

lynched and burned without the semblance of a legal trial, not to mention hundreds of unaccused persons who have been murdered.

We ask the right to enter the militia of Georgia. We have fought for this country in four wars and if we are good enough to fight we are good enough to be trained for fighting.

We ask, further, representation on the juries of the State. Trial by one's peers is one of the fundamental rights of common law, and this is systematically denied in Georgia.

Far be it from us to claim any great and especial righteousness of our own. We are a sinful people who have not lived up to the fullness of our narrow opportunity. The sense of our shortcomings is heavy upon us, and there are those among us whose wicked ways shame us bitterly. We are not, however, as bad as the willfully distorted and criminally unfair press reports picture us; on the contrary we can take honest comfort in the fact that we are growing daily in honesty, sobriety, industry and chastity; and God alone knows how much faster we might grow were it not for the open traffic in Negro crime which flourishes in this State, and were it not for the defenseless condition of our daughters. As long as public and private wealth in Georgia fattens on the sale of black criminals, so long will crime be encouraged and the outcry against it will ring with hypocrisy.

Colored men are punished in this State without intelligent discrimination; old and young, thug and mischief-maker, and often men and women, are herded together after unfair trials before juries who would rather convict ten innocent Negroes than let one guilty one escape. The sentences inflicted are cruel and excessive; 25 per cent. of the convicts are condemned for life and 60 per cent. for ten years or more. White men often escape conviction or are promptly pardoned. These slaves of the State are then sold body and soul to private capitalists for the sake of gain, without the shadow of an attempt at reformation, and are thrown into relentless competition with free Negro laborers.

The fortune of many a prominent white Georgia family is red with the blood and sweat of black men justly and unjustly held to labor in Georgia prison camps; the State to-day is receiving \$225,000 a year of this blood money and boasting of her ability to make crime pay.

As long as any white man is openly taught disrespect for black manhood so long will his degradation be the damnation of some black man's daughter. Let us black men then look to the care and protection of our wives and daughters. Let us, as far as possible, keep them at home and support them there, and defend their honor with our lives.

To stand up thus in our own defense, we must earn a decent living. We must work hard. We must buy land and homes. We must encourage Negro business men. And at the same time we must agitate, complain, protest and keep protesting against the invasion of our manhood rights; we must besiege the legislature, carry our cases to the courts, and above all organize these million brothers of ours into one great fist which shall never cease to pound at the gates of opportunity until they fly open.

Brethren of the white race, living together as we do, let us be friends and not enemies. Let us not stir up the darker, fiercer passions. Let us strive together, not as master and slave, but as man and man, equal in the sight of God and in the eye of the law, eager to make this historic State a land of peace, a place of plenty and an abode of Jesus Christ.

Approved February 14, 1906, by 200 delegates representing the 11 congressional districts of the State of Georgia.

One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands and the teacher said to him:

"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?"

"I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply, "I'd be too polite."—N. Y. World.

## BOOKS

### THE STATE.

**Elements of Historical and Practical Politics.** By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University. Revised edition. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Price \$2.00.

A revised edition of Woodrow Wilson's text book on "The State" affords an opportunity for calling attention to the principal merits and defects of this work by the distinguished president of Princeton University. It possesses both in a marked degree. While it has very little value as a critical or philosophical work on government, it is extremely serviceable as a concise history of the actual evolution of governments.

What we regard as the critical or philosophical defects of the book are not attributable to anything that we conceive to be a mistake as to the nature of government. They are attributable to an indifferent and inconsistent development of the true idea.

Dr. Wilson accepts and ably confirms the natural-law theory of government. Regarding human society as in no sense artificial, but as being "as truly natural and organic as the individual man himself," he describes government as the agency "through which it will become operative, through which it adapts itself to its environment and works out for itself a more effective life." This primary concept would seem to imply beyond peradventure, that the functions of government are within the operation of laws of nature, and that if governments are truly to serve the social organism by enabling it to adapt itself to its environment, those laws must be discovered and governments be brought into tune with them. But Dr. Wilson gives no indication of thinking so. Though he regards government as an expression of natural law, he is as empirical as a Chinese physician when he comes to define its functions. This discord of rational primary principles and empirical policies, runs through the philosophical parts of the book and accounts for nearly all the defects for which it may be criticized.

Among the collateral subjects for adverse criticism are the author's objections to the initiative and referendum, which are either incautiously conceived or poorly made, and his criticism of socialism, for which he does not appear to be quite qualified. It should be said, however, that while Dr. Wilson evidently does not grasp the philosophy of socialism, and therefore makes a tame criticism when he might have made a conclusive one, his brief demurrer to the socialistic indictment of competition is directly to the point; that is, that "it is not competition that kills," but "the pretence and form" of competition "where the substance and reality of it cannot exist."

Its historical side, by far the larger part, should make this book a welcome addition to the working library of every thoughtful participant in or student of public affairs.

Dr. Wilson adopts the patriarchal theory of the origin of government, which, of course, has no more substantial foundation than any other plausible guess at prehistoric conditions; but when he comes into the historic period of Greece and Rome, the value of his work is as manifest as its execution is agreeable to the reader. As a piece of condensed historical writing it rivals the marvelously interesting school books of William Swinton, though it is intended for deeper study and appeals



A TIMELY BUFFER.

*Traction Interests*—This agitation is most opportune, and may possibly save me from Dunne's sword!

to students of larger intellectual equipment.

The order of governments as Dr. Wilson describes their development is Greece, Rome, the Teutons of the middle ages, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Sweden-Norway, Great Britain and the United States. And with all the modern nations, not only is the evolution of their respective governments interestingly narrated, but the existing governments there are lucidly described.

Simply as a political handbook, therefore, Dr. Wilson's work is most helpful. To appreciate the current dispatches in the newspapers, one must understand the features of the governments of the leading nations of the world, and from this book that information may be readily obtained, along with a scholarly but compact history of the evolution of each government to its present form and features.

**WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA.**

*Who's Who in America.* A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. 1906-1907. Edited by John W. Leonard. Published by A. N. Marquis & Company, Chicago, and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd, London. Price, \$3.50.

The fourth biennial volume of this most useful and excellently compiled and edited book has just come out. As appears from the preface, 1,013 names included in previous volumes

have been excluded from the present, and of that number the cause of exclusion in 752 instances has been death. Yet there are sketches in this volume of 16,216 American men and women.

In addition to the sketches a valuable novelty has been introduced in page references to previous volumes for information regarding persons whose names have since been excluded.

The merits of this publication are not overstated by the editor when he says that "The library which has a file of the successive volumes of *Who's Who in America* from its first volume until the latest, will be a veritable treasure house to future historians delving for Twentieth Century facts." But its usefulness is by no means for the future historian alone. Whoever has to do with current affairs and consequently with the names of active persons, will find the publication invaluable. In editorial work we have frequently had occasion to refer to its pages, and have seldom or never failed to get from them the personal information we sought if the person in question could with reasonable fairness be regarded as entitled to a place in such a volume. Mr. Leonard has not only done his work with great skill but he has made it amazingly inclusive for so small a volume.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**

—Immigration and Its Effects Upon the United States. By Prescott F. Hall, A. B..

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