The Immigration Question

The United States is a nation founded by immigrants. The poem at the base of the Statue of Liberty, that was dedicated only a few years ago, states that this country is a refuge for those teeming masses that yearn to breathe free. Yet now we are facing a wave of immigrants that is unprecedented in our history. Can we afford to allow our gates to be open without some kind of restriction on the discarded masses from other countries? Immigration has long been a contentious issue in American politics. Before the Civil War, some native-born Americans feared Irish Catholic immigration would undermine democracy and Protestantism, and such fears still lurk today. For example, some whites have joined the American Protective Association in the 1890s. New anxieties have now arisen about immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, including Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and Russian Jews. Most whites also see Asian immigrants as even more unassimilable, and far more racially different, than Europeans. Chinese immigration had been a hot-button issue in presidential campaigns of the 1880s; after passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, renewed in 1892, anti-Chinese agitation has continued on the West Coast but to a lesser degree. Nativist fears are rising again, as thousands of immigrants pack the Eastern cities and as Japanese, along with Chinese, immigrants, arrive on the West Coast. Look closely at the chart below to see the sources of recent immigration.

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.**

The Tribune Almanac (New York Tribune, 1897)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>71,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>21,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>19,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>6,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>5,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>12,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>4,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Immigration: 343,267**

Many contend that these recent immigrants are necessary to provide the labor that fuels the tremendous industrial growth of the last decade. The Republican Party and big business have been especially vocal in their support of this influx of cheap labor. Critics have blamed recent immigrants for causing crime, being “un-American” in their language, religion, and family lives, and for concentrating in cities where their votes are controlled by machines—a circumstance unavoidable for many immigrants who have faced residential segregation and dire poverty. In the mainstream press socialism, communism, and anarchism have been widely depicted as “alien” political beliefs brought over from foreign soil. Labor organizations have argued that large influxes of new workers undermine wages. Labor unions have also complained that these foreigners are taking jobs away from native-born workers. Are these people a threat to the culture of democracy, free enterprise, and Christianity that has made this country what it is today? What can be done to allay the fears of the American people?

It is widely accepted that the government should have the power to exclude four inadmissible classes: anarchists, people with epilepsy, beggars, and importers of prostitutes. But should new laws go even further? Should the government have the power to exclude specific nationality groups? Since the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act this has been done. Should this now be done to certain European nationalities? If so, how do we decide which nationalities to exclude? One suggestion has been the implementation of a quota system. Certain quotas would be established for each country based on the percentage of the US population that is made up of that nationality at this time. If, for instance, 40% of the US population is German then 40% of all immigrants admitted next year would have to be from Germany. The advantages of this system is that industrialist would still have a source of cheap labor and yet the United States would be able to maintain the ethnic balance that we currently have and preserve the American culture we all covet.

**Columbus Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover seed</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Wheat</td>
<td>$0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, dairy</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, creamery, per lb</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, per dozen</td>
<td>$0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey per lb</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard per lb</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes per bu</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour per sack of 49 lbs</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Meal per cwt</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chop</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middling</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bran</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Meal</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cheese Market**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Creamery Butter**.

The Village Mercantile

Hardware, Toilet Articles, Stationary & Cigars

Located on Main Street next to Barrymore’s

Catalog Orders Processed on Premises
**Filipinos Declare Independence**

On June 12, under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, insurgents in the Philippines declared their independence from Spain. Having long sought status as an independent state, the natives have been able to take advantage of the recent conflict between the United States and Spain to achieve their goal. With naval forces under the command of Admiral Dewey in the area, the US may be able to assist the Filipinos in their quest for independence.

**Lynching on the Rise**

by Mary R. Taylor

Frazier Baker, a black man, had been appointed postmaster of Lake City, South Carolina in 1897, but local whites objected and had undertaken a campaign to force his removal. When these efforts failed to dislodge Baker, a mob attacked him and his family at night at their house, which also served as the post office. He and his infant daughter, Julia Baker, died at his house after being fatally shot during a white mob attack on February 22, 1898.

This kind of happening is occurring more and more often. Lynching is on the rise in America. Lynching is the practice whereby a mob—usually several dozen or several hundred persons—takes the law into its own hands in order to injure and kill a person usually accused of some wrongdoing. The alleged offense can range from a serious crime like theft or murder to a mere violation of local customs and sensibilities. The issue of the victim’s guilt is usually secondary, since the mob serves as prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner. Due process yields to momentary passions and expedient objectives. From 1890 to the present, an average of 175 Negroes have been lynched each year. Why must the cost of freedom be paid in blood? What can be done to stop this senseless violence against our fellow Americans? I encourage my fellow villagers to show their support for the anti-lynching movement by signing my petition. Please visit the Taylor House for more information.

**Base Ball**

A lively game of base ball will be contested on Saturday, June 18th on Muffin Field at the Ohio Village. Our local heroes the Muffins will be playing the Pluggy’s Town Base Ball Club. The starting time is 2 o’clock in the afternoon. Rest at ease this is an event that is safe for the entire family to enjoy. A good time should be had by all. Come out and cheer the boys on.

**Local News Items**

Hon. M.A. Daugherty of Marysville, accompanied by his little son, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Mrs. Sarah Burton charmingly entertained with a high noon dinner Tuesday last in honor of Mrs. R. Sanders of St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Mary Harris entertained at six hand euchre Thursday evening.

Mr. T.J. Bates was held up and robbed right outside of his pharmacy last week. A gold watch and $20 were stolen. No harm came to Mr. Bates. We are happy to report that the perpetrators were quietly apprehended by Marshall Russell. Brice Hallwood and Harold Smith, both of Columbus, were charged with the crime and currently awaiting trial.
The Dog and Pony Show

The World’s Greatest Dog and Pony Show continues to delight large crowds with its entertaining performance. The tent at the corner of Boutlines avenue and High street in Columbus is the scene at each performance of hilarious enthusiasm, as the people watch the clever animals in their almost human tricks. Dogs, ponies, and monkeys all do their share toward furnishing the best entertainment, and all succeed in showing themselves possessed of unusual intelligence. The wonder is how their trainer could ever teach them some of the tricks. In the common expression, it must have taken a world of patience and an unlimited amount of knowledge of animal characteristics. There was a special matinee performance of the show Friday afternoon, and there will be another Saturday afternoon. Performances are given every evening.

MINERVA PARK

The Casino

For one thing in particular, the test crowds at Minerva park this week and last have found reason to commend the company that owns the casino. There is always an abundance of rail cars after a performance, supplying seats for everyone, and that without disagreeable waits. This takes away the possibility of what might be a considerable annoyance, and makes the ride home as pleasant as the journey to the park. In the casino this week the visitor will find a hall that possesses three very good numbers, and others that are fair. There might be more variety to the performance as it runs this week, but in some ways it is both strong and novel. Matinees are given each day, rain or shine, and a performance every night.

Juneteenth?

This Sunday there will be several events and a Jubilee Day Parade on the village square. This celebration is known as Juneteenth. Juneteenth, also known as Jubilee Day, Emancipation Day, Freedom Day, and Black Independence Day commemorates the emancipation of slaves in the United States. Originating in Galveston, Texas, it has been celebrated annually on June 19th in various parts of the Southern United States since 1866. Juneteenth’s commemoration is on the anniversary date of the June 19, 1865, announcement of General Order No. 3 by Union Army general Gordon Granger proclaiming freedom for enslaved people in Texas, which was the last state of the Confederacy with institutional slavery.

President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation (see insert), issued on January 1, 1863, had freed the enslaved people in Texas and all the other Southern secessionist states of the Confederacy except for parts of states not in rebellion. Enforcement of the Proclamation generally relied upon the advance of Union troops. Texas, as the most remote state of the former Confederacy, had seen an expansion of slavery and had a low presence of Union troops as the American Civil War ended; thus, enforcement there had been slow and inconsistent prior to Granger’s announcement. Just two months after the surrender of Robert E. Lee and the eventual conclusion of the Civil War, General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas to announce that the Emancipation Proclamation was in full effect and slavery had been abolished in the US. For decades, white Americans celebrated their independence from Britain’s colonial and economic tyranny. On June 19, 1865, Black Americans got to celebrate theirs when Granger arrived. However, he was a few years late. The Emancipation Proclamation that enlisted over 200,000 formerly enslaved Black men to fight in the Civil War had already taken effect over two and a half years prior. For a short while after the fall of the Confederacy, slavery remained legal in two of the Union border states – Delaware and Kentucky. Those enslaved people were freed with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished chattel slavery nationwide on December 6, 1865. The last enslaved people present in the continental United States were freed when the enslaved people held in the Indian Territories that had sided with the Confederacy were released, namely the Choctaw, in 1866. In 1866, on June 19, the first official Juneteenth celebrations took place in Texas. The original observances included prayer meetings and the singing of spirituals, and celebrants wore new clothes as a way of representing their newfound freedom. Within a few years, ex-slaves in other southern states were celebrating the day as well, making it an annual tradition. Celebratory traditions often include public readings of the Emancipation Proclamation, singing traditional songs such as “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” and “Lift Every Voice and Sing”. Some Juneteenth celebrations also include rodeos, street fairs, family reunions, park parties, and historical reenactments. As these traditions spread northward, we in the village are sure to see some of these celebrations.

Probate Court

Marriage Licenses
Arza Wengert and Ada Stagg
John T. Williams and Louise Gerber
Charles Turner and Wilhelmina Van
William Whaley and Laura Wooten
Frank Newberry and Ada Grace Dunn

You’ve Been Looking for This!

A Roller-Top, Solid Quartered Oak Writing Desk. A desk built for business to be used at your home. Highly polished with twelve pigeon holes.

$7.50
Miller Furniture Co.
Westerville, Ohio
**TelegraphicAdvertiser**

**Vol. 10 No. 5**
**Ohio Village Wednesday June 15, 1898**
**1 cent**

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**Barrington’s Bicycle Shop**

*…if You sell your horse…*

**Buy A Bicycle**

Buy ours and get what you pay for.

*At the corner of Main and Second St.*

---

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**Ohio News Items**

Gathered by telegraph from all parts of the state.

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**Columbus**—The Reverend T.R. Jenkins was genuinely surprised last Thursday night when returning to his residence at Trinity House. Upon returning early in the evening he discovered a score or more of the choir boys lined up against the wall outside the premises. He was immediately surrounded by the boys who presented him with a handsome bicycle lamp. Rev. Jenkins was completely surprised and immensely pleased. The occasion for the presentation of the gift was the recent retirement of the good Reverend from his position as the assistant minister at the Trinity Church.

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**Columbus**—Information has been received in this city of the death of Mrs. Charlotte Hunt of South Omaha, Nebraska. She died of old age. The remains will be brought to Columbus. Mrs. Hunt was born in Green County, Pennsylvania in 1809. She with her husband moved to Center Village, Ohio in 1830. While there she reared seven children, of which three are dead and four remain living. It is said that she would always doeth good by lending a helping hand.

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**Want Ads**

Under the head of Want Ads, we will hereafter publish advertisements, not exceeding five lines, for 25 cents for two insertions.

To submit an advertisement for this column, please call or write to the Telegraphic Advertiser office, #2 Second Street, Ohio Village, during normal business hours.

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---

**Burnett’s Cocoaine**

*A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without equal.*

*It prevents the hair from falling off.
*It promotes its healthy vigorous growth.
*It is not greasy or sticky.
*It leaves no disagreeable odor.
*It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
*It affords the riches lustre.*

It is conceded, by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston

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**Ohio State University**

Departments, and Laboratories. Courses for degrees in Arts, Philosophy, Science, Agriculture-Horticulture and Forestry, Veterinary Medicine, Pharmacy and Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, Law.
Postgraduate courses for the Master’s and Doctor’s degrees. Send for catalogue.
The Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.