons, of lectures, and all manner of discourses, public speakers, and teachers of negro race should hammer into their people, day after day, the enormity of this crime. By these means and by all possible means, the responsible negroes should make a crusade against the infamy and endeavor with the help of God and the help of the law to stamp it out. If they succeed, lynching will cease; if the practice is continued, not only will lynching continue but the very existence of the negro race will be in jeopardy."

If any of our negro readers regarded that warning as the exaggerated interpretation of an alarmist, let them read the news from Atlanta and study the situation there.

Assaults upon white women by black brutes have become so numerous that the white men are beside themselves and they have determined to put a stop to the crime if they have to exterminate the entire race in that vicinity. The Times-Dispatch is opposed to lynchings, and has ever been an advocate of law and order. We have done all that a newspaper could do to prevent men from taking the law into their own hands, and we shall continue to oppose that odious, disgusting and degrading practice.

But what force can everything have, in the face of such outrages as have been committed in and around Atlanta? The negroes seem to be moved by the spirit of racial hatred, and have vented their wrath upon innocent and defenseless white women. They have set the law at defiance. How then can they hope to enjoy the protection of the law? They have acted like so many wild beasts of prey. How, then, can they expect to be treated as human beings? They have themselves declared war on the whites, and when the Anglo-Saxon goes to war in defence of his home and race, he knows no law save the law of vengeance, no rule for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The negroes are warned now yet again, and their eyes should be open, and we repeat the warning given a month ago. If this crime is not stopped, not only will lynching continue but the very existence of the negro race will be in jeopardy.

Two National Characters.

In paying his tribute to the late Mr. McIver, of North Carolina, Mr. William J. Bryan said that he would gladly give a thousand times as much as the world gave Mr. McIver had left, than all the millions of Rockefeller.

This affords the opportunity for a comparison in a moment each has been in mind ever since Mr. McIver died. Not long before his taking-off a return to New York, who was in the Rockefeller class, as money counted, died as a rich old man. He had heaped up treasure to the value of fifty millions and more. How he did it honestly. The worst that was ever said of him was that he had hard bargains with those who were in urgent need of cash, that he had opponents who were rich and could afford to wait for their money. He did not make widows and orphans. He did not rob the poor of anything, not even of their good name. He was a man of great business ability. He was a man of great benevolence. He made over a million dollars to charity, and he gave it himself. He was a man who was proud to be called a citizen of his city