

# The Colored American

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## A NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER

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We solicit news, contributions, opinions and in fact, all matters affecting the race. We will not pay for matter, however, unless it is ordered by us. All matter intended for publication must reach this office by Wednesday of each week to insure insertion in the current issue.

Agents are wanted everywhere. Send or instructions.

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## THE COLORED AMERICAN,

EDWARD E. COOPER, MANAGER

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

### THE NEGRO EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

In another column will be found an interesting account of the Negro exhibit at the Paris Exposition. It is a plain, simple narrative of what the world thinks of all that was sent to the great exhibition in Paris to represent what the black man in America has accomplished since he was emancipated from slavery less than forty years. We have told the story of the success of this remarkable and unique exhibit of ours more than once in these columns, but of course it was not told in so complete a way as the statement given to-day by Mr. Calloway himself, who is at the head of this particular part of the exhibition referring to the progress and achievements of the American Negro.

Few things have been done for us in the last two decades that have counted so much for our dignity and capacity as the winning of so many prizes of high distinction in Paris last summer. The peoples of other countries will know the Negro-American better and think more of him hereafter than they have done before, for they have seen him rated among other races at Paris as a man who can do something along all lines of commendable endeavor. We are proud of our exhibit, especially proud of that which was sent by our own public schools, representing what we have done in an educational way. We hope that all of our readers will note what the article by Mr. Calloway has to say about the impression the Negro has made abroad.

### THE CITIZEN KING.

What a glorious thing it is to be an American citizen!

In mediaeval times, when about the court of the Caesars hung the destiny of empires, it was deemed a prouder honor to be a citizen of Rome than to be a king elsewhere. But the power of Rome departed; sceptres were swept aside, and the march of human progress carried in its wake, through all the centuries, the irresistible spirit of individual responsibility. Prestige of

the throne no longer pleased aspiring genius. The autocracy of intellect inspired each man with a desire to be a sovereign in his own right—a free agent, and an independent factor in the economy of civilization. The concrete response to this overwhelming protest against absoluteism was the building of our American republic. At massive Plymouth Rock was laid the foundation of a government, with freedom as its corner-stone, and on the majestic James were lighted the fires of liberty, which no monarch has ever been able to extinguish. From thirteen struggling colonies, with no capital save sturdy hands and patriotic hearts, this little nation of the West has expanded into the grandest republic on the face of the earth, and ranks with England, Russia and Germany as a world power. Its growth has been in accord with the logic of events, and each generation of its statesmen have proved equal to the problems which confronted them. It has demonstrated to a greater extent the possibilities of a republic than any other government that now exists. It has come to be the mecca of refugees from every clime who wish to escape the tyranny of royal rule.

The American citizen is indeed a king. His will, finitely expressed in the Constitution, is the grand center around which the government of states moves and has its being. He makes and unmakes policies; he creates and destroys systems, and chooses without restriction the instruments of rights and many of them exercise these to a disadvantage of a large part of the citizens of that state. While the perversion of the rights of the state is a glaring defect in our system, it does not materially interfere with the greatness nor solidarity of the body politic and will eventually disappear—in the pronounced trend of the 20th century toward civilization. The state will always be self-governing in matters purely local, but the general government will gradually become supreme in the protection of national rights, insisting upon equality and uniformity in the administration of all laws. There is bound to be friction as long as Massachusetts can make a franchise qualification depending upon one's lack of knowledge of Greek, as long as North Carolina can base franchise on the possession of grand fathers and Mississippi on racial condition. A change for the better will come when the National Congress can define the limitations of the suffrage, the privileges of corporations, pass uniform divorce and marriage laws and protect all citizens travelling on railroads or seeking public entertainment. The perpetuity of this great and liberal government together with all necessary reforms rests with the "citizen king"—black and white. A plain duty lies before him.

The sovereign voter will be called upon to speak November 6th. He will be asked to preserve the sacred heritage of his fathers. The issues of the campaign now closing have been fully explained, the time to act is near at hand. It is the belief of The Colored American that the republican party can more safely be trusted to work out the destiny of this grand republic on the lines laid down by its founders. There is no section in the land under a republican domination where the liberties of any citizen are denied by law, and there never will be. The country has invariably prospered under republican rule, and in its contention for an equitable tariff, sound money, and commercial expansion, it stands for the highest interest of the whole people. This cannot be success-

fully disputed.

William McKinley should be re-elected by a decisive majority. Next to Washington and Lincoln, he is easily the most commanding figure in the proud history of our land. Like them, he has proven equal to the most trying emergencies. His patriotism or courage has never faltered. In his hands the helm of the ship of state, is sure to be guided aright. Theodore Roosevelt embodies all that is desirable in American manhood and he should be chosen as second officer of the nation as a just recognition of his valuable services to the race and country.

The "citizen king" can continue President McKinley in power. We believe he will do it. We are confident that the American sovereign, black and white, will rise in his majesty on the 6th day of November, and administer to the fees of peace, prosperity and plenty, a rebuke so stinging that the Waterloos of 1864 and 1872, will pale into insignificance, and seem as a zephyr unto a whirlwind.

It looks like a McKinley landslide.

### BISHOP WALTERS TO RAISE \$1000.

Bishop Alexander Walters is doing the grandest work of his life at the head of the National Afro-American Council, in connection with his arduous church work. He is determined to establish, if possible, the unconstitutionality of the infamous suffrage law now in operation in Louisiana and practically in effect in North Carolina. He is now earnestly engaged in raising a fund of \$1000 to that end, and last week transmitted a large sum to the finance committee here, to be paid as a retaining fee to the eminent counsel employed to carry a test case before the United States Supreme Court. The prospect for early action seems very bright. Bishop Walters' reelection to the presidency at Indianapolis is regarded as the wisest thing to have been done, and his zeal for the race shows that the sceptre is in honest and loyal hands. Vigorously co-operating with the Bishop are the ablest forces of the Council—Congressman White, Messrs. Lawson, Fortune, Hannon, McGhee and others, and the unanimity which characterize their deliberations is a most hopeful sign of our progress and our capacity for the management of large interests. We wish Bishop Walters and his worthy coadjutors God speed in their efforts.

### What Shall We Do With The White Race.

"A big burly Negro with low receding forehead" has long been the synonym for the most atrocious crime that can be perpetrated upon society and whose penalty for the Negro is death without process of law. The mere mention of rape has come to suggest some low, depraved black brute as being the only one capable of such crime. What ever distinction there may be between the races this atrocious crime can no longer be considered the dividing line, and socialists will have to look elsewhere for a racial boundary.

Four young men of leading white families of Paterson, N. J., recently enticed a young woman into a saloon in that city where they administered "knockout drops" in order to accomplish their nameless deed. Placing their victim in a carriage they proceeded to a lonely spot in the country, but the poison had done its work too well. The woman died. Crushing her skull with a stone the body was left in the woods to give the appearance of death by accident. In the state of Maryland a sheriff and three other white men are under indictment for assaulting an innocent white girl. In this city last Friday evening two white men criminally assaulted the servant of officer Oriani in the presence of his



PROF. W. E. B. DUBOIS,  
Of Atlanta, Ga.

daughter, and viciously assaulted him when he came to the rescue. It is very clearly established that millionaire Rice of New York was poisoned by two white men who sought his wealth.

Not a day passes but what the public prints teem with heinous crimes perpetrated by white fiends too numerous to mention. In view of these facts the question is asked in all seriousness, what is to be done with the white race? All things considered, no one will have the nerve to compare the most brutish crime ever committed by a Negro with the heinousness of the deed at Patterson.

While one does not need to consult an oracle what would have been the fate of those four wretches had they been colored. It does seem as if there ought to be some way to guarantee the weaker sex protection from white fiends in a country where law and order are supposed to be lying around in great gobs. If twenty centuries of civilization have been powerless to elevate that race above the commission of that Patterson or Maryland tragedy what hope is there for it anywhere in the world? Since deportation of the white race is out of the question by reason of unwieldy numbers, is the Negro to endure noxious contact with it? The most inhuman black brute that ever drew breath would stand aghast at that Patterson horror. Burning and lynching Negro rapists and suspects may go on but it had just as well be understood now that they have got no syndicate on the nefarious business. The color of a man's skin can no longer be regarded as an infallible clue to the perpetrator of an outrage on woman's virtue. Bloodhounds and detectives in pursuit of the fiend who has committed a criminal assault can no longer depend upon their sight to guide them to their prey, but they must combine the use of other subtle senses and be not surprised henceforth to trail their quarry to a mansion as well as to a cabin.

### Congressman White Speaks Tomorrow.

Congressman George H. White will be the speaker tomorrow afternoon at the Second Baptist Lyceum. His opinions upon race issues are of special interest at this time and the usual large crowd will be on hand to hear him. In the absence of the President, who is in Indiana, Vice President R. S. Smith will occupy the chair.

### Howard Law School Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the senior class on October the 30th the following were unanimously elected officers:

President Geo. F. Collins, 1st vice president, David C. Outlear; 2nd vice president, Henry Heath; Recording secretary, Wm. H. Lewis; corresponding secretary, Clayton E. Kimbrough; treasurer, J. Thomas Heard; sergeant-at-arms, Limas Roulhac. The moot court, under the supervision of Prof. Mason N. Richardson will begin its weekly sessions on Friday, November 9th. Visitors are respectfully invited. The outlook for a very prosperous year is favorable, as the attendance over last is much increased.