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GOVERNOR PUTS CHECK ON MOB RULE

Prompt Action in Sending Aid to Chestertown Cowers Spirit of Lawlessness

JUDGE PLEADS FOR JUSTICE

Colored Citizens Express no Sympathy But Wan Law To Take Its Course.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Chestertown, Md., January 2.—The intense feeling that has existed here during the past ten days on account of the murder of James R. Coleman is subsiding.

The leaders of the race here were fearful that James Parraway and Norman Mable, the colored youths charged with the murder of Mr. Coleman, would be lynched. The prompt action of Governor Goldsborough, States' Attorney Vickers and Judge Constable stemmed the tide favorable to lynching.

The father of Judge Constable was murdered a few years ago, and a colored man came near being lynched for the crime. A white man was found out to be the murderer.

That Judge Constable would avert such a possibility is indicated in his charge to the Grand Jury, when he said:

"I do want to impress you with the necessity of going thoroughly into the case. Do not be misguided by public clamor, but go into facts with the same care deliberation that you would go into any other case. There has been much excitement over the affair but let me warn you again do not be misguided. There have been exclamations as to what this court should pursue, but it is up to no one but you, now, to lay aside all that you have heard and go into this case as you would one of minor importance. Be deliberate and thorough."

The colored people here express no sympathy for the alleged murderers, but wanted to see the law take its proper course. They are glad, however, that a change of venue was granted and the boys taken to Baltimore guarded by State troops.

Mr. Coleman had many friends among the colored people, and was regarded as a kind hearted man.

DID NOT GO TO AFRICA

A. C. Faulkner, who was believed to have been on his way to Liberia in the city this week. When asked as to the reason for his remaining in the United States, he said that he had just accepted an engagement to take charge of a theater in Atlantic City, and would not go to Liberia.

The American Colonization Society had secured transportation for Faulkner and he was to have sailed from New York on December 20. Several city churches, whose pastors had been much impressed by Faulkner's roseate stories of his future in Liberia, raised funds to aid him in getting a start in Liberia.

When Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Liberian Consul general, was asked the reason for Faulkner's remaining here he said he did not know, as the latter had not even communicated with him about his intention of remaining in this country. He said that he supposed Faulkner was going as several churches had lifted special collections to aid him.



JUDGE ALBERT L. CONSTABLE
Courtesy Baltimore News

ALPHA PHI'S HOLD THEIR ANNUAL SESSION AT WASHINGTON

Washington, January 2.—Over 150 men, graduates from various colleges and universities attended the annual session of the Alpha Phi Intercollegiate Fraternity at Howard University this week. At the opening session an address was delivered by the retiring president, Charles W. Garvin, and George W. Cook, D. L. B. Moore, both of this city; D. O. W. Holmes of Baltimore and R. C. Giles, of New York, were among the speakers during the session.

A theater party at the Howard Theater Monday night, a reception at Odd Fellows' Hall the following night, and a banquet on Wednesday night were among the social features.

The following officers were elected: Henry L. Dickason, Ohio State University, president; Raymon Lannon, University of Minnesota, vice president; Roscoe Ross, Cornell University, secretary, and Howard H. Long, Howard University, treasurer.

ROSCOE SIMMONS DENIES STORY OF HIS DEATH

Memphis, Tenn., January 1.—Roscoe Conklin Simmons, editor of the Memphis Sun, is not dead. He says so himself, and his bosom friend, R. R. Church, Jr., confirms his statement.

The Chicago Defender published a story two weeks ago stating that the young editor and orator was dead. One New York paper published the same last week, while another contradicted it.

Roscoe is still attending to his journalistic duties and feeling grateful that his friends, who believed him dead, thought so well of him. He was reported dead a few years ago, at which time generous press notices of his demise appeared in various newspapers.

M. E. CONFERENCE WILL NOT MEET AT CHARLESTON, W. VA.

The Washington M. E. Conference will not meet at Simpson M. E. Church, Charleston, W. Va., as first decided, but will be held at Asbury M. E. Church, Annapolis. Opening on Wednesday, April 8.

Some dissatisfaction arose over going to Charleston because the congregation of Simpson Church had sold their church building, and the conference, if it had been held in Charleston, would have had to use the basement of a white church. It is said. The congregation of Asbury Church, through the pastor, Rev. E. S. Williams, invited the conference to hold its session in Annapolis, and the district superintendents and most of the ministers agreed upon the change. Bishop Earl Cranston will preside over the conference.

Brave Words From R. Righteous Judge.

Chief Judge Albert L. Constable said last night that he and his associates had requested Governor Goldsborough to send the State troops. "We have been led to believe," he said, "that this mob demand that these men be hanged. If the accused are proven guilty, it is up to us to either sentence them to death or to a term of imprisonment. We are going into this case with open minds, and we are determined that justice shall be given these men, just as though they were prominent citizens, instead of lowly Negroes. Reports have reached us that this mob declare these men shall not leave here alive. We cannot be dictated to by a mob, and the dignity of the court must be upheld. I and my associates feel that our oath of office demands that we give these men a fair trial, and we are determined that they shall get it. We have not discussed the case with anyone, and we do not know any of the evidence. Therefore, we cannot say what penalty will be imposed upon these men, and furthermore we cannot tolerate any body of men to dictate and tell us what we shall do. If the evidence is of such a nature that these men should not be hung, we want to be prepared to have these soldiers take them away without any demonstration."

COL. MIDNIGHT TRAVELS EAST

Spends Christmas Day in Christmas and is now Headed Toward the Sunny South

Chicago, Ill.—The year is drawing to a close, and when you read this letter you will be into 1914. Now what this year will have in store for us, I am not able to say, for 1913 has carried away many people, and we all stand now waiting for the next year. I hope to be able to turn over my new leaf in another letter, the one which will follow this one.

When I struck Chicago a few days ago a copy of the Chicago Defender was handed me, and the first thing I saw was that Roscoe Conkling Simmons was dead, and I was ready to wear crepe. The paper said that it was a big funeral, one of the largest ever held in Memphis, and his body was in state for two days or something like that, and then the editor said many other things about Colonel Simmons. A lady from New York almost fainted when she read it, thinking that we had lost by death another shining star, and we could not afford to lose them. I had just had my secretary to write about our meeting at the Masonic Grand Lodge in Canton, Miss. I was thinking how sad this was and how the Lord had taken this young man away, but then I learned that it was all a joke. To me that is a poor way to crack a joke, and I am not going to say what I have in mind. Simmons is a man, and a writing man at that I think he is able and will take care of himself, but if he had been dead as reported in that paper then I was going to take up my pen and what I was going to say is not found in anybody's vocabulary but mine, and I think I was going to have my private secretary to supply me with some new words.

Now what have you done during the year? Have you made any one happy? Have you contributed to any charitable cause? Whose home have you visited? Have you said a word for Jesus? Have you been to any conventions? These questions you may ask and answer in your own mind, and then outline only what you think you will be able to carry out next year. Do not be extravagant in your plans. Lay down only that which you are able to carry out.

With respect to the "Johnston" matter, I am sure you were able to read some few things about Wilberforce. I was the guest of the President of the school as I told you in my last letter, and then I told you of many other good things which claimed my attention in the city. I spent Sunday in the city and at one of the leading churches there. I mean in Xenia, and then I had the pleasure of meeting a cousin of mine. I had not seen him for a number of years. Sergeant George H. Johnson, of the 9th Cavalry and a man of brains and thought. He is making his home in the city. He was put in touch with me and we spent a few hours together the next day. We went to Dayton to see the father of our Charles Stewart, and we had a big time talking about the war. Johnson has been one of the greatest fighters of the age and was delighted to have the pleasure of seeing him and talking with him. He told me many things about the Spanish-American War and I was glad indeed to hear about it. He has served out his time, and he is now being paid by the United States to do nothing but live. He is one of the men who gets paid for living. For living he is paid \$67.50 every month. This is a good showing.

I have accepted an invitation to return to Wilberforce in February when I will have even more to tell you about the school and the people. I am sure you will enjoy reading what I have to say on my return. It will be something to talk about for I am going to be there on Founders' Day.

It was after church Sunday night that I got myself together and left for Chicago. On the train I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Mary G. Evans, who had just recently returned from a trip around the world so to speak. Miss Evans is a young woman who is doing some good work. She was born somewhere in this country, and educated in the public schools of Chicago, and while in school she felt that she was called upon to do some special work, hence she went right into Payne's Theological Seminary and remained here until she had completed a theological course, and then went right out to work, making good use of her time. She was found in school at work, and while in school made some head way. Graduating from the school, she has been preaching.

Miss Evans was appointed as one of the delegates to the world's

Continued on Page 4, column 5

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT JOHN WESLEY

Prominent Speakers Tell of The Progress and Needs of The Race

MAYOR PRESTON SPEAKS

Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson and Prof. Mason Hawkins Also Deliver Addresses

The great progress made by the Negro since emancipation, as well as some of the discriminations that the race now suffers were outlined by various speakers at a big emancipation celebration at John Wesley M. E. Church Thursday night.

The speakers included Mayor Preston, Dr. Ernest Lyon, pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. J. O. Spencer, president of Morgan College; Collector of Customs William F. Stone, City Councilman Charles J. Heintzman, Rev. C. G. Cummings, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds at Washington; Prof. Mason A. Hawkins and Councilman Harry S. Cummings, who presided.

Following the speechmaking, Dr. Lyon introduced resolutions praising Governor Goldsborough and the authorities of Kent county for their successful efforts in preventing the lynching of the colored men accused of the Coleman murder, eulogizing Collector Stone for his efforts against disfranchisement and asking the race to boycott department, grocery, drug and other stores that discriminated against the race.

Race prejudice was criticized and the moral and spiritual uplift of the race was urged.

Mayor Preston was introduced by Councilman Cummings, who praised him for his efforts for the general welfare of Baltimore. Amidst a waving handkerchiefs, the mayor began to speak. He lauded the race for the great strides made during the past 50 years.

Collector Stone declared that he had always been friendly to the best interests of the race, had worked ardently against disfranchisement and hoped no hostile legislation would be adopted at the approaching session of the General Assembly. He also paid a tribute to the late Mrs. Eliza J. Cummings, mother of the councilman.

COL. JOHNSON SPEAKS.

The principal address was delivered by Henry Lincoln Johnson. He lauded Abraham Lincoln, and gave an outline of the progress made by the race along various lines and contended for fair treatment along all lines. He said that the war Amendments were the result of a revention which blotted out the Dred Scott decision and asserted that only a revolution could remove them from the constitution of the nation.

After scoring the daily newspapers and the Associated Press for their hostility to the race, Col. Johnson hit at segregation by stating that he hoped that the question of whether one wanted to live in a boulevard or an alley would only be determined by the ability of the man to pay for the privilege.

Prof. Hawkins declared that the race must fight for economic independence so that pressure from without could be bitter without. Councilman Heintzman praised the Negro for his general progress.

declared that he had sometimes been unfairly dealt with and asserted that in Baltimore some white Republican would come into the lead who believed in fair play for all.

MORRIS AND DAVIS LIKELY TO CLASH

Rival Factions in Odd Fellows Will Have Lively Time at Subcommittee Meeting.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Philadelphia, January 2.—When the Subcommittee of Management of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows begins its regular semi-annual session here on Monday two camps, one led by Grand Master Edward H. Morris and the other led by Benjamin J. Davis, chief justice of the supreme court of the order, are expected to be in evidence.

The above-mentioned leaders have been at loggerheads since the last session of the Biennial Movable Committee of the order met at Atlanta in September, 1912.

The differences will be accentuated this time by the fact that Grand Master Morris issued an order a few weeks ago telling Georgia of the order to disregard an injunction issued by W. L. Houston, or Washington, an associate justice of the supreme court of the order, against several officials of the order in Georgia who claimed for the positions to which they had been elected by the Georgia Grand Lodge. It appears that Chief Justice Davis had these officials replaced with those of his own choosing.

Mr. Davis' paper, the Atlanta Independent, denounced the order of the grand master to pay no attention to the injunction issued by Associate Justice Houston. His paper asserted that the supreme court of the order was a department of coordinate authority and that the grand master had no authority to set aside an edict of the court.

At the session here next week, the general status of the order will be considered. Plans may be considered for the session of the Biennial Movable Committee at Boston next September.

LIST OF THOSE WHO GAVE AID TO NEEDY FAMILY

The following is a brief summary of the amount contributed to the office of the Afro-American Ledger for a mother who is struggling to keep her family together. The money has been turned over to the federated charity. While we had hoped for much more returns we are nevertheless exceedingly thankful to those who have felt the extreme need in the case.

Cash	\$2.00
Mrs. R. J. Cross	1.00
Mrs. E. Washington	1.00
Sent by check to Asso.	\$4.00
Mrs. Georgia Carr	1.00
A friend	.50
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McCard	2.00
Mr. G. H.	1.00
Mr. J. W. Taylor	1.00
Mr. J. B. Glasgow	1.00
Cash	.25
Cash	.50
Cash	.50
Cash	.25
Cash	.25
Cash	.25
Clementine Murphy	.10
Ressie Young	.25
Mrs. P. S. Henry	1.00
Mr. I. Tilghman	1.00
Miss Ada Killian	1.00
Cash, M. R. H.	2.00
Cash	.50

SIMPLE JUSTICE FOR OUR RACE

Chicago Jurist Pleads For It In Stirring Address.

RACE HAS PROVED ITS WORTH

Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh in Discussing the Negro Problem Suggests Three Methods For Its Solution, Which He Believes Is Not Impossible to Accomplish.

Chicago.—The speech of Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh of the superior court in this city not long ago, in which he gave his views concerning the so-called race problem, has attracted wide comment. It has been suggested by some of our people that the speech be printed in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast. That would be a wise thing to do, but for the benefit of the readers of this paper especially and the race generally the full text of Judge Kavanaugh's speech is here given.

It was delivered before the Irish Fellowship club and is as follows:

"Among the many grave problems pressing upon this people there is, it seems to me, one neglected question of crying importance: How much have we freed the Negro? The other day a semi-professional concern advertised for a Negro girl cashier. There were sixty-four applications for that one position. The majority of the girls who applied had high school educations, because the Negro will make the most pitiable sacrifices to give his children learning. These were neatly dressed, modest appearing and intelligent. The one who succeeded had made fifty-two other fruitless efforts to get a position. I do not like to let my mind follow the sixty-three unsuccessful young girls. In the weary, heartbreaking search they are still pursuing, and yet it will be demanded of these young women that behind their dark, humiliated cheeks they keep white souls burning. To their infinite credit most of them will. This instance illustrates the attitude of the American public toward the Negro. Let a black man get work of equal rank among white brick masons, electricians, clerks, bookkeepers, and what happens? Every white employee will quit the job as though the place had been covered by a pestilence. There is not a great store in Chicago that dare put a Negro clerk behind its counters, no matter how competent he may be. There is not a street railway that dares to put a Negro to work on one of its cars. The everyday story of a Negro hunting a house in which to live is filled with burning humiliation and injustice. And yet the Negro of pure African blood is rare; many of them are almost white—oppressed with white men's brains, cursed with white men's hearts, hopelessly consumed with white men's ideals and aspirations.

"I ask you this afternoon to put yourselves and your families in the place of an honest, respectable Negro, with his own wife and little children. To do that you will have to crush out all the strongest yearnings and highest longings of your hearts. Then see what a dismal place you have made of it. Think for a minute that your little children, no matter how wise they may become or how good they shall remain, must never hope for public esteem or general honor. What incentive remains behind your darkened lives?"

"When we complain of the Negro we should remember that one cannot measure the capabilities of a race by its lowest members, but by the attainments of its very highest. We have pushed the Negro out into freedom. Free to do what? To become a porter in a saloon or a waiter in a dining car. Which was better, the drugged contentment of the slave or the hopeless, endless humiliation and burning subjection of the freedman? If the Negro may not use his education it is a cruelty to educate him. If he may not use his freedom it was a crime to set him free.

"But he has progressed wonderfully. The general social and intellectual condition of the American Negro in the north today is vastly superior to that of the white inhabitant of any civilized country in the seventeenth century. Yet three generations ago he was a slave, a chattel, a thing. Notwithstanding this, it was essential to slavery that the slave should feel himself physically and mentally a slave. Generation after generation this idea was ground into his soul. Let the general community today unite in its estimate as to any of us, and imperceptibly we will sink or rise to the limits of that estimate. If we brutalize a man we have no right to complain when he acts like a brute. To begin making a man respectable we must commence respecting him. To keep him honorable it is often necessary to honor him.

"Do you realize that in spite of this handicap there are Negro homes in Chicago, and not a few of them, the equals in actual refinement to almost any white man's? Have you considered that there are working in this republic black men, and not a few, in the various professions that are the equals intellectually and in many cases the superiors of their competitors? One of the best lawyers in Chicago is a Negro, and a rich man besides. The polite learning of the ages is familiar

ENERGY OF W. H. STEWARD.

Work of a Pioneer Editor and Champion of His Race.

Louisville, Ky.—Among the men who have worked their way up from obscurity to prominence by giving their time and talents to movements for the advancement of the race is William H. Steward of this city. Mr. Steward is the editor of the American Baptist, one of the oldest publications issued by our people in the United States. He is one of the best known men in Kentucky and wields a potent influence for good.

Editor Steward belongs to what many are pleased to call the "old guard" in Afro-American journalism. Other men of this group who have been on the editorial firing line, like himself, for over a quarter of a century and some as long as thirty-one years are T. Thomas Fortune, who edited the New York Age for about twenty-seven years; Chris J. Perry, editor and owner of the Philadelphia Tribune; John H. Murphy, editor and proprietor of the Baltimore Afro-American Ledger and president of the National Negro Press association, and the Hon. Harry C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland (O.) Gazette.

For thirty-five years Mr. Steward has been the active and capable general secretary of the General Baptist association of Kentucky, a position of much responsibility, which he still



WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

holds with great credit and satisfaction to those whom he serves. He is also the chairman of the trustee board of the state university in this city, of which William T. Aurlinger is president.

He was the choice of hundreds of pastors and laymen a few years ago as their representative to England in the interest of religious work. On his return from abroad he delivered a series of lectures in which he gave interesting accounts of his trip. So popular were his lectures that he made a tour of the state, speaking in the larger cities and towns.

It was while holding the position of secretary of the Afro-American council that Mr. Steward attracted state wide attention in the fight of the council against the Jim-crow car bill, which came before the state legislature at that time. His life has been a useful one, and his efforts for the good of the race have been felt in many directions for racial betterment.

AN ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR.

National Benefit Association Issues Handsome and Expensive Date Book.

The 1914 calendar of the National Benefit association in Washington is a thing of beauty. The illustrations are varied and timely, representing by photographs the progress of the race in business, education, medicine, law, religion and patriotism. The author of the composition says in describing the illustrated work:

"The figure on the calendar which typifies that of advance in education is Professor Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard university. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, who represents religion, has had a most successful pastorate at the great Nineteenth Street Baptist church for thirty-one years.

In the law scene is Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the municipal court; Counselor James H. Hayes, a leader in the Progressive party movement; Hon. James A. Cobb, assistant district attorney, and Mr. Lawson, a court reporter. Surgery is represented by an actual operation being performed at Freedmen's hospital by Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief; Dr. S. L. Carson, assistant and an interne. The soldier personifying the Negro of the army is, like ourselves, concerned in holding the flag of "Progress Upward." The picture denoting business is taken from the bookkeeping department of the association."

New Book by Professor J. W. Cromwell. "The Negro in American History" is the title of a book written by Professor John W. Cromwell, principal of the Alexander Cromwell school and secretary of the American Negro academy in Washington. The purpose of the book, which will soon make its appearance, is to furnish the teacher with supplementary material to encourage the youth of the race to take greater interest in the affairs of government and especially the various movements for racial advancement.

After giving a broad survey of the history of America, from its discovery and settlement through emancipation, the civil war and citizenship, the work includes detailed biographical sketches of eighteen colored men and women eminent in widely different fields of endeavor.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN LITERATURE

Many Have Produced Works of Real Merit.

INFLUENCE OF GOOD BOOKS

Impartial Estimate of the Achievements of a Group of Authors Whose Intellectual Powers Reveal the Capacity of the Race For High Ideals. Best Effort in Fiction.

By CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Most of the important life values are found in the books we read. Art, science, philosophy and religion are great life values in the training of the human intellect, and these are brought to us through the medium of books. The making of books is the most vital work of the race, but only men of real talent and genius are able to produce books of worth and permanent value. In literature the Negro has thus far produced but few "deep diggers."

The chief glory of every race rests in its authors, and the Negro race is just entering into the larger and more glorious possibilities of literary effort. The object of literature is to impart vital lessons of life, to give pleasure, to excite interest, to banish solitude, to make attractive our future prospects and to give inspiration to worthy strivings.

The person who loves books need offer neither justification nor excuse, for with the love of books in the heart one is rich indeed.

It is a sort of compliment to the race that it has, so early after its emancipation from slavery, developed so many booklovers. Although the performance of some of our writers has not reached greatness, yet it must be acknowledged that some of them have produced work of genuine literary merit. Prior to the civil war and for about fifteen years immediately thereafter the literary productions of the race were largely theological and autobiographical. Very little of this literature possessed the vital spark of true authorship.

There was the lack of elegance and grace of style, and hence the books produced during that period soon lost their place in the memories of men. But a considerable proportion of this literature dealt with the escape of slaves from bondage. The most thrilling and perhaps the best example of all such narratives is the autobiography of the great Frederick Douglass. This book, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," is fascinating in style and concluding in elucidation. It proves in its composition, when we consider the author's meager chances for acquiring knowledge, that Mr. Douglass was a singularly gifted man of unusual powers.

The only book produced by an American Negro comparable with it is "Up From Slavery," by Dr. Booker T. Washington. But Dr. Washington has since produced many books dealing with a serious and practical discussion of the Negro question. In a peculiar sense his work takes first place in the list of Negro authors. Dr. Washington has enjoyed advantages of association and contact with the most distinguished people of the world, and, having a good, strong mind—a mind capable of penetrating to the very bottom of things—and, being a big souled man, he has, in simple, forceful language, set forth his views with telling effect.

The best history of the Negro thus far produced is "The History of the Negro Race in America," by George W. Williams. This book is still in print by the Putnam of New York and London. It contains the story of the race in America from 1619 to 1880, treating of the race as slaves, as soldiers and as citizens, together with a preliminary consideration of the unity of the human family, a historical sketch of Africa and an account of the governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

In the field of fiction the Negro has done his best work. The short stories of Charles W. Chesnut measure up in literary quality to the best things done in recent years by any American writer, and the short stories of Paul Laurence Dunbar, with romping, singing, shouting and dancing characters, are so clean and artistic that they appeal to the most fastidious reader. Those persons apt to be offended by the writings of careless authors experience no shock at any time while reading the stories of Chesnut or Dunbar.

In the stories and essays of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Professor Kelly Miller there is seriousness from beginning to end. These authors have attained an important place in American letters. But what they have produced is no laughing matter. Dr. Washington often embellishes his narrative with a story, just to enforce a thought or to illustrate a point, but neither Du Bois nor Miller ever perpetrates a joke.

The pioneer writer of verse was the frail little slave girl of Boston—Phyllis Wheatley, who was recognized by George Washington. Since her day Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Mrs. F. N. Moseell, Miss Cornelia Ray, Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews, Mrs. Harvey Johnson, Miss Eloise Bibb, Alice Ruth Dunbar, Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, Mrs. Susie L. Shorter and a host of others have written poetry, some good, some bad.

A Story of the Flying Dutchman

By MARGARET C. DEVEAUX

The legend of the Flying Dutchman has come to us in various forms. One of them is that a seaman of Holland, Vanderdecken, sailed in his ship, bound around the Cape of Good Hope to the east. He was never again seen alive. In attempting to weather the cape he met with head winds, losing his temper and defying heaven with a great oath. As a punishment for his blasphemous he was doomed to make unsuccessful attempts to weather the cape till the crack of doom.

Many years ago, before steam had taken the romance out of sailor life and before ships could go to China by way of the Mediterranean, the Suez canal and the Red sea, an American merchant sailed from New York for Bombay in the packet ship Albatross. The gentleman, whose name was Van Cortlandt, had descended from the Hollanders of that name who had settled on Manhattan Island in the seventh century.

His oldest daughter, between seven and eight years old, was a girl with an expressive face, which denoted a deep undercurrent of feeling. Her eyes were her most notable feature, being large brown ones, which gave one an impression that she was filled with wonder. And yet it would seem that this, instead of being remarkable, should be natural to any one contemplating the marvels by which we are surrounded. Perhaps these persons appear in a state of wonder because they are nearer by nature to the border which separates us from the infinite.

Marla Van Cortlandt would sit all day on deck peering out on the boundless ocean trying to form in her mind an image of its vastness, or looking upon the clouds drifting up in the heavens or the gulls soaring above the masts. Sometimes it seemed to her father, who adored her, that she was not thinking of the ocean or the heavens, but of that other spiritual world a vision of which is denied to ordinary mortals. Then he would sigh, for it seemed to him that the abode in mortality of such persons is more transient than in persons of a less spiritual nature.

One afternoon when the vessel had just begun to point her prow more easterly to round the cape a ship was seen astern coming in the same direction. The captain of the Albatross stood on the poop deck, his glass leveled at the stranger, surprised at the position of her sails. While those of his own ship were set to sail before the wind, the coming vessel had hers close hauled. The skipper had never before experienced in steady weather a wind blowing in two different directions.

It is a fact well known to navigators that a ship will move faster with the wind astern than when dead aft. Obeying this law, the stranger was gaining on the Albatross. As she came on the face of the Albatross' master assumed a more anxious expression. There was an old-fashioned look about the other ship that he had never before seen on any craft. Her sides bulged below her decks, which were narrower, she was very high astern and was built up curiously forward.

And now a few figures began to take form on deck, going about upon their duties—some coiling ropes, some mending sails, while others lay about smoking enormous pipes. When the vessel came abreast of the Albatross a man was seen standing on the high deck astern who seemed to be the master. His figure standing out against the sky showed him more plainly than the others. He wore a costume that had passed out long before; full breeches to the knee and a short coat with flaring skirt. His face was young, but there was an old look about it. His hair was long, his eyes were large and set deep in his head.

But the most remarkable feature of this strange craft and her antique looking crew was yet to come. Sailing much faster than the Albatross, the stranger passed her in a few moments. As she went by every eye on her was fixed on those on the Albatross as those on the Albatross were fixed on the vessel and her crew. The young master on the poop deck extended his arms to Marla Van Cortlandt with a mute appeal on his face. To the astonishment of those beside her, Marla's arms went out to the strange being.

Then there was a low swish of waters as the vessel drew away, leaving the Albatross in her wake, and Marla fell over in a swoon. Every eye of those near her was fixed upon her, and when they were raised for another glance at the receding vessel it had disappeared.

A man standing on the fore-castle of the Albatross when the strange ship sailed away and out of sight said that he read the name—"The Flying Dutchman."

In the log book of the Albatross when she was broken up was found the entry, "The Flying Dutchman passed on bound southeast by east half east."

There is a story in the Van Cortlandt family of a Marla Van Cortlandt who went to China with her parents and met on the voyage a phantom lover in a phantom ship. On her return she is said to have died in the same latitude and longitude where the ghostly meeting took place. But the Flying Dutchman has appeared to so many persons at different times that there is nothing certain about this.

C. and P. Phone, Madison 692

GEO. H. HOLLAND

Formerly Manager for the late Alexander Hemsley

Funeral Director and Embalmer

517 Robert Street

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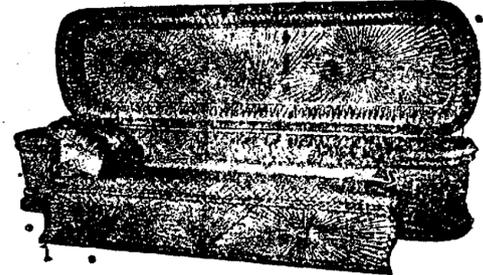


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Parisian Street Barbers.

The French capital, like that of China, has its street barbers. In Paris the perambulating tonorialists carry a little box containing the usual outfit of their calling. Their chief patrons are laboring men. The street barber of Paris usually places his customer upon the banks of the Seine or in some spot aside from the crowd, covers his knees with a newspaper and proceeds to work. For only 1 sou he will shave a man, cut his hair and generally impart to him a more or less smart appearance. These barbers are said to make quite a respectable sum even at the small fee they charge.

Naturally Dark.

History professor—Why are the middle ages known as the dark ages? Wise Freshman—Because there were so many knights—Wisconsin Sphinx.

Beards Were Barred.

The ancient Romans considered it effeminate to wear beards. All their busts representing the famous men of olden times are without beards.

A cynic knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

Tiny German States.

While it is well known that some of the German states are of microscopic size, few persons are aware that it is quite possible to visit seven of them, including two kingdoms, two duchies and three principalities, in an easy walk of four and a half hours.

A good walker, starting from Stuttgart in Bavaria, will arrive in half an hour at Liechtenstein, which is situated in Sax-Meiningen. Thence the road proceeds in one and one-half hours to Rannenburg (Roon, Elder Branch), after which in a few minutes Gjetton, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is reached.

Half an hour's walk brings the pedestrian to Altenhausen (Roon, Younger Branch). An hour farther on the Drogitz, on Prussian soil, and the last ridge is another hour's stroll, finishing up at Saathal, Sax-Altenburg—Ferber's Weekly.

COUNTY TEACHERS HOLD INSTITUTE

Dorchester County Teachers Manifest Interest In Series of Meetings.

(Special to the Afro-American Ledger)

Cambridge, Md., Dec. 26.—The teachers' institute of Dorchester county began Saturday December 20, at Waight M. E. Church and closed Tuesday afternoon, December 23. The sessions were well attended and all the teachers showed great interest in the work. The institute was opened Saturday morning by Dr. S. S. Jolley, after which Superintendent Spaid made some remarks and then introduced the supervisor of the county, Prof. Alonzo H. Long, who spoke on "School Ethics." He held the attention of the teachers, while he explained the system of the public schools, taking it up through four phases, the teacher pupil, Board of Education and the parent. He said in one part of his talk, "Teachers, you are too far from the parents, for as I see it now, you ought to be cooperative and the school and home ought to be bound by the strong cable of mutual assistance."

On Sunday morning Dr. Storer S. Jolley preached to the teachers. Subject: "The Upper Room." It was a sermon full of eloquence and a number of persons say it was one of his best efforts. He closed by saying "there are some teachers here who need to go to the upper room this morning and there ask God for knowledge."



DR. LEWIS S. MOORE

On Monday Dr. Moore gave two talks, one on "Attention and Interest" the other "Methods of teaching." He held the teachers spell bound as he only can do and made the day seem pleasant to a number not in the profession of teaching.

Miss M. Edythe Cooper of Baltimore, spoke also very touching on "The Teacher and the School" and "Primary Language." At night Prof. A. R. Spid, superintendent, gave an illustrated lecture "The Picturesque Luray Caverns and the Historic Shenandoah Valley." He has proven beyond a doubt that he is an able superintendent not only for white teachers but colored teachers.

Dr. Moore and Miss Cooper both talked on Tuesday and were listened to with interest especially Miss Cooper's class she had in story telling.

During the institute, the teachers had a song service before each session and learned a number of new songs under the direction of Prof. Long, who had the teachers to sing Sunday afternoon. They sang to an advantage and showed that none but a skilled musician as Prof. Long could have had the teachers render such music. Dr. Moore expressed himself as being thoroughly pleased with the institute and the teachers progress of Dorchester county, and said we need such a man at Howard University as your supervisor, Mr. Long. At the close of the session asked for Mr. Long's record and stated that Mr. Long would hear from him in the near future.

Mr. Walter Stanley is spending the holidays in the city with his mother. Mr. Stanley is a student at Lincoln University.

Clarence Chandler, of Penbertion, N. J., spent Christmas Day with his mother, Mrs. Julia Chandler, of 432 Orchard street. His wife and son, who accompanied him, will remain here for two weeks.

Young's Dixie Serenaders entertained the prisoners at the Penitentiary Christmas Day.

The entertainers included: Robert Young, basso; Joseph Caulk, baritone; Fred Young, tenor; Otho Church, second tenor; Jack Nelson, clarinet; R. H. Stewart, cello; Hugh Hughes, violin and Isiah Thompson, pianist.

ANTI-SALOONERS STRIKE BACK

Rev. Levister Does Not Like Dr. Johnson's Criticism of the Colored Department

Rev. Charles Levister, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League takes exception to the criticism of Rev. Harvey Johnson characterizing the colored department of the league as a "Jim Crow" department. The following letter expresses his view:

To the Editor
In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article headed "Dr. Johnson Flays Jim Crow Anti-Salooners." We are not concerned so much as to the position which Dr. Johnson may or may not hold upon the question of temperance, but we are intensely interested in the very patent effort of Dr. Johnson, if correctly quoted, to belittle and humiliate those of his own race who have seen fit to align themselves with the white people in an effort to restrict and ultimately destroy the worst enemy of both races in this country.

If Dr. Johnson means to speak of the attempt on the part of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland to recognize the capacity, advancement and development of the colored people of this state as an effort on our part to humiliate them, we are free to confess that we are unable to discover the source or follow the line of his reasoning. If Dr. Johnson in his strictures upon this effort and cooperation against a common enemy, represents a considerable number of the Negroes in this State, it is well that the League management know that fact.

Believing that there was a sentiment among the colored people against the saloon, the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland more than a year ago approached the Colored Ministers Alliance, made up as we understand it of a majority of the colored ministers of Baltimore and vicinity, of all denominations, and advised them as to the wisdom of starting a Colored Department. If this body of representative colored men thought they were going to be humiliated by the characterization which Dr. Johnson applies to the work and have fostered that among them, it seems to us they were manly enough to have said so at that time. As they did not and have not in any way intimated anything of the kind, we must conclude that Dr. Johnson is very much alone in his view.

Furthermore, this ministerial body appointed a committee consisting of Revs. J. A. Holmes, G. R. Waller, George F. Bragg, W. E. Williams and A. L. Gaines representing every denomination. These men were undoubtedly intelligently acquainted with the feeling of the colored people, and to a man they concurred in the establishment of a Colored Department of the Anti-Saloon League.

The dominant note in the cry for help which has come from the colored people for the past few years has been that they should have Negro leaders if the Negro was to do anything worth while. In organizing the Colored Department we, therefore, followed this self-evident fact and appointed as the Superintendent of the Colored Department a man of their own race. In this connection we are glad to be able to say that the Superintendent of the Colored Department has done splendid service and accomplished things worth while. His work has been very satisfactory and is very helpful from an educational standpoint. Furthermore, at the recent great Anti-Saloon League Convention held in Columbus, Dr. Turpeau was the only member of his race who spoke, owing to the unavoidable detention of Dr. Booker T. Washington, and most creditably met the occasion in a happy address. If there is disappointment anywhere it is not with the man or with his work.

We hope that our confidence in the sincerity of the leaders among the colored people will be more fully justified in the year to come, in that they shall give greater evidence of a sincere interest in this work and antagonism to the traffic which hangs like a mill-stone about the neck of that race. We do not know Dr. Johnson; we do not know Dr. Turpeau and we respectfully submit that any effort which the white people are willing to undertake for the uplift of the colored people should be helped instead of hindered—encouraged instead of criticized.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES M. LEVISTER,
Assistant State Superintendent.

SPORTS & ATHLETICS

By SPORTSMAN

In making this, our initial bow to the readers of the Afro-American Ledger, we would say that we are prompted by the feeling that the spirit of true sport and athletic attainments should be fostered among our race, and to that end we invite contributions to this column by those who are interested in sports and athletics. Address all communications intended for this column to the Editor of Sports and Athletics.

Hampton Institute, through Mr. Charles H. Williams, physical director of the school has just closed contracts for two big basketball games with the strong team of Howard University. The first game will be played in the Manhattan Casino, New York, January 16, and the other at the Hampton Institute Gymnasium, February 14.

A representative of the Hampton Institute Basketball team was in the city recently, trying to arrange for a game to be played between that school and Lincoln University at the Fourth Regiment Armory. Up to the time of going to press he has been unable to secure the Armory. No doubt a game between these two well known schools would prove interesting to Baltimoreans.

Word comes to us from Washington that the Hiawatha Cardinal Basketball Club has been practicing for the last two months to enter into what they hope to be their most successful year. Challenges have been issued to all the leading teams in the east including the Dunbar Athletic Club of this city. This club will be remembered by local rooters as having been defeated by the High School team several years ago, when the Washington team was in its infancy. The team is a light one this year averaging hardly 135 lbs.



A special dispatch to this paper from Jay Gould, the best known sport in this country, says that this follower of the "ponies" is now putting up at the Richmond Hotel 422 Broad street, Jacksonville, Fla., and sends greetings of the season to his many friends.

The Dunbar Athletic Association Basketball Team of this city has been seriously handicapped this year by lack of a place to practise.

The team, however, has not been idle and in gradually rounding into condition and hope to be able to secure several games before the season closes. They have accepted the challenge from Hiawatha Cardinal Team of Washington, and issued one to the St. Mary's Association of this city.

The first basketball game of the season in this city will be played between the St. Mary's Association team and the High School squad on Thursday of the coming week.

Jack Johnson, colored heavy weight champion, and "Batling" Jim Johnson, another colored pugilist of Galveston, Tex., fought ten rounds to draw in Paris, December 19. In the third round Johnson broke a bone in his left arm, which probably prevented him from making short work of his opponent.

According to recent dispatches from Paris, Sam Langford defeated Joe Jeanette in a twenty round battle at Luna Park. In the 13th round Jeanette was floored three times but could not be knocked out. It was a splendid exhibition from start to finish.

The Howard University Basketball team defeated the strong Owl team of New York, in Newark, N. J., last Monday night by a score of 40-10.

The Washington Y. M. C. A. team was defeated by the Alphas, of New York, in that city Christmas night. The score was 40-5.

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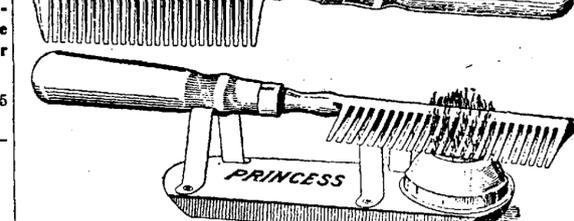
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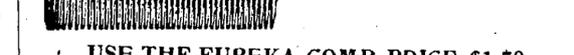
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THAT, If I AM a subscriber [to Maryland's leading Race Journal, I will renew my subscription before it expires, so that I shall not miss a Single Issue.

Signed, EVERYMAN & EVERYWOMAN

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All articles sent to this office for publication, must have the writer's signature or otherwise such article will be ignored.

Churches and others having news notices will please have the same in the office by Thursday to insure publication in the week's issue.

Correspondents will please have all communications, in the office by noon on Wednesdays.

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MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

BALTIMORE, JAN. 3, 1914.

THE FIRST OF JANUARY

The first of January should always be a great day for the Negro race. In the first place, in the past, previous to the Civil War, it was perhaps the greatest day of misery of any day in the whole year. It was the stated time for "selling" and "binding out" slaves, a general change in their various fields of labor. Husband, wife, mother, and children would then begin to experience the pangs of "separation" under most distressing circumstances. How grateful to the Almighty should we be that all this is now changed, and that we have the privilege, year by year, of commemorating "January 1, 1863" when Abraham Lincoln declared the whole slave system at an end. At the beginning of each year it would certainly do us no harm to stop and remember, "A Syrian ready to perish was my father." From year to year, measuring our progress from the depths from which we have ascended we shall thereby become more and more acquainted with the love of God which passeth all understanding.

Thirty years ago, the learned Rev. Dr. Crummell, said: "Unlike the Indian, the Negro had no one to prop him up. He was turned loose suddenly, without any capital, to undertake the duty of self-support. The nation acted as though it owed him no duty and no debt. It gave him his freedom to save its own life, if not to die. But neither failure or death was to be the destiny of the Negro. It never has been in any of the lands of his emancipation."

Quoting from the same learned author, Rev. Dr. Crummell, in his masterly defense of the black race in 1833, he summed up as follows: 1st That their numerical increase has been prodigious, 2nd, That their acquisition of property has been enormous, 3rd, That they show almost a reduplicated capacity for production, the direct result of Freedom, 4th. That their rise in education and religion has been almost like the resurrection of a people from death to life."

As we begin another half century of progress, encouraged by the triumphs of the past, let us go forward more hopefully and earnest

to the tasks before us, always trusting in the mercy and goodness of the God of our fathers who shall be our guide until death. And, in His name, and love, we wish one and all a Happy New Year.

A BRAVE AND FEARLESS JUDGE

Seldom, if ever, have we felt more encouraged with respect to the possibility of Justice and fair play of our race, than in the recent judicial utterance of Chief Judge Constable of the 2nd Judicial District of this State, with respect to the attitude of the Eastern Shore "mob" desirous of reproducing in Maryland the shameful conditions which have disgraced some of the Southern States. On every Negro church in this State prayer should be offered to God in thanksgiving for such a character as Judge Constable, and the Almighty should be implored to increase the number of white Christian men in this commonwealth possessing the spirit of Judge Constable, who, on the pain of his life, would dare vouchsafe those two lowly Negro boys as fair and honest a trial as though they were prominent white citizens. When the commonwealth of Maryland possesses more such men as Judge Constable, the mob and the mob spirit will cease, and race problems will be inconceivable.

THANKS TO GOV. GOLDSBOROUGH

We hesitate not to record our appreciation of the promptness and fairness of Governor Goldsborough in responding to the solicitation of the judicial and their authorities of Kent county in sending troops to Chestertown to vindicate the supremacy and majesty of the law with respect to this place of the life of the Governor of Maryland, it is but right and truthful that his ever alertness to secure justice on behalf of his colored fellow citizens, should be duly recognized and appreciated by all our citizens. We both congratulate and thank Governor Goldsborough for such evidence of the sincere desire of his heart to do the square and just thing by his brother in black.

SEGREGATION QUERIES

Must we necessarily judge a man by the company he keeps? Do "birds of a feather flock together?" Are all birds necessarily "of a feather" because they "flock together?" Does't politics often make strange bedfellows?

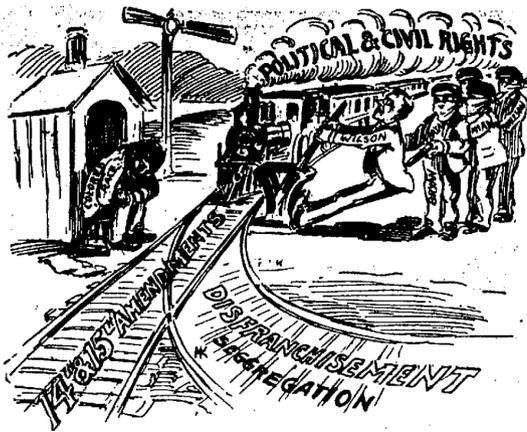
Affirmative answers to these queries would compel us to abandon all hope of favorable action upon the petition against the administration policy of segregation of colored government employees presented to President Wilson by the committee headed by Monroe Trotter of the Boston Guardian.

We have already given our appraisal of Woodrow Wilson. We look upon him as a Christian Statesman entitled as such to rank with Abraham Lincoln. We believe his motives are pure and we would be slow to think that his political associates could influence him to act against the dictates of his conscience. But with all his fine qualities and his high character we are forced to recognize the fact, that incongruous as it may seem, he belongs to the party of Vardaman and Tillman and Heflin and Aswell, and that this group of men are found among his counselors.

Vardaman came to the United States Senate from the State of Mississippi, elected upon a platform which had but one plank—race hatred and antagonism, and anti-Christian, Anti-Constitutional propaganda. Preaching this race hatred, defaming and black guarding the defenceless black people of his State, whom, altogether, children of the same God he professes to serve, he seeks to degrade by driving them from the universal brotherhood of man and despoiling them of their citizenship. Vardaman comes to the Senate to represent the State which has numbered among its representatives Percy and Lamar and other real men and gentlemen.

Vardaman would let the currency bill go hang; he would forego any tariff bill whatever; he would even consign the constitution itself to hell; if he will only be permitted to "keep the nigger down." His attitude is precisely that of the "po' white man befo' de war." The poor whites were the bitterest enemies of the slaves, and their descendants have inherited the bitter race antipathies of their forebears, hence we have Vardaman, Heflin, Aswell, Tillman, and the rest.

Lacking the intellectual acumen to discuss matters of State, without



"Asleep At The Switch"

the ability to take a constructive part in tariff debates, or in the enactment of currency laws, or in other vital governmental policies, these men present a pitiable spectacle among such men as Bacon, Bankhead, Morgan and Bailey, who while unfriendly to the colored people, still take high rank as constructive statesmen and with others of his kind everything in their minds is black and growing blacker.

Think of men of the "superior" race who will solemnly swear to support the constitution of the United States, which gives all citizens civil and political rights without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude," and who will then set out deliberately to violate that part of the constitution as well as their outlet to support it! What a humiliating spectacle, in the light of the boasted American Spirit of justice and liberty, is presented by such members of the "superior" race who disregard both the fundamental law of the land and their solemn obligation to support it! It would be amusing if it were not such a sad commentary upon the real manhood of the members of the nation's highest body of lawmakers, to hear such agonizing appeals for the independence of the Filipino as one sometimes hears in the Senate for the freedom of down-trodden Cuba, or for the fair treatment of the Russian Jew, while maintaining such an attitude toward some of the citizens of their own country!

We would like to have Vardaman or Tillman explain the difference in the moral obliquity of the United States Senator who specifically violates his solemn oath to support the constitution and consigns it "to hell" in general terms, and the immoral colored criminal who perjures himself in his testimony in a police court for craps shooting.

Vardaman, we read in the public press, invited President Wilson to spend his holidays at Pass Christian; arranged for the cottage he is occupying; invoked and secured assurances that the State government would prevent any intrusion upon the President or any disturbance of his much needed rest.

Vardaman, the defamer, the degrader of the helpless black people of Mississippi, the violator of the constitution he swore to support, the apostle of race hate, the enemy (while professing to serve Him) of the Christ who preached brotherhood and love and that peace that passeth all understanding, becomes the host, in effect, of our President, our Christian President!

Hence our queries.

THE FORUM

The Editor of the Afro-American
Leder

Dear Sir:—

In view of the many conflicting reports concerning the change of the place of meeting of the 51st session of the Washington Annual Conference from Charleston, West Va., to Annapolis, Md, I consider it well to make a statement through the columns of your paper.

When the conference adjourned April 7th, 1913, in Sharp Street Memorial Church, Baltimore, no church throughout the entire conference had extended an invitation to the conference to hold its 51st session. Thus the matter was referred to the District Superintendents. After returning to Charleston from the conference I took up the matter first with the Official Board of this church. They agreed unanimously to extend an invitation to the conference to hold its 51st session in our city. Then I put the matter before our congregation and they, too, voted to ask the conference to come here.

While it is true the trustees have sold the old church property

on the corner of Quarrier and Dickinson streets, yet the official board had made arrangements for a place in which to hold the sessions of the conference. On December 5th, I received a letter from the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting in which it was stated that it was reported that our conference was to be held in the basement of a Methodist Church of the West Virginia Conference. Since the conference did not leave the matter of selecting a place in the hands of the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting but in the hands of the District Superintendents, I wrote immediately to the District Superintendent of this district, Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, sending him a copy of the letter I had received from the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting. I also wrote him this statement (quoting from my letter of December 5, 1913) "I wrote you yesterday something about the conference but I think if the preachers are uneasy about coming to Charleston it would be better to let the conference go elsewhere. However, I am going to put the entire matter into your hands." I wrote the District Superintendent again on December 17th to the same effect. This was six days before the meeting of the District Superintendents. At the meeting of the District Superintendents December 23rd, my letter of the 17th of December addressed to District Superintendent Thomas, was read and it was thought best to change the conference, from Charleston to some other place. But let it be understood that this change was not made without the knowledge of the pastor of this church. I herewith give a copy of the letter from the District Superintendents to the church a Charleston:

Washington, December 23, 1913.

Simpson M. E. Church, Charleston, W. Va. Greeting:

At a meeting of the District Superintendents on the above date it was thought after due consideration of the changed conditions at Charleston that it would be better to hold a session of the annual conference there at some future time.

On motion of Dr. C. G. Cummings, it was ordered that we the District Superintendents extend to the officers and members of Simpson M. E. Church a vote of thanks for their kindly interest in the conference and should the church desire it, we will lend our influence to have the session of 1915 meet in Charleston at which time we will be of greater service to the above named church.

Done by order of the District Superintendents,

C. E. Hodges, Secretary.

P. S. We accepted an invitation to meet at Annapolis, Md., April 8, 1914.

It has never been considered by either officers or members of this church to hold the sessions of our conference in the basement of any church. And no church, white or black, to my knowledge, has made any such offer to us. The statement that our conference would be held in the basement of a white church is both false and misleading.

Yours truly,

JULIUS S. CARROLL,

Pastor Simpson M. E. Church, Charleston, W. Va.

THE DEATH OF MRS. WHITING

We are sad to announce the death of Mrs. Martha E. Whiting, who passed thru the valley of the shadow of death on last Sunday, December 21, 1913. She departed in full triumph of faith and was in her time a devoted member of the Union Baptist Church. Where her funeral took place on Tuesday, December 23. She has left one son, one daughter, nine grand children and many friends to mourn her loss.

A beautiful three story house for rent, 1512 Division street. Apply 1415 Myrtle ave., A. L. JOHNSON.

COL. MIDNIGHT TRAVELING FAST

Continued from page 1.

Sunday school convention, Zürich, Switzerland, and did not lose any time in getting ready to go. She went to work to raise the money not only to go on her trip, but to visit the Holy Lands. She made the trip, and in company with my private Secretary and Charles Stewart, Jr., I went to hear her speak at Quinn Chapell and she made a good speech. I will not tell you all about her and her work this time.

I am glad to say that I stopped in Indianapolis for a few hours. I reached there early in the morning and went right to the home of Madam C. J. Walker. She was down in Jamaica, doing good work with her hair growing business. It is wonderful how she is making progress in all parts of the world and the good work she is doing for her people. She is just making money, and then she is using it for the glory of God and her race. Madam Walker is one of the wonders of the age. I am glad indeed that I had the pleasure of visiting her fine home.

After taking a little sleep I went to call on some friends. Went to the office of the Freeman and found the editors and reporter as busy as could be putting brains on paper. Editor Elwood Knox is a fine man, and then he is a friendly man. He is the brain behind the Freeman. Then I found that great editorial writer, Mr. Lewis busy on the topics of the day. That man knows so many ways how to say a thing and when he is through with it it has been well said.

The Freeman has a good home, and they employ many good helpers. It was indeed a pleasure to see their plant. They are giving to the world a good paper. I wish I had the time to tell you more about the people. I got down to the stable and found that the iron horse was a little late, but I thought that I would just wait until that old iron horse came snorting up, and he did come too I am here to tell you. I got in the carriage and took a seat and soon he was just snorting and grunting as if dying with the cholera or something else, but all of this was bringing me to Chicago. He did not rest until he had landed me right in Chicago, for which I desire even at this late date to thank him. I am here, and will not be here when you read this letter, and if you desire to write to me, send your letter care Florida Baptist College, Jacksonville, Fla. I am headed that way when I leave you, and you will be delighted to know that I am making some headway this way.

I was met at the stable by Charles Stewart, Jr., and his mother, and escorted to their home where I am staying during my sojourn in Chicago.

I desire to thank Prof. W. H. Holtzclaw for some real Mississippi butter which was sent to me for Christmas. Then I got a new watch fob from a good friend. Post card from N. B. Dodson, a fine drinking cup from Miss Florida McBride; and two new shirts.

This is the first time since I have been writing these letters, that I have not had something from the office. I thank all the readers for their good wishes, and I will tell you in my next letter something about the letters for next year. You may expect some good things from Florida.

J. O. MIDNIGHT.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JENNIE TRAVERS

The funeral of Mrs. Jennie Travers, who died at Johns Hopkins Hospital Christmas Day, was held from her late home, 545 W. West street, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. A. L. Gaines officiated, assisted by Rev. J. W. Norris. Interment was in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

Mrs. Travers had been suffering from stomach trouble for some time. She was born in this city 61 years ago, and had lived in South Baltimore all of her life. She was a member of Trinity A. M. E. Church, and of the Order of Nazarites and United Order of Good Hope.

Her husband, Edward Travers; five sons, one daughter and eight grand children survive.

SEGREGATION IN HYATTSVILLE

Hyattsville, Md., January 1.—This village now boasts of a segregation law modeled after Baltimore's latest one. It was prepared by Corporation Counsel Vincent A. Sheehy and became a law Monday night. Its sponsors believe that is constitutional and that it is modeled along lines suggested by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Colored people cannot move into white blocks, and vice versa; and neither may colored churches move into white neighborhoods and vice versa, according to the law.

MRS. HILTON ENTERTAINS

Mrs. Robert A. Hilton, of 554 Dolphin street, entertained at a buffet luncheon on Tuesday, December 30, in honor of Mrs. Wm. R. Diggs, of Frederick city. The evening was spent most pleasantly. The table was decorated most lavishly. Laden with the most delicacies of the season.

Out-of-town: Mrs. Bessie Patter-son, of Washington; Mrs. Harvey, of Washington; Miss Maggie Taylor, of Elton, Md. Mrs. Ellen Tingle, Mrs. Mamie Jones, Mrs. Bessie Coleman, Mrs. Sallie Logan, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Lottie Spriggs, Mrs. Logan Jenkins, Mrs. Mattie Dockett, Mrs. Bertha Scott, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Lavinia Watkins, Mrs. K. Pitts, Mrs. Mary Hunter, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Lovian Logan.

Mr. Summie Howard, of Lancaster, Va., is visiting his uncle, Mr. R. L. Howard, 1110 N. Carrollton avenue.

HAGERSTOWN HAPPENINGS

(Special to Afro-American Ledger.)
Hagerstown, Md., January 2.—The members of Zion Baptist church gave their pastor, Rev. W. E. Berkly, a grand surprise last week. Among the many good things was a big turkey and five chickens.

Mrs. Madeline Treee of Luray, Va. along with her son and daughter, is visiting Miss Mary Nelson.

Mrs. Zeoreua Barnum met with a painful accident recently by falling and fracturing her limb.

Mrs. Rebecca Leonard, of Rushville, Ind., and Mrs. Flora Williams, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lennard Brooks.

Mrs. Katie Buckelew, formerly of Hagerstown, but now of Asbury Park, N. J., is visiting her brother Mr. Isaac Pindle.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Stewart, of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Watson.

A dinner and family reunion was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Barnum last Sunday afternoon. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gaskins, of Winchester, Va., Mrs. Letitia Diggs, of Brethredile, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Scott Brown, Rev. and Mrs. David Johnson and Miss Helen Brown.

A dinner was given at the home of Mrs. Mary Cooper, on Christmas evening to a few friends. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mickens, of Virginia. Mrs. Clara Johnson, and Rev. and Mrs. David Johnson.

Mrs. Benj. Smith and children have returned home after spending several weeks in Baltimore.

The Sunday School of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church held their annual election on Monday night. Mrs. M. Matthews was elected superintendent; Mrs. Annie Sullivan, assistant; Miss Annie Edimy, secretary; Mrs. Mollie Robinson, treasurer and Mrs. Eliza Crew, librarian.

CUMBERLAND NOTES

Special to the Afro-American Ledger.

Cumberland, Md., January 2.—The ladies' Literary Society gave in honor of Miss I. O. Overton, of Bellefonte, Pa., an at home at the residence of her brother, Prof. G. W. B. Overton, Tuesday evening.

The exercises at the community tree were conducted by our people on Tuesday night by request of Mayor Young. Addresses were delivered by the pastors and singing was by a select number.

Miss Mary E. Hopewell is not the sister of Mrs. Lewis Harvey as was stated in last week's issue in the account of her marriage to Mr. Thomas E. Grant.

Mr. Benj. Bailey fell from a wagon last week and was badly hurt.

Miss V. Pinkney, of Galveston, Tex., is visiting Miss Edith Cooper.

Miss Annie Russell, of Baltimore is the guest of Miss Hattie McNeal who is spending the holidays here with her parents.

Mrs. Edward E. Tyler is spending a few days here visiting Mrs. Rosa Davis and friends.

The fair at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church closed on Friday.

Mrs. Amanda Palmore, Atsey Frances, Harriet Brooks and Ada Meekins are convalescing.

Mr. John L. Subers spent the Sunday home visiting his family. He returned on Monday to Baltimore.

NOTICE.

The Annual Stockholders' meeting of the Masonic Joint Stock Co., will be held Wednesday January 14th, at 8 P. M., 333 and 335 Courtland street.

By order of
D. T. HARROD, Pres.
W. G. GREENWOOD, Sec.