

THE LIBERATOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the American Negro

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Battle of Gettysburg

PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, CONTENDED FOR IN BATTLE, SURRENDERED IN PEACE

Today, fifty years ago, the battle of Gettysburg had been fought, General Meade and his gallant legions were in possession of Cemetery Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, and Culps Hill, the strategic points of that bloody field; Generals Reynolds, Weed, and Hazlett, were dead, Vincent mortally wounded with Sickles and Hancock incapacitated by dangerous wounds. Like fallen grain in the track of a mowing machine, there were everywhere great heaps of the slain—5664 were dead, 27206 were wounded. With a loss of something like 25,000 killed, wounded and missing, General Lee, beaten and disheartened, was preparing to flee. Beneath a tree on the far away hills of Vicksburg, Mississippi, sat General Grant, the silent soldier, and wrote, "Unconditional Surrender," in reply to General Pemberton's request for conditions for his surrender of Vicksburg. When General Pemberton answered by saying that he could not agree to the terms, "Very well," replied General Grant, "I will move immediately upon your entire works." General Pemberton surrendered; Gettysburg a Union victory, Lee preparing to hasten with his shattered legions back to Virginia—the Confederacy had met its Waterloo, and the crime of human slavery patrially atoned for.

It was not the first serious blow that the Confederacy had received. When in September General Lee set out on his first invasion of the North, the hopes of the Confederacy were at high tide; British diplomats were talking seriously of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but the mat-

ter was put aside to await another Confederate victory. General Lee's plans for the invasion of Pennsylvania accidentally fell into the hands of General McClellan. He threw his "body-guard," the Army of the Potomac, which Lincoln had so dubbed, across General Lee's path at Antietam and gave General Lee's proud army its first serious chastisement. And had Lee met Meade that day his army would have been destroyed and with it would have gone the Southern Confederacy. In Lee's first attempt at invasion of the North he was badly worsted, and the talk of recognizing the Southern Confederacy abandoned as premature; and the human slavery received its death blow, for Lincoln followed it with his proclamation promising to give freedom to the slaves the first day of January the following year, 1863. This promise gave strength to the Union cause, not only at home, but throughout the civilized world. The attempt to save the Union with slavery being abandoned, the tide in favor of the Union set in, and flowed on irresistibly from Antietam to Appomattox.

But back to our story. It was the dashing Hooker that uncovered Lee's second attempt at invasion of the North. While it is true that Hooker had been repeatedly worsted in his battles with General Lee, he was an able, gallant soldier, whose experience was taken advantage of by other and more fortunate generals. When General Lee's victories are recounted, it must be taken into consideration that he had generally fought the enemy on

a battle field that he (Lee) had chosen, otherwise a different story was usually told.

Hooker uncovered Lee's march into Pennsylvania, and he was superseded by General Meade, who pursued and overtook General Lee at Gettysburg. Here Lee found himself face to face with a mighty army, the equal in number of his own, on a battle-field that neither had chosen, and whose strategic points must be taken and held by the men that could withstand the heaviest assaults. On the night of July 2, 1863, these points were held by the Federal commander. He had paid dearly for them, and General Lee had also paid dearly in trying to take them. On the eventful morning of July 3d, General Lee, against the advice of General Longstreet, his ablest lieutenant, again took the offensive. In spite of his fearful losses the previous day, General Meade still held the vantage points of that bloody field. The Union army was upon its mettle and for once it had met the seasoned Confederate veterans, the flower of the Southern army, on a battlefield that neither had chosen; with numbers equal; with the vantage points the property of those who could take and hold them. These the Union army had taken, and Longstreet knew they would hold them or die to a man.

It was in the afternoon when the Confederates opened the battle with a deafening roar from one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. These were replied to with equal vigor by the Union artillery, and for nearly two hours was witnessed the most

brilliant artillery duel of the century. Slowly the Union artillery ceased firing and finally stopped altogether. The Confederates, believing that the supply of Union ammunition had failed, regarded it as the opportune moment for the final charge upon which the life of the Confederacy hung. General Pickett, who was to lead the forlorn charge, reported to General Longstreet, whose duty it was to order the charge, and who was responsible for the long delay in opening the battle, nodded his assent. He knew that the Union ammunition was not exhausted, and that its artillery was not out of commission. With the prophetic vision of a well-trained soldier, he foresaw the ruthless coming slaughter and refused to give a verbal command to go forward. The story of Pickett's charge with 5,000 picked men supported by 10,000 other men, the flower of the Confederate army, and their almost utter annihilation has been told a thousand times. That charge—untimely, hopeless, cruel—was a crime. But it had to be, for the war had to continue "until all the wealth, piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil, shall be sunk; and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another, drawn with the sword." When the remnant of the Confederates reached the crest of the hill and was ordered by Pickett to retreat, they were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Federal musketry and artillery as they rushed pell mell down the hill. The bloody ground which they had traversed in their hopeless charge was relaid with other dead and wounded in their disastrous retreat.

General Pickett, who led that charge through all that storm of leaden hail and escaped untouched, seemed to have possessed a charmed life—but every man who survived that storm of death had a charmed life.

It has been said by military experts that at a certain battle a Napoleon would have beaten General Lee and captured Richmond—that a Grant at Antietam would

have thrown Fitz John Porter's division of 15,000 men through the pierced center of General Lee's army, hurling his legions back upon each other to utter destruction. But it was not to be. The debt the nation owed for the curse of human slavery had not been paid and the nation would have been saved with slavery, so the wholesale slaughter at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, the Wilderness and Appomattox had to come.

Not Willing to Give the Negro a Man's Chance.

The price this nation paid for the luxury of human slavery was one of enormous size; and the scriptural injunction, "That righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people," ought to be amply proven to this people by the events which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. But the unprecedented national prosperity of the past fifty years has made the nation drunk, and the fearful punishment it received for past sins has been forgotten. Today the nation finds itself without regard to party or section unwilling to give the Negro a man's chance or have the laws of the land enforced for his protection. Class legislation, which the federal Constitution forbids, is being enacted against the Negro in all sections of the country, and the disposition to nullify the results of the war is gaining ground throughout the length and breadth of the land. But the Negro and his friends, while viewing with alarm the tendency of the nation to surrender principles of justice, are determined to fight out the battle for freedom and equal justice to all men on this soil. It may require other Gettysburgs and Appomattoxes, but every man here will have to be free and equal if the Republic is to live.

SPECIAL SERMONS

At Wesley Chapel, Sunday, July 6th. At 11:00 a. m. Pastor Kinchen will speak from the subject, "A winning cause in spite of a retreat-

ing church." At 8:00 p. m. his subject will be, "Fifty Years After; Around Gettysburg—the Satisfaction—the Disappointment. The Voice of God in the Roar of the Canon—the Eye of God on the the Scenes. The Negro Soldier—His Part in the Events."

LET THE NEGROES SPEND MORE MONEY BUILDING UP THEIR OWN ENTERPRISES AND LESS IN IMITATING OTHER PEOPLE

In this city a Japanese can get accommodation at any hotel or other place for public entertainment without question; but in spite of their advantages they have their own stores, hotels, theatres, print shops, barber shops and restaurants. They support three daily papers in this city alone. In spite of the fact that everything is open to them, the Japanese persist in owning by right and title everything necessary to racial independence. Why is this? You never hear of the Japanese suing anybody for refusing to serve them. The fellow who learns to cater to his own wants rarely ever has to sue other people for refusing to perform for him such services. Let the Negro quit wasting his money trying to imitate other people; let him quit spending his money with people who don't want it. Why not take this money and do as the Japanese have done—open his own stores, banks, hotels, theatres. Why not pay for and read his own newspapers? The Negro who is compelled to earn a living by selling his time, or hiring out by the day or week, and who goes into a white hotel and pays two to five dollars for a meal, or goes to a similar theatre and occupies a box at a cost one to five dollars, not only tramples upon his rights by going where he is not wanted, but he commits a serious economic wrong against himself. Discretion would suggest saving that money for the purpose of some day employing himself and his. The working Negro who spends his earnings as above described is

wanting in many of the essentials of manhood.

But let us get closer home. In this city there is a Negro population of something like thirty thousand. There is, perhaps, no place in the country where the Negroes are better paid and better treated than they are in this city. And yet there is not a single merchantile establishment in the city that owes its existence to Negro support. If the Negro business establishments here had the support of the Negroes, scores of our young people would be needed to handle their business, whereas now not a score is so employed. This ought not to be so. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and race-pride and self-interest of our people. The shoes our people wear would maintain a good shoe store, the groceries used would support a big grocery company, and our miscellaneous needs would support a department store as a paying investment. Of course our business establishments would receive the same encouragement from other citizens that they are now receiving.

The absence of the establishments among our people, above mentioned, shows that there is something radically wrong. There is a woeful want of race interest and race pride. Isn't it about time to stop complaining of discriminations and want of opportunity? Isn't it time to quit bringing suits against people for refusing to serve you when it would be more profitable to serve yourself?

The Japanese support three daily papers, the Negroes pay the *Times* which never loses an opportunity to discredit them, \$50,000 per year, while their own paper, which is laboring in season and out to secure for them a square deal, is engaged in a struggle to make ends meet. Giving *The Times* \$50,000 per year, whose columns are used against the Negroes—while theirs is struggling against great odds—is spending your money in riotous living. This ought not to be. Let the Negroes support and build their own enterprises, pay for and read their own newspapers—

we mean those Negro papers that are not afraid to defend the Negro's rights against all comers.

In the interest of our young people let us concentrate our means, build business houses, hotels, restaurants and theatres of our own. The Negro must get down to business and stop trying to fool himself. See to it that a Negro newspaper that you have paid for comes to your home each week. Take a little pride in your own things and other people will treat you with more consideration.



ATTORNEY W. O. TYLER

Attorney W. O. Tyler, whose offices have occupied rooms 325-6 Germain Building, has removed to rooms 312-14 same building, same floor. Mr. Tyler has been two and a half years in this city, and has tried over 100 cases with remarkable success. He is a scholar and an orator of ability. He is a graduate of the Indiana State University and Harvard Law School. His Alumni speech, G. A. R. and John Brown orations, were proofs of his literary ability. His training in the law is profound and scholarly. His defense of Littlejohn is said by those who heard it to have been a classic. In the segregated school fight, his letter to the legislature was an able document and made a profound impression on that body.

The Cozy Den served luncheon to thirty-three teachers of the East Ninth Street school on the 26th. The teachers expressed themselves

as highly pleased with the services which they say were first-class in every particular.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

United States Patent Office

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This Office is endeavoring to obtain information concerning patents to colored inventors, in accordance with a request from the Emancipation Proclamation Commission of the State of Pennsylvania, authorized by the Legislature of that State to prepare an exhibit showing the progress of the colored people of the United States during the 50 years following the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the exhibit to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1913.

To aid in this work, you are requested to send to this Office, in the inclosed envelop, which will not require a postage stamp, the names of any colored inventors you can furnish, together with the date of grant, title of invention, and patent number, so that a list without errors can be prepared.

You will confer a special favor by aiding in the preparation of this list by filling in the blank form below and sending in any replies as promptly as possible. Should you be unable to furnish any data, will you kindly inform us of that fact?

Very respectfully,
E. B. MOORE,
Commissioner of Patents.

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THE LIBERATOR

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J. L. EDMONDS, Editor and Business Manager.

JEFF L. EDMONDS, JR., Assistant Editor.

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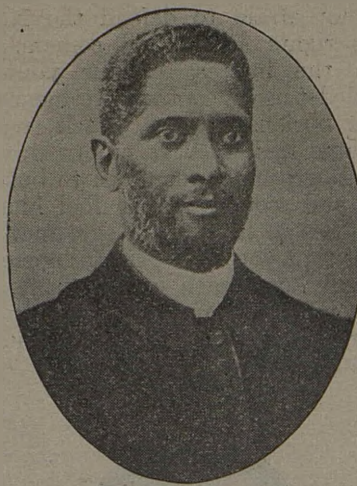
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BISHOP WALTER COMING

Bishop Alexander Walters, of New York City, Bishop of the Zion A. M. E. Church, will honor this city with a visit within a few days. The Bishop is a delegate to the International Christian Endeavor Convention. He is, in fact, one of its national officers. He will lecture at the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pico and Paloma streets, July 16th, 8:00 p. m. Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the church. Bishop Walters is one of the big men of the race. He is an able, unselfish, fearless leader that would do honor to any race. Aroung him nearly 600,000 colored voters rallied in support of President Wilson, or refrained from voting for Roosevelt or Taft, whose Supreme Court has recently destroyed the Civil Rights bills. That great army of Negro voters who took an independent stand in politics last year were made up of intelligent, progressive patriots. Only the intelligent, thoughtful patriotic voters change their votes. Upon the votes of the 600,000, who last year refused to vote for either Roosevelt or Taft, will depend the future of the Negro. They decided to secure justice for the Negro by voting against the party leaders who had betrayed them. This will be kept up without cessation until every traitor to liberty has been hanged on the gibbet of public contempt. It was around Bishop Walter that that mighty army of

race patriots rallied. A man around whom such an army rallies, for such an holy cause, occupies no small place in the estimation of thoughtful men. A great man is coming, go out and hear him.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE NEGRO

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which wiped out the last vestige of the Civil Bill of 1875, surprises no one who has watched the trend of public sentiment. The sentiment that gave birth to that infamous decision, "The Negro has no rights that white men are to respect," is the prevailing sentiment of the country today. The wholesale toleration of the almost complete nulification of the Negro's constitutional rights by the country shows this: The U. S. Supreme Court decisions in so far as they concern the Negroes have been merely reflexes of public sentiment—not the law. The law in such cases have been the dissenting opinions. The U. S. Supreme Court of today, so far as the Negro is concerned, is the same as it was when Judge Tanny was chief justice. While many are shocked, the race is not dismayed. The Negroes have seen darker days. When the "Dred Scott Decision" was handed down, and the Fugitive Slave law made Negro hunters of every free-man of the North, the Editor of this journal was a slave on a Mississippi plantation. Then the Negroes had neither freedom, education, property or the ballot; now they possess in a creditable measure these essentials to the enjoyment of manhood rights. The proper use of these will, in time, secure for the Negroes everything which men hold dear. In spite of disfranchisement, mob violence, peonage and the Jim Crowism, the Negroes of the country still possess something like a million votes in the North and West. These votes represent tremendous power, and, properly handled, coupled with a concentration of the Negro's en-

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ergies along business and economic lines will, in a short time, make these anti-Negro decisions of the Federal Supreme Court as unpopular as cession was fifty years ago. The pendulum will swing just so far.

**JACK JOHNSON GOES TO
EUROPE; HIS PERSECUTORS
OUTWITTED**

On July 4, 1910, Jack won the title of heavyweight champion of the world by whipping Jim Jeffries. The white press and pulpits of this country made the outcome of that battle a test of racial superiority; through Jack's victory the Negroes won. Until Jack stepped into the ring there was a feeling on the white people that he could be hired to lay down, but the "yellow streak" didn't show itself. Since that time he has been relentlessly persecuted, the federal government finally taking a hand. With the odds all against him, Jack has made the country look small in the eyes of the world.

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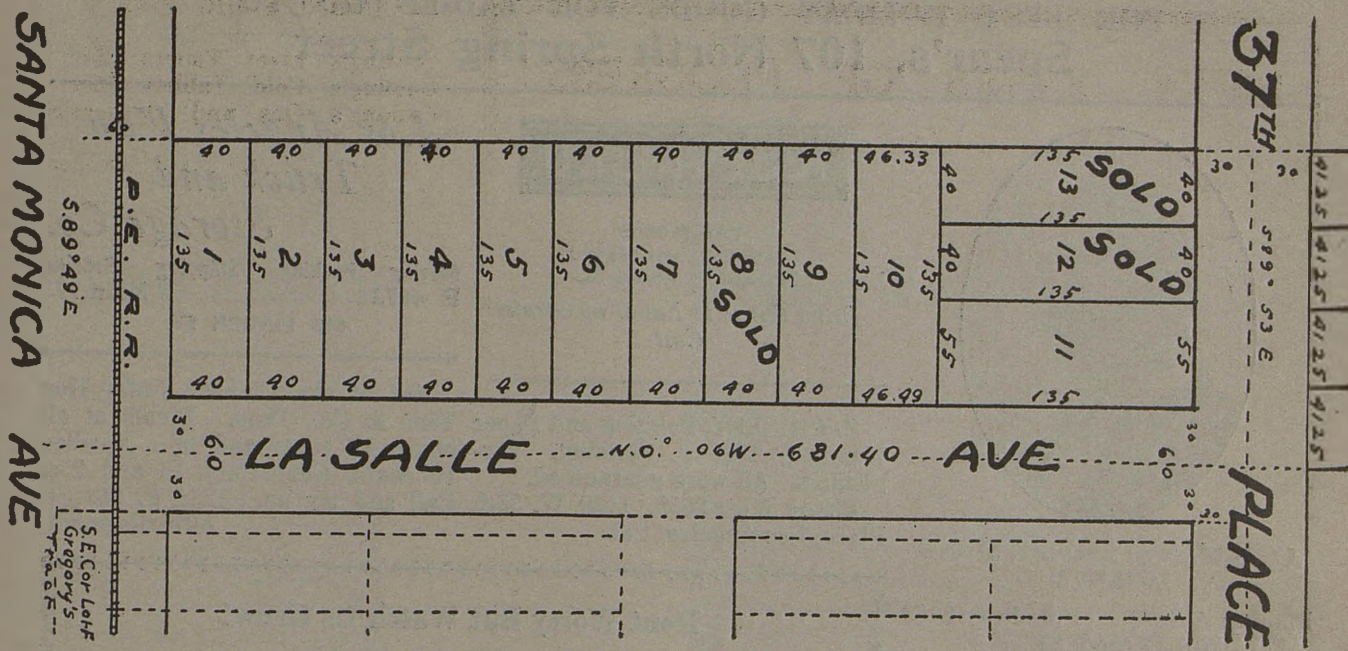
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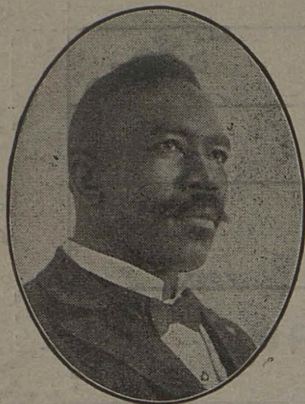
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