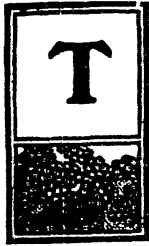


THE MONTH

The Next Kind of Jim Crow. What Will It Be



THE American people have stood by and allowed the Negro to be "Jim Crowed" in politics, in religion, in education, in business, on the railroads, and in the theatres and hotels, without a ripple of dissent from those sources where any help might have been forthcoming. Congress might help us, but it has been silent in seven languages. The Supreme Court might help us, but it has evaded the issue. This tribunal tells us we must get our grievances adjusted by Congress—that our claim for the ballot is a political question, and when we go to Congress they tell us there our matter is a judicial question. They are playing "hide and seek" with us, and in the meantime the great horse leech of prejudice cries out for more Negro blood. Where will this thing stop? Is the Southern idea of the Negro question to dominate the whole Union, and will the next step in the line of "Jim Crow" legislation be an attack on the Fourteenth and

Fifteenth Amendments? We think this is the purpose of a certain wing of the Democratic party. William Jennings Bryan wants it, and if he didn't actually want it, he would make the effort if he thought it would help him into the White House.

Mr. Bryan recently gave out an interview in which he observed that there could never be any such thing as a centralized government in the United States, because of the race question. He further stated that every Northerner who went South became at once convinced that the Negro was getting what he deserved at the hands of the South, and concluded to let the South alone in the solution of the Negro problem. Now one of the South's main objects of attack is the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It has repressed the Negro in most every other conceivable way in the states, and now its aim is at this national bulwark of Negro citizenship. With these two amendments out of the way the Southern oligarchy and the Northern copperheads will pool issues to power, pelf and serfdom. The Nation should

awake to the schemes and designs of the Tillmans, the Vardamans and the Jeff Davises.

They are at the head of a scheme to discredit the Negro in the eyes of the Nation, and thus make it possible for the ultimate triumph of their assaults on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It will be well to keep our eyes on these men as well as Bryan, who is undoubtedly tarred with the same stick.

Tolerance Versus Intolerance

As TIME rolls on the Negro people of the United States will rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization. Time, a most necessary factor in the solution of the so-called Negro problem (though often overlooked), will bring about gradually a lower percentage of criminals in the race a higher percentage of literates and a general upward swing in the line of a higher race standard.

The Negro in the states is now chiefly tolerated because of his usefulness as a laborer and producer. His absorption into the white race, like the Italian, German and others who come into the country, seems to be a matter settled in the negative. The American white hates one drop of Negro blood and would cast off his own associates who were found to possess it. So no relief will come, perhaps, from absorption. Children with white fathers and Negro mothers will continue to be born, but they will be "niggers" just the same in America. But if we are now tolerated for our usefulness to society as laborers, what shall happen when the great bulk of the race, instead of being laborers or menials, have come into a

different classification? Will the race be tolerated in this new condition? Can the American whites stand to see the new Negro in a new role? Can he divest his mind of the habit of thinking of every Negro as his servant, and requesting Dr. Booker T. Washington to make up his bed for him, as a white fellow-passenger did several days ago, mistaking the sage of Tuskegee for a Pullman porter?

The American white man's tolerance may need educating and preparing for the new Negro, for if we shall have a new Negro we must also have a new white man.

Chicago Elects a Republican Mayor

SINCE George W. Swift left the Mayor's chair in Chicago in 1897, this great Western metropolis has been under the control of the Democrats. Mayor Dunne, Democrat, has been recently defeated by Fred. Busse, Republican.

Many of the colored voters joined the Dunne faction, thinking, perhaps, that Dunne was a pretty good sort of a Democrat, having appointed quite a number of colored people to office, and also having refused to preside at the meeting in which Ben Tillman spoke so abusively of colored people. But the colored Chicago voter seems to have jumped the Democratic band wagon at the wrong time, and will not be hauled up to the pike counter in the rushing manner no doubt expected. All of which is a warning that politics is a very uncertain game to play. Who knows how the cat will jump in a political controversy? A healthy division of the Negro vote, however, on princi-

ple, will do good by giving friends to the race in both parties. And the race at this juncture needs all the friends it can get, and it is not wise to have one party solidly arrayed against it.

The Southern Sentiment in Favor of Roosevelt and a Third Term

CONSIDERABLE sentiment of a favorable nature is coming from Dixie Land in favor of President Roosevelt's nomination for a third term, culminating in the proposal of John Temple Graves at the Chattanooga banquet that Mr. Bryan nominate Roosevelt at the next Democratic convention. Mr. Bryan, however, demurred to this suggestion. But what does it all mean, if not that it is one of the usual smart tricks of Southern Democrats, who hope the Republicans may nominate a man for a third term whom they hope to defeat by then using the third term slogan against him? No one is credulous enough to believe that Roosevelt could carry a single Southern State. It is a trap, of course, that Republicans see. If President Roosevelt should be nominated for a third term the greatest howl would come from the South. We do not doubt but that, if nominated, he would be elected, but entirely without the Southern States.

The Ralph W. Tyler Appointment

FOLLOWING the Foraker investigation of the Brownsville affair the news came that the President intended to appoint a colored man as Supervisor of Customs in Cincinnati, as a slap in the face to Senator Foraker. Thereupon a howl came from the burrough of Ohio in protest. Even the President's son-in-law, Congressman Longworth, it is said,

protested. Now the news comes that Mr. Tyler has been appointed to a position in Washington, D. C., as Auditor of the Navy in the Treasury Department. Mr. Tyler's appointment will possibly have a quieting effect on some of the most wild of the wildest vituperators of the President's action in the Brownsville matter. President Roosevelt has a way of making up his mind about things and then doing what he believes to be right, regardless of what others may think, and because he does not see as we see in the Brownsville affair, it is not necessary to impugn his motives, especially in the face of this last appointment, which can hardly be termed a political necessity.

Dr. Knapp Finds Another Scapegoat Place For the Negro

OTHERWISE than the assertions of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in reference to the Negro, the recent meeting of Southern educators (white) at Pinehurst, North Carolina, was marked by wise and sane discussion. The strong resolution recommending a thorough education of all the people is to be commended. Mr. Ogden was not present. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of Lake Charles, Louisiana, and an attache of the U. S. Agricultural Department, went wild, however, in the following assertion:

The large body of freedmen settled throughout the rural districts of the South has tended to lower farm values and depress Agriculture.

This looks like another attempt to make the Negro the scapegoat for another Southern ill, and Dr. Knapp certainly knows as well as everybody else that if the Negro wasn't on the Southern farms they would all have

been broom straw and pine scrubs long and merry ago—the Southern plantations would not have produced enough to pay taxes. This condition has followed in those sections of the South where Negroes left the farms, and the great wail of the South to-day is for more labor on the farms. The vagrancy laws are being put into activity with a view of driving idle Negroes of the cities and towns out on the farms.

Let us read, also, the census figures in this connection, which show that the increase in agriculture in the whole nation from 1880 to 1905 has been 68 per cent., while in the South it has been 76 per cent.

In 1906 the South added to the wealth of the nation \$7,300,000 per day, while New England added only \$7,000,000 per week.

The further fact that Southern States have enacted laws imposing taxes on emigration agents so high as to be almost prohibitive is another refutation of Dr. Knapp's scapegoat heresy. Then, too, no Southern State will tolerate an emigration agent even if he should pay the taxes, so bitter is the sentiment against taking away Negro labor. Instance after instance can be cited where such agents have been mobbed or run out of Southern communities.

Dr. Knapp has gained some notoriety in the way of suggesting improved methods of rice culture, but when he suggests taking Negro labor out of the South as a means of raising the land values, he has struck the wrong chord. We haven't the least idea the South will say amen to this.

Who Is The Greatest American?

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently submitted the question of who is the greatest American to the professors of history in thirteen leading colleges, and the following is tabulated as a result:

Washington.....	12
Lincoln.....	9
Jefferson.....	4
Franklin.....	3
Lee.....	3
Hamilton.....	2
Madison.....	1
Marshall.....	1
Emerson.....	1
Agassiz.....	1
Longfellow.....	1

The Washington named on the list is no doubt George Washington and not Booker T. Professor Bassett of Trinity College, North Carolina, several years back, got himself much before the public and very much in hot water by naming Booker T. Washington as the greatest man the South has produced except Lee. For this assertion Professor Bassett had to leave Trinity College and is now holding a position somewhere in New England where free thought and free speech have a clearer right of way.

But it is to be remembered that the colleges submitting replies to the inquiry of The Times were many of them Southern schools, and it is remarkable that so noted a character as Ulysses S. Grant should have found no place in the columns of greatness. We think the college professors are guilty of an egregious blunder in omitting the name of Grant. If Grant wasn't a great American, then the American standard of greatness soars vastly higher than our capacity for measuring it.

President Eliot of Harvard Emits Race Prejudice Ideas

ONE of the latest ebullitions of race prejudice comes from President Eliot of Harvard University, who stated recently at a gathering where the matter of separation of the races at Berea College, Kentucky, was being discussed, that if the colored people should attend Harvard College in any appreciable number, he would advocate separation by putting the colored students into a separate and distinct department from the whites. And all this in Massachusetts, the very cradle of the principle of equal rights for the Negro! We should have picked out the President of Harvard University as the last one to strike the race such a blow. "And thou, too, oh Brutus," doth strike us.

It is not that we desire to associate with the whites that we decry this American habit of "Jim Crowing" us, but because of the disadvantages following it. Wherever "Jim Crow" apartments are set up the claim is made that they are to be equal to the whites, but the fact is they never are equal. The railroads set aside in some cases four seats with a slamming door in front and behind, for Negro passengers. They put the Negro car invariably up next the baggage car or smoker, and the white railroad hands use this car for lounging, washing and dressing and whiskey drinking, and beside the train hands, the white passengers from other cars are constantly passing through, smoking and drinking, and with a pompous air of "get out of the way, nigger," all about them in every act. This is the "Jim Crow" as it works

on the railroads, and it is run on pretty much the same plan in schools where such a system obtains. In the Southern states, where the law requires the school fund to be divided equally between the races, the Negro never gets an equal share. The statistics show this. The school houses are inferior, the equipment is inferior, and the teachers who take the same examination are paid less by from one-half to one-fourth.

Then, too, the "Jim Crow" system is a constant proclamation to the Negro people that they are an inferior race, and not good enough for white people to even sit with in a college lecture room or ride with in a railroad car. To have this stigma constantly flaunted in our faces all the time is likely to breed in us a self-contempt that will dwarf aspirations and make us hate those whom we invariably must consider as our oppressors.

Florida Governor Advocates Separation of the Races

VERY little sympathy has been expressed so far with the ideas given out in the message of Governor Broward of Florida for race segregation. The good governor says that the Negro is fast becoming more intelligent and self-respecting, and in the same proportion is seeing more plainly the wrongs being done him by his white political and social masters in the South. The governor thinks the whites are not as friendly to the Negroes as they used to be, and at the same time the Negroes are not as friendly to the whites; and that this estrangement will continue to grow, hence his suggestion that the races be separated now, so as to fore-

stall future conflicts between them.

Anent this proposition we will remind the good governor that the Southern white people still think they can use Negro labor a while longer, and it is very clear that the white man generally knows a good thing when he sees it, and with the problem of getting sufficient foreign labor for the South to even supplement its present Negro help still unsolved, the industrial South may be relied upon to veto any proposition looking to the removal of the Negro. Then, too, the Negro labor is a good spender. The dollar received Saturday quite often finds its way back to the white man's pocket Monday morning. So as things now prevail, where the white man employs the labor and also sells it what it buys, the Negro laborer's presence in a community is a two fold asset—very different from the Chinaman or other foreigners, who horde what they make with a view to returning home with it, and thus ridding the country of so much cash. There are other questions to be answered, also, in this connection.

First, where would the governor put us? Second, how would he keep his people out of our territory? Third, what guarantee could he give that we would stay "put?"

Joint Meeting of White and Colored Baptists

THERE was held during the month of April, in the city of Durham, North Carolina, a joint meeting of the white and colored Baptists of that state, at which questions of much import to the denomination of the state were discussed. The Durham meeting was the second of its character to be held in North Carolina, the first having been held at Raleigh.

At the conference the most cordial brotherly love obtained among the clergymen and laymen, and the addresses that were delivered were fraternal in their character.

The two meetings already held have proven of much value in the establishment of an era of better feelings between the two races of the denomination, and the future meetings planned for portend still greater results along this line, as well as for the creation of more harmonious relations between the races in general.

If our other religious denominations were to adopt this method of bringing their different race varieties into more harmonious relations, they would make valuable contributions to the hastening of the coming of God's kingdom on earth, when love and not caste shall rule in Christian affairs.

