EVENT OF NATION WIDE INTEREST

Association For Race Uplift to Meet April 28 to 30.

MANY NOTABLES ON PROGRAM

Organization Composed of Prominent Men and Women of Both Races Takes Firm Stand Against Lynching—Believes In Equal Justice and Opportunity For Afro-Americans.

Chicago.--The fourth annual meeting of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People will be held in this city for two days, beginning on Sunday afternoon, April 28, at which time the exercises will be held in the new Sinai temple. Miss Jane Addams will preside. The speakers for this session of the conference will be Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York and Professor William Pickens.

This will be the first time the association has arranged for an annual meeting in the middle west, and as Chicago is easily reached from all sections the management expects a large representation of members, visitors and other persons directly concerned in human welfare. The sessions on Monday and Tuesday will be held in Handel hall. At the afternoon meeting on Monday Mr. Sherman C. Kingsly will preside. The speakers will be Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the eminent scholar, author, editor and lecturer, and Judge E. O. Brown of the appellate court.

At the evening sessions Bishop B. T. Lee of Ohio will preside and will speak on "The Rule of the Strong." Miss Julia Lathrop of Hull House will open the discussion following Bishop Lee's speech. I. M. Rubinow of New York, Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer, and Professor Kelly Miller of Washington will be among the speakers.

On Tuesday morning reports will be received from the different sections of the country. A reception will be held at Hull House Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine will preside at the final meeting, which will be devoted to a discussion of "The Negro in the City." Among those on the program are Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools; Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, John H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. In the list of topics for discussion are: "The Negro's Progress During the Year." "Help For the Negro From 'the SHent South.'" "The Year's Record of Lynching and Other Manifestations of Mob Law." "Problems of Urban Life." "Segregation of the Negro." "Disfranchisement." "The Kansas City Dynamite Outrage." "The Psychology of Race Prejudice." "Denial of the Negro's Civil Rights in the North."

The call for the convention declares its purpose in the following statement:

"The purpose of the association, according to the call sent out by its officers, is to 'uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all the courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere.' The association upholds the doctrine of 'all men up and no man down.' It abhors Negro crime, but still more the conditions which breed crime and most of all the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law or by individuals in the name of the law. It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available to uplift the colored man and aid the white man to peace and social content.

"Lynchings in the United States during 1911 were many and terrible. The number recorded is seventy-one, eight white and sixty-three colored, but unquestionably not all are reported. Many entirely innocent persons are among the victims. Thus in the lynching at Lake City, Fla., six Negroes were strung up as targets to be riddled with bullets in revenge for the killing of one white man. In Oklahoma, Georgia and Kentucky innocent men have died deaths of torture at the hands of the mobs. Women, too, have been among the victims. As the terrible happenings have occurred the association has written to the governors of the various states demanding the punishment of the criminals. They sent courteous replies, but the end of the year 1911 saw no lyncher punished."

District Republican Clubs Unite.

The colored Republican clubs of the Seventeenth assembly district in Kings county, New York, have united their forces for the purpose of doing effective campaign work in the coming national election. Mr. John H. Smith, long time prominent in Republican politics in the county, was elected executive member. He will represent the wishes of the voters in the councils of the general county committee, of which Mr. Lewis M. Swasey is chief.

Higher and Industrial Education.

Leaders of thought and action in educational affairs are pretty much agreed that for the successful uplift of the masses of the race both higher and industrial education should be given. The race needs above all else trained leaders in order to reach all classes and conditions. No one line of education should be lauded to the disadvantage of the other.

UNREST AMONG RACE LEADERS

Matters of National Legislation Arouse Much Interest.

VALUE OF WAR AMENDMENTS.

Possibility of Endangering the Citizenship of Colored Americans Gives Rise to Nation Wide Inquiry—Note of Warning Against Any Unnecessary Changes In the Organic Law.

Washington.--The often repeated statements by prominent colored men, as well as by prominent white men, that the Negro should evince more interest in and concern for the many economic questions that are up for discussion and solution instead of sticking so close to the race problem appears to be bringing to if the hundreds of letters pouring in to prominent men of Washington from colored men in every section of the country can be accepted as an interest and concern. These letters bear on the so called initiative, referendum and recall of decisions now widely discussed and agitated from coast to coast.

It appears that the colored people of the country, and especially those in the south and some northern states, have suddenly awakened to the fact that such a change might contain a "sleeper" that would completely nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution as any repeal of them by congress.

There is not a single question under discussion today the finality of which does not affect in some measure the colored people. A small question bearing harmless aspects may embody large issues, the adoption of which may mean weal or woe for the race. The referendum is a high sounding word, and be aware of this fact many of our people may be deceived into the belief that they are beyond its reach. As citizens we sometimes feel that we do not always get the same justice in courts of law and from juries that is meted out to others. But this fact should not argue against the stability of our institutions, which are the product of laws that are permanent and organic.

Sentiment Rules Rather Than Law.

If the Negro does not always get what is due to him in the courts when the issue is a denial of his civil rights it is not because of the nonexistence of the statute in his favor, but rather because of the existence of a local sentiment which is often substituted for a verdict in his favor. Regardless of these iniquities, the law remains fixed in the statutes, and his psychological moment may eventually come when he and those rights to which he is entitled will be on a par with any other man's rights and justice will be awarded him.

But not so if the fixed laws are to be changed by those who have not the interest of the whole people at heart. Suppose in any community a question of denial to the Negro of certain rights was proposed under the recall of decisions. What would happen? A majority of the people, being white and more or less infected with race prejudice, would vote these rights away from him, and all the Negro votes in the country would not be able to stem the tide. Under the Australian ballot system of voting, where secrecy is jealously observed and preserved, this could be done by white men, regardless of party affiliations, who publicly profess friendship for the colored people.

Again, suppose a southern state should pass a law disfranchising the Negro, or any northern state, for the matter of that. That disfranchising law would immediately get into the courts and, on appeal to the supreme court, would be held unconstitutional. Then if the right to recall decisions existed the decision of the court would be taken before the people and by them reversed and the constitutionality of the law confirmed, and the Negro would be out of politics and out of every right vouchsafed by the constitution.

There is hardly a state in the south where the entire white vote would not be cast for the disfranchisement of the Negro. To say that the race is much alarmed over the possibility of such a law being enacted is putting it mildly.

Annual Meeting of Alumni Association.

The Rev. Dr. William Maurice Moss, corresponding secretary for the Alumni Association of the Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., has issued a call for the annual meeting of the association, which will be held at the university on Tuesday, May 14. An effort is being made to reach every alumnus, as the coming meeting of the organization will be one of great importance to every graduate of the schools merged into the present institution. Those who expect to be present are requested to communicate with the corresponding secretary, whose address is 383 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lynchings Illustrated on Post Cards.

Postal cards bearing foreign print which reproduce in horrible detail lynchings in the south are said to be circulating in the United States. According to the description given, one card shows a group of seventy white men and boys standing in a semicircle with the dead body of a colored man in the center of the picture.

BAY STATE HEARS CALL AND WILL VOTE FOR T. R.

Massachusetts Republicans, Noting Big Roosevelt Wins In West, Deride Standpatters Who Insist on Party Suicide.

COLONEL HAILED AS "INDUSTRIAL MOSES."

Lawrence Strike Makes Voters Think, Also Slur on Pennsylvania Victory---Rank and File In Victorious Line.

Boston.—Whatever the so called "Taft sentiment" might have been ten days ago, today it is all for Roosevelt. The conservatives in the Republican ranks—educators, lawyers, business men, farmers, operatives, the backbone of New England—were the first to hear the note sounded by Illinois and Pennsylvania, then taken up by Nebraska and Oregon, and today rock ribbed New England is in line for the one leader that can lead not alone the party, but all the people, to victory. The "third term" cry is today too weak to echo. It is lost in the same ridicule that meets Congressman Gardner's unconsciously humorous demand that the colonel meet him in "joint debate." The colonel has shown so strongly as THE man, THE leader, that all classes of Republican voters, assured until now that Taft alone could win, turn toward the misinformers and smilingly utter Missouri's unwritten motto.

Of the incidental happenings that have kindled Roosevelt sentiment to enthusiasm none has been stronger than the sneering comment of a Boston newspaper that the Roosevelt victory in Pennsylvania was "a triumph for professional reformers and the coal miners." This awakened indignation among the workers, the rank and file of the party, who are always keenest to detect the popular trend. The Pennsylvania workers knew what they wanted and voted accordingly. Those of Massachusetts will do likewise on Tuesday, April 30.

The Real Progressive.

In no state more than in Massachusetts have the silent voters had more striking cause for real deliberation on the presidential issue, and the leading element in this cause has been the spectacular Lawrence strike. Whatever individual circumstances went to make up that calamity, the fact remains that the strike itself proved the existence of an industrial unrest that could mean only one thing—namely, that the people were dissatisfied and demanded and would bring about a change. Would they re-elect President Taft? How could they re-elect him when the demand for a change was so obvious? Would they elect a Democratic president? Perhaps since there must be a change. But when has the election of a Democratic president ever meant anything but industrial disaster? Who, then, was the real progressive, the man of vigor—an initiative and a referendum in himself—the man of deeds, to whom all the people could look for leadership out of an industrial wilderness?

The Workingmen Answered.

The Massachusetts workingmen asked this question. The candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt answered it immediately. But Massachusetts, one of the oldest of states and perhaps the most conservative, pauses to breathe before it begins to shout, and in the interim its own child, Maine, declared with emphasis for Roosevelt—Maine, in which the need of a strong, magnetic leader was not half so immediate as in Massachusetts. Nor was Massachusetts deaf to the shouts of Illinois and Pennsylvania. In its conservatism perhaps the Bay State was a little surprised at the magnitude of the Roosevelt victories in the west, but they were the spoken reflections of its own opinion rather than arguments for falling into a line of which Massachusetts was already a part.

All For Roosevelt.

The clamorers alone—the standpatting machine, backed by an almost unanimous party press—did the premature shouting, invoked the dubiously sacred name of "precedent" as argument in favor of party suicide. The silent voters were silent still, waiting for the echo of their own thoughts. They heard it, not from one quarter, but from many, and perhaps no more impressively than from the Connecticut convention, in which the name of Taft was heard in silence, while that of Roosevelt called forth cheers that were more than significant.

New England is aroused and is all for Roosevelt. His candidacy stands for national expediency, surmounting any possible question of precedent. Massachusetts Republicans know it, and they will so vote.

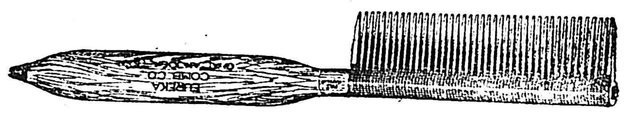
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Second Quarter, For April 28, 1912.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. v, 1 12. Memory Verses, 2-6—Golden Text, Matt. v. 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

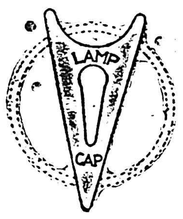
The lesson today and the portion from Luke vi suggested to be read with this and which will be our lesson next week look somewhat like the same discourse; but, while the subject matter is similar, the words were spoken on two different occasions. This is seen by comparing Matt. v, 1, and Luke vi, 17. In the former we read that "He went up into a mountain and when He was set His disciples came unto Him," and in the latter, "He came down with them and stood in the plain." Both John the Baptist and Jesus had been preaching, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matt. iii, 2; iv, 17), and Jesus had been through all Galilee preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing all manner of sickness and disease (iv, 23). In Matt. v to vii we have the principles of the kingdom which was then at hand, which was postponed because they rejected it and Him (Luke xix, 11-12), but which He will set up on the earth at His coming again in glory. The teaching of these chapters does not set before us a life to be lived to procure salvation, but a life that can be lived only by saved people, for it is written, "His disciples came unto Him, and He opened His mouth and taught them (verses 1, 2), so that those who say that this sermon suits them and is gospel enough for them do not know what they are saying, for His first utterance condemns all pride and self sufficiency, just as the first of the Ten Commandments lays all low in the dust and brings in the whole world guilty before God (Rom. iii, 19). There is a wonderful analogy between these beatitudes of our lesson and the petitions of the prayer in chapter vi, 9-13, commonly known as the Lord's Prayer, more correctly the disciples' prayer, an epitome of all true prayer. Only such as are saved, who have become children of God by receiving Jesus Christ as their Saviour (John i, 12), can truly say "Our Father who art in heaven." John viii, 44, applies to all others. Only the poor in spirit can say "hallowed be Thy name," for all others prefer to magnify their own name. All who mourn because of the Bridegroom's absence and sigh and cry because of the abominations they cannot remove (Matt. ix, 14, 15; Ezek. ix, 4-6) do pray "Thy kingdom come," and, being meek enough to obey without asking why, they can heartily say, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." That will be the kingdom, and nothing less than that will suffice. These first three petitions refer to His name, His kingdom and His will and suggest to us the Father, the Son, who will subdue all things to Himself and then deliver up the kingdom to the Father (I Cor. xv, 24), and the Spirit, by whom alone the will of God can be wrought in us or on the earth. The other four petitions concern us, as also do the beatitudes, because of our relation to God. The hungering and thirsting after righteousness corresponds with "Give us this day our daily bread." The merciful are those who have been forgiven much and are always ready to forgive others. The pure in heart are grieved by the thought of being overcome by temptation and pray not to be led into it, while the children of God who belong to the God of Peace are peace makers and not peace breakers, like the evil one from whom they pray to be delivered. All such may expect to know much of the hatred and power of the adversary, for all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution and be hated by the world which lieth in the wicked one (II Tim iii, 12; I John v, 19, R. V.; John xv, 18-20; xvii, 14). But, thinking of the kingdom and the power and the glory and that He has said that all who are persecuted for His sake are happy or blessed people, we can by His grace rejoice and even be exceeding glad and leap for joy when ill treated for His sake (verse 12; Luke vi, 23). The Spirit, through Peter, tells us that we must not think fiery trials strange things, but rejoice inasmuch as we are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when His glory shall be revealed we may be glad also with exceeding joy (I Pet. iv, 12, 13). The Spirit, through Paul, says, "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us" (Rom. viii, 18). It is only as we by His grace manifest this spirit of the kingdom that we can prove ourselves to be the salt of the earth and the light of the world (verses 13, 14). In His last prayer He made it very clear that He considers us as here in His stead, for He said: "I am no more in the world, but these are in the world. As Thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii, 11, 18). Unless the life of Jesus is so manifested in the children of the kingdom (II. Cor. iv, 10, 11) that the world can see Him in us how will they ever learn of Him, these multitudes who read no Bible and go to no place of worship and yet upon whom He has compassion? It is all darkness and chaos with them, and unless the light shall shine upon them through us it will be bad for them and for us who are intrusted with the gospel for them. We must think of those who are still blinded by the God of this world (II Cor. iv, 4, 6).



Use The Eureka Comb Price $1.50

With Lamp Cap For Heating.

A combination of metal electrifying influences Straightening crimpy hair. Most convenient and Satisfactory.



MAKES HAIR GROW

Mrs. Mitchell's Improved Hair Cream

Price 35 Cents Large Jars.

Makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. Stops falling Hair. Try it for those places on your temples. Not greasy—will not gum.

Scalp Treatment. Hair Straightening.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended.

Mrs. Alice E. Mitchell—Office for The Eureka Comb

2121 Druid Hill Avenue

WHAT IS YOUR LINE?

Have YOU any real estate to sell, rooms or flats for rent?

Have YOU anything that you want to bring to the notice of the large number of colored people in Baltimore and Maryland.

Are YOU making as much money out of your business as you think you should make?

Have YOU ever stopped to think that perhaps nine-tenths of the people who should patronize you, do not know you are in business?

Do YOU think that by "hiding your light under a bushel" you are going to ride on "flowery bed's of ease" to business success and prosperity?

Can't YOU see that by all successful men in business, the advertising columns of a newspaper are regarded as a panacea for all business ills?

If any one of these questions hits YOU, drop us a postal and we will show you the advanteges of advertising in the Afro-American Ledger, and how to get them. Or if you are down our way drop in and let us talk it over.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEDGER

CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP CO.

"Chesapeake Line"

ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMERS

"COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA," For OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, VA.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily except Sunday, at 6.30 P. M., and arrive Old Point Comfort at 6 A. M., and Norfolk at 7.00 A. M., where connection is made with the Rail Lines for all points South.

"York River Line."

ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER "ATLANTA" For WEST POINT and RICHMOND, VA.

Steamer leaves Baltimore Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M., arrive West Point at 7.45 A. M., and Richmond at 9.30 A. M.

Steamers call at Gloucester Point, Yorktown, Clement's Clay Bank and Allmondes.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE FROM PIERS 18 AND 19 LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Through tickets to all points may be secured, baggage checked and state rooms reserved from the City Ticket Offices, 119 E. Baltimore street, A. W. ROBSON, Agent 127 E. Baltimore st., or the General Offices, Light and Lee streets, Baltimore, Md.

E. J. CHISM, General Passenger Agent.
N. CHAPMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

McCall's Magazine and McCall Patterns

For Women

Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

Save Money and Keep in Style by subscribing for McCall's Magazine at once. Costs only 50 cents a year, including any one of the celebrated McCall Patterns free.

McCall Patterns Lead all others in style, fit, simplicity, economy and number sold. More dealers sell McCall Patterns than any other two makes combined. None higher than 15 cents. Buy from your dealer, or by mail from

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

236-246 W. 37th St., New York City

Note—Sample Copy, Premium Catalogue and Pattern Catalogue free, on request.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

MAKES HARSH, KINKY OR CURLY HAIR GLOSSY, SOFTER AND MORE PLIABLE, EASY TO COMB AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE THE LENGTH WILL PERMIT. UNEXCELLED FOR PREVENTING HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF SCALP. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. GET THE GENUINE. PUT UP IN 25¢ AND 50¢ BOTTLES WITH CHARLES FORD'S NAME ON EVERY PACKAGE

TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION: MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNEXCELLED FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES. SMALL SIZED BOTTLE, 25¢ LARGE SIZED BOTTLE, 50¢. THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. 232 LAKE ST., DEPT. 272 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRIENDS ALL WANT IT.

Mrs. D. B. Simmons of Silex, Ark., writes: "I tried one bottle of Ford's Hair Pomade and found it to be the best preparation I have ever used. It stopped my hair from falling out and breaking off and my hair is now as soft as it can be and is longer than it has been for a long time. My friends all want it.

Ford's Hair Pomade, the old, reliable dressing for stubborn, curly hair makes harsh hair more pliable, glossy and easy to comb. Try it and Ford's Royal White Skin Lotion, for the complexion. For sale by druggists, accept no other, see that it is Ford's and manufactured by the Ozonized Ox Marrow Company, Chicago, Ill.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.