

Jack Stringer ran like a hunted hare, but it is nothing to what he will have to do if, he beats Ed Cudihee in the general election.

Another two years watchful waiting seems to be in store for the editor of the Legal News as Lundin was renominated and will hardly give him a deputyship, the failure to get which, when Lundin went into office was responsible for his nasty fight on Lundin. It's a dirty bird that befools its own nest.

Cayton's Weekly supported John W. Roberts for sheriff, who was put out of the running before election day, and the Searchlight supported H. E. Wiley, who never got started from the hitching post. The question arises, was it poor judgment on the part of the editors or were the political spooks after both of them and got them?

Ed Chilberg and his political assassins aided in the defeat of Humphrey for no higher purpose than, that Ed could appeal to Seattle to support him for Senator when Jones is up for re-election. Oh, how we hope to be alive, when the likes of Ed Chilberg ever enters the race for United State senator. In the senate Ed Chilberg would rattle around like a mustard seed in a tin can and all because he does not even know the rudiments of the English language.

LABOR UNIONS

Some day the Labor organizations are going to wake up to the fact that they are standing in their own light when they shut the Colored workman out of their unions, for he is and always will be an important factor in the working force of this great country. By denying him admission to their different trade organizations simply because of prejudice they are making an enemy rather than a friend and ally, and they are giving the moneyed interests and the men behind the guns an added power, the strength of which will be felt by the unions more keenly as the years roll on.

Let us grant that the Colored workman's initial entrance into shop or factory is an experiment by the owners or is made necessary by the striking of their white employees. Have the records not shown that they have when given a chance proven as efficient and as reliable as their white brothers? Does it seem reasonable that capital will continue to be dictated to by labor's oft unreasonable demands? Will they not turn to the Colored workmen on whom they have depended in a measure in the past and on whom they can depend more in the future?

The Colored man is making ready, he sees the handwriting on the wall, knows his inning is about to come, and knows that the very prejudice that the unions are displaying will be the cause of their downfall. With him it is simply a matter of self-preservation, he must work and if the unions insist on shutting him out of their calculations there is nothing left for him to do but ally himself with capital. He is not a strike-breaker and should not be considered so. In fact, he is a firm believer in the adage that in union there is strength, and if permitted would make as loyal a member as could be found in any union.

Recently the employees of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Railway and Light Company organized a street car union, and it was proposed to eliminate the Colored linemen. The Business League took he matter up and perhaps with the pressure they can bring to bear, this objectionable clause will be stricken out. The following letter which appeared in the Times expresses the general sentiment:

"It seems that there might be some way of adjusting matters without doing injustice to these men, who have been faithful employees of the car company for a number of years, and have apparently been giving satisfaction. Too, quite a large percentage of the patrons of the railway are Colored, and are placed on the same footing as other races, being required to 'pay as they enter.' Now if a Negro laborer who is at work and his labor is acceptable to the car company is to be thrown out of employment to gratify the whims of so-called organized labor, the thing that perplexes us is what in the world is going to take place in the near future, when unionism assumes greater proportions?

"The pioneer work and the hardest task was performed when Negro labor builded the car lines at a nominal pay and with a record which includes no strikes or any dissention whatever. Does he deserve this kind of treatment to satisfy organized labor, which is doing more harm in this country than any other factor?" There is absolutely no sane reason why the Colored workman should be denied entrance to any union save prejudice, and the unions will realize their mistake, we are afraid, only after their power has vanished.—Chicago Defender.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

(BY EMMETT J. SCOTT)

It came about that in the year 1880, in Macon County, Alabama, a certain ex-Confederate colonel conceived the idea that if he could secure the Negro vote he could beat his rival and win the seat he coveted in the State Legislature. Accordingly the colonel went to the leading Negro in the town of Tuskegee and asked him what he could do to secure the Negro vote, for Negroes then voted in Alabama without restriction. This man, Lewis Adams by name, himself an ex-slave, promptly replied that what his race most needed was education, and what they most needed was industrial education, and that if he (the colonel) would agree to work for the passage of a bill appropriating money for the maintenance of an industrial school for Negroes, he, Adams, would help to get for him the Negro vote and the election. This bargain between the ex-slave holder and an ex-slave was made and faithfully observed on both sides, with the result that the following year the Legislature of Alabama appropriated \$2,000 a year for the establishment of a normal and industrial school for Negroes in the town of Tuskegee. On the recommendation of General Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, a young colored man, Booker T. Washington, a recent graduate of and

teacher at the Institute, was called from there to take charge of this landless, buildingless, teacherless, and studentless institution of learning.

This move turned out to be a fatal mistake in the political career of the colonel. The appellation of "nigger lover" kept him ever after wedged in his political grave. Thus by the same stroke was the career of an ex-slaveholder wrecked and that of an ex-slave made. This political blunder of a local office-seeker gave to education one of its great formative institutions, to the Negro race its greatest leader, and to America one of its greatest citizens.

One is tempted to feel that Booker T. Washington was always popular and successful. On the contrary, for many years he had to fight his way inch by inch against the bitterest opposition, not only of the whites, but of his own race. At that time there was scarcely a Negro leader of any prominence who was not either a politician or a preacher. By most of the Negro preachers he was accused of being a godless man building up a godless school. This was because his school was undenominational—an unheard-of thing at that time. By the whites he was accused of "spoiling niggers" by trying to educate them.

Among the original group of thirty students with whom Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee Institute, on an old plantation equipped with a kitchen, a stable, and a henhouse, was a now elderly man, who today has charge of the spacious and beautiful grounds of the Institute. He was ripe in years when he entered this original Tuskegee class. The following is a paraphrase of his account of the early days of the school: "After we'd been out on the plantation three or four weeks, Mr. Washington came into the schoolroom one afternoon and said: 'To-morrow we're going to have a chopping bee. All of you that have an ax, or can borrow one, must bring it. I will try and provide those of you cannot furnish an ax. We will dismiss



CLAUDE C. RAMSAY

Who Made a Two to One Run for Commissioner