

THE APPEAL

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ISSUED WEEKLY

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



"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.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1919.

BUSINESS MEN'S MISTAKE.

The colored business men's league
at St. Louis made a great mistake in
electing Robert R. Moton as president
of their organization.

Moton is not a business man, knows
nothing whatever of business and
very little of anything else. The
clique which maneuvered his election
was simply working to impose the
sinister power of Tuskegee on colored
business men.

Moton is not even qualified to be
the principal of Tuskegee, because he
lacks an important quality which
every leader should possess—man-
hood.

When his wife was ejected from a
Pullman car a few years ago he prac-
tically intimated that it served her
right, as he had warned her to "re-
spect the traditions of the South."

Imagine a man who will not protect
his own wife, as the head of an in-
stitution organized "for the training
of colored youth!"

ONE WAY OUT.

It seems that the best means for
promoting the welfare of the colored
people would be the scattering of col-
ored families all over the country.

In communities where there are only
a few families there seems to be lit-
tle or no friction. Trouble seems to
be caused by the coming of the masses.

An example of this is right here in
Minnesota in the town of Bemidji,
where there are not more than a dozen
colored people. Charles W. Scrutchin
a colored man of African ancestry is
the leading lawyer, having a good pay-
ing practice, his clientele being all
white. He has the respect of the en-
tire population and is received every-
where with the same cordial welcome
that is given the whitest man in town.
There is no race problem in Bemidji.

"MISTAKEN FOR NEGROES."

During the recent race riots in Chi-
cago, about half a hundred, Mexicans,
East Indians, Malays, Cubans, Porto
Ricans and other peoples of dusky hue
were mistaken for "negroes" and
either insulted or badly beaten. There
was not such great mistakes after all,

WANTED, A SAMARITAN.

Prone in the road he lay.
Wounded and sore bestead:
Priests, Levites past that way,
And turned aside the head.

They were not hardened men
In human service slack:
His need was great: but then
His face, you see, was black.
From the New York Independent.

as the majority of these peoples have
a percentage of African blood.
On the contrary not less than 20-
000 colored Americans, often called
"negroes," some as fair as lilies went
unmolested through the streets of Chi-
cago. It was one of the queer inci-
dents of the riots. The white rioters,
with murder in their hearts often
could not tell a "negro (?) when they
met him.

COWARDLY BISHOP REBUKED.

We reprint from the Cleveland Gas-
ette, edited by Hon. Harry C. Smith,
a stalwart and outspoken champion
of the colored people, the following
rebutte to cowardly colored bishop:

BISHOP PHILLIPS WRONG

While there is much in Bishop C.
H. Phillips' pacifist interview of last
Sunday, in the Cleveland News-Lea-
der, to interest the average reader,
there is one statement to which about
all of the intelligent members of our
race will take issue and that is his
statement that "the Afro-American
does not desire social, political or in-
dustrial equality." That is not true,
bishop! In this section of the coun-
try we want and, in a limited degree,
enjoy all three. In the South, our
people are asking the last two. "So-
cial equality" is a myth. It does not
exist among any class (race) of
Americans. It is a matter for the
individual to settle and he alone set-
tles it in all cases. And many white
and colored individuals (families) in
this section of the country have long
ago settled it to their entire satisfac-
tion and are enjoying the so-called
"social equality," and will continue to
do so until "the end of the chapter"
regardless of the ranting of southern-
ers if not both the laws of the
political equality, the fundamental
law of the land guarantees the lat-
ter if not both and the laws of the
states are in most cases explicit when
it comes to the former. Not only
does this race of ours desire them but
it demands them and will never rest
until they are conceded in every nook
and corner of this country of ours.

The Afro-American wants and must
have everything good every other
class (race) enjoys in this country if
he is to keep abreast of the times and
be able to cope with them in the
great struggle of life. In this sec-
tion of the country, at least, we can
stand up and say so—tell the plain
unvarnished truth and should do so.
That it is not advisable for the good
bishop to do so because of his resi-
dence in the South and because of the
large church interests there he rep-
resents, we can understand. However,
good bishop, please refrain from giv-
ing out such interviews here in the
North where they do no good but on
the contrary have an effect that re-
tards the progress of those of the
race in this section of the country.

WOULD BAR FROM ARMY.

Colored men would be barred from
the army and navy under a bill in-
troduced by Representative Caraway
(dem.) Arkansas. The bill also pro-
vides for the discharge within sixty
days of all colored men now in the
service and prohibits appointment of
colored men to the naval and mili-
tary academies.

Representative Caraway knows
that this bill can not be passed, but
he wishes to stir up race friction and
make a hit with the rough necks of
Arkansas.

NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

One Beauregard Moseley of Chicago,
a colored man of local prominence
presumably in order to be patted on
the back and called a "good negro,"
in an address at a colored meeting dur-

ing the riots informed his auditors
that, "this is a white man's country."
He was promptly rebuked and we
trust he'll know better next time.

No, this is not a "white man's coun-
try." It is true that the white man
stole it from the Indians, and also stole
some colored men who were free in
Africa, brought them over here and
made them slaves to work the stolen
property. Three hundred years of un-
requited toil gives the colored man a
better title to the land than the white
man's.

The colored man knows no other
land; he speaks the vernacular of the
country; he has fought in every war
to preserve its integrity; has has al-
ways been loyal though deprived of
"life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-
piness."

The colored people of the United
States are not aliens; they were all
born here. They are Americans and
as Americans have their share in our
common country.

BROKEN HEARTS REPAIRED.

Broken hearts are being mended in
Russia now—not the hearts shattered
by unfortunate romances, but the val-
vular organs pierced by knives. Time
mends the first kind, and the skilled
surgeon Zelder, can be depended on to
operate successfully on the knife-torn
heart.

Dr. Zelder has a little hospital at
Obuchov. Thirty-one persons brought
to the hospital with hearts pierced and
slashed by knife wounds have suc-
cessfully had their organs repaired
and have recovered entirely, to all ap-
pearances, from their remarkable ex-
periences. One patient has lived
seven years and shows no signs of
having been affected by the heart
wound and subsequent sewing up.

The foregoing statement is going
the rounds of the press as something
new and remarkable, yet human hearts
were repaired more than 20 years ago
and it was a colored man, Dr. Daniel
H. Williams, the famous surgeon of
Chicago, who first successfully op-
erated on the human heart.

"NEGRESS" IS NAUSEATING.

The following from the Chicago
Tribune is a mainly protest against the
use of a word which is particularly of-
fensive to colored women.

OBJECTS TO "NEGRESS."

Chicago.—(Editor of the Tribune.)
In two recent issues you published
very fine and highly commendatory
editorials on "Race Progress and Com-
mon Sense," yet, notwithstanding that,
yesterday you state in glaring head-
lines the "Death of Mme. Walker,
Wealthiest Negress." That word
"Negress" is nauseating in the eye-
sight of all colored women and should
be eliminated from the vocabulary, in
which it has no rightful place. Above
all, your paper should be the leader
in this regard, if you really have the
elfare of the colored race at heart.

SAMUEL Z. C. WESTERFIELD.

The colored men who persist in us-
ing "negro" as a race designation are
largely to blame for the common use
of a word which should be avoided.
The colored people of the United
States are Americans—that's all. The
use of "negro" and "negress" is the
cause of many discriminations against
the colored people.

The word "negress" is nauseating,
and so is the word "negro" when
used as a racial designation for the
colored people of the United States.

Ratification of the federal woman
suffrage amendment was defeated in
the Georgia senate by a vote of 37
to 12. Not strange in state which
lynches women for the alleged crimes
of their relatives.

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.

Atty-General's Riot Remedies

EXERCISE OF GOOD COMMON
SENSE AND IMPARTIAL PROSE-
CUTIONS ARE THE MAIN
POINTS.

Segregation Held Impossible

Exercise of justice, reason and good
sense between blacks and whites
and impartial prosecution of all offend-
ers offer the only preventive against
the recurrence of race rioting, said
Attorney General, Illinois, Edward J.
Brundage in an address before the Chi-
cago Association of Commerce at Ho-
tel La Salle.

Segregation of the races, the attor-
ney general said, is impossible under
the constitution of the United States
as the law prevents restriction be-
tween citizens possessing equal po-
litical rights.

"I desire to make no criticism of
the individual policeman or of any
particular commanding officer," Mr.
Brundage said. "I do say, however,
that it is mighty unfortunate for the
future welfare of Chicago that nearly
the persons turned over to the
state's attorney for prosecution for the
recent riots are those whose skins
are colored. It is a reflection upon
Chicago that black men could be
mobbed in broad daylight in the heart
of the business district without a sin-
gle member of the mob being arrested."

"A mob is the most cowardly of all
brutal aggregations and a few deter-
mined police officers could have made
it possible for the state's attorney
and a jury in the criminal court to
have given a wholesome lesson to mob
leaders."

"A mob shows no discrimination and
so innocent colored men were chased
by howling mobs through the streets
of downtown Chicago—some losing
their lives at their hands."

"There is nothing new in race prej-
udice. There has been prejudice be-
tween all races and the color of the
Negro's skin makes him an easy
mark in these outbreaks."

"The war apparently awakened a
disregard for civil law and order. Men
have become dissatisfied and life is
being lived cheaply."

"There is more than a suspicion in
the assertion that white men in Chi-
cago have contributed financially to
destroy the homes of colored men."

No Longer Slaves.

"There must be a realization that
the colored man is no longer in a state
of slavery. A half century has passed
since his serfdom and the color of his
factor in our industrial life. He is ac-
quiring both education and property."

"He is given, under the constitution
of the United States, political rights,
and those rights, given him by law,
he should be permitted to enjoy.
Those who would deny them are law-
less, and if the law is to be venerated
all laws must be honored."

In Illinois the Fourteenth Amend-
ment is going to be recognized.

"One thing I wish to emphasize and
that is the loyalty of the colored man.
He has always been true to the Stars
and Stripes, and has never joined any
organization founded with the inten-
tion of destroying our institutions."

Segregation Impossible.

"Segregation has been advocated as
a remedy, but it is in any blood
and bone in the constitution of the
United States there can be no lawful
restriction between citizens possess-
ing equal political rights."

"The final and lasting cure, if there
be one, is the exercise of justice, rea-
son and good sense between both col-
ored and white, even though the treat-
ment is prolonged as any procedure
dependent upon the individual con-
science for fulfillment must necessar-
ily be."

"It is only by vigorous and impar-
tial prosecution of all offenders that
respect for law is established. Soci-
ety is not constructed upon the prin-
ciple that might makes right. Where
laws are respected mobs are impossi-
ble."

FRENCH DEMAND RACE EQUALITY

Protest on American Soldiers'
Acts to Colored Men.

Paris, August.—The government was
interpellated in the chamber of de-
puties a few days ago on the rough treat-
ment French colored soldiers are al-
leged to have received from the Amer-
ican military police in French ports.
The questions were asked by M. Lau-
neuf and M. Lagrosilliere, colored
deputies, respectively from Guade-
loupe and Martinique.

The debate that ensued ended with
the unanimous adoption of the follow-
ing resolution:

"The chamber, faithful to the im-
mortal principles of the rights of man,
condemning all prejudices of religion,
caste, or race, solemnly affirms the
absolute equality of all men, without
distinction of race or color, and their
right to the benefit and protection of
all the laws of the country. The cham-
ber counts upon the government to ap-
ply these laws and see that the neces-
sary penalties for their infringement
are inflicted."

Expects an Apology.

Jules Pams, minister of the interior,
replying to the colored deputies, said
that the government had applied pen-
alties and asked them not to insist
upon a discussion of "the very regret-
table incidents, as France does not
forget the services rendered by her
colored sons."

"The minister of the interior added
that the American government had
not hesitated to express regrets in
terms that did France the greatest
honor."

"High Diplomacy" Problem.
M. Pams asked Deputy Boineuf
reasons of "high diplomacy" to
drop the subject. The deputy said he
would not speak of questions that in-
volved diplomacy, but he protested
against the complicity of the French
military authorities in these incidents.
He then read a confidential circular
to French officers attached to the
American army, setting forth, in his
American opinion did not tolerate
"familiarity between whites and
blacks."

"And it is America that wants a

society of nations," interjected Charles
Bernard, a deputy from the Seine.
"The circular wasn't signed by Wil-
son," shouted Deputy Mayeras (Social-
ist from the Seine) in reply to M.
Bernard.

THE LATE RACE RIOTS

White Woman Writes Her Personal
Experiences in Recent Race
Troubles in Washington

(From The Nation, New York.)

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: On Tuesday night, when so
many in Leodroit Park feared a mob
and a general massacre, and when
most white men believed that a white
woman who ventured into that section
would be literally devoured, I took it
into my head to go there, and go I
did. I went for several reasons. One
was to prove that a white woman
could do it; another, because I knew
what had been done by the authorities
and thought that a little reassurance
from a lone and harmless woman
might go a good way, for I guessed the
probable psychological state in that
section. Besides, I wanted to know at
first hand what the colored people
were doing and thinking. I found out.
If I talked to one colored man, I talked
to a hundred and fifty. Occasionally
I would stop to speak to one I knew;
often I would accost a group of un-
known men and ask them for their
views. Always and everywhere I met
with courtesy and attention. As we
talked, men would appear from the
shadows—seemingly from the night
itself—until there were perhaps twenty
of us. Only once did I see a police-
man, who glanced at us curiously, but
said nothing and passed slowly on.
And when we had finished our talk,
the group would melt into nothingness
and I would proceed on my quest.

I saw no women at all. And the
men—why, those men were not out to
"start something." They were armed,
most of them, and were quite frank
about it. They said they were out to
fight. They said they were out to see
if a mob were coming, and, if there
were, they were going home to barri-
cade themselves; then, if the mob
tried to get in, there was trouble ahead.
As one put it: "A man would be less
than a man if he didn't fight for his
family and his own people. Their state
of mind was not primarily fight. It was
fear, a perfect hysteria of dread, less
as more than one expressed it, "a new
East St. Louis" was at hand. And, as
with all hysteria, a small occurrence
would have set them off in a frenzy.

Dynamite! That was asked. "I. Again
gathering on Pennsylvania Avenue?
Will they come up and burn us out?
Is the Park cordoned?" For they did
not dare go downtown far enough to
see if the troops were really there.
Over and over the pathetic ques-
tion: "Do the whites care? Do the
whites care?" Are they really doing
anything?" I told them that the best
of the whites did care, but that we
were helpless. I told them also that
measures had really been taken
that afternoon and that they were
that there really was military, as well
as police, protection. One queer old
man remarked: "Well, I reckon some-
body wouldn't come out to tell us about it."

A one-handed soldier said: "I en-
treated the country my hand,
I was ready to die for my country. When
I was in France, I was a man and a
soldier, but when I got back here, I'm
not a citizen; I'm not a man, even—
just a big, black brute." It was not
said bitterly; it went deeper than bit-
terness. It spoke of a man with a
broken heart. Another said: "I say
this to protect the white women.
My father was in charge of a whole
plantation and a family of white
women during the Civil War. They
weren't afraid to leave the white
women with us then, and colored men
are no different now."

Many of them expressed a liking for,
and confidence in, the captain of the
precinct, and when a man of one race
speaks well of a man of another, dur-
ing a race riot, that means something.
They spoke of the lack of colored
police, and of the fact that colored
men were being dropped from the force
and that none had been appointed since
1910. "You know," they said,
"that we could talk better to colored
police. They would reason with the
people and not just knock them round.
They know what the people are and
what is going on, and they could stop
a lot of trouble without arrests. But
I saw but one noisy Negro, a half-
witted and dishevelled-looking fellow,
talking loudly and belligerently. Him
two colored men seized and thoroughly
shook, telling him that if he did not
"shut up and get home," he would cer-
tainly find things happening to him.
Once an excited colored boy came fly-
ing on a bicycle with the news that a
white mob had forced inside the cor-
don and was on its way. "Let's go
meet them," said one young hothead.
This was at once negated. "We'll
watch and see if they are coming, and
if they are, we will go home and lock
the doors. That's what Captain Doyle
said, and he knows what's what." So,
for a while, the people are and stood
peering into the drizzly gloom, not
knowing what might after all be about
to come. But all was quiet, and we
silently drifted on our ways.

And thus it went for two hours. I
met them—not savages, not red-head-
ed murderers, but citizens, hunted
and terrified, looking more or less
hopelessly to their Government for
aid; human beings craving the hand
of brotherhood, and cut to the very
heart. I thought of Belgium. I re-
membered that my country stands
abroad for liberty, justice, and the
rights of men, though she has them not
at home. How blind we are, we An-
glo-Saxons, who talk of Freedom and
have not yet freed our souls. But
still I hope and dimly see a dawn—red,
it is true, but still a far-off dawn.

A white man once said to me: "You
talk like a Negro. You seem at times
to identify yourself with them. Have
you lost your race consciousness?" I
replied: "I hope I think enough like
them to show you how they feel. I
hope I always lose race consciousness
when it stands in the way of my con-
sciousness of common humanity."

Then he said a queer thing: "I do
not know whether you are mad or in-
spired." I had been thinking of going
to Serbia, but I believe my duty is
here. I believe that our country needs
all of us who are standing along the
color line. I am ready to do anything
possible, to whatever limit. If you
to whom I look as a leader in this sit-
uation, should ever need my services,
you have but to speak. My soul is
afire, not with the glare of the de-
stroying torch, but with the steady,
incandescent glow which cannot be
extinguished.

Washington, July 20. E. G. M.

VICTORS!

Minnesota State Fair
and
Victory Exposition
Aug. 30 to Sept. 6



APPOINT BOARD FOR RIOT PROBE

GOVERNOR LOWDEN NAMES
TWELVE PROMINENT MEN
TO STUDY RACE RE-
LATIONS.

URGES FULL CO-OPERATION

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois
has announced the appointment of a
commission of twelve professional
and business men to make a study of
race relationships and report on the
recent race riots in Chicago.

Members of Commission.

The members of the commission
are: Edgar A. Bancroft, Julius Ros-
enwald, Victor F. Lawson, Edward
Osgood Brown, Harry Eugene Kelly,
William Scott Bond, Dr. Geo. C. Hall,
Edward H. Morris, Robert S. Abbott,
Adelbert H. Roberts, George H. Jack-
son, Rev. L. K. Williams.

The six last named are colored men.
Mr. Bancroft is chairman of the
commission, which will begin its in-
vestigations as soon as some of the
members return from their vacations,
probably within a week or two.

Acts on Requests.

In making public the names of his
appointees, the governor issued the
following statement:

"I have been requested by many
citizens and by many civic organiza-
tions in Chicago to appoint a commis-
sion to study and report upon the re-
cent race riots in Chicago, and upon
the broad question of the relations
between the two races.

"Those riots were the work of the
worst element of both races. They
did not represent the great over-
whelming majority of either race. The
wholesome majority of the people of
two races are here and will remain
here. The great majority of each re-
realizes the necessity of their living
upon terms of cordial good-will and
respect, each for the other. That con-
dition must be brought about."

Must Solve Problem.

"To say that we can not solve this
problem is to confess the failure of
self-government. I offer no solution
of the problem. I do know, however,
that the question can not be answered
by mob violence. I do know that
every time that men, white or col-
ored, take the law into their own
hands, instead of helping they only
postpone the settlement of the ques-
tion. When we admit the existence
of a problem and courageously face
it, we have gone halfway toward its
solution."

"I have with the utmost care, in
response to the requests above set
forth, appointed a commission to un-
dertake this great work. I have
sought only the most representative
men of the two races. I have not
even asked them whether they had
views as to how the question could
be met."

Urges Spirit of Fairness.

"I have asked them only to ap-
proach the difficult subject with an
open mind and in a spirit of fairness
and justice to all. This is a tribunal
that has been constituted to get the
facts and interpret them and to find
a way out. I believe that great good
can come out of the work of this com-
mission."

"I ask that our people, white and

colored, give their fullest co-operation
to the commission. I ask, too, as I
have a right to ask, that both races
exercise that patience and self-re-
straint which are indispensable to
self-government while we are work-
ing out this problem."

ANNUAL MEETING E. R. L. SEP. 23.

The Organization That Got a Dele-
gate to Paris in Spite of Govern-
ment Ban, to Meet at Washing-
ton, D. C., for Three Days.

Washington, D. C., August, 1919.—
Following the meeting of the local
branch in the Metropolitan A. M. E.
Church which heard the details of the
remarkable exploit of Delegate Wil-
liam Trotter of the League in out-
witting the State Department by car-
rying the cause of the race to the Peace
Conference, Executive Officers of this
organization, headed by Rev. Byron
Gunter of New York—as Chairman,
held a two days' session.