

# THE MONTANA PLAINDEALER

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## THE MONTANA PLAINDEALER

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PEACE!

PROSPERITY!

UNION!

We are going to ask all of our subscribers to meet us when we call on you in a few days and pay up your arrears to The Plaindealer. The editor and publisher of this paper has arranged his business so that he can devote all his time to newspaper work and we shall need all that is due us so that we may be enabled to pay off our indebtedness.

We are planning an extended trip and shall publish in these columns our observations in the different localities that we shall visit. The Plaindealer will be in charge of competent hands during our absence of a few months and on our return we shall open new quarters and settle down and continue to get the news and the business.

## AROUND THE WORLD IN SIXTEEN MINUTES.

For the purpose of determining the time it would take to accomplish the feat, the New York Times, the other day, forwarded a message of nine words around the world by wire.

It took exactly sixteen and one half minutes for the message to make the journey of 28,613 miles overland and under the seas of the two hemispheres. In that time it passed through the hands of eighteen different agencies, operating land and submarine lines in the new and old world, traversed the United States, and touched at the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippines, China, two parts of India, Africa, Spain and the Azores. It flashed along the bottom of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Red and Mediterranean Seas and Suez Canal and from Madras to Bombay buzzed its way through the primeval forests of the man-eating tiger, panther, boa-constrictor and python, over the 650 miles of land lines owned by the Indian Government.

The experiment had a special significance in view of the fact that fifty-four years ago this month, Cyrus W. Field, saw his dream of electrical communication between England and the United States realized in the successful laying of the first Atlantic cable and the transmission of messages between the two widely separated nations. That achievement, following the introduction of the land telegraph of Professor Morse, by thirteen years, moved the world forward a thousand years.

With its aid Dewey was enabled to notify the world of the sinking of the Spanish Armada under Montojo, 7500 miles away

in Manila Bay, an hour after that historic disaster to Castilian ascendancy in the Far East.

As we think of this marvel, the picture of Nathan Rothschild riding at top speed on a fiery steed over night to the coast of Belgium with the first news of the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo and its dispatch by boat and relays of trusted carriers, every forty miles from Dover to London, unconsciously looms before us, as a ghost of the wistful past. Reverting in fancy to those primitive days, as we felicitate on the wonder of the modern ocean greyhound crossing the Atlantic in four days, the world now recalls in amazement how it took eighty for Ben Franklin, to make the journey to France on his mission for the American colonies.

From the introduction of the cable dates most of those electrical engineering and other marvels which have since stirred the universe and fired the imagination of the progressive and thoughtful. Since then Alexander Graham Bell has given us the telephone, Edison, the wonders of the electric light, Bessemer his great secret of modern steel making, Holland and Lake their sub-marine destroyers, Dealy, his time annihilating telepost automatic telegraph system, Westinghouse, his striking mechanical inventions, and Marconi his marvelous wireless system, not to overlook the automobile, the air ship, and the great inventions which have made possible the mile a minute railroad train, the skyscraper, the great canals, viaducts and bridges, which facilitate communication between communities and add to their comfort and convenience.

Jager-Schmidt, a Paris journalist, circles the globe in 40 days for his paper and makes Jules Verne's conception of such an undertaking in 80 days, once considered an extravagantly impossible accomplishment, look ridiculous.

Assuredly the world is speed mad. The question is not how fast is it moving, but when and where—if ever—will it stop?

## IT'S MOVING DAY.

There has never been no uncertainty as to the stand of the "Plaindealer" on the question of that element that of our citizenship that prefer the red light and live without work on the shame of the residents thereof, and we also have advocated that it is moving day for this class of citizenship.

We are with the movement of the Colored Progressive League, and think it is a good one and think that they should keep up the good work of morality as well as business for which they shall have the thanks of all who stand for good citizenship. The "Plaindealer" stands for all that is uplifting, and we most assuredly agree with the Colored Progressive League that this undesirable element are the weights which are holding down the progress of the race.

We do not think much of the proposition that is put forth only to throw dirt in somebody's eyes, of a threat to prosecute somebody who is on a committee for some infraction of the law months ago on the complaint the some member of the committee was seen to come out of some woman's house at five a. m. We believe that regardless of threats that committee will do its duty.

## MAYOR HORSKY AT THE HELM.

The Hon. E. W. Horsky, brilliant and successful young attorney, reared and born in this city, has taken up the reins of the city government. And we predict for him a successful administration.

He is progressive and being so long associated with former Mayor Edwards the business end of his administration will be at all times safely piloted. We believe that he will be the mayor for all the people and that he will take in consideration all phases of the body politic. And that from the highest to the most humble shall have from Mayor Horsky a respectful hearing.

Now some of the defenders of the pimps and men who disregard all semblance to even common decency who propose that men shall live in open and notorious cohabitation in a low abiding community have set up a great howl as to the work of a committee appointed by the Good Citizens league. All we have got to say is that the committee has done excellent as far as they have gone. All the fault that we desire to find is that they have not gone far enough but we will not complain at that. Since they have begun their work, at least 6 notorious characters have come to the conclusion that Helena is not a good place to live in and the work is still going on.

The officers are on the alert and we have Judge to issue out Justice to the transgressors.

## NEGRO DEMOCRACY.

It is amusing as well as ridiculous to hear colored men declare for the Democratic party. It is a question of serious consideration whether it would not be advisable to have these colored men examined. Just how a colored man can declare for the Democratic party in the face of existing conditions is a question for serious consideration.

Democratic representatives in congress are declaring against the negro every day. In states where the democratic party is in control the colored citizens have no more rights than a convict has in a penitentiary, except the citizen is allowed in the open, while the convict's privileges are limited.

A writer to The Bee a few days ago justifies Democratic negroes for accepting spittoon washers' positions at the Capitol. He forgets that under a Republican administration the colored citizen is not only appointed to positions of spittoon washers, but to other high and responsible positions.

Vicious utterances of the Governor of South Carolina a few weeks ago are evidences of the feeling of the Democratic party in the South toward the colored citizens. The Democratic party has nothing for the negro Democrat. The Democratic party has no faith in the negro Democrat, and many of them remark the negro is ungrateful if he deserts those who have protected him.

There must be insanity in the negro Democrat. Certainly nothing but insane beings would support those who abuse them. There is no difference between an insane person and a negro Democrat. An insane person will attack his best friend. If the negro Democrat was not insane he would not go to his enemy.

If the Democratic party held out any inducements to the colored Americans, The Bee would not complain. If the Democratic party states that it controls would repeal its obnoxious laws there would be an inducement for negroes to give it aid.

Negro Democracy cannot be a factor—Washington Bee.

## SHORT FLIGHTS. POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

Governor Allen who is Lieutenant Governor of this state and resides at Anaconda is holding down the job as governor during governor Norris' absence of several weeks in the east. We would like to see Governor Allen elected to that office next fall. He is a broad-gauged man and a regular old Abraham Lincoln republican.

We do not like to get personal with some of our subscribers but we do want our subscriptions paid up and will insist on the same being done from now on.

We are surprised at the way some of our subscribers take a bill when presented by us they seem to think we can buy paper and print it and do not need anything at all to do it with. We will be around this week, please be ready to meet us.

Hon. Jno. Wendell after the council had been deadlocked for many ballots as to who should be the presiding officer was finally their choice. Mr. Wendell is in every way deserving of the honors given him as he is a hard worker and conscientious at all times for the interests of his constituents.

We do not share in the belief of some of our friends and some of the members of the Colored Progressive club that Cap. Adamson as constable has been unfaithful to a trust, that he is not sincere etc. We, of course, can be mistaken, and if he is not all right, we are. We have at all times found him courteous and obliging as an officer and we trust that the differences that exist between him and the committee from the progressive club can be settled and all will be better off.

We do not understand that a man's color ought to cut much figure as to him watering a lawn and caring for a park. But according to Ward Cole we understand that it does, as he was discharged by the park commissioners on the east side for no other reason than that he was colored.

We understand Mr. Goodkind is a member of this commission and others. Whatever you are shame on you for being so narrow the matter shall be taken up with the mayor and council.

## GOOD CITIZENS MOVEMENT.

The colored citizens of Helena taken the initiative in a movement last week which will redound to their credit more than all the efforts of organization that they have ever attempted.

The idea is largely to the extent that colored element condemn immorality, but the strong resolutions passed at this meeting against the vagrant pimp maques and secretaries told in no uncertain manner the sentiment that has been crystallized in this city against that element. They elected officers and also a committee of five to confer with the proper officials to the end that the community should be rid of this undesirable element.

The committee appointed is a strong one that will do their utmost in the premises.

The meeting met at the Masonic hall at the foot of Broadway was called to order by B. F. Hooper who stated its object, whereupon H. J. Baker was elected as president and J. E. Jark, secretary. B. F. Hooper 1st vice president, A. J. Walton second vice president. Over fifty names were enrolled as members the different committees were appointed.

The committee on permanent organization and by laws reported that the temporary organization be permanent and the organization be named the Colored Progressive League and the by-laws provide for work all along the line of racial progress. Morally and financially. The most important, after the moral issue is the business outlook. A committee which will look out after the business opportunities for members of the race. The organization bids fair to become an important issue in the progress of the city. And is to be made state-wide as during fair week a state organization will be perfected.

## The New York

## Dry Goods Store

### Special Bargains In Our Linen And Domestic Department.

15c Zephyr Ginghams, yd. . . . .	10c	50c 27-inch Silk Mull, in very newest shades, yard . . . . .	35c
15c Daisy Cloth, yd. . . . .	10c	35c very large and heavy Turkish Towels, each . . . . .	25c
30c 27-inch Natural Colored Linen, per yard . . . . .	20c	65c 36-inch Round Thread Linen for waists, yard . . . . .	50c
12 1-2c Union Huck Towels each . . . . .	8 1-3c	6 1-4c 36-inch Bleached Cheese Cloth, yard . . . . .	5c
20c Fancy Corded Madras for shirt waists, yard . . . . .	15c	\$1.25 Honey Comb Bed Spread . . . . .	75c
15c 36-inch very finest Silkoline, per yard . . . . .	10c	30c 36-inch Fancy Curtain Madras, per yard . . . . .	11c
\$2.50 20-inch pure Linen Damask Napkin, doz. . . . .	\$1.75	50c Fancy Poppins in latest shades for waists and suits, per yard . . . . .	35c
20c 27-inch very fine and sheer Dimity, in stripes and checks per yard . . . . .	12 1-2c	20c Fast Color Black Lawn for dresses, per yard . . . . .	12 1-2
25c white Shrunken Cotton for dresses, per yard . . . . .	15c	12 1-2c 25-inch Fancy Cretons for draperies, yard . . . . .	8 1-2c
65c 45-inch Persian Lawns, per yard . . . . .	50c		

The recent editorial in The Plaindealer in which we took occasion to flay the secretaries that infest the city at this time brought down on us the wrath of that gentry and some of their champions, but we have nothing to take back. We still say that at the present time they are a menace to the community and should be suppressed. And there is something wrong why they are not. We have been told that somebody is getting paid for protection and also that one of the oldtimers stands so well that he can fix things for them. In the meantime they grow more bold and seem to flourish like the green bay tree. And Nero Fiddles While Rome Burns.

## NEGRO SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

The work being done by the South for Negro schools is indicated in the fact that of \$1,000,000,000 spent upon common schools in the 16 former slave States and the District of Columbia since 1871 at least \$185,000,000 have been spent upon common schools for Negroes. In that territory the common school enrollment increased from 2,013,684 white and 685,942 Negroes in 1870-71 to 4,692,927 whites and 1,655,781 Negroes in 1907-08.

In 1860 there were in the public schools of the South 781,199 pupils out of a total of 4,955,894 in the United States, and the income of these public schools in the South was \$4,474,370 out of a total of \$22,548,519 in the United States. The popularity of the academy and other private schools at that time in the South was one of the influences against the spread of common school idea there in that period.

## FIVE NEW RIGHTS

### WHITE AND BLACK

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, the Race's Highest Educated Citizen, Defines the Five New Rights Which All Men, White and Black, Should Enjoy—Commented on By Robert Hunter in the Printer and Decorator Magazine.

Some time ago Professor W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University, spoke in New York.

He spoke of the five rights which all men, white or black, should enjoy.

The first was, he said, "The right to individuality, and I mean by this, the right to his own color, and his own way of thinking, and to his own prejudices, so far as these things do not interfere with other people's rights to the same thing."

"Second—The right to public courtesy. This world, from now on, is going to be a world of contact of races. It is going to be utterly impossible to separate and isolate men. In the past, contact meant war, caste and slavery, but today it must not and cannot mean these, for these will cost too much to be indulged in. If, then, this to be a world of contact, each being in it has the right of public courtesy; to visit public places without insult and to travel in public conveyance unmolested and to be entertained in public hostleries.

"Third—A citizen of the world should have the right of opportunity. We used to say the right of education, but this demand should be broadened to the right of opportunity; the right to be educated in his childhood and then to have the doors of economic and political development thrown open to him, according to his ability. Herein lies the answer of that great search for ability which human culture must make. Hitherto, we have said, not that we must have men of ability, but that we must be English, or that they must belong to the first families. Now the Lord, in his great wisdom, did not confine the ability to acquire wisdom to any one class of people, but distributed it to men of many races and all degrees of color, and this ability must be found and honored and put in command, regardless of prejudice.

"Fourth—The citizen of the New World must have the right of peace. The protection from force and violence in the prosecution of work, and this cannot be done until a stop is put to war and lynching and peonage and wage slavery.

"Fifth—He has a right to the truth. If he has a right to be protected against physical violence, he has a greater right to protection against moral lies. Race prejudice in this land could not stand for a day if as much effort was made to have the truth in regard to all human beings known as is now made in trying to spread lies about them."

"These, then, are the five