

The Liberator

Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the Afro-American

VOL. V.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., NOV., 1908

No. 7.



A SCENE AT MOUNT LOWE

Gentlemen's Clothing

A little more style to it than any other clothing made.
It is worn by the best dressed men here and everywhere. Of course the name
is "F. B. Q." Suits \$12.00 to \$30.00. Overcoats \$15.00 to \$30.00.

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Principal Washington's report to the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute gives a fair idea of the splendid work this institution is doing as well as its needs for the continuation of its great work in uplifting the negroes. By reading his report it will be found that during the past twelve months the students manufactured 2,990,000 brick, 1,367 garments were made, in the tailor shop, and 541,837 pieces were laundered by the girls in the laundry division.

The institution is still in need of money to meet its current expenses, as the following statement shows:

Income from Endowment Fund.....	\$40,000
Students' Entrance Fees	4,500
State Appropriation	3,000
General Education Board Appropriation	10,000
Slater Fund Appropriation	12,000
Peabody Fund Appropriation ..	1,500
Frothingham Fund Appropriation	600
Woman's Home Missionary Appropriation	333
Total	\$ 71,933

Estimated current expenses next year

155,000

Amount to be raised toward current expenses

\$83,067

In concluding his report, Mr. Washington makes some statements which we here append, that should have the serious consideration of all who are interested in the future wellbeing of the country.

WHY NEGROES FLOCK TO THE CITIES.

There are several influences, however, that are constantly exerting themselves against the Negro growing up on the soil at present. One of these is the lack of public school facilities in the country districts, and the frequent and unwise agitation of the question of dividing the school fund in proportion to the taxes paid by each race. In the cities and larger towns, the Negro parent finds a comfortable school house and a school in session eight or nine months, taught by a competent teacher. Moreover, the Negro knows that if, perchance, he may be deprived of nearly all school facilities in the

country, in the city the various missionary agencies will keep a school open for his children eight or nine months. In the country, as a rule, the school house is wretched, the teacher poor, and the term lasts only three or five months.

If for no other reason than these financial ones, it would pay those who own the land in the South to see to it that a good school is kept open in every country district. A good school, in my opinion, would soon add fifty per cent to the price of farming lands, because it would soon stop, in a large measure, the exodus of colored people to the cities. Another thing which sends a larger number of Negroes to the cities than many realize, is the surety of getting police protection in the city when one is charged with crime. I think I do not overstate the matter when I say that for every lynching, or attempted lynching that takes place in the country, a score of colored people leave the vicinity for the city. This whole question is one that should receive very serious attention.

* * *

In an interview with a representative of the Atlanta Constitution who was visiting Tuskegee Mr. Washington made some observations concerning the aims and objects of Tuskegee, which we publish for the benefit of those who still need light on the subjects discussed:

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

"It is sometimes complained," said I to Principal Washington, "that your students do not, as a rule, go into domestic service. I have heard it said that it is almost impossible to secure a good servant from your school."

"I think that is a fair statement, but not a fair criticism. This is not a servant training school nor an employment agency for the general public. That is a mistaken idea that the public has gratuitously taken up. The object of this school is to train men and women who will go out to repeat the work done here, to teach what they have learned to others, and to leave the whole mass of the

* * * * *

THE SCARCITY OF TRAINED SERVANTS.

"How do you account for the unwillingness of these trained graduates to take the private service so generally desired by them?"

"Well, they are never advised here not to take such service, especially not to refuse it in preference to idleness. But that involves only an ordinary economic principle. We find by experience that capable industrial men and women of the colored race are like those of the white race—they seek the most profitable work. A blacksmith, brick-mason, harnessmaker or other artisan who can find work in shops or factories or independently, and make thirty to seventy-five dollars per month, will not, because he is a negro, leave those

chances to accept service in private employment, in any man's stable, or farm, or factory for fifteen dollars per month and board himself. So, likewise, with our female graduates. If they can make twenty to fifty dollars per month in hotels, millinery work, dressmaking, or other places wanting them at better figures, they will not become house servants at from ten to eighteen dollars per month. You see we cannot here coerce any of our students to abandon the hope of becoming free workers, shop owners, or the wives and housekeepers of husbands able to sustain them outside of household service for the general public. I doubt if any school can guarantee to train servants for lifetime tenure in menial employments."

ECONOMIC INCREMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Asked as to his views of the efforts to limit the education of the negroes and cut down the chances of becoming a dangerous, because cheap, competitor with white labor, Principal Washington replied:

"Unless education is weakening to the principles of good citizenship it ought to be given freely and in practical form to all who are expected to be efficient citizens. If it is a bad thing to be educated our school systems for all races should be abolished at once. But if education tames, trains and profits the white citizen why will it not do the same for those colored citizens who are sensible enough to eagerly work for it? It seems to me that a vast economic increment to the south is yet to be derived to properties and industries, by the right education of its negro population. Better workmen make better product and better profits. The negro workman will not migrate from the south and all the results of his skill will remain here."

THE IMMENSE PLANT.

The institution presents the appearance of a first-class modern village of some 1700 souls. It has been built almost entirely by student labor and that labor in the school today, given the raw material and time could build and equip a modern city without the aid of professional labor from outside sources.

Some of the buildings, as the Collis P. Huntington Memorial hall, now building, cost \$50,000. The Carnegie library is one not surpassed anywhere for its cost, and was built and dequipped by the students, except as to the chairs. The chapel is a magnificent edifice and seats 2400 persons. Rockefeller hall is a splendid building. The workshops are solidly housed and finely supplied with necessary practical machinery, and appliances.

The income from all sources this year is estimated at \$71,933, and the expenses at \$155,000, leaving only \$83,067 for which Principal Washington will have to get out among the philanthropists and touch them where they bulk the

largest. The receipts last year were \$192,049.21 and the current expenses were \$152,135.20. The surplus went into permanent improvements. Yet all that Washington asks for this year, to cover the deficit between regular income and expenditures, is \$83,067, plus \$168,000 for other urgently needed buildings and equipments.

The writer has seen the best university plants of thirty-seven states in the union and can honestly declare that not half of them are so large and splendidly equipped for their work as is this marvellously Alladin-like educational settlement at Tuskegee.

NEGRO STUDENTS' WORK.

Claremont, Nov. 18.—Winston M. C. Dickson, of the graduating class of Pomona College, conducted last night's session of the Young Men's Christian Association. In a forceful opening address he presented the subject, "Our Chief Faults." With a graphic illustration from the Old Testament story he emphasized the fact that each college man has some "king to kill"—some notable enemy of successful character building. Dickson entered Pomona College in 1900; thus far he is the first negro student of the institution. He came from Texas, where he had taught school successfully for several years, and was at last given the directorship of the State Summer School. He determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and came, upon recommendation, to Pomona College to take his four years of collegiate work in preparation for his three-year law course.

From the day he arrived he has earned every dollar of his way. As a scholar he has uniformly maintained one of the highest marks in his class of twenty-three members. In the annual Home Oratorical Contest in March, 1902, he first showed his forensic ability. In that contest he won a close second. He has served as president of the Pomona College Debating Club, and the Choral Union, and vice-president of the Intercollegiate Oratorical Association. He is president of the Pomona College Literary Society, and of the Temperance Oratorical League.—Los Angeles Times.

NOTEWORTHY BANK OPENING.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2.—Maggie L. Walker, a representative colored woman, is president of the St. Luke's savings bank, which began business here today. As soon as the doors were thrown open depositors began to crowd in, bringing from \$1 to many hundreds, and before the time came for closing the sum aggregated \$75,000. The bank has a capital of \$50,000.



I HAVE WHAT YOU WANT.

Call and see me, if you need work of any kind. If you want to buy a home, I have just what you need and will make prices and terms to suit you. I can rent or lease you houses and land. I can give you any information you want. Call and see me. J. B. Loving, 128 N. Main.

Dr. T. J. Nelson, a recent graduate of the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, now occupies a suite of rooms in the Bryson block, corner Spring and Second streets. His rooms, 605-7, are things of beauty and are supplied with all modern medical and surgical appliances. The doctor is a bright young man and is well equipped for his chosen profession. He is well known and popular in this city, where he was reared. A bright future for him is certain. The doctor has a well selected library containing the works of the best medical authorities.

Had No Regard for Her Word.—

Some days ago a white lady at her husband's request advertised for a colored girl for general housework. The advertisement was answered by a clean, bright looking colored girl who, after being shown over the house, expressed herself as satisfied with the work and wages to be received, she left and promised to return for work the next morning without fail. But she failed. The lady has not heard from her since. The failure of the girl to return as she promised to do caused the lady considerable needless worry and disappointment, as the girl knew whether or not she was coming back and ought to have told the lady the truth. She would have been thought none the less of. If she did it intentionally she has started out on the wrong road and may do much injury to the honest young women of the race.

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OUR TICKET FOR 1904.

For President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

For Vice-President, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, of California, or Governor Durbin, of Indiana,

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

show that the American people are no more inclined to turn the country over to the democrats, than they were four years ago. The season of prosperity continues, the power of the nation as a world power is increasing and the spirit of patriotism, the demand for equal rights, equal opportunity for all as, is advocated by the President, is being infused into our national life so that the trend of the nation is upward. Under such circumstances, the democratic party, which persists in keeping its brains, if it has any, in the rear, has no more show than the traditional cat in hades without claws. If Mr. Roosevelt is the true exponent of his party, it has re-installed man in our national economy, to his place above the dollar. Under the captaincy of Tillman, Carmack, Gorman and Vardaman of Mississippi, the democratic ship is doomed to continue drifting rudder-

lessly about with no higher aim than that of attempting to unship the rudder of the republican ship or scuddling such of the weaker crafts as falls into its power. The great body of the American people are progressive, liberty loving, and inspite of their blunders by occasionally consorting with the Tillman element, they still lead the world in the march of human liberty. Because they stood silently by and allowed the mob under the leadership of Tillman, Vardaman and Carmack to nullify the negro's constitutional rights, they have not lost their sense of honor. The South asked for a chance to settle the race question in its own way, promising justice to all concerned. It was given a chance. After 28 years of absolute power in the matter the South admits its failure. It has disfranchised every negro within its borders in violation of the constitution and of its pledges and now brazenly comes forward with a request for the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments, so as to disfranchise the negroes of the north and west. This demand will be met as the attempt to spread human slavery in the north was met. The same fate awaits both. The President's declaration that he will not close the door of hope against the colored man on account of his color, will as Lincoln was sustained. The threat be sustained by the American people by Tillman, Gorman, and Carmack to make the "Race Problem" an issue in the next national campaign the President met it in his characteristic way. He has thrown down the gage of battle. He says in reply to their threat: "If I could be absolutely assured of my reelection as President," he declared, "by turning my back on human liberty as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, I would be incapable of doing it, and unfit to be President if I could be capable of it."

Replying to the criticisms which have been made relative to his attitude toward organized capital and organized labor, the President said, further: "I do not expect to be elected President by the trust promoters, who are fighting for special privileges, nor by the radical labor union men, who would shut out all other men from an opportunity to work, nor by those who would close the door of hope against the colored man as a citizen. They are all demanding special privileges which cannot be recognized by the President, whose oath of office binds him to execute the laws for all alike, and to recognize none as above the law."

MAJOR LOWE WENT LOW.

The overwhelming defeat of Major Lowe for re-election as mayor of Greater New York, was not unexpected. With the support of every pulpit in the city and that of every influential paper, his defeat by such heavy odds was

a source of much surprise. The result presents one stubborn fact: and that is that the church has practically lost its hold upon a very large body of American voters. This is largely due to its inconsistency, its silent endorsement of many violations of the Golden Rule, because they had the backing of a vicious public sentiment. Tammany's great victory has caused wide spread lamentation for the woes that Greater New York, is to suffer as the result of Tammany's success. The fact that a very large majority of the voters of both New York and Brooklyn preferred Tamany to Lowe seems to have been overlooked. The stampeed from Lowe was general and vigorously in earnest. The black troops left the Lowe camp in a body and their break served as a signal for the stampeed that followed. The "Lowe reform administration" cost nearly every colored office holder his job to make room for Mr. Lowe's white friends. When Tammany goes in, 300 colored office holders will also go in. Since his association with the white people the negro is not adverse to office holding and frequently adopts the white man's tactics to attain the object of his ambition. In local election the negro's partisanship is rapidly disappearing. Upon this his political influence largely depends.

THE OLD RAPE RACKET PLAYING OUT.

The world "do move," and Arkansas is in the van. Recently a negro was acquitted in that state for lack of evidence, on a charge of raping a white woman.—The Enterprise.

Some weeks ago a white Kentucky belle, for some reason, charged the colored coachman with rape. The negro was promptly put in jail. But as the lynching habit had somewhat worn off and it began to look as if the negro was to have a jury trial, the belle in question called upon the negro's attorney and requested the return of some letters she had written the negro. This the lawyer refused to do, stating that they were to appear as evidence when the trial came off. She wept bitterly, and as her pleading proved of no avail, she ended it all by jumping into the river. This is one case in which a lynching bee would have hidden a multitude of sins. Truth will yet have a hearing.

There is plenty of work and of room for honest, industrious colored men and women who desire to better their condition here in Southern California. The demand for colored help cannot be supplied. Wages are good and the treatment given the negroes by the white people is kind and just. While the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads give low rates, bring your friends out.

NO COLOR LINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The attempt of the Tillman, Vardaman, Carmack sentiment to draw the color at the University of Southern California, by refusing Miss Watson admission into the Athena Literary Society, was turned down. The fact that such an attempt was made in a christian institution like the University, in this state and city, where the sentiment for fair play is the prevailing one, shows how well the gospel of race hate is laying its foundation to supplant the gospel of Jesus Christ in this country. Whether this victory is to be temporary or lasting remains to be seen. This color hate as it is seen in this country is slavery's plan to impede the negro's progress and is as relentless as hell, as arrogant as satan, has neither part nor lot in the Golden Rule, as blind and dead to the sense of justice of honor as the corpse of Leon Czolgosz and as blasphemous as the Mormon church. To attempt to draw the color line at this late day in an institution supported by the great M. E. church, which has done, and is doing so much for the spread of the gospel of peace and love, show that there are yet worlds for this church to conquer and slaves to liberate from the error of their ways. The actions of the members of the Athena Literary Society, in turning down the color line agitators, reflects great credit upon them, as well as upon the good progressive Christian people of the city. The action taken by the society is right, and must finally prevail everywhere. The actions of the society puts the colored students upon their best behavior. They must by the exercise of those virtues which make ladies and gentlemen, prove themselves worthy of the struggle made for their admission. Those voting for the admission of Miss Watson, simply did their duty; it was all that they could consistently do. The society has done its duty and did it well. The colored boys and girls must ever bear in mind, that the mistakes of one is charged to them all, and that the worthy actions of members of the race are too often not placed to the credit side of its account.

REMEMBER THEM.

We feel it our especial duty to again request our friends and readers, especially the colored ones, to trade with those who advertise in this journal. By so doing they not only confer a favor upon us, but help themselves by helping those who help race enterprises. By looking over the colored papers published here, it will be readily seen that a very few of the business houses of the city patronize them. Those who advertise in the colored papers do so to get our people's trade, and it is the negro's duty to see that they get it. Those who do not advertise in negro

papers either don't want the negro's trade or think they can get it by ignoring him and his enterprises. The colored population of the city will soon reach 10,000, the majority of whom are intelligent, progressive race loving people, whose attention we believe only needs to be called to this matter. **THE NEGRO MUST MAKE IT A RULE TO TRADE ONLY WITH THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN COLORED PAPERS,** always giving the name of the paper in which he saw the advertisement. The firm that discriminates **AGAINST THE NEGRO WHEN LETTING OUT WORK, WILL BEAT HIM WHENEVER THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF.** If our colored pulpits would take this matter up and enlighten the people upon it, they would not only prove an element of strength to the colored press, but would create hundreds of position for our church-going people.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Remarkable Women.—While we have many young women in Los Angeles of whom we are justly proud, we have two whose success in their chosen fields reflect great credit upon the race as well as upon themselves. These ladies are Misses Helen Warner and Lula J. Holden. When Miss Warner rented an office and hung out her shingle as stenographer and typewriter, the future seemed to offer nothing but failure. It was at a time when there were more applicants than jobs, more typewriters' type than copy to be typewritten. After she answered ads. for a typewriter, several times and was turned down on account of her color, she thought fate was against her, and felt like giving up in despair. This was a mistake! It was one of fate's ways of bringing out the best that was in her. Fortune decided that she must work for self, so she opened an office and advertised for work. Her profession was crowded, there were no members of her race who needed her services, her skin was dark, that was the situation; with just money enough to pay her office rent, she secured a little work here and there, but the excellence of her work and the despatch with which it was done, brought more work and then plenty of work, and demonstrated to her satisfaction that the top was not crowded. She has an office in the Bullard block, and is placed among the heads of her profession.

Miss Holden is a painter of exceptional ability, being a graduate of the Los Angeles Art School. Her studio contains many beautiful productions of her brush. Her talent is being appreciated in a substantial way by the sale of her excellent drawings. She is well endowed for her chosen field and will make a place for herself. These young ladies show what can be accomplished by those who dare and do, by those who have confidence in themselves.

Under the title of "Remember Them," some things are said that you ought to read. It contains some suggestions well worthy of your consideration. This is not the time to lose ground. It is either forward or backward, upward or downward.

* * *

New Homes.—Mrs. McDonald's \$2500 cottage, 927 Birch street, adds another to the beautiful homes in that favored locality.

* * *

Mr. T. B. Norman occupies his new cottage, 1415 W. 36th street. He is a veteran of the Spanish American war, and saw service in the Philippines.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Greer's cottage, 1237 Ivy street, cost \$1400. It is neat and attractive, containing all modern conveniences. Gentlemen, you are on the right road. The ownership of a well-kept home is one of the safeguards of good citizenship.

* * *

Rev. G. R. Bryant, pastor Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church, is meeting with abundant success. The services of the church are well attended, all seats being taken. He is putting on foot several reforms that will add to the strength of the church for good. The practice of renting the church to the devil to raise money for God is to go. That old heathen custom of marching to the pulpit as if on dress parade, to put in a nickel, is to go also.

* * *

Mr. J. W. Coleman, the popular proprietor of Hotel Coleman, 145 San Pedro street, is preparing a big Thanksgiving dinner. For a good dinner call there any day.

* * *

The Benevolent reception was an enjoyable one and was attended by a large crowd, luncheon consisting of sandwiches, cake and ice cream was served free. The society is in good condition financially and otherwise. The sick and unfortunate are cared for and those who want a good burial have nothing to do but to die.

* * *

Dr. R. G. Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., a former classmate of Dr. M. E. Sykes, is recuperating in the city. He is exceedingly pleased with the city and surrounding country. He says that the opportunities offered the negro in California are unsurpassed. Stay with us, Doctor, you are welcome.

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\$30 from New Orleans or Memphis
\$33 from Chicago.

CHEAP COLONIST RATES.

The Southern Pacific is extending great inducement to the colored people to come to California and settle. Fare from interior points will be one full fare from your home to either of the above places. Privilege of stop over at all the principle stations of California.
Tickets now for sale, good to reach destination before November 30th 1903.
Ask your local agent for futher particulars.

A. Hamburger & Sons
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE
N. Spring & Franklin L.A.

Opening of Toyland and Dolldom.

The greatest display of Toys and Dolls ever seen on the Pacific Coast. Make your selections early before they have been picked over. If you don't want to take them just now, you can make a small payment and have them laid aside for you until Christmas, so there will be no disappointments.

COME, AND BRING THE CHILDREN WITH YOU.