

NASHVILLE GLOBE.

NASHVILLE A CITY OF OPPORTUNITY—THE LEADING NEGRO JOURNAL IN TENNESSEE.

VOLUME XIII.

NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

NUMBER 44

DELEGATES AND FRIENDS TO LEAVE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

MAKE EVERY MAN AMERICAN

100 Per cent American Is Demand of the Day.

"SPEED UP THE WAR" SAYS T. R.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26. Americanize the nation, speed up the war, prepare to defend ourselves afterward and make ready to solve the industrial social problems which will come with peace, were the demands of Theodore Roosevelt made in an address here today.

Col. Roosevelt, who spoke at a celebration of the centenary of Illinois statehood, said:

"The two great needs of the moment are to insist upon thoroughgoing and absolute Americanism throughout this land and to speed up the war; and, secondly to these needs come the need of beginning even now to make ready, to prepare for the tasks that are to come after the war, the task of preparing so that never again shall we find us helpless, and the task of preparing for the social and industrial problems which this earth-shaking conflict of giants will leave in its ruinous wake.

"To insist upon thoroughgoing, 100 per cent. Americanism among all our people is merely another way of saying that we insist upon being a nation proud of our national past and confident of our future as the greatest of the nations of mankind.

"For if we permit our people to be split into a score of different nationalities, each speaking a different language and each paying its real soul homage to some national ideal overseas, we shall not be a nation at all, but merely a polyglot boarding house; and nobody feels much loyalty to a polyglot boarding house or is proud to belong to it.

PLAYING GERMAN GAME.

"We are not internationalists. We are American nationalists. We intend to do justice to all other nations. But in the last four years the professed internationalists, like the professed pacifists, have played the game of brutal German autocracy, the game of the militaristic and capitalist tyranny which now absolutely rules the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

"American pacifism has been the tool and ally of German militarism, and has represented, and always will represent deep disloyalty to our beloved country.

"For the moment the pacifists and internationalists and pro-Germans dare not be noisy. But let our people beware of them as soon as the peace negotiations begin, and from that time onward.

"They have worked together in the past, and they will work together in the future, the pro-German furnishing the most powerful and most sinister element of the combination.

EXPERIMENT WAS A FAILURE.

"Let our people remember that for the two and a half years before we entered the war the pacifists clamorously insisted that if we kept unprepared we would avoid war. Well, we tried the experiment. We kept completely unprepared. Even after we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany we refused to make the slightest preparation. And nevertheless we drifted into the war.

"Pacifism and unpreparedness never keep a nation out of war. They invite war, and they insure that if war comes it shall be costly and long drawn out and bloody.

"Let us remember this when the peace comes. Don't trust the pacifists; they are the enemies of righteousness. Don't trust the internationalists; they are the enemies of nationalism and Americanism.

TRUST IN PREPARATION.

"When peace comes let us accept any reasonable proposal, whether calling for a league of nations or for any other machinery, which we can in good faith act upon, and which does really offer some chance of lessening the number of future wars and diminishing their area. But let us never forget that any promise that such a league or other piece of machinery will definitely do away with war is either sheer nonsense or rank hypocrisy.

"Let us rest our strength on an army which shall consist not of a special cast, but of the people themselves; on an army produced by the universal obligatory training of all our young men sometime between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one.

FIRST WIN THE WAR.

"This is for the future. Our immediate duty is to win the war. We must speed up the war to the limit. We must try to finish it at the earliest possible moment, but be resolved to finish it, no matter how long it takes. We must insist on the peace of complete and overwhelming victory.

"We must remember that a huge army put in the field at one time will accomplish what the same number of men put into the field in dribbles can never accomplish. We have

MINISTER'S OF INTERDENOMINATIONAL ALLIANCE TO MEET

All Members Urged to be Present at Y. M. C. A., September 6th, at 10 O'clock, Forenoon.

"GET TOGETHER FOR GOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE" IS SLOGAN.

My Dear Co-Workers:—After a few weeks recess, you are hereby notified and called to meet at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Friday, Sept. 6th at 10 a. m.

I want to urge and earnestly request every minister in Nashville, who is interested in the betterment of his people and advancement of the Kingdom of Grace, to be present at this meeting.

If there ever was a time in all the history of the world that the ministers of Jesus Christ should forget their denominational differences and lay aside their petty jealousies, get together and work together for the good of all the people, it is now.

We are charged with being a divided race. Are we guilty? If we are guilty, our leaders are largely responsible, that is all. How in the world can we expect the people to get together, when we are so far apart? Like Priest, like people!

It does seem to me brethren, that every minister in Nashville (but few exceptions) could afford to meet his brethren at least once a week and spend one hour in prayer, meditation and in the consideration of subjects that are vital to the best interest of the people among whom and for whom he labors.

During these peculiar times through which we are passing our people are looking to us for advice, counsel and direction. So, let us meet once a week as it were in an "Upper Room," that we might be better prepared for the work committed to us.

What would the devil think and do, should he hear that the Negro ministers of Nashville had gotten together and united their forces for the destruction of his (devil's) damnable business in Nashville?

He would doubtless steel like resigning his position as captain of the forces of darkness.

Now I hope to see every minister present at the "Get-together" meeting Friday at 10 a. m.

Yours for the Master,
J. H. SMITH,
President of the International Ministers Alliance of Nashville.

a much larger population, and much greater natural resources than Germany or than France and England combined.

"Therefore by next spring we should have thousands of our own field guns, and scores of thousands of our own airplanes, at the front, and an enormous ship tonnage in which to ferry across the ocean so many troops that by April we may have four million trained fighting men at the front, not counting non-combatants and reserves. The age limits for the draft should be greatly increased, and the exemptions greatly diminished."

VIEWES ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Col. Roosevelt enumerated some of the industrial problems that must be solved. He advocated co-operation among individuals and control by the government to help business men succeed, but demanded a fair division of profits among all concerned.

Workingmen, he said, should have their right insured to collective action, including collective bargaining. In a very real sense, he said, they should be made partners in the business with a share in the profits and, at least along certain lines, a share in the control. But there must be no limiting of production, no reduction of the efficiency of the skillful and hardworking men to the plane of the shiftless and inefficient.

Insuring the rights of the farmer, he said, should be a cardinal feature of the national policy. The farmer should be enabled to own his own farm. Legislation to make the working farmer a land owner should be at once enacted.

"Drastic action should be taken," said the colonel, "to stop the purchase of agricultural land for speculative purposes. System of marketing must be developed so as to do away with the hold-up methods that, in so many places, still obtain."

—Pittsburg Evening Mail.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO DR. E. A. WHITE BY DR. I. GARTNA, PENN. SECY OF FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1918.
Rev. E. A. White, D. D.,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Dr. White:—
In line with the conservation which we had this morning, we appreciate the fact that on your return to Nashville to carry out the orders of our Board, in taking an inventory of the property at Walden, you will be asked questions concerning the action of our Board with reference to Walden.

Our Board sent a committee to Walden a few days ago to study the whole educational situation in Nashville, as we are concerned in the same, and this has to do with Meharry as well as Walden. This committee after two or three days spent in Nashville reported to the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, that in their judgement Walden College and Morristown Normal and Industrial College should be merged into one institution located at Morristown. This is for the purpose of carrying all that concerns Walden in name and in work over to Morristown, and raising the scholastic grade of Morristown to that of a full college so that the graduating classes, especially of the college department of Walden, may be taken care of at Morristown, and that school put into the very best condition looking toward its doing college as well as normal and industrial work.

You are aware that we have a plant at Morristown valued at \$150,000 with fine and commodious buildings. We have just been given a farm in connection with Morristown valued at \$40,000. There are not so many institutions in East Tennessee as in Nashville, and the possibility of our serving the Kentucky and Tennessee constituency is more convenient at Morristown than at any other institution in or near Nashville. Our Morristown institution has the unqualified approval of the United States Bureau of Education. In their report they say: "The management is effective." "The school diploma is recognized by Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia for teacher's certificates." There are eight buildings.

The Board in discontinuing the appropriation to Walden is enabled to increase the appropriation to Morristown if necessary, in order to make it one of the finest schools in the country operated by the Society for the education of the Negro. At the same time Meharry Medical College is related to the entire Negro race, and is the only medical school for training of colored physicians having any relation whatever to a religious denomination. The Meharry Brothers, who made possible the Meharry Medical College were prominent Methodists in the state of Illinois, and the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society has contributed for years by appropriation to the work of Meharry. For many years this institution was in Class A of the American Medical Association. This Association determines the rating of medical institutions in the country. In recent years because of the raising of standards of medical schools, Meharry fell back into Class B. The Freedmen's Aid Society desires to restore it to Class A, so there will be no difficulty in the future graduates of Meharry finding it possible to be licensed to practice in the United States upon examination by the examining board of any state.

In the merger of Walden and Morristown, it makes possible a larger appropriation to Meharry and restore it to Class A, and also the use of the buildings so much needed by Meharry for dormitories for the students.

These were the compelling motives upon the part of the Board of Managers to take the action they did in discontinuing the appropriation to Walden this year. It is to be hoped that the friends of education will see that the action of the Board of Managers is a statesmanlike one, and endeavor to make one literary institution in Tennessee of the highest sort, Episcopal Church and the medical school to which it is related a first grade school in the rating of medical schools. Efforts are on the way to have this view of the Board considered and approved by all those who are interested. It is to be hoped that the patrons of Walden will send their sons and daughters to Morristown. The President of that institution is Dr. J. S. Hill, Morristown, Tenn.

Concerning Dr. Hill the United States Bureau of Education says: "President Hill is deserving of great credit for his long services for the education of the colored people, and for the support he has secured for the school from outside agencies."

Yours faithfully,
I. Garland Penn.
Pres. E. A. White has been elected Field Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society and will have his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio. His special work will be in the centenary campaign.

Children's Field Day will be celebrated at Hadley Park, Labor Day, Sept. 2, 1918, under the auspices of the Colored Women's Committee Nat. C. D.

All parents are urged by order of the Government to bring their children to take part in the demonstration. Prizes will be awarded the most perfect baby, The best developed boy. The most popular baby, and to the mother having the largest number of minor children present.

A special feature of the day will be the great children's parade at 3 o'clock.

THE 19TH ANNUAL SESSION

National Negro Business League Best in History.

"DEMOCRACY" MAYOR'S THEME

Atlantic City, Aug. 24—What is regarded as one of the most significant events of the year and an epochal one in the annual of the race is the Nineteenth Annual Session of the National Negro Business League, which met in this city this week beginning August 21 and ended Friday evening with one of the most notable social functions of the season among Afro-Americans. The outstanding features of the sessions were the addresses of welcome by Governor W. E. Edge, Mayor Bacharach, Dr. R. E. Moton and Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

In delivering the welcome address on behalf of the State of New Jersey he spoke of the great progress made by the race in the face of the blind prejudice which confronts it. He said that the attaining of education first was the stepping stone to branch out and become a part of the business of the country. He gave a clear definition of democracy and said that it must be emphasized at home as well as abroad.

Continuing he said: "We are talking democracy and writing about it but getting further and further away from it. We are going to understand one another better."

"This is the way it is going to be developed, as I see it. New Jersey is a great center of war activity, proud of her history and proud of her active responsibilities. I hope then that this class prejudice will be eliminated for all times. (Prolonged applause and cheers). This will be a recompense for some of the sacrifices through which we are going. (Applause.)"

Governor Edge referred further on to the work that has been done for the Negro in New Jersey. He spoke of the Colored Welfare League and other activities which seek to ameliorate the conditions of the colored citizens of the State.

"I feel," said the Governor, "that New Jersey, since she has been first in so many other forward movements, is going to be first likewise in giving you greater opportunities." (Applause.)

The executive referred to various colored citizens who are striving to help their race throughout the country, particularly in New Jersey. He paid a special tribute to Attorney Isaac Nutter of this city, closing his reference with the words:

"Isaac Nutter is recognized from one end of the State to the other as a man you can trust."

MAYOR BACHARACH.

Mayor Bacharach followed the Governor. After paying a high tribute to the Negro as a citizen he dwelt upon the men of color who readily responded to the present draft, and also when a call for 20 or more men was made 90 or more always responded. His rendering of the poem entitled, "A Little Service Flag," moved many of the visitors to tears. His gift of the key of the city to the league was greeted with applause which lasted five minutes.

President Napier is accepting the key said that since the organization of the league, in its annual sessions from city to city, Atlantic City leads as this is the first key that has ever been presented to the National Negro League.

DR. MOTON'S RESPONSE.

With his native witicism and eloquent manner of reaching his audience, Dr. R. E. Moton, the recognized leader of his race, ably responded to the welcome address of Gov. Edge and Mayor Bacharach. He singled out inspiring facts revealing the intense loyalty of his race and cited the thrilling events of the battle of Carizal. He gave a plain interpretation of what democracy meant and asserted that the Negro was unwaveringly loyal to his country and expected his contribution for the ultimate triumph of democracy to bring him the things that have been long deferred.

His masterly presentation of certain phases of the Negro's life and his constant devotion to his country despite his prescriptions and his inspiring optimism combined with his happy by Charles Banks of Mount Bayou, audience demonstrated that he has the confidence of the leaders.

Hon. J. C. Napier, president of the body, ably presided and was assisted by Charles Banks of Mount Bayou, Miss. and Chas. H. Brooks of Philadelphia. His annual message was (Continued on page 8.)

YOUNG 'BLACK JOE' IN FRANCE

SHOWING HIMSELF TRUE BLUE. Their Slogan, "Let's Go" Music and Song Keep Them Cheerful While Villagers Make Rush to Catch Strains.

THE BOYS ARE JUBILANT 'OVER THERE' AND HEADED FOR BER. IN

(This article from the war fields of France throws light upon the nature of the American Negro as a soldier. Its vivid picture of the life and work of the colored men shows him true to his natural character even in the grim surroundings and deep tasks of war, while his accounts of his valor, flavored, as it is, with his racial good humor, must carry to all Americans a lesson in appreciation of the Negro soldier. It will be printed in three installments.—Editor.)

By IRVIN COBB.

(Reprinted from the Saturday Evening Post, Copyright, 1918, by the Curtis Publishing Company.)

PART THREE.

As we passed along we heard one short and stumpy private with a complexion like the bottom of a coal mine and a smile like the sudden lighting of a piano lid, call out to a mate as he fitted his greased rifle together.

"Henry Johnson, he done right well, didn't he? But say, boy, often they'll give gimme a razor an' a armload of bricks an' one half pint of bust-haid Hecker I kin go plum to Berlin."

The most illuminating insight of all, though, into the strengthened ambition that animated the rank and file of those men was vouchsafed to us as we were following along behind the tall shape of the Colonel rounded a corner of the trench and became aware of a soldier who sat back turned to us and was so deeply cross-legged on his knees with his intent upon the task in his hand that he never heeded our approach at all. On a silent signal from our guide we tiptoed nearer so that we could look downward over the bent shoulders of the unconscious one, and this then was what we saw: A small, square built individual that color of a bottle of good cider vinegar, who balanced upon his knees a slab of whitish stone—it looked like a scrap of tombstone, and I am inclined to think that is exactly what it was—in his two hands, held by the handle, a bolo with a nine inch blade. First he would annoint the uppermost surface of the white slab after the ordained fashion of those who use whetstones, then industriously he would hone his blade. And all the while, under his breath, he crooned a little wordless humming song which had in it some of the melody of a waltz's petting buzz. He was making war medicine. A United States soldier whose remote ancestors by preference fought hand to hand with their jungle enemies was qualifying to use Henry Johnson and go him one better.

A Little Private Celebration.

"They're all like that boy with the bolo, and some of them are even more so," said the Colonel after we had tramped back again to the dug-out in a chalk cliff, which he temporarily occupied as a combination rest room, office, breakfast room and headquarters. We were a pretty green outfit when they brought us over here. Why, even after we got over to France some of my boys used to write me letters tendering their resignations, to take effect immediately. They had come into the service of their own free will—as volunteers in the National Guard—so when they got tired of soldiering, as a few of them did at first, they couldn't understand why they shouldn't go out of their own free wills.

"They used us on construction work down near one of the ports for a while after we landed. Then here a couple of weeks ago they sent us up to take over this sector. The men are fond of saying that all they had by way of preparation for the job was four days' drilling and a half-time."

"Did I say just now that we were green? Well, that doesn't half describe it, let me tell you. This sector was calm enough, as front-line sectors go, when we took it over. But the first night my fellows had hardly had time enough to learn to find their way about the trenches when from a forward rifle pit a rocket of a certain color went up, signifying: 'We are being attacked by tanks.'"

"It gave me quite a shock, especially as they had been no artillery preparation from Fritz's side of the wire, and besides there is a swamp between the lines right in front of where that rifle pit is, so I didn't exactly see how tanks were going to get across unless the Germans ferried them over in skiffs. So before calling out to the regiment I decided but before I had time to start on it two more rockets went up from another rifle pit at the left of the first one, and according to the code, these rockets meant: 'Lift your barrage—we are about to attack in force. Since we hadn't been putting down any barrage and there was no reason for an attack and no order for one this gave me another shock. So I put out hotfoot to find out what was the matter."

Rookie Starts It.

"It seemed a raw recruit in the first pit had found a box of rockets. Just for curiosity, I suppose, or pos-

MONDAY NIGHT OF NEXT WEEK

38th Annual Session of the N. B. C., to Be Held at

LITTLE ROCK ARK., SEPT. 4-9.

The delegates to the coming session of the National Baptist Convention, will leave the city Monday night at 10:00 for Little Rock, Ark.

This session of the Convention promises to be the greatest and most interesting session held in many years, as they carry many issues that are of great importance that will come before this session. Calls have been issued to the Baptists throughout the country by President E. P. Jones, Mrs. G. DeBaptist Ashburn, President of the Woman's Auxiliary and Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, Corresponding Secretary and other officials connected with this great body urging that the Baptist brotherhood come to Little Rock and take part in these proceedings.

Nashville will be largely represented at the Convention. The National Baptist Publishing Board, the largest plant of the kind in the world, the property of the Baptists, of which they are justly proud is located here on a devery year a large delegation of workers and officials attend the Convention in its interest and in the interest of Educational and Publishing work in general.

During the past year the Baptists of the National Baptist Convention (unincorporated) have purchased for the denomination and dedicated to the service for purely Baptist training for Negro Baptists one of the hand-somest pieces of school property to be found south of the Mason and Dixon line. This property is situated in East Nashville on a fine stand, as a monument to the Baptist progress. The coming session of the Convention will outline and formulate plans for the speedy opening of this school.

The report of the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board shows that notwithstanding the unsettled condition of affairs and the heavy war clouds which hang like a pall over the country the financial condition of the Publishing Board is up to the standard. Every department of the work as outlined in his report is progressing nicely and the future prospects are very bright indeed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Publishing Board, Rev. H. A. Boyd, has made all arrangements for the comfort and care of his party who will leave the city Monday night. Mr. Boyd has for the past fortnight been in the east but it is expected in the city at the end of the week at which time all plans will be consummated. Already he has secured a twenty section standard sleeper and a day coach and promises from railroad officials that the party will be given every consideration possible.

Prominent persons who will leave the city Monday night for Little Rock are R. H. Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, and Mrs. R. H. Boyd, Rev. H. A. Boyd, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and Mrs. Burns, Dr. J. C. Fields, pastor of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Dr. C. H. Clark, Chairman of the National Baptist Publishing Board and pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Rev. J. L. Harding, President of the Tennessee State Convention and pastor of the Third Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. C. Harding, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church, Rev. G. B. Taylor, pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church, Rev. G. G. Belden, Fairfield Baptist Church, Rev. A. W. Porter, pastor 15th Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. I. C. W. Shelton, General Foreman, National Baptist Publishing Board and Mr. J. E. Boyd, Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Morris, of Indianapolis, Miss Mammie Brock of Greenville, S. C.; Rev. P. A. Brown, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Moderator Stone River Association, Rev. H. A. Boyd, Assistant Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board and Mrs. H. A. Boyd, Rev. J. T. Tunstall, pastor N. 6th St. Baptist Church, Mrs. D. A. Ferguson, Pres. Tennessee Woman's State Convention, Miss E. A. Battle, Assistant in Publicity Department, Rev. N. T. Stoner, pastor Mt. Gilcard Baptist Church, Rev. J. T. Tunstall, Jr., pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Columbia, Rev. J. A. Brown, pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Mrs. Cora Jordan, White assistant Editorial Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board.

maintaining natives of their place clustered, with their heads wagging in time to their tunes.

A Letter to His Mammy.

And when the band got to "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" I wanted to cry, and when the drum major, who likewise had a splendid baritone voice, sang, as an interpolated number, "Jonn of Arc," first in English and then in excellent French, the villagers openly cried; and an elderly peasant, heavily whiskered, with the tears of a joyous and thankful enthusiasm running down his bearded cheeks, was with difficulty restrained from throwing his arms about the soloist and kissing him.

Those two days we heard stories without number, all of them true, I take it, and most of them good ones. (Continued on page 5.)