

ogetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust. Any discrimination based simply on race or color is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency or prejudice. Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, poverty or disease may be legitimate methods of fighting evil, and against them we have no word of protest; but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, color of skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed. We protest against the Jim-Crow car, since its effect is and must be to make us pay first-class fare for third-class accommodations, render us open to insults and discomfort, and to crucify wantonly our manhood, womanhood and self-respect. We regret that this nation has never seen fit adequately to reward the black soldiers who in its five wars have defended their country with their blood, and yet have been systematically denied the promotions which their abilities deserve. And we regard as unjust, the exclusion of black boys from the military and naval training schools. We urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation for securing the proper enforcement of those articles of freedom, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. We repudiate the monstrous doctrine that the oppressor should be the sole authority as to the rights of the oppressed. The Negro race in America, stolen, ravished and degraded, struggling up through difficulties and oppression, needs sympathy and receives criticism; needs help and is given hindrance, needs protection and is given mob-violence, needs justice and is given charity, needs leadership and is given cowardice and apology, needs bread and is given a stone. This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed. Especially are we surprised and astonished at the recent attitude of the church of Christ—on the increase of a desire to bow to racial prejudice, to narrow the bounds of human brotherhood and to segregate black men in some outer sanctuary. This is wrong, unchristian and disgraceful to twentieth century civilization. Of the above grievances we do not hesitate to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently. To ignore, overlook, or apologize for these wrongs is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent manly agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal The Niagara Movement has started and asks the co-operation of all men of all races. At the same time

we want to acknowledge with deep thankfulness the help of our fellowmen, from the abolitionist down to those who to-day still stand for equal opportunity and who have given and will give of their wealth and of their poverty for our advancement. And while we are demanding, and ought to demand, and will continue to demand the rights enumerated above, God forbid that we should ever forget to urge corresponding duties upon our people: The duty to vote; the duty to respect the rights of others; the duty to work; the duty to obey the laws; the duty to be clean and orderly; the duty to send our children to school; the duty to respect ourselves, even as we respect others. This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people, and to Almighty God.

Discontent in Porto Rico.

A growing sentiment against American rule is reported from Porto Rico. It crystalized last week in a joint convention of both the political parties of that non-descript American province (vol. iii, pp. 1, 17, 21, 27, 35, 57, 487, 506, 649, 697; vol. iv, p. 149; vol. vi, pp. 578, 633, 739) to protest against American rule. The convention was composed of delegates from 65 of the 66 municipalities of the island, and on the 25th it adopted a memorial to Congress for relief. The memorial is reported to recite that on this the seventh anniversary of the American invasion of Porto Rico, the preponderance of power still rests with an Executive Council composed of heads of departments appointed by the President of the United States, who—

arrive here knowing nothing of the language, customs or needs of the country, and twenty-four hours after disembarking take their seats in the Executive Council and determine the fate of the island.

While the memorial calls for no change in the composition of the House of Delegates, which consists of thirty-five members elected by the people, it demands the following amendments to the Foraker law:

1. The organization of an insular Senate, to be composed of two senators each, from seven districts, in place of the Executive Council.
2. That the proposed Senate and House possess the same privileges granted to the House under the Foraker law.
3. That the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of the Interior, continue in their present offices

under the present titles, but that they form no part of the Executive Council.

4. That the officials named be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the insular Senate, and not by the President of the United States. The memorial was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates cheering for five minutes.

NEWS NOTES

—The third annual convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks met at Minneapolis on the 20th.

—Jean Jacques Henner, the celebrated French painter, died at Paris on the 23d at the age of 76.

—The Louisiana board of health, on the 25th, ordered a yellow fever quarantine against New Orleans.

—The lower house of the Victorian (Australia) parliament passed a bill on the 26th extending full voting rights to women.

—Jerry Simpson, formerly Congressman from the Seventh district of Kansas, is critically ill at his home in Roswell, New Mexico.

—The American secretary of war, Mr. Taft, with his party, including Miss Roosevelt, arrived at Tokio, Japan, on the 25th.

—Paul Morton was on the 26th elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society (pp. 164, 169, 218) by the board of directors.

—The body of John Paul Jones (p. 234) was delivered by Admiral Sigbee at Annapolis on the 24th and deposited in a temporary vault.

—Dantel S. Lamont, secretary of war under President Cleveland and previously his private secretary, died at his home at Millbrook, N. Y., on the 23d at the age of 54.

—A meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia, on board the former's yacht on the 24th, off the Swedish coast, has been the occasion for much international gossip and speculation.

—John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, was sentenced at Portland on the 25th to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000, upon conviction (p. 218) of using his office to promote public land frauds.

—The joint survey of a disputed section of the United States-Canadian boundary line has just revealed the fact that three Vermont towns—Rockford, East Richford and Stevens Mills—lie on the Canadian side of the true line.

—Mrs. E. D. Rand, who endowed the chair of Applied Christianity at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., which was first occupied by George D. Herron, who subsequently married Mrs. Rand's