

The Nashville Globe.

Published Every Friday in the Year, Room 1, Odd Fellows Hall, No. 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.,

BY THE GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.

D. A. HART.....President
C. H. BURRILL.....Secretary
H. A. BOYD.....Business Manager
Telephone Main 4732.

Entered as second-class matter January 19, 1906, at the post-office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No Notice taken of anonymous contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.
One Year.....\$1 50
Six Months..... 80
Three Months..... 45
Single Copy..... 05

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
READING MATTER RATES.
5 cents per line for each insertion.
8 cents per line for each insertion (black face).
Advertising copy should be in the office not later than 9 a. m. Tuesday of each week.

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 the 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.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

WHAT WE OWE THE CITY.

It is easy to find those in every city who are always prepared to tell you what the municipality owes them. It is true that a city owes a great deal to all of its citizens, since it is admitted that all are tax-payers. This indebtedness is just because the citizens own the city, and are its sole support. While it is a fact that the city owes its citizens continuously, it is just as true that every citizen owes the city something. We pay the taxes to meet every indebtedness incurred, whether it be for labor or building of a new street, or a sewer, the tax-payer must furnish the means to do it, and it stands for reason that each citizen owes the city first of all a careful study of its needs. No citizen has a right to complain of the manner in which the officials are conducting the city's business unless that individual has given the matter careful study. Every voter owes his support on all questions affecting the welfare of the city. The voters owe it to the city to keep themselves informed as to the approaching elections, and to study the issues under consideration that they may be able to vote intelligently.

Everything connected with the city belongs to the citizens, whether it be public or private property. Each individual will look after his private property in a way that suits him, but sometimes the interest of the public is overlooked, and when a citizen loses sight of the happiness or convenience of his neighbor the city is being cheated of its just due; for the city is governed by laws made by the citizens, which makes it obligatory that they keep the law, and when one fails to do the very best he can to maintain the reputation of a city he at once becomes indebted to that city.

No set of officials can govern a people who will not submit to the laws they have made to be governed by. And every citizen owes it to the city in which he lives to do everything he can to aid in maintaining the law and in promoting the welfare of every other citizen.

OUR VISITORS.

Negroes of Nashville are in high spirits this week. They are putting the best foot forward, and we have no hesitancy in saying that every visitor in our midst will be made to feel at home.

The Medical Association of the

State brings to us a class of men who are in position to do a great work for humanity; the papers they read, and the talks they made proved that they are interested in the health of the people.

The Sunday-School Congress represents every section of the country. These men and women are here to study Sunday-school methods. Their coming will do much to stimulate the people of this city to new activity.

We extend to the delegates to the Sunday-School Congress, and the delegates to the Tennessee Medical Association and visiting friends a most hearty welcome.

MOB SITUATION.

When the despatches from different sections of the country are put together and reduced to a final analysis it is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion about the temperament of the lawless element that constitute mobs. One day we are informed that the governor of the State of Alabama has ordered a sheriff impeached for allowing a mob to take a prisoner from his custody and lynch him. This action is conceded to be a long step toward putting a stop to mob violence, and all lovers of law and order breathed a sigh of relief. But before the minds of the people could become reconciled to the belief that a better day had dawned the news is flashed over the wires of a most heinous crime committed by a few masked men in Florida and another in Kentucky. In the former case the victim had been condemned to die, and the time set was only a day or so off, but the members of the mob seemed to have a craving for human blood. No other cause can be given than that of savage beasts seeking human life. The case cited in Kentucky seemed to have been more for sport than revenge.

Studying the situation from three angles, we must conclude that the one point gained in favor of law and order, coming in one of the extreme southern states, is evidence that men of courage are taking an active part in governmental affairs, and we have cause to be hopeful for a better day in our common country—the day when all men's rights will be respected before the law.

We are in receipt of an invitation to the annual session of the Mississippi State Business League. The subjects to be discussed cover every phase of business the Negroes are engaged in. The business men of that state are setting an example that could be profitably adopted by other states.

The Nashville Collegians, a local baseball team, have just returned from a trip through Kentucky and Indiana. The manager of this team is putting forth great efforts to give to the public a high class of athletics. This is as it should be, and if the proper amount of business energy is put into the project the citizens of Nashville will give their support.

President Taft was reported to have referred to the Negroes during his campaign as ghosts. He is proving by his attitude towards them that he is no man to be bothered with spooks.

The exhibits in the manual training departments of the public schools are very excellent indeed. It is a wise move to train the children to work.

Twenty days more and the saloon will be a thing of the past. We do not believe that everybody will starve after liquor leaves the state.

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

The Georgia Railway strike has reached its climax it seems and of course the Negro firemen will in the end get the worst of it. We heartily commend the railway officials who were for fair play, and desire to promote those who were in their employ in regular order. The result of this matter is of great interest to the Negroes and will be watched closely.—The Kentucky Reporter.

The Georgia Settlement.
The result of the conference relative to the strike on the Georgia Railroad has resulted in a partial victory for both sides, as inconsistent as this statement may seem. Colored firemen are still stoking the engines, but their cases have been so disposed of that the indications are that they will finally be eliminated from the railroads of the Southland, even as they are now barred from the railroads in the Northern State. The only answer that an intelligent progressive colored man can give to this peculiar condition of affairs is that colored people must own and operate their own railroads.—Richmond Planet.

As arbitrator Congressman Hardwick will never rise to the dignity of helpful consideration where the Negro is involved.

The people are glad the Georgia railroad strike is settled, if the federal government did have to interfere in the interest of the mails and interstate commerce.

The queries submitted in the Atlanta Journal, as expressing the cause of the firemen, sounds more like the vapings of a mob than business propositions.—Atlanta Independent.

Race Optimism.

Race optimism is right. The pessimist looks on the dark side; the optimist on the bright side. The pessimist gives up; the optimist pushes on.

As a race we have a decided right to be optimistic. The storm clouds overhead, the thunders of hostility; the lightning flashes of prejudice across our pathway; the snares at our feet; the hindrances in our line of progress; the prophets of evil; the untoward circumstances and forces that combine to retard us, these things are the common lot of struggling humanity, aiming to achieve better things. Just as fire refines gold and transforms dull iron into highly tempered and elastic steel, so hardships develop the best in mankind, and raise the standard of character and, like steel, we may bend to opposition, but we do not break.—Philadelphia Tribune.

The Georgia Compromise.

The compromise under Federal pressure of the critical firemen's strike on the Georgia railroad is cause for much general satisfaction. The situation becoming more tense every day was rapidly approaching a climax. Public sentiment among the cracker whites was becoming inflamed to the point where the employment of Negro firemen in the future was problematical under any circumstances. Interference by the Federal government would have meant the opening of the old sectional wound to a degree not approached since the days of Reconstruction. The progress of friendly relations between the races in the South would have been retarded many years. From the standpoint, therefore, of the larger and present good, the compromise of the situation is especially beneficial to the Negro race. Better still is the fact that the men will return to work under the conditions existing at the time the strike began until the final adjustment is made.

It is to be hoped that this tentative proposal will obtain in the final settlement. The Federal government as the directing party to the compromise cannot compromise on the fundamental rights of the Negro in the matter. Nothing short of the Negro's right to work and his employment on Southern railroads are at stake. If it be agreed, with the Federal government consenting, that Negroes will not hereafter be employed in the terminals and as senior firemen, it means the gradual elimination of the Negro on the Georgia road. It means the eventual elimination of the Negro from every railroad in the South. It would mean industrial discouragement to the Negro.—New York Age.

THE MISSES JOHNSON ENTERTAIN.

Misses Amanda and Anna Belle Johnson entertained delightfully Wednesday afternoon from 2 o'clock until 6. Games and music were the main features of the evening. Little Miss Amanda Johnson served frappe. Those present were Misses Beatrice Knowles, Amanda Mallory, Ivy M. Dickerson, Aileen Hall, Roseadner Nelson, Ora Frazier, Lucy Sneed, Eveline Edwards, Bertha and Alma Dunn, Cerella Brown, Mary Merrill, Pauline Dungey, Alberta Watkins, Aileen Mallory, Willie B. Kinser, Amanda, Genevieve and Anna B. Johnson, Messrs. William Crosthwait, Edward Buford, Howard Watkins, Samuel Johnson, Valder Kelley, Armstrong Pillow, John Q. Marshall, Little Robert Martin, Jr., Esquire Johnson, S. H. Johnson, Madams Sarah Matthews, Margaret Mallory, Laura Johnson, Estella Johnson, Martin and Misses Goldie Nelson and Mary Whitaker. Misses Bertha Dunn and Roseadner Nelson presided at the piano.

COMMUNICATION.

Nation's Highest Court.

To the Nashville Globe:
The United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the Nation, co-existent with the other two great departments or agencies of government, the Executive and Legislative, is really the checkrein or safety valve of the whole governmental machinery. It was the hope of those who builded the Constitution and it is the hope of those who love and rely on it for just interpretation of national law as an assurance of the perpetuity of the rights and liberties of the people.

If this essential department of government becomes weak or derelict in its duty, then all that pertains to the preservation of the people's freedom under the laws of the nation is practically left without a proper interpreter or safeguard. The hope of every patriotic citizen is anchored in the integrity of the Supreme Court. This puissant arm of government should be impartially thrown around every citizen. It is the greatest judicial body on earth (the proud boast of some), and if this is true, it should so act and administer its great function.

Recently this mighty Court reviewed a case coming up to it in which its mandate regarding a prisoner in the hands of a sheriff was trampled upon with the utmost disregard, the prisoner being taken from his custody and mobbed. The Court found upon the evidence before it that the officer was negligent in his duty and summoned him, with others whom it held as participants in the death of the prisoner, before it for sentence. They appeared before the Court, but it failed to pass sentence. If the facts of negligence of duty and participation were established by the Court's first review of the case, what means suspension of sentence? Can it be that that august body erred in its examination of the case? Why did it summon the defendants to appear before it? Would it have acted identically in a similar case with a like number of colored defendants? Did justice relent, or were there extenuating facts, other than the color of the man who was the victim and that of the accused, overlooked in the first review? The Negro people of the country would like to know what motive or motives actuated the Supreme Court of the United States in reserving sentence in a case where its decision was rendered upon findings threshed from testimony that could not be distorted.

JADECEBE.

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED.

The Willing Workers Club, of Braden's Chapel M. E. Church, was delightfully entertained at the residence of Miss Laura Turner, Georgia street. Each member responded to roll-call. Members present: Misses Sadie Alsford, Ella Watson, Minnie Pennington, Katie Elliot, Laura Wims, Willie Austin, Wardie Banks, Lady Wims, Laura Turner, Mesdames Julia Crockett, Minerva Perry, Elliott, Turner, Jennie Harvin. New member, Mrs. Mattie Mosley; visitors, 1. After the transaction of business a two-course menu was served. The club adjourned to meet at the residence of Mrs. Mattie Mosley, Main street.

NOTICE.

All members of the choral class of K. P. are requested to meet June 16 in the Hall, 428 Fifth avenue, North, for the purpose of organizing the choral class.

FAR-REACHING RESOLUTION.
Important Document Endorsed by the National Baptist Convention Last September—What the Official Body of 2,500,000 Church Folks Think of the Negro Doll Idea.

Whereas, The race for more than forty years, suffered almost every conceivable humiliation, intolerable wrongs, and embarrassment for which, at times, there seemed to be no remedy, and

Whereas, During all these years we have spent and poured into the coffers of the white people of this country thousands of dollars for white dolls as Christmas presents for our Negro girls, and

Whereas, Dr. R. H. Boyd, Corresponding Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board at Nashville, Tenn., with the able assistance of Mr. H. A. Boyd, Manager, has, in accord with the agitation of the written for years, made it possible for a factory for Negro doll to be established, and

anywhere in Christian civilization, be it here and now

Resolved, That we hail the coming to us the reality of these beautiful and magnificent Negro dolls with gratitude and commendation, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon each pastor, teacher every professional, and business man or woman of the race irrespective of denominational creed or religious proclivities, to give this Negro doll factory their entire and exclusive patronage and thus displace the "nigger scare crow" from the white man's show windows, and the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed Caucasian dolls from the homes of every self-respecting Negro.

COLLEGE GROVE NOTES.

Mrs. Martha Scales, who has been quite ill is convalescent.

Mrs. Sallie Claybrooks and daughter, Miss L. V. Claybrooks, visited the sick room of Mrs. Rose Anderson Monday evening.

Mrs. M. A. Rogers, who has been sick with dropsy, is some better. Miss G. A. Rogers and Jerry Rogers, Jr., were the guests of Miss L. V. Claybrooks Sunday.

Mr. A. T. Claybrooks called on Miss Anna Ray Sunday.

Mr. W. L. Patton called on Miss L. V. Claybrooks Sunday.

The Sunday-school of Kirkland is progressing nicely.

A party of young people took a pleasant walk in the afternoon Sunday and among those present were Mr. W. L. Patton, Miss L. V. Claybrooks and G. F. Andrews and Miss G. A. Rogers.

The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grundy Claybrooks May 21 and took from their midst their oldest daughter, Mrs. Ella Dotson. She left a husband, one sister, two brothers, mother, father and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Grundy Claybrooks was called to Nashville on a sad occasion May 30 to see the last of her mother, Mary Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burns are all smiles. It is a girl.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF IMMACULATE MOTHERS.

The third commencement of Academy and Industrial School of Immaculate Mothers was interesting from beginning to close of the programme. Right Reverend Thomas S. Byrne, after conferring the degrees, addressed the school commending the sisters and pupils for their most excellent work. He spoke of the advantages the school had in acquiring virtue of the Catholic doctrine and pictured to them Christ as the older generation did not have the advantage of obtaining. Mr. Oliver Timothy also in a most pleasing and eloquent way addressed the school and upheld the Catholic Church and its doctrine. He said in part it was the only church that embraced every body regardless of color. He also congratulated the pupils for their excellent work.

The program was in every respect the best that has ever been held by the school. The concert hall was crowded to its uttermost capacity. The program was as follows:

- Chorus—"Murmur Soft ye Breezes".....Wekerlin
- "Orphan Annie".....James Whitcomb Riley
- Minims
- The Sunflower Drill.....Senior Boys Tableau
- Piano—"Butterfly Frolic".....Holst
- Cecil Dismukes
- Song—"The Clang of the Hammer".....Bonheur
- Senior Girls
- Piano—"Calm of the Sea".....Georgia Overton
- Gymnastics—"Upside Down".....Junior Boys
- Expression—"The Catholic Psalm".....Junior Girls
- The Runaway Bear.....Juvettes Tableau
- Part Song—"Call John".....Bradbury
- Girls, Senior and Junior
- Chorus—"The Blacksmith".....Boys
- Piano—Grand Galop de Concert
- Evelyn Foster and Novella Anderson
- The Virgins.....Senior Girls
- "The Lord of Glory"
- "Behold, the Bridegroom Cometh.".....Tableaux

Conferring of Academic Honors Diploma for Dressmaking, Cecil Miriam Dismukes

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine awarded to Anella Bright

Gold watches awarded by Right Rev. Bishop Byrne

Domestic Art, Florence Miriam Montague

Domestic Science, Luella Caldwell

Address by Right Reverend Thomas