

The Nashville Globe.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach this office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

TIREDSOME.

To say the least, it is a bit tiresome at times to read some of the gratuitous advice handed out by some of the self-styled "best friends" of the Negro when an example of fidelity upon the part of some member of our race is given publicity. We of the younger generation are constantly exhorted to "follow in the footsteps of the ante-bellum Negro,—be faithful and obedient to the white people, do not seek impossible things—and the race problem is solved," is the burden of the advice constantly doled out with the passing of some of the older persons of our race.

If one were to judge only from the fulminations of some of these white men who being not unkind to the Negro, set themselves as mentors for our race, the conclusion would be drawn that a majority of the Negroes born since emancipation are lazy, untrustworthy, vindictive,—useful only for lynching purposes. Some of these "best friends," these ante-bellum white folks, conscientiously believe that the young Negro is a failure. But they are wrong.

During the time intervening between the emancipation and the present day the Negro has made wonderful strides forward. The record of his progress will not suffer from being brought into comparison with that of any other race so shortly removed from slavery. Were the Negro, the Negro born since the war of the Rebellion, to be specific, lazy, untrustworthy, vindictive, and seeking the impossible—by which is meant social equality—the South would not be enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. The bumper crops, the unprecedented output of the mines, much of the work of the factory, are but results of his labor.

It is as true of the Negro as of any other race that some of the younger members are worthless, but we venture the assertion that the proportion of working Negroes is higher than that of the whites. As for seeking social equality, the greatest worry that the young Negro finds is how to prevent the white man from seeking social equality *sub rosa* with the women of our race.

These "best friends" of the Negro can be of great service to us and with their progeny can help solve the problem. But the first thing they should realize is that the question will never be settled unless both races are pressing towards the same goal. Nor will it ever be settled on ante-bellum practices, no matter how pleasant the relations were then. Let our friends learn this and then give us advice.

THE YAP IN THE WOODPILE.

The San Francisco school muddle has been settled by a compromise in which the Japanese school children are to be permitted to enter the white schools while Japanese laborers are to be barred from entering the United States. At least, the San Francisco Board of Education and Mayor Schmitz came to this agreement with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. Whether Japan is willing to draft a treaty with this country in which these provisions will be recognized remains to be seen. Late accounts from Tokio express general displeasure with the amendment to the Immigration Bill, which was so drawn as to meet the terms of the compromise.

When it is taken into consideration that of the 60,000 children attending the public schools of San Francisco, only 93 are Japanese, the yap in the woodpile can be easily found. The whole fight is one against the Japanese laborers. The real fear of the labor leader-politicians of the Pacific coast is that the industrious Japs will prove the superior of the white man in the business and industrial fields of the West.

SHERIFF SHIPP'S TRIAL.

The Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court to take the evidence in the Sheriff Shipp and others contempt proceedings at Chattanooga, brought out just such evidence might have been expected. One of the first things shown is the gross negligence upon the part of the officers of the law. One witness, an editor of a daily paper, swore that the Criminal Court Judge and the Attorney-General knew of the proposed lynching about 8:30 o'clock the night it occurred, and called Sheriff Shipp over the phone and informed him.

Another witness, an ignorant, unlettered white woman, who had been confined in the cell next to that occupied by Ed Johnson the night he was killed, testified that the night jailer informed her a few minutes before the mob attacked the jail that she had better return to the cell, that there was to be a lynching that night. Still another testified that the jailer moved his family the evening of the attack. A man from Georgia stated that he had been requested to join the mob by three other men whose names he gave. He stated further that these men said that they had assurances that the Sheriff and his deputies would not be at the jail.

Several of the government's witnesses have disappeared and pending the search for them the trial has been postponed until the latter part of next month. From the evidence given in so far it seems that a strong case has been made against the officers. The evidence also shows that others than the Negro are adepts at protecting criminals.

CONGO.

The United States Senate has empowered the President to join with Great Britain or the other powers to investigate the brutalities practiced upon the natives of the Congo Free State under the rule of King Leopold of Belgium. This action was brought about by the several Protestant religious bodies, white and black, whose missionaries have sent in vivid accounts of the inhuman treatment the natives are subjected to in the rubber camps. Fostering the movement, however, is an English society the activity of which caused Great Britain to take the lead in preparing for an investigation.

In the January-February *Voice* John Daniels, Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, writes of the wretchedness of the Congo natives. One can scarcely conceive how such iniquitous practices as are in vogue in the Congo can prevail in this day of civilization. Leopold's rule is a blot upon the escutcheon of humane government.

Scarcely a week passes but a murder is attempted or committed in Nashville. Frequently those charged with these crimes are members of our race,

as are the victims. Too many of the criminals of this class are sent to the penitentiary. The moral atmosphere would be cleared in this vicinity if one or two dozen of these murderers were hanged annually.

The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention seems to be a regular menagerie of incompetents. If left to themselves to adopt a constitution when the territory becomes a state it would not need any new laws for the next fifty years. From the evidence in the convention's case it ought to be dismissed at once and without honor.

Mr. Roosevelt, acting upon the advice of some of the colored men in Ohio, cut Columbus, O., off his itinerary on his visit to Indianapolis to unveil the Lawton monument. The President had promised to visit a colored fair in the city which it appears is to be nothing more than a gathering of gamblers.

South Carolina has repealed its state dispensary law and for one week while the change is being made to the county system will have absolute prohibition. Said the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of North Carolina—now really, what did he say?

The Texas Investigation Committee has Senator Bailey on the gridirons. It develops that the "Babe" has smashed Mrs. Chadwick's record for borrowing.

Now that Dr. Feist has been convicted on the charge of murder in the first degree, we can give our undivided attention to the Thaw trial.

The councilman who opposed an increase in the number of schools for the colored people received a lemon.

Memphis, Mobile and other cities in the South are advertising colored fairs. Business must be booming.

To-day is Washington's birthday. Truthful George ought to have been present at Brownsville.

WILL VISIT THE OLD WORLD.

News has just reached Nashville that Rev. John E. Ford, D. D., pastor of the largest Baptist Church in Denver, Col., will visit the world's Fifth Sunday School Convention, which is to be held in Rome, Italy, during the month of May. Rev. Ford at one time attended Fisk University, but later graduated from the Chicago University with high honors. His friends in Nashville will be delighted to know that he will make this trip in behalf of his interest in the Sunday school work with which he is closely identified. It is stated that Dr. Ford will go from Denver to Boston, Mass., where he will embark on his long journey to visit that once famous European city. In company with Dr. Ford, it is learned that Rev. James E. Shepherd, the International Sunday School Secretary, of Raleigh, North Carolina, will go. It was rumored, and, in fact, it is not yet definitely settled that Rev. C. H. Clark, D. D., who is Chairman of the National Baptist Publishing Board and pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, will go. It is stated on good authority that if Dr. Clark will make known to his church that he desires this trip they will unhesitatingly arrange to send him. The entire trip will cost something over \$350, which includes first-class passage and hotel bills. After the Convention in Rome is over the entire party will take side trips to the "Holy Land," and up into the interior of Europe. On returning, Dr. Ford may come via Nashville, but this is not certain.

MAGAZINES.

The January issue of Alexander's Magazine (Boston, Mass.) was delayed on account of a fire which destroyed the first section of the magazine after it had been printed. The issue, like most issues of this magazine, is excellent. Among the special articles of interest is one on "Light From Dark Races." Another article, "The True Story of the Brownsville Affair," gives the Negro view of the fracas.

Nashville is well represented in the current issue of The Voice (Chicago), formerly The Voice of the Negro. Prof. John W. Work contributes

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on the "Songs of the Southland." Jasper Tappan Phillips' name appears in the table of contents as contributing a poem, but it seems that for some reason or other it was left out. Mr. Luke Mason contributes a cartoon.

A VISITOR FROM CANADA.

Mr. William A. Jackson, of Montreal, Canada, spent several days in the city this week, leaving Thursday for his home. While in the city he was carried to most of the places of interest, and on Wednesday evening was entertained with a supper by Mr. and Mrs. Ross Moore and Mrs. Florence Kemp, of State street. This was Mr. Jackson's first visit to Nashville, and he expressed himself as being highly pleased with the reception which he met.

A SAD MISHAP.

It is the usual custom whenever a ship is christened to break over its bow a bottle of champagne. A friend of The Globe, who being unable to attend the recent anniversary celebration of the birth of the paper, thought that the paper was about old enough to be christened, and, after sending his regrets in a letter, sent the fluid to be used for the christening purposes by express. It arrived this week. That is, the broken bottle in a box from which floated the odor of champagne, arrived this week. A representative of The Globe tried to interview some of the members of the Globe Company, but they were too busy to say anything other than thank the friend in the North who was so thoughtful. None of the Globe Company "cuss!"

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Heseltine Ellington.

Mrs. Heseltine Ellington departed this life February 17, 1907, in Memphis, Tenn., at the home of her grandson, Albert Williams. Mrs. Ellington was born and reared in the state of Georgia, near Macon. She was married to Peter Ellington several years before the Civil War. To this union were born eleven children, of whom Rev. W. S. Ellington, Editorial Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, and pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, is the fifth child.

Peter Ellington died twenty years ago; thus the care of the home and the education of the children were devolved upon Mrs. Ellington. No sacrifice was too great for her to make that her children might receive a liberal education and make useful men and women of themselves. Of the seven children that survive her, three are ministers of the Gospel, one is a school teacher and all are Baptists.

The remains of Mrs. Ellington were taken to Gallaway, Tenn., and buried beside her husband, Peter Ellington, in the cemetery of Union Hill Baptist Church, of which she was a member for more than thirty years.

Besides the seven children mentioned above, there are nine grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren to mourn her loss.

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Mrs. Margaret Barnes, a former resident of Nashville, but now of Memphis, will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Anderson, in this city. Mrs. Barnes moved from here to Memphis some time ago, so that she could be with her husband, Mr. Eli Barnes.