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THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

FOR FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY CHESTERTOWN IS TO HAVE A SCHOOL HOUSE

For its Colored School Children For Thirty-five Years the County has not Owned a Piece of Property for its Colored School—Bought Property and Will Erect a School House | Residents Elated Over the prospect—Presiding Elder Holds Quarterly Conference--Death of an Estimable Citizen.

Chestertown, August 12—The Presiding elder of the Easton district visited Chestertown with his wife and spent a few days. They were the guests of Mrs. P. E. Demby. Rev. Arnold also preached two sermons on Sunday held quarterly conference on Monday and left on Tuesday, accompanied by his wife, for Washington. Presiding Elder Arnold is well acquainted with the work around here as he has been presiding elder of this section before.

For thirty-five years the colored children have had no school building here, and during that time public school was taught in the basement of the M. E. church. But a few days ago the school commissioners bought a lot from Rev. J. C. McFaddy on Prospect street and now they are fitting up a building that is on the lot for the colored children. This building will accomodate but half of the children, and the other half will continue in the basement of the church for another year, when the school building will be enlarged so as to accomodate all the colored children n the town. We are all very much elated over this movement. While it comes at a very late hour we certainly think that is better late than never.

We cannot put too much stress on the educational facilities for our children They must be educated at any cost or be driven to the rear.

There are many visitors in our town Many are here spending their summer vacations.

UNIONVILLE NOTES

Pastor Moves His Family—Some of The Progressive Citizens—Think Well of Their Pastor.

Unionville, August 13—Rev. J. H. A. Martin, our pastor, has moved his family to this place and they are now well settled in the parsonage. The people here well pleased with Rev. Martin and it is predicted that he will do a good work here. He is an able preacher and looks after the interests of the people generally.

Mr. Richard Jennings, a member of St. Stevens A. M. E. church and a class leader, is a successful farmer. He is also able to make any repairs to farm machinery that is needed. Mr. Alexander Carr is also one of our progressive citizens, a trustee in St. Stephens church, and an earnest church worker.

DENTON DOINGS.

Mrs. Sidney Eaton Dead—Will Run An Excursion To Cambridge—Notes and Social Happenings.

Denton, August 14—Mrs. Sydney Eaton was buried Monday, Rev. George Bailey officiating. Remarks on the character of the deceased were made by Revs. Theo. A. Johnson, James Smith and J. Jefferson.

Mrs. Serena Wayman and Miss Sarah Gibbs have returned from Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Katie Cook of Philadelphia is visiting her father Mr. Lewis Cook.

Miss Berenden Henson of Cambridge, Md., paid Miss Nora Johnson a delightful visit. She is a pleasant entertainer.

Rev. F. A. Seaton's family is out of town. Mrs. Musendal, who has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnes, has returned home. Miss Sarah Holmes has returned to Rehoboth Beach, Del. Mrs. Margaret Hill has returned to her home in Milford, Del.

The first colored excursion from Denton to Cambridge by water, will be run early in September. Mrs. Adeline Lewis has opened an Ice Cream Parlor. Mrs. Amanda Boston is out again after a prolonged illness. Mrs. Taylor has recovered from her recent illness.

LYNCHING DENOUNCED.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 22—Resolutions decrying the prevalence of mob law in the United States and denouncing the crimes leading to such occurences were adopted by the ninth annual convention of the Afro-American League of Pennsylvania today in this city.

ANNUAL SESSION OF GALILEAN FISHERMEN.

Annual Reports Show Decided Increase in Order—Bank Doing a Large Business—Deposits of Nearly a Hundred Thousand Dollars--Officers Elected--Delegates From Baltimore.

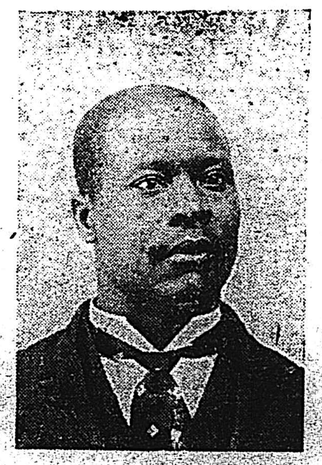
(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Hampton, Va., August 8—The Forty-Seventh Annual Session of the National Grand Tabernacle, G. U.G. of Galilean Fishermen convened in the Queen Street Baptist church, August 4-7 inclusive. About 400 delegates were present representing the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, District of Columbia and the West Indes,

The principal business of the session was the adoption of a new constitution in which were several new features.

The reports of the several officers showed their jurisdictions to have prospered during the year. The reports of the National Supreme Ruler, Rev. T. H. Shorts being brimfull of good thought and kindly suggestions.

The report of the cashier of the Fishermen's Bank, W. E. Atkins showed that institution to bein a very strong condition, the deposits being $88,312.09 The annual sermon was preached Wed-



REV. T. H. SHORTS.

nesday evening, by the National Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. Walter Grayson, of Washington. A grand street parade was held Thursday afternoon. J. P. Evans of Baltimore, was the chief marshall.

The following National Grand Officers were elected on Friday:

Ruler, Rev. T. H. Shorts, Hampton; Deputy, Charles E Holmes, New York, Associate, George R. Browns, Washington; Secretary, Columbus Gordon, Baltimore; Recorder, Mrs. H. E. Troy, Harrisburg, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. A. Willmore, New York; Treasurer, Hester Smith, Baltimore; Conductress, Nancy Alexander, Washington; Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Grayson, Washington; Marshall, Joseph P. Evans, Baltimore.

Prator, Dr. M. T. Sinclair, Montgomery, W. Va.; Messenger, J. E. Morris, St. Albans, W. Va.; Outside Guard, J. E. Lightfoot, Culpepper, Va.

The Grand Lodge closed Friday evening with a grand reception, tendered the delegates and visitors by the local lodges. The convention will meet next year at Warrenton, Va.

Among those attending the session from Baltimore were:

Mesdames Hester Smith, Annie L. Tilghman, Chanie Thomas, Sarah Jones Mary E Stewart, Lucy Wirlfield, Annie Jones. Messrs. James E. Stewart, Columbus Gordon, Chas Ennis, J. C. Woodland, Joseph Ennis, C. W. Barnes J. P. Carter.

FORERUNNER OF TYRANNY.

INEVITABLY PORTEND FEARFUL BRUTILIZATION AND DISBASEMENT OF PEOPLE

President Roosevelt Writes a Letter to Governor Winfield T. Durbin of Indiana Commending Him For His Action in the Indiana Riot Cases—Mob Seems to Lay Most Weight on Color and not on Crime. Every effort Should be Made to Expedite the Proceedings of Justice—Matter of Lynching a Terrible Thing.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug 10—President Roosevelt has made public a letter commending Gov Winfield T. Durbin of India for the attitude he has assumed recently respecting lynching.

The President also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence generally. He declares that mob violence is merely one form of anarchy, and that anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny. The President vigorously urges that the penalty for that crime which most frequently induce a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be demonstrated "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

President Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

"My Dear Governor Durbin:

"Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors, who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well-being—indeed, the very existence—of the Republic depends upon that orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy, and anarchy is now and always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

THOUGHTFUL MEN ARE ALARMED.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the State which for its good fortune has you for its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

"All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous form so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims—on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal.

"DREADFUL CONSEQUENCES"

"In a certain paoportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description; a crime so horrible that, so far as he is concerned, he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever. The feeling of all good citizens that such hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to the very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in inexplicable and unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them.

"Therefore in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community are horrified at the commission of such a crime and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

TRIALS SHOULD BE EXPEDITED.

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal, and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like assault or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course, be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted that they should be; but, subject to this guarantee the law must work swiftly and surely, and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technality and delay.

INNOCENT SOMETIMES SUFFER.

"The fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way in which it has become customary to avenge these crimes and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom. It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently light on innocent people, and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy.

"But evenwhere the real criminal is reached, the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which once seen can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies mental degradation. This is a thousand-fold tronger when, instead of merely seeing he deed the man has participated in it.

TERRIBLE EFFECT ON LYRCHERS.

"Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his own handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing, even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but as a matter of fact lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such fashion. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching in which the lynchers go unpunished to himself take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases.

SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS SPREADS.

"The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one crime they are certain to begin to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes. In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not for assault at all, but for murder, attempted murder and even less henious offenses. Moreover, the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description; other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

"Surely, no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization, and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and of such practices inevitably portends Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy write to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down.

NOT TO BE CONDONED.

"As a people, we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men, without regard to difference of race, fortune creed or color. We forfeit the right, so to speak, when we commit or condone such crimes of these of which I speak.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MIDNIGHT'S MUSINGS.

WANTED TO BOUNCE THE PASTOR BUT GOT BONUCED THEMSELVES.

They Were Fooling With The Wrong Man.—The Best And Truest way in Life is to do Unto Others as You Would Have Others do Unto You—The next Best Thing is to Recognize The Fact That There are Others—Tries Another Lodge and This Time Tries to Become an Odd Fellow But is Turned Down—About the Grand Lodge.

Louisville, Ky. — Now here I am again in Louisville and since I am here I think it is my business and you should not complain about it. I have made up my mind that the best thing I can do in a world like this is to attend to my own business and I think you would do well to learn the same lesson.

I think that you will have to guess where I was when I took my pen in hand to write to you the last time.

I have been to Clarendon, Ark., and there I attended the session of the Lee, Phillips and Monroe Counties' Association and Sunday School convention, and both of these bodies were presided over by men of experience and ability, and I thank God for their lives. In the Sunday School Convention, Rev. R. E. Bryant presided, and he lives in the country, a good preacher and he owns some good real estate. He owns mules, horses, cows and many other things. Rev. C. B. Brown who is Moderator of the Association is one of the largest cotton planters in the South regardless of race or color and he is going to be in Philadelphia next month. He has many friends in this world and I am inclined to believe that he is going to make many more before he is through with it.

Now when that meeting adjourned I went to another place and if you want to know where the other place is I will have to tell you of course, because I do not believe in keeping all the good things to myself. Now I am moving up and down this world and when I got to Helena, I found that I had much improved, but I did not tell you that I got sick, well I did, and I was sick right. I am once more well. In Helena. I went to the office of Dr. E. C. Morris, and remained there all the time that I was in town. I could tell you many things about this but I am not going to do it now. Dr. Morris is getting ready for his big meeting in Philadelphia, and it strikes me that there are to be many people therein.

I found that some deacons in the Second Baptist church had grown too large for their breeches, and thought they were all the church, so they got together and decided that they wanted to change pastors, so they just waited until Rev. W. R. Toliver had returned and walked up to him and asked him for his resignation. This was done without the knowledge or consent of the church, and Rev. Toliver informed the know-it-all deacons that they would have to wait until he could see the church and get their wishes in the matter, and without delay, he called a meeting and before they knew what was going on they had been asked to step down and out, because by the power and 'thority' in the church 'festicated' their offices were declared vacant and they were expelled from the church. They fooled with the wrong saw.

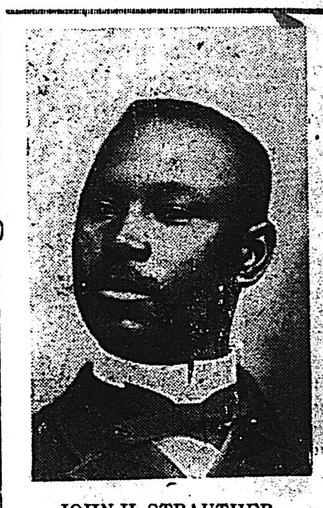
A long stop was had at Lulu, and then I stopped to see Hon. Chas. Banks of Clarksdale, and also had the pleasure of seeing George W. Gillum, another important man. You want me to tell who the men are who are consulted in reference to race matters in Clarksdale? Well since you want to know I will tell you. Rev. H. A. Cosey, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church and editor of the Journal, is the first and perhaps the most important, because he is consulted by the dead as well as the living A man don't feel like dying until he has had Bro. Cosey pray for him. This young man is pushing his way to the front and this is because he has a wife to help him. I have told you about Mrs. Cosey before. She is indeed a model young woman and a good housewife. She knows how to keep house and how to look after her friends and husband.

The next is Charles H. Banks, the business man. He is known all over the country, and there is not a business man in the whole state of Mississippi who is as well known as Hon. Charles Banks. He is king down there and others may say what they please but he is there to stay.

The next important man is G. W. Gillum, and he is an authority on railroads and railroad business. I admire this young man because he stands for something. E P. Booze is said to have more money than any of the colored men in the town but he is a little funny at times. He is yet young and has yet to learn how to deal with men smaller than himself. Well I will not say much because we must encourage our young men who are coming to the front and he will yet learn that there is more than one pumpkin on the vine.

My people must learn that the truest and best way up in life if by doing unto others as you would have them do unto you and the next thing is to know that there are others. You must not try to tear down another man, even though he is not as prosperous as yourself. The boneless dog, the fat big dog, the low down lean dog all have a place in this world. Now you want to know what I am talking about? I am talking to hear myself talk and if it don't apply to you then you might afford to keep your mouth and not meddle.

I went to join another lodge, but I fear that I have failed to make it. I got on the wagon and went to Greenville, Miss., reaching there a little after 12 o'clock at night, and took the ankle line express direct to the home of Rev. A. E. Edwards. This is the first time I have been in that town and did not stop at the home of Dr. E. W. Lampton, but he is in Washington; yet his influence is still there. Rev. Williams received me in his home and told me to be at home, which I was perfectly willing to do. It was not long before I was in the bed asleep and next morning attempted to discover some way to become an Odd Fellow. I failed in this but I went back to the old bean racket that made me hear and see what was going on in the hall, and it would take a mouth to tell you all I saw and heard there. At any rate, the District Grand



JOHN H. STRAUTHER.

Lodge was presided over by Rev. Dr. E. P. Jones of Greenville, Miss., the Grand Master, and he is a good one. This organization is doing a wonderful work and there are many people in it. Time prohibits me from going all the round and saying as many things as I would like to say about him

You know as well as you are living that I have ere this mentioned the name of John W. Strauther, of Greenville, and I must tell you now that he is a real business man and in another kind of business. He has lived in the world long enough to see people die who had never died before in their lives, and he thought that he should look after them so he is now an undertaker, and has a good first-class office and good first-class people are always calling on him. In addition to this responsible position he stands at the head of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias. I say at the head but I mean that he handles the money. He is called in letters G. M. of F., and I don't know the meaning of those letters so you will have to find out for yourself. When he was elected a little over five years ago, he found his order $8,000 in debt and not a book, so to speak in which to write the business of the order, but I wish you could see his office now, with plenty of books, things done in a system, and when he met his Grand Lodge he had on hand money enough to pay every cent of his indebtedness. I congratulate this order upon having to handle its money a business man.

The Knights of Pythias at the last session had 150 lodges in good standing, with a membership of 3,790 and the receipts for twelve months, amounted to $33,102.94 and after paying the bills and all they had a balance of $333.26. I am not going to tell you all about John W. Strauther this time but will remind you that he has been able to find a competent young women to keep books for him and do his writing. It is Miss

Continued on fifth page.