

# THE APPEAL

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ness letters of all kinds must be written on  
separate sheets from letters containing news  
or matter for publication.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.



"Any prejudice whatever will  
be insurmountable if those who  
do not share in it themselves  
truckle to it and flatter it and  
accept it as a law of nature."  
—John Stuart Mill.



## NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS.

Elsewhere on this page will be found  
an article from Boston in regard to  
the coming Race Congress which un-  
questionably is a needed movement  
and it is hoped that the people of  
the Twin Cities will get together and  
arrange to send representatives to the  
same. There is very little time to  
work, so let's get at it NOW. Let us  
hear from our citizens in regard to  
the matter at once.

## WARNS AGAINST RACIAL HATRED.

It is so unusual for a Christian  
minister to preach against racial hat-  
red that THE APPEAL is pleased to  
note that one minister has the cour-  
age of his convictions.

In his sermon last Sunday, Rev. H.  
E. Peabody, pastor of the South Con-  
gregational Church, in Chicago, said  
that racial hatred within the United  
States is more dangerous than all Ger-  
mans outside this country.

Dr. Peabody likened the East St.  
Louis massacre to the "atrocities of  
the unspeakable Turk in Armenia."

"The country's perils are not all on  
the sea and beyond," said Dr. Pea-  
body. "Think of the moral earthquake  
and volcano that has burst in the  
midst of the land, in our own state,  
since last we met.

"Who would have believed that a  
massacre that reminds one of St.  
Bartholomew's night and of the atroci-  
ties of the unspeakable Turk in Ar-  
menia, could occur among our own  
fellow-citizens in East St. Louis?"

"But, beware! The peril is nearer  
than that. The mutterings of the vol-  
cano are felt in Chicago. The single  
explosion is not the most significant  
thing. The race prejudice, contempt  
and hatred, working—working be-  
neath—these are the hell below—and  
they find some lodgment in all our  
hearts; God help us.

"There is far more danger to the  
republic from race hatred within our  
borders than from all the Germans  
put together.

"Christian citizens of Chicago, think

## THE MAN WHO DARES

I honor the man who in the consci-  
entious discharge of his duty dares to  
stand alone; the world, with ignorant,  
intolerant judgment, may condemn,  
the countenances of relatives may be  
averted, and the hearts of friends grow  
cold, but the sense of duty done shall  
be sweeter than the applause of the  
world, the countenances of relatives or  
the hearts of friends. — Charles Sumner.

this thing through. Try to make up  
your mind beforehand what you will  
do and say when the earthquake and  
the volcano shall be around you. Our  
country is in dire need of clear heads  
and stout hearts—Christian hearts,  
both within and without."

## FAILURE TO FIGHT COSTLY.

That strong defender of true Ameri-  
canism, the Cleveland Gazette, edited  
by Hon. Harry C. Smith, a man of  
whom all Americans may well be proud,  
printed an editorial in a recent issue  
which is so accurate an exposition of  
the costly blunder the colored people  
have made in failing to fight for their  
rights that we reproduce it. We trust  
that every reader will read it care-  
fully and ponder over the truths ex-  
pressed.

"It has not been so very many years  
since the adoption of the war amend-  
ments to the Constitution and the be-  
ginning of a systematic effort on the  
part of our enemies to nullify the ef-  
fects they were expected to have and  
its subsequent good. Since these ef-  
forts at restriction began, they have  
grown and multiplied rapidly and  
much of it has been due to our refusal  
to fight the issues raised with all our  
resources, before they became opera-  
tive. In the South disfranchising  
constitutions have come, separate or  
"jim-crow" railroad and street cars,  
"peanut" galleries in theaters for our  
men and women, separate bars in  
saloons, "jim-crow" city parks, swim-  
ming pools, schools, "jim-crowism" in  
denial offices, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s,  
etc. Indeed, there is apparently a de-  
sire for a segregation of the races in  
Heaven, if some of them ever get  
there. These things have all crept  
upon us since emancipation and the  
elevation to a citizenship supposed to  
be equal to that of all other Ameri-  
cans. We have lost ground, South  
and North, because we have not  
fought, and when we have resisted,  
have lacked leadership, while other  
supposed leaders have played into the  
hands of our enemies. As a race, we  
have been humiliated, abused and hu-  
miliated by the thoughtless (some,  
members of the race), as well as by  
those hostile to our interests, simply  
because there was lacking proper re-  
sistance to our part and a determi-  
nation to take a stand for our rights  
with all the power at our command.

The world loves a MAN, a fighter!  
on who thinks as much of himself as  
any other like creature on earth. To  
such aggressive MEN, unjust restric-  
tions will in the end yield and break  
down, because they will ever refuse  
to recognize them. In cases of law-  
suits of life such MEN will not ac-  
cept the limitations though they  
greatly desire them and have the price  
demanded. In the case of necessities,  
they will fight restrictions and limit  
as far as is within their power, the  
demand for them.

A MAN CAN BE FREE IN A FREE  
COUNTRY ONLY WHEN HE RE-  
TAINS THE RESPECT OF HIS FEL-  
LOW CITIZENS TO THE EXTENT  
HE RECEIVES THE SAME TREAT-  
MENT FROM THEM THEY EXPECT  
FROM HIM!

## THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Recently at the Church of England  
Congress at Southampton, Sir Sidney  
Olivier, who was governor of Jamaica  
from 1907 to the end of 1912, put for-  
ward the claim that no solution of the  
American color question was possible  
except by a resolute disclaimer of the  
color line and the race difference  
theory.

Sir Sidney Olivier certainly knows  
what he is talking about. In the  
Island of Jamaica, where he was gov-  
ernor for five years, there are about  
800,000 colored people and only 20,000  
whites and yet there is absolutely no  
friction between the races. Jamaica  
is a British colony and the govern-  
ment is just. Colored men enjoy ev-  
ery civil and political right which  
white men have and there is no color  
line.

Among other things Sir Sidney said:  
"My study and comparison of con-  
ditions in the United States and the  
West Indies," he said, "has brought  
me to that conclusion. American and  
colonial politicians and public men  
are not Exeter Hall abolitionists nor  
evangelical Christian missionaries. I  
do not expect them to adopt the meth-  
ods of missionaries, nor do I sym-  
patize with all their programmes. But  
it cannot be ignored that it happened  
that the faiths of the men who laid  
the foundations for the peaceful de-  
velopment of the mixed community in  
Jamaica were democratic and humani-  
tarian and, above all, uncompromis-  
ingly Christian.

"Were race differentiation held to it  
must increase civil discord. When the  
balance of numbers is as it is in the  
South in America it must tend to  
foster obscure preparations for civil  
war and rebellion. If statesmen and  
citizens face in the contrary direction  
I do not say that they will attain im-  
mediately civil peace, but I am con-  
fident that they will be traveling the  
only road toward it.

"I do not suggest that race does not  
greatly affect facilities for combina-  
tion between humans in healthy  
national life, but race difference is  
only one of many schismatic agencies.  
The solution of the difficulty involves  
discipline for the white man as well  
as the black."

Jews who are fighting from England  
urged the abandonment of title "Jew-  
ish Regiment." The committee com-  
posed of prominent Hebrews pleaded  
that the 40,000 Jews now serving in  
the army were fighting not as Jewish  
but as British subjects. Lord Derby  
at once agreed to abandon the title.  
The title colored regiment ought to  
be abandoned in the U. S. Army. Let  
colored men fight as Americans.

The Chicago Y. M. C. A. will send  
a lot of picked men to try "to re-es-  
tablish morale in Russia." We wonder  
if they will use the jim crow system  
in use in Chicago and organize segre-  
gated Y. M. C. A.'s for each of the  
hundred and odd nationalities which  
compose Russia?

Several thousand Georgia colored  
men will be assigned to loading trans-  
ports for France. They will be under  
the command of W. G. Austin, former  
chief of police of Savannah, Ga.

Ex-President Taft is being talked of  
as president of Hampton Institute to  
succeed the late H. B. Frisell. Taft  
has too much race prejudice to be at  
the head of such an institution.

A colored man, P. W. Howard, has  
been elected member of the Republi-  
can National Committee to fill the  
vacancy caused by the death of L. B.  
Moseley.

Colored men are eager to join the  
Navy and risk their lives in defense  
of their country but they are not al-  
lowed to enlist except as mess attend-  
ants.

## "HUMAN NATURE'S FOULEST BLOT."

My ear is pained  
My soul is sick with every day's report  
Of wrong and outrage, with which earth is filled.  
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart.  
It does not feel for man: the natural bond  
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax  
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.  
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin  
Not colored like his own: and having power  
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause  
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.

Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys:  
'Tis human nature's broadest foulest blot.

—Cowper.

Seven hundred and forty-seven thou-  
sand people joined the churches of the  
United States in 1916 and yet h—  
is to pay all over the country.

Experts at Washington see the end  
of war within a year, so 'tis said, and  
it certainly is a consummation most  
devoutly to be wished for.

## COLORED TROOPS.

At Each Cantonment of New National  
Army.

Washington, September, 1917.—The  
order issued by the War Department  
provides in every cantonment there  
shall be one colored infantry regiment  
where sufficient personnel is available.  
Protests have been made against quar-  
tering colored troops in certain parts  
of the South, but no modification has  
been made.

## EIGHTH GETS PATRIOTIC FARE- WELL.

Illinois Crack Colored Regiment  
Cheered to the Echo.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Chicago last night  
20,000 strong bade farewell to the  
Eighth Infantry.

It was the biggest ovation given any  
local regiment about to start to the  
South. Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter  
of the Illinois Supreme Court recited  
the history of Chicago's colored regim-  
ent and expressed his conviction that  
men again would prove their loyalty  
and patriotism. He was cheered sev-  
eral minutes.

## MANY CLAIMS AFTERMATH OF RACE RIOTING.

East St. Louis, Ill., September 7.—  
Claims aggregating \$500,000 have been  
filed against the city of East St. Louis  
for personal damages and for destruc-  
tion of personal property as a result  
of the recent race riots here.

More than thirty claims have been  
filed for loss of life and many colored  
people have put in claims for destruc-  
tion of personal property. Damages  
have been asked for more than 1,000  
chickens, killed or missing.

John Carter, a colored man, put in  
a claim for \$25 which that same night  
taken from him by an Illinois guards-  
man.

The city council will decide whether  
to allow the claims or to allow the  
city to be sued. The law provides  
that the city shall pay for all lives  
lost and three-fourths of the value  
of property destroyed.

## LET EUROPE BEWARE.

Some Day Africans Will Have Steam  
Engines and Machine Guns of  
Their Own.

(From the Christian Register.)  
Nearly all of Africa has been cut  
up into spheres of influence, and the  
Great Powers of Europe that are now  
attempting to destroy each other will  
soon be at odds over what are known  
as their colonial possessions. It is  
incredible that the tribes and nations  
of Africa will always be denied the  
right of choice as to their political  
and social relations with the masterful  
nations that have ruled them. Will  
the European governments allow Afri-  
cans to say who shall be their mas-  
ters their fellow-workers, their  
friends? If not now, at some later  
date freedom must be decreed for  
Africa. The steam engines, machine-  
guns, and machine-guns, Kitchener could  
mow down the natives by the thou-  
sand and then establish a university  
at Karthoum. But some day Africans  
will have steam-engines and machine-  
guns of their own. Then let Europe  
beware.



## WIDE-SPREAD INTEREST IN NA- TIONAL RACE CONGRESS.

Colored Americans "Brought to Their  
Feet" by Memphis, E. St. Louis,  
and Chester Outrages—Local Equal  
Rights Committees Being Formed.

Boston, Mass., August 29, 1917.—  
That the colored people of the coun-  
try have been "brought to their feet"  
by the Memphis lynching, East St.  
Louis massacre and Chester riots, is  
shown by the instant interest taken  
in the call issued for a "speedy get-  
ting together" at New York by Rev.  
Byron Gunner, president of the Na-  
tional Equal Rights League. Already  
President Gunner has received word  
from representatives in a dozen dif-  
ferent states who will attend the 10th  
annual meeting of the league and 2nd  
Annual Race Congress under the  
League's auspices, which will be held  
three days, September 18, 19 and 20,  
in Mother Zion church, W. 13th  
street, New York City.

Colored newspapers all over the  
country are announcing this National  
Colored Equal Rights Convention in  
their columns, and the editors are  
working with success for the forma-  
tion of local "Equal Rights Commit-  
tees" that are to send delegates.

The "Call" has been given such  
wide publicity, the invitation being  
open to every organization as well as  
the Equal Rights League, the op-  
pressed in every country in the civil-  
ized world have met as a group and  
put forth their case and their de-  
mand, except we colored Americans,  
thoughtful citizens everywhere see  
that the race will be judged by the  
attendance at this National Race Con-  
gress.

Every community that has not al-  
ready formed a Citizens' Equal Rights  
Committee to send delegates is urged  
to do so. Three full weeks remain in  
which to do so. The last Race Con-  
gress brought men and women of all  
factions and all organizations together  
and increased co-operation. It is ten  
times as critical now for the race as  
then.

Pres. Byron Gunner, of Hillsboro, N.  
Y., and Cor. Secretary Wm. Monroe  
Trotter of 34 Cornhill, Boston, are  
receiving many letters on the conven-  
tion and will answer all inquiries.

## HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE.

The Following Article is Taken From  
The Cleveland Gazette, and is Only  
One of Many Such That Have Ap-  
peared From the Trenchant Pen of  
Rev. William A. Byrd—Read and  
Ponder.

That Hampton and Tuskegee have  
done much good for the colored race  
and the country at large, no sane man  
will deny, but there is a serious ques-  
tion as to the harm they have also  
done. Hampton in Virginia empha-  
sizes humility for colored men. Tus-  
kegee in Alabama emphasizes non-  
resistance and deep respect for  
southern traditions. Such men as  
Seth Low and many others have built  
up and do maintain Tuskegee because  
they hope through it to uplift the  
colored race and in a measure solve  
the race problem. The trouble with  
this policy is its one-sidedness. These  
men constantly advise the colored  
race to be patient while the white  
men continually heap upon them  
more and more burdens. Colored  
men are continually reminded that  
the southern white man is his "best  
friend" and this white "friend" is  
continually showing his friendship by  
oppression, violence and death. Be-  
sides these evils both Hampton and  
Tuskegee stand for the kind of edu-  
cation the south is half way inclined  
to tolerate—industrial training,  
"teaching the nigger how to be a  
good servant." From Tuskegee a sen-  
timent of this kind goes over the  
country. The head of Tuskegee must  
stand for this sentiment or fight like  
a man and quit; or acquiesce like "a  
good nigger" and be allowed to re-  
main. No one can sit and hear a  
lecture from Hampton's teachers with-  
out being impressed with the fact that  
all of the effort of that institution is  
to make the colored people patiently  
receive whatever the whites or the  
south may give them. They are fos-  
tering a sentiment of inferiority of  
the black man to the white man, ur-  
ging the colored youth to accept this  
as a fact and prepare to make useful  
his life under such conditions. THIS  
IS WRONG! Within Hampton itself,  
this inferiority of the colored to the  
white is emphasized. We are reliably  
informed that every year a little ad-  
vance in the color of the skin for  
Major Moton, after he was chosen  
head of Tuskegee, a very humble stop-  
ping place in Syracuse, N. Y., he  
himself stopped at the "Onandaga,"  
the most expensive and exclusive  
hotel in that city. When a protest  
was made against such he said that  
he regretted it, but did not want to  
publish. He should have been more  
of a man than to have done such a  
thing where discrimination is unlaw-  
ful. Major Moton to stop in the  
most hotel with him would be too  
much like equality of the race.  
Tuskegee N. & I. Institute with  
an "agent of Hampton, who chanced  
to have a white skin." Mind you, an  
agent begging the public for a chance  
to present his black school progeny,  
Major Moton was very wise when he  
told his New York audience a few  
days ago that he did not aspire to be  
the leader of the colored people in  
this country. No southern man who  
must live and make his living there,  
can be the leader of the colored people  
and the white man cannot expect him  
to suppress his own resentment at the  
justice in order to do what good he  
can for his race. Heads of southern  
schools cannot be the leaders in civic  
and national matters pertaining to  
the colored people. In church and state  
schools these teachers must accept  
the southern policy. The colored race  
is unalterably opposed to accepting  
anything as its portion which any  
other self-respecting race would not  
accept. The danger of Hampton and  
Tuskegee is their building up a man-  
hood of weakness and inferiority.  
They are making colored youths be-  
lieve that they are right when they  
humbly take southern aid and say  
they have sugar. These institutions  
BUT THEIR POLICY SHOULD BE  
CHANGED. The colored youth should  
be taught to shun bullying, but love  
to embrace those principles of cour-  
ageous manhood which resent wrong  
when wilfully and maliciously given.  
The weight of these institutions will  
be sought to stem the tide of emigra-  
tion from the south. We hope they  
will speak out and utter the truth.  
The colored people of the south have  
nothing to fear by leaving there.  
They may die by reason of the cold  
in this section (and this is not at all  
probable) but that is more merciful  
than dying by the rope and the  
mouth of the shotgun. Here in the  
north their children can receive the  
education any child receives, and their  
ambition will not be curtailed by  
making them believe and recognize  
the fallacy that they are inferior to  
some one else. If the south desires  
the black people to remain there let  
them lift the embargo on education,  
voting, protection of life and prop-  
erty and discontinue "jim-crowism,"  
segregation and general cuseness.  
Black people are insulted by the  
asked to accept such as their por-  
tion. The trustees of Hampton and  
Tuskegee should recognize that  
fact that their work must fail if they  
continue to build up a race  
that is too weak and cowardly to  
demand its rights. These white trust-  
ees should demand for their wards  
a greater degree of freedom of  
thought and action than they now  
have. The pandering to the wishes  
of the colored race but it is firmly  
establishing a policy which the whole  
race will be asked to accept. Now  
the colored people not in the south-  
ern states will NEVER accept the  
policy of the South. Colored men  
working there have the sympathy of  
those of us who are not there, but  
we will not stand for any loud-  
mouthed proclaiming that the colored  
race should accept the policy as  
taught by Hampton and Tuskegee.  
Major Moton is wise in doing the  
best he can under the most unfavor-  
able conditions so far as real man-  
hood is concerned, but he is unwilling  
to advocate what he has to accept  
as the policy of his race. We take  
off our hat to him in this. The time  
is ripe for such institutions as At-  
lanta and Fisk University to re-  
ceive their meed of praise. These in-  
stitutions have not wavered in their  
demand for the best and highest for  
our people. Their plan—social jus-  
tice and manly recognition of worth  
wherever it is found regardless of  
race—is deserving the highest praise.  
Too much money cannot be given  
them for their great work.

(Rev.) WM. A. BYRD.

## The Eternal Gospel

(From the Martinsville Pioneer-Press)  
We have no respect for a servile,  
cringing colored man. He is of more  
service to his people under the sod  
than on top of it—Richmond (Va.)  
Planet. That is our eternal gospel,  
preach it in the valleys and on the  
mountain tops.

## THE SIN OF SILENCE

To sin by silence when we should  
protest makes cowards out of men.  
The human race has climbed on pro-  
test. Had no voice been raised against  
injustice, ignorance and lust, the in-  
quisition yet would serve the law, and  
guillotines decide our least disputes.  
The few who dare must speak and  
speak again to right the wrongs of  
many.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Worse to Ask for Jim Crow.

(From the Cleveland Gazette.)

We agree with the editor of the  
N. Y. News: It is bad enough to have  
segregated (or "jim-crow") military  
training camps FORCED on us by the  
government, but infinitely worse to  
ASK for them.

## "Negroes and Dogs Not Allowed"

(From the Nashville Clarion)

Down in Houston, Texas are some  
elevators in public buildings labeled  
"NEGROES AND DOGS NOT ALLOW-  
ED." Generous Classification! Such  
signs as these account in such meas-  
ure, for the exceedingly rapid manner  
in which the Colored men are depopu-  
lating the South. They can be neither  
blamed nor censured for leaving a  
town like this. They have hearts and  
souls and human pride, just like the  
people of other races.

## Must Have a Place in School

(From the Chicago Defender)

Our naval training camp has every  
nationality under the sun. As a red  
flag to float into the face of the bull,  
we have Chinamen out there, the  
Filipino out there, the Greek out there,  
the Hebrew out there, the Italian out  
there, and God himself only knows  
what else out there, but we do know  
that if we are anywhere near there  
we are near the bathroom with a mop  
and broom. Space must be made for  
the boy of the Colored race in the  
school for which we are paying taxes.

## The Cause of Migration

(Atlanta (Ga.) Independent)

When meat was 15c a pound and  
flour \$8.00 a barrel, the colored laborer  
received from \$4.00 to \$8.00 a week.  
Now meat is 30c a pound and flour  
\$16.00 a barrel, he is receiving the  
same wages. He cannot live at this  
rate. The white man cannot expect him  
to remain in the South and live on the  
starvation wages he is paying him  
when the fields and the factories in  
the North and West are offering him  
living wages. If the white man will  
suppress lynching and lawlessness in  
the rural districts, pay the colored  
man living wages, give him a square  
deal on the farms, better schools, open  
the doors of the shops and factories  
to his prowess, and let him in the  
labor unions, municipal ordinances  
(to keep colored men from leaving the  
South) will be unnecessary.

## Hates the Term "Negro."

"I hate the term 'Negro' because it  
is being used in terms of hate. It  
is the cause of the segregation of the  
Negro; it is being used in contempt  
in public places; it is an excuse for  
disfranchising him; and it is an ex-  
cuse for lynching him. Only one-  
tenth of one per cent of the colored  
people in America can trace their  
descent to Africa, and there is no  
more right to call all colored people  
Negroes than to call all white people  
Turks or Armenians."—Ex-Assistant  
United States Attorney General Wm.  
H. Lewis, Boston, Mass.

## Must Judge A Group by Its Best.

(From the Christian Register, Boston,  
Mass.)

No one can be said to know any  
class of people who has not been in  
intimate and sympathetic relation with  
the best as well as the worst of the  
class. We compare many persons  
who live in the South, and think they  
know the colored race, with others  
who have had no such contact, but  
who have come into intimate and sym-  
pathetic relations with large numbers  
of that race whom their Southern  
friends have never known; and of the  
two sets of people we should say that  
the second knew the colored people  
better than the first. They know ap-  
praisals among them that the others  
do not know, or, knowing, do not  
enter into and appreciate; they know  
capabilities by direct contact with the  
best of the race which others are obli-  
vious of; they know qualities which  
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