

SHALL THE NEGRO BE DEPORTED?

Negative Wins at Wake Forest Anniversary.

TWO SPLENDID ORATIONS

Gov. Aycock, Auditor Dixon and Archibald Johnson Judged the Debate—A Brilliant Audience, Including Many Legislators.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Wake Forest, N. C., Feb. 14.—About twice in a generation the anniversary celebration falls upon a day when the clerk of the weather is in his finest humor. His smile was never brighter, his temper never blander than today. Accordingly, youth and beauty are all abroad, taking the sunlight and balmy air with a fancy which might be forgiven if it lightly turned to thoughts of love.

Visitors began to arrive yesterday, some doubtless attracted so early by the announcement that the inimitable Dr. William E. Hatcher, of Richmond, would lecture before the special Pastors' class last night. The subject of the lecture was "The Sovereignty of the Pastor." Dr. Hatcher made a special plea for long pastorates and dwelt upon the sacredness and intimacy of the pastoral relation and upon the steps by which the pastor rises into the sovereignty of leadership of his people in all right activities. This morning at chapel Dr. Hatcher made an inspiring address and appeal to the students.

The Euzelian and Philomathesian Literary Societies were organized February 14, 1835, and from that good day have been an inherent factor in the education of the thousands of young men who have sought the facilities of Wake Forest College. Indeed, some famous Wake Forest alumni hold that the training received in these societies is hardly second to that of the lecture-room. The trustees of the college recognize their importance in the regulation against Greek-letter fraternities in the student body to divert energies from literary to social activities and to invade the democratic ideal of college life. It is not surprising, therefore, that the celebration of the organization of the societies attracts a large number of old students and friends of the college. Today the gay throng which fills Wingate Memorial Hall reminds one of commencement times. The public exercises of this interesting occasion embrace a debate upon some live question in the afternoon, and orations in the evening.

In one respect the debate of today struck out a new policy. Instead of submitting the question to the audience as heretofore, the debaters asked a special committee to decide it. They secured the distinguished service of His Excellency Governor Charles B. Aycock, State Auditor Dixon and Mr. Archibald Johnson, editor of *Charity and Children*. The thoroughly up-to-date question of the disposition of the negro was presented. Query: "Resolved, That, barring constitutional objections, the deportation of the negro is desirable and feasible." The discussion was one of the most animated and interesting which your correspondent has heard in recent years.

THE DEBATE.

At 3 p. m. Mr. W. H. Stephenson, President of the debate, called the house to order, and Mr. S. A. Seagraves, Secretary, read the query and announced as the first debater on the affirmative Mr. T. A. Allen, of the Phi. Society.

The leading points of Mr. Allen's argument are here presented:

The population of the South is 16,000,000; 10,000,000 whites and 6,000,000 colored. We have a nation within a nation. No two races can keep separate and distinct while dwelling together and subject to the same conditions. Amalgamation in the South is impossible. Extermination is out of the question. The only solution is deportation.

Is deportation feasible? "Feasible" means capable of being accomplished, practicable. Then is deportation practicable, and can it be accomplished? Great things have been accomplished which seemed impracticable, as the Reformation and American Revolution.

It will require time, for all changes must come by degrees. Give us twenty years and we can deport the entire negro race. There is a place to which he can be deported, where the conditions are favorable to the prosperity of the negro, Liberia is the place. The climate is suitable, soil fertile, and they are making progress in Liberia. It is conveniently situated for deportation.

We possess the means by which we can deport them. Our navy and the ocean steamers. The cost would be covered by expense of negro education in case, the race remain with us.

They will not increase fast enough to prevent deportation. This is not the home of the negro. He is in a condition to lead his race in other parts of the world.

Recent public events have revived the race problem. The race has been in the way of Southern progress for decades. Mr. E. M. Harris (Eu.) introduced the following line of argument:

Race prejudice is friction between different groups of people. It is the difference in aim, in feeling, and in ideals of different races. If the difference exists touching territory, laws, language or religion, it is manifest that these people cannot live in the same country without collision; but if, on the other hand, there is a substantial agreement in laws, language, and religion, then there is no reason why two races cannot live in the same country, especially when each race is dependent upon the other.

Two races can live in the same country; the proper place of the negro is being recognized both North and South, and the period of violent sentiment is passing away. This is a national question and must be so regarded. He said: "Deportation is not desired by the negro. (1) Because hundreds of thousands of them wish their own homes that they do not wish

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to give up. (2) They can not rule for themselves—some race must guide them. (3) Their surroundings in the South are more favorable to their development than could be secured anywhere else. It is not desired by the white people: (1) Because we need them as laborers; (2) They keep the foreign immigrants from the South, who would inevitably bring contamination to the Anglo-Saxon blood, strife in our industry, disorder in the government and Atheism to religion. (3) It would cause an economic crisis in the South and retard the development of the entire country. Besides, deportation is not feasible: (1) Because we have no place or way to carry them; (2) The negroes do not wish to go, and infinite power cannot break the will of a free person; (3) Because of the great number, wide distribution and rapid increase.

Mr. Wm. H. Whitehead (Eu.), came to the support of Mr. Allen on the affirmative. He made a strong presentation of his view.

Mr. Isaac N. Lofton (Phi.), followed for the negative. He maintained that the negro has some latent powers which is our duty to cultivate. It is not desirable to deport the negro as shown by his sense for poetry and pathos, not desirable not feasible from a financial viewpoint. We must pay for their property \$158,000,000; pay their transportation, (\$405,000,000, at \$45 per capita). The necessary time which deportation will involve makes it not feasible. Two months is to 10,000 Santiago soldiers as x is to 9,000,000 negroes going to wherever the affirmative may decide to send them, in which equation x equals 1,800 months or 150 years! Besides, the rate of increase is 18 per cent; allowing a proportional decrease for those deported, we can with safety calculate a 9 per cent increase for the next 150 years, which gives 12,150,000 for whom we have counted not time nor cost of transportation, and these will be on our hands at the expiration of the 150 years. From industrial considerations deportation is not desirable and feasible. We need him in our turpentine woods, lumber plants, brick-kilns, cotton fields. The negro is better suited to the temper of the Southern white man than any other laborer we can get, and will take the position of the servile class among us with most advantage to us and least disadvantage to him.

JUDGES' DECISION.

After spirited five-minute rejoinders, in which the audience took manifest delight, the judges withdrew. They reported through Governor Aycock, whose felicitous remarks met a warm response. Among other things he said that he had heard many debates, but never a better one on any subject anywhere by college students. These young men had evidently learned to think and one could look more hopefully into the future which would solve existing problems, when one reflected that the generation of men now coming among us were so splendidly equipped for that grave responsibility. The decision reached only by the peril of missing a paper) was awarded the negative, and he was personally glad the negro was still to remain with us. The thing to do for the negro was to be humane and liberal both for his sake as well as our own, for the highest moral worth possible to a people could only be reached by doing the noble and generous thing by those beneath them.

THE ORATIONS.

A brilliant audience filled the hall to overflowing in the evening. The six o'clock special from Raleigh brought a large crowd, including a most interesting contingent from the Baptist Female University, and some forty members of the General Assembly. The orators received the high compliment of interested attention from perhaps the finest audience which has assembled at such an occasion.

Mr. Earle B. Fowler, of Wake, the orator of the Philomathesian Society was introduced by Mr. Parham, of Granville, and delivered a clear and thoughtful address on "America, The New-Born World-Power."

He said in substance that the rapid commercial and industrial development of the United States within the past decade had aroused the serious concern of the European nations, for we had boldly invaded these countries with our capital and our manufactured products. From a political standpoint the battle of Manila, the rescue of the foreign Ministers besieged in Peking, the diplomatic victories of our government during the peace negotiations with China and the birth of our new navy had demonstrated our eligibility to a seat at the council-board of the great powers. Holding the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race in its grasp, the United States had fought its way to a position from which it could not escape, but from which it might reach down and succor the weak and oppressed. For this work the South must supply the leaders, because neither in the West nor in the North, but only in the South were we to find the purest type of the Anglo-Saxon American. Therefore, we should rise above the political provincialism which had become the bane of our civic life, and prepare for the South's return to national leadership.

Once this result was accomplished, America's favor would be courted by the nations; her commerce would take the wings of morning; her literature and life would be saturated with the beauty and passion of the Periclean Age; and, as she basked in the sunlight of Divine

approbation, the mighty heart of this ideal commonwealth would throb in unison with the soul of a re-awakened world.

Mr. Whisnant, of Catawba, introduced the orator of the Euzelian Society, Mr. W. Scott Privat, of Chowan. He made an earnest "Plea for the Southern Child."

Permit me, he said among other things, in behalf of our Southern children, to enter a plea for Liberty from the mills and factories, for the light of education, and for that strong, free life which springs out of these two. The South has been stirred several times by civil and political issues, but now it is stirred by a moral one, the question is child-labor. Nearly 10 per cent of the children in the South are in the factory. The toll to which they are subjected cuts short their lives and the stockholder in New England "counts" his dividends, laughs and grows fat. Factory work in the South is producing a race of pygmies in body and in intellect. The mill owners seek to justify themselves by saying, "We must hire the children or lose the work of the parents." The humane and Christian management of mills is the exception. Legislation is needed to control the unscrupulous.

The South is to become one of the great manufacturing centres of the world. Every city is anxious to get its share of the incoming tide, but it would be better to keep out of the race than sacrifice children on the altar of the God manufacture.

The achievement of liberty is but the beginning of our task. The child must be enlightened. North Carolina has taken a step in the right direction. She has placed ahead of the boy a goal towards which he must strive. The public school, supported by an ardent and intelligent sentiment is destined to become an important element in our life. In what way could it be made most useful? We have a serious problem with the parents who under-value the education of their child, but we must remember that the goal in education is always receding before the advancing constant. We must train the child's taste for good literature and certain fundamental truths, which lie at the foundation of the democratic social theory.

When the Southern child shall have been freed from bondage, and brought into that great and noble life, for which he was intended, then we can boast of the free life of the Southern States. The child of the South leads a life, but it can no more be compared with that of the child for which I plead than the life of the microscopic amoeba, whose home is the ooze of the ditch, can be compared with that of the eagle, which pierces the clouds of the roughest storm.

Among the visitors present were His Excellency Governor Aycock, Dr. B. F. Dixon, State Auditor; Dr. John Mitchell, of Bertie; Principal John E. Ray, of the State Institution for the Blind; Rev. Livingstone Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist State Convention; Mr. T. B. Wilder and Dr. R. H. Marshburn, of Lenoir; President F. P. Hobgood and Dr. R. H. Marsh, of Oxford; Rev. J. T. Jenkins, of Georgia; Rev. S. D. Swain, of Mocksville; Professors Marion F. Dunwoody, L. D. Watson and S. G. Sackett, of the Baptist Female University; Prof. W. C. Riddick, of the A. and M. College; Principal J. A. Beam, of Bethel Hill Institute; Rev. C. D. G. Parker, of Durham, and of the thirty-five members of the General Assembly your correspondent noted Messrs. J. E. Vann, Justice, Humphrey, Charles McNeill, London and Gay.

Altogether the societies have never had a more successful anniversary celebration.

The local amateur band, which furnished the music, won many compliments.

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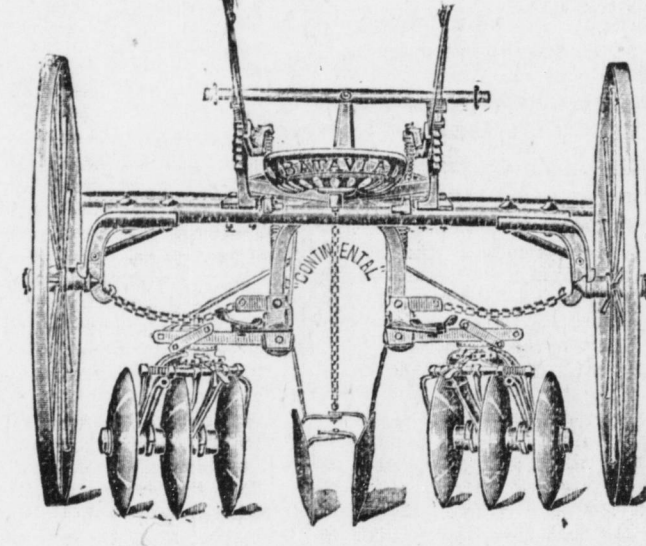
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SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior court of Wake county, made and entered on the 5th day of January, 1903, in a civil action therein pending, entitled, E. B. Barbee and C. B. Barbee, trustees of G. B. Alford, and his wife, Texanna O. Alford, vs. Burton Turner and his wife, and others., being number 194, summons docket of said court. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock m., the following described tract of land to-wit: Situated in Middle Creek township, said county and State, adjoining the lands of E. B. Jones, George Sloan, Quinton Jones and others and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a pine, E. B. Jones' corner, runs West 59 poles to a post oak, thence North 171 poles to the milestone branch to a stake, thence up said branch to the head, the said E. B. Jones' line, thence with the said line to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less.
WILLIAM B. JONES,
Commissioner.

1-16-tda
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Account of Southern Educational Conference, Richmond, Va. The Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets from Raleigh and all points at the rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 20th and 21st with final return limit April 26th.

Account of Anniston Chataqua, Anniston, Ala., the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets to Anniston, Ala., at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets sold April 18th to 24th with final return limit April 26th.

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Bonds to bear date April 1st, 1903.
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JAS. C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
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