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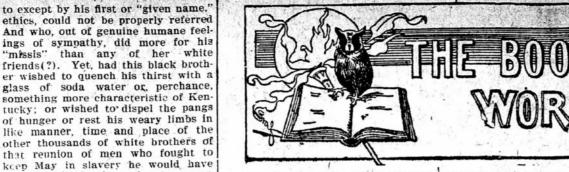
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A POLITICAL HISTORY OF SLAVERY. A Political History of Slavery. By Wil-liam Henry Smith. With an Introduction by Whitelaw Reid. Two volumes. Svo. Net. \$4.50. By mail. \$5.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. "A Political History of Slavery." by Wm. Henry Smith, is an elaborated story of the controversy over the slavery ques-tion, from the early days of the 18th cen-tury to the close of the Reconstruction period in the United States. There is an introduction by Whitelaw Reid, which tells of Mr. Smith's career and which'gives quite an extended criti-cism of these two very instructive vol-umes. Worth, under a black skin, in securing for its possessor ordinary humane throughout the country. The events which led up to the war with Germany are thus described by the

Howard University seems to be in : particularly bad fix. The trouble seems to have originated from efforts put forth to "industrialize" the institution, in conformity with the theory

and which gives quite an extended criticism of these two very instructive volumes.
Mr. Reid says: "This Political History is written with the fullness of knowledge that comes from having seen many of the events from he inside as they occurred, from a lifelong familiarity with and study of the entire range of the subjects, and from access to much unpublished informaceess to much unpublished informate events from the papers of President Hayes and Governor Brough, in the records of the sette office neld during a critical part of the period, and in constant personal communication with some of the actors." Again: "As time foes on fuller justice will be done, in the history of the movements by which a free people enlarged the bounds of treedom, to communities and to leading men that relied upon typical Anglo-Saxon means for the correction of wrongs and the better development of Anglo-Saxon institutions; — to Horace Greeley first among public educators to Chase and Seward. Stanton and Welles, first among legislators and cabinet misters, and finally to the peer, if not the superior of them all, and certain!" the most capable politician of the list, Abraham Lincoln."
In Chapter I, the author says: "If there is net thing clearly established, it is that that the Afro-American can dispense with higher education and needs simply to learn how to hoe cotton and cobble shoes. The Afro-American has investigated that theory and finds that it involves dispensing with his colleges and high schools, churches, societies, banks, stores, newspapersthat it throws him out of the Civil Service, that it even invades his home and deprives him of his organ, mando in and piano. The conclusion is that the industrial in conjunction with literary training is a good thing; but as a substitute for it, is a monumental failure. Now the Afro-American is perfectly aware that he is not dependent upon the Jim Crow crowd for higher education-he can get it with-

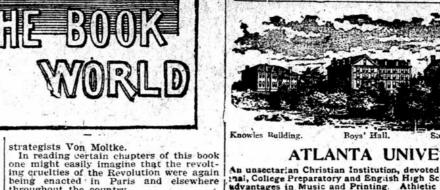
out their assistance and even in face In Chapter I, the author says: "If there is one thing clearly established, it is that slavery was deprecated by the men who formed the Constitution: who, recogniz-ing that such an institution was inconsis-tent, with Christian civilization, inconsis-Of course it has been of great advantage to him that there have been schools in the South, but he would have educational advantages it not one such system were in existence: because the vast body of intelli-

tent with the great principles of civil lib-erty for which the colonies had contended, and which constitute the basis of our Re-public, refrained from inserting in that great charter a name so repulsive to free-dom. We must conclude that they were consistent mitnesses to the public sentigent voters know that illiteracy is the most determined enemy of our system of government. So the educative prodom. We must conclude that they were percipient witnesses to the public senti-ment of that day. There was no state free, from the taint of slavery and the feeling that it was injurious to society was in no sense dependent upon sectional cess will go on in spite of all the Jim Crow kickers can do and they might as well cool off, go way back and scrape the mould off from their hides, s. Its ultimate extinction was gener lines. Its ultimate extinction was gener-ally confidently expected: emancipation was to be the rule. This came early north of Maryland, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if there had been no inhi-bition of the African slave trade, emanci-pation would have followed in Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee." The Afro-American is represented in all the famous schools of science and art in the world-he is studying in London and Paris and Vienna; in Berlin, Heidelberg and Bonn; in Har-

vard and Yale; in the Canadian Uni-Tennessee." "Opposition to the institution of slavery arose from religious convictions as to its sinfülness or from economic and social policies. The resistance of those who with Mr. Jefferson condemned it because of its destructive influence became as impotent as his. or succumbed to the vio-lence of political forces: while that hav-ing its source in religious feelings played an important part in the creation of a third party. The Society of Friends led all other denominations in the employment the public prints as to whether Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Benjamin Lundy or Chas. of moral influence for the eradication of Tennessee. versities. He has sense enough to good thing when he sees i and if he cannot get what he wants The attempt to saw Howard University down to an industrial institution must be construed as an effort to eliminate the Afro-American from the profession-law, medicine and theology; from the Civil Service. As such it ought to be strenuously opposed by every intelligent man, white as of moral influence for the eradication of slavery, though there were not wanting outspoken utterances in the P.esbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches at an early day, especially in Ohio. Kentucky well as Afro-American; and President Gordon ought to be presented with a hari-kari sword. It is not likely that he has the high Japanese training and Tennessee.

and Tennessee." "Some years ago one who had been conspicuous as a leader in the anti-slav-ery contest endeavored to show the un-faithfulness of current history in dealing with the genesis of modern abilitionism, and there are a controversy sprang up in

with the genesis of modern abilitionism, and thereupon a controversy sprang up in Osborne was entitled to be styled the first Apostle of Emancipation. Geo. W. Julian, the writer who challened "the truth of history." clearly established the claims of Osborne to be mentioned before either Lundy or Garrison. but strangely over-was strikingly like that of Lundy-John Woolman, a Friend, who was born in New Jersey about 1720. Then follows an ac-count of his early life and career, exceed-ingly interesting and of his anti-slavery sentiments. "When about 26 years of age he visited North Carolina. where he sought to arouse the consciences of slave holders and wrote an essay entitled 'Con-



author: "Bismarck prepared the war, Napoleon III, wanted it, the great bourgeoise looked on. They might have stopped it by an earnest gesture. M. Thiers contented himself with a grimace. He saw in this war our certain ruin; he knew our terrible inferiority in everything; he could have united the Left, the tiers-parti, the jour-nalistic have made nelvable to them the

Commune. Paris, Marseilles, Toulouse and Narbon

were soon to be converted into veritable human slaughter houses, in this fratricidal struggle which for madness and un-checked violence finds few counterparts

in the history of the human family. Many new events—that is events which have hitherto been obscure to the student of that period are brought forward by the

author, in his work which considered either from a literary or historical view-

point is an achievement of no inconsid erable merit.

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ANTISEMITISM. Antisentism. By Bernard Lazare. Translated from the French. 8vo. Pp. 384. Cloth gilt top. \$2. New York: In-

opinions. The case is certainly stated with great candor, and the blame is dis-tributed with fairness. The fault is found

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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

We read with considerable interest the following article which appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal of last week:

WITH HIS MASTER.

JERRY W. MAY, COLORED, WENT THROUGH CIVIL WAR.

NEVER MISSES REUNIONS-HOW HE GOT "OLD MISSIS" A

PENSION.

An interesting figure at Georgia headquarters yesterday was Jerry W. May, who has the distinction of being one of the few Negroes who fought during the Civil War in the Confederate army. Jerry is a mail carrier at Macon, and has been in the service for over 20 years. Each year, when the time for the Confederate reunion rolls around Jerry asks for his vacation and accompanies Camp Smith to the rendezvous of the old Confeds. This is the fourteenth reunion he has attended, and as he is apparently in good health he will probably attend more of them.

During the war he was the body servant of William Wynn of Georgia, who enlisted and served throughout the long contest as a private. His master was a member of the Seventh Georgia regiment of Harrison's brigade. Whenever he had the opportunity the Negro "borrowed" ket, as he expresses it, when he tells it now, and joined in the fight.

After the war his master, who had lost everything he possessed by the ravages of the Federal army, moved to Prescott, Ark., leaving Jerry in Macon. A few years later he died and his widow was left alone, with nothing on which she might rely for a support.

Jerry began the task of securing a pension for his "old missis," and after several years of hard work he was suc-Through his efforts she was enabled to live comfortably.

This article was written and published in the "write ups" of the great annual reunion in Louisville, Ky., of the organization known as the "Unit-Confederate Veterans." an organization which has for its object the glorifying of treason, and one of a character which would not be tolerated in any other country but this. And, we might remark that we never saw the Courier-Journal.acknowledged the leading paper of the South, gotten up so regardless of expense as was the souvenir number of that able journal of that meeting. No other occasion has been deemed worthy of such artistic display of color work, illustration, etc., etc., which go to making a newspaper a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

But it was not of the Courier-Jour-W. May who, according to Southern prehension .- The Earth.

the gospel, a love for a life of ease and pleasure, an ignorant and malicious disregard for the law of God and the rights of men that is daily being practiced by the majority of the race convince me that the Negro is a lawless being, and he is a liar if he

in one shool he will go to another.

which would impel him to use it but

it might suggest the propriety of trek-

race had a battle on an excursion train

down in Georgia, one Davis, an Afro-

American preacher of Atlanta, scored

his entire race in a sermon last Sun-

These were his words:

new Negro are destroying him. His

reckless disregard for moral purity, a

disposition to ignore the church and

"The tactics and procedure of the

some vicious men of the

ing back to Iowa.

Because

day.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

of their opposition.

says he is not." At the risk of being called a liar by the reverend brother, THE AP-PEAL will say that the statement is false in toto. Criminal statistics made by Southern white men show that Afro-Americans commit no more crime than white men. In the matter of the disregard of the rights of man the white man is a greater sinner

than his brother in black, for having control of affairs in the South, his has disfranchised the Afro-American and deprived him of nearly every civil right. Even it all that Davis , said were true, it would be small business for an Afro-American to call the atten-

tion of the world to the wrong doings of his own race in such an unwarranted manner.

Now that Davis has spoken as he has it is possible that the Atlanta Constitution may endeavor to foist him on the people as a "New Negro Moses.'

We wish to call the careful and prayerful attention of those of our saintly white brethren who are so sadly distressed at the moral condition of the brother in black, to the work of the Milwaukee grand jury in indicting 110 official grafters. We do not think that the result of such investigation will be that all white men are thieves though the data some what warrants that conclusion. That course of reasoning is regarded as entirely legitimate when the Afro-American is the subject of the analysis and

the investigation is conducted by one of our Southern brethren, or a Northern renegade who is holding or seek ing a job in the Southland.

The 47th problem of Euclid was demonstrated many years ago, and while mathematicians have for amuse ment constructed many other proofs. none of them have contended that it was actually necessary. The fact is that any proposition once proved, is proved for all time, and that the only eason why a thing needs to be proved and proved again, is that it has never been proved at all. And we

have noticed that all the assertions as to the mental, moral or physical inferiority of the Afro-American are of the class that need to be proved and proved and proved again by the political hash-slingers, who are hankering after a place at the pie counter

or an inning when the boodle is 'to be scooped.

One of the Puzzles.

Even a modest young girl thinks it strange that a man doesn't understand all the queer clothes a woman wears. Yet the average man who has been maried forty years, and who has had ever so many female relatives, usually can not describe a woman's raiment to save his life. He would rather undertake to build a trusz bridge than to dress the baby. He would be deeply offended if anyone

nal that we wished most to call atten. called him dull, yet these small things tion, but the high character of Jerry are apparently quite beyond his com-

ingly interesting and of his anti-slavery sentiments. "When about 26 years of age he visited North Carolina. where he sought to arouse the consciences of slave-holders and wrote an essay entitled 'Con-siderations on the Keeping of Negroes." After his death in 1772, his journal, which was published, had a wide circula-tion. It shows that his life was given to the work of emancipation. He traveled from colony to colony, preaching remon-strating and counseling. special importance is the chapter of Beecher's anti-slavery campaign in land in 1863. He reached London in t

siderations on the Keeping of Negroes."" After his death in 1772. his journal, which was published, had a wide circula-tion. It shows that his life was given to the work of emancipation. He traveled from colony to colony, preaching remon-strating and counseling. The author discusses with painstaking detail the "Free Soil Movement." "The Omnibus Bill." "Repeal of the Missouri Compromise." "The Nomination of Lin-coln," and in their discussion exhibits a wealth of information and breadth cf knowledge, which could only result from many years' study and contact with the leading men of those stirring times. Vol. II opens with a chapter, on "The Outbreak of the War." in which he says: "In the history of nations weak rulers are treated with scant respect. They become the dupes of Knaves, the instrument of oppression? they imperil governments and invite disorders to enter in; they are the swith men resolute in purpose to disrupt the Union and overthrow the government, in construed the fundamental law to be as fmpotent as he was in fact as the ex-coutive. Imagine Andrew Jackson. of the Federal cause. By this they hoped to counteract the work of agents of the Conferency who were then seduously fan-ning the flame of British enmity by their speeches and publications. Any other man would have weakened, but having prom-he stuck to it courageously in spite of mobs, blood-red placards, insults, hoot-ings and all the other annoyances which the British public consider perfectly legit-imate to prevent an unpapular speaker Impotent as he was in fact as the ex-trive. Imagine Andrew Jackson, the ecutive head of the government in 50-51. Would members of Congress engaged in the work of disunion have been welcomed at the White House? Would they have bullied him

CIVIL WAR TIMES. Civil War Times. By Daniel Wait Howe author of the Puritan Republic, \$ vo. Pp. 421. \$1.50. Indianapolis: Dobbs-from being heard.

Merrill Co. Merrill Co. The war of '61-5 will never cease—at least in the present generation, to be a perennial and never failing topic of ab-sorbing interest. This is so, because it was a war of glants; because many of those giants still survive its vicissitudes; its "bein breadth genome and the immiwas a war of giants; because many of those giants still survive its vicissitudes; its "hair breadth escapes, and the immi-nent deadly breach"; its long and dread-ful marches; its Gettysburg and Chicka-maugas; because the finale of that con-flict profoundly influenced the civilizations of the world; because its echoes still re-verberate in all the various activities of American life. Because of these things the author's volume is interesting. It can be read with profit by any one and many inci-dents of the great strife which has hith-erto remained unwritten, is brought forth

erto remained unwritten, is brought forth

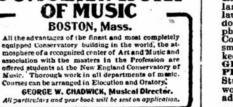
erto remained unwritten, is brought forth by Mr. Howe. One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is one dealing with the re-lation of the Confederacy toward the "Ne-gro Soldier." The author tells us, that nearly every important Confederate com-mander favored the enlistment of black soldiars: that the matter was finally de

mander favored the enlistment of black soldiers: that the matter was finally de-bated in the Confederate Senate. and the bill authorizing the enlistment of Negro soldiers, was defeated by but one vote-that of Senator Hunter. That when the desperate circumstances of the Confed-eracy became so visible that the leaders saw the doom of Richmond and the back soldier to fight under the Con-federate flag. but that before it could be made effective, the fall of Richmond, and the flight of Jefferson Davis was at hand. This chapter its banner.

Tanslated from the French of Lissagaray by Eleanor Marx Aveling, New York-International Publishing Co.

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The descriptive art of the author never lags from the opening to the cleaning the essential principles of the contains the essential principles of the construction of English verse, and its main divisions both by forms and by subject matter. The historical develop-ment of eight of these divisions is a subject matter. The historical develop-ment of eight of these divisions is a subject matter. The historical develop-ment de essential principles of the construction of the rench by the worker in a division of the french weakness and imbecility-the culmination of a criminal torpor that followed swiftly upon the heels of the prostration of the French by the worker ul armles under that prince of military

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