

JAMES MILTON RACER,  
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# THE CITIZEN.

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### IDEAS.

Our wills determine our work.

Spiritual strength is the secret of all strength.

The breadth of our influence depends on the depth of our earnestness.

It's no use for a man to pray to his Father so long as he preys on his brother.—*Ram's Horn.*

### TAKE NOTICE.

The regular weekly article on "Eastern Kentucky at the World's Fair" is crowded out this week by other important matter but will be resumed next week. Locals will be found on last page this week instead of page 6 as usual.

### FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Mexico has issued a decree forbidding any persons bearing firearms to cross the border of the country.

The feeling prevails in London, England, and Tokio, Japan, that war between Russia and Japan cannot be averted. The intimation that Japan broke off the negotiations without waiting for the delivery of the Russian reply is now admitted to be correct, and has occasioned no little surprise as it is a step little short of a declaration of war.

LATER—Japs began war Monday at midnight by attacking the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. Two Russian battleships were damaged and a cruiser sunk.

### IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

General business throughout the middle West is said to be better than for many months.

The Democratic Senators have agreed to permit an early vote on the Panama canal treaty.

Three thousand Chicago school teachers have been given an increase of \$50 a year in their salaries.

The National Senate passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill by a vote which left in the bill the provision for a loan of \$4,600,000 for the St. Louis Exposition.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$96,000,000 for the navy, increasing the marines and authorizing the construction of one new battleship and two armored cruisers.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has notified national bank depositors holding special Government deposits that they may be called on within the next ten days to pay \$30,000,000, in order to meet the demands of the purchase of the Panama canal.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Baltimore, Md., began at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and continued 28 hours before it could be gotten under control, and even then it required the combined efforts of the fire departments of Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and New York to accomplish it. Two square miles was burned over and the loss is put at over \$100,000,000.

### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

After being out ten minutes the coroner's jury charged William Neal with the "willful and premeditated murder" of James K. Shrader at the Capitol hotel in Louisville.

The President appointed Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling, Pension Agent at Louisville. The appointment of Maj. Wood is considered a Yerkes triumph by the Democrats.

The Bradley Bill, requiring the registration of all voters in towns from the first to the sixth class, inclusive, passed the State Senate and is now ready for the Governor's signature.

Bloodhounds are said to be hot on the trail of the murderer of Night Operator Rucker at Danville, followed by a large posse of officers and citizens. Gov. Beckham has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

The Kentucky Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis World's Fair) will be fittingly dedicated on Saturday of this week, February. The State Legislature in response to an invitation will attend in a body, headed by Gov. Beckham. The dedicatory exercises will embrace a welcome address by President Francis, himself a transplanted Colonel; the tender of the building by President A. Y. Ford, of the Exhibit Association, to Governor Beckham and his acceptance of same.

## The True Story

### OF THE EFFORTS TO SAVE BEREA.

So many lurid and distorted accounts of recent happenings in Berea have appeared in the sensational letters of correspondents that our readers will be glad to have a brief and truthful account of what has actually taken place.

The first intimation of trouble was in one or two newspaper paragraphs announcing that representative Carl Day, of Breathitt County, intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the attendance of white and colored students at the same school with the express purpose of affecting Berea. Leading Democrats expressed the opinion that the bill would not appear, but it was duly introduced on the 12th of Jan., and reads as follows:

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association of persons, to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall operate or maintain any such college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they may operate said school, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution where members of said two races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section hereof.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and it shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$50 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such a bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 60 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the Institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong.

"We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State."

A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such, opposed to sectarianism, slaveholding, caste, and every other wrong institution and practice."  
"The object of this College shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing, set for Monday, Feb. 1st.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, at College Prayers, the President gave a brief address, saying he was starting for Frankfort and desired the prayers of all friends of the Institution. The impression was said to exist in some quarters that President Frost and some members of the present Faculty would be willing to allow such a bill to pass and thus have the colored element eliminated from the school. This, it was said, would relieve the school of some ridicule now heaped upon it, and improve still further the business interests of the town. The President stated with emphasis that this impression was wrong. He regretted to hear that one or two business men had been said to be writing letters in favor of this bill with the thought of increasing their business gains by depriving the Negro of his rights in Berea. "I am humiliated that any man could misunderstand my own position. Should this bill pass, which it will not, and the Trustees of Berea College consent to wrong the Negro, which they will not, I for one should stand by the colored

man, and all the more in his time of need. I could give my life—what is left of it—to building up a great colored school here near the grave of Brother Fee."

The President has been in frail health for some time, and Mrs. Frost accompanied him to Frankfort, returning in the small hours of Tuesday morning. On Tuesday Rev. Thomson and the evangelist, who was conducting meetings in the Tabernacle, called on President Frost and said that there was so much curiosity and interest over the bill that they thought they could have a better meeting at night if the President would give a report of his mission to Frankfort before the sermon. Later, when newspapers arrived with reports of the hearing at Frankfort, there was surprise and indignation to see that citizens of Berea were reported as present at the hearing and representing people who opposed the bill as being in its favor. Aspersions were also cast upon the management of the College. President Frost's effort, therefore, in his remarks in the Tabernacle, was to allay excitement, and contradict rumors that the bill had already passed, etc.

He began by saying that in politics men often feel compelled to act not according to their own best judgment but in such a way as to satisfy the rougher element among their supporters. In Frankfort he had been told that some men would not dare to vote against the bill for fear of offending some of their supporters.

The Committee had treated the opponents of the bill with entire courtesy, but had done a very unusual thing in having no public hearing, but meeting those in favor of the bill first by themselves in private. Consequently the opponents of the bill were embarrassed in not knowing till afterwards what had been said. According to the newspaper reports Mr. McChesney had represented the College as a lawbreaker, whereas the opponents of the bill could have shown that the statutes he quoted applied only to schools drawing revenue from the State. Moreover, men were quoted as favoring the bill whose own names were on the remonstrance in the hands of President Frost. And furthermore, according to the reports now published, the Committee had been told that there had been failures in College management—things "hushed up"—and the friends of the College had had no opportunity to hear or answer those insinuations which were more damaging than direct accusations.

President Frost stated that his part had been to answer a few questions, and read the Remonstrance of the officers of the school, which was as follows:

### A REMONSTRANCE

To the Educational Committee of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned officers and teachers of Berea College respectfully present this earnest remonstrance against the recommendation or passage of Housebill No. 25.

This Institution, the only one in the State that is affected by this bill, has been in existence for 48 years, and has operated under its present charter, lately renewed, since 1865. During this long period it has been engaged in an educational and Christian work (wholly benevolent and unsectarian), and has gathered friends and students and accumulated considerable properties. These funds were given, many of them with the express provision, and nearly all with the implied understanding, that, in the words of the charter, the privileges of the Institution were to be open "to all young people of good moral character."

This simple provision, which is the same as that of the oldest and strongest schools in America, and all the educational institutions of the Christian world excepting those of the former slave states,—this simple provision has been carried out in no spirit of condemnation for schools which do differently, and with no compulsion for its students to associate personally with those distasteful to them. We make this statement with emphasis, as contrary statements have often found currency.

The people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

(Continued on Page 6.)



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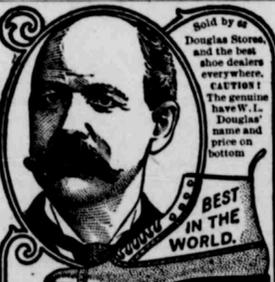
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S. MCGUIRE,  
Berea, Kentucky

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