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## KELLY MILLER CALLS CONTENTED MAN SIMPLETON

Howard University Dean Says Every Sensible Negro Wants Full Manhood Rights.

### NEW SPIRIT DEVELOPS

Educated and Uneducated Colored People Strive Toward Same Goal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—"The Negro who is content with existing conditions is a satisfied simpleton; while the Negro who advocates the destructive radicalism is a distracted idiot," writes Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, in a letter to the Public Ledger the other day.

"Any individual or group of individuals," he continues, "who are willing to accept without protest less than fullness of American citizenship is not fit material for the new order of things about to be ushered in. The leaders of any suppressed people should speak boldly, even though ambassadors in bonds."

His letter follows: Since time began mankind has been divided into two types of temperament—the radical and the conservative. The radical is habitually dissatisfied with the existing order and seeks change through revolution. He would rather prove all things than to hold fast to what is good. The conservative is disposed to be content with things as they are and deprecates effort at reform. Social progress is the resultant of these two conflicting tendencies.

In the fundamental sense there are very few Negro radicals. The Negro nature possesses the conservatism of inertia. Some Negroes are cautious, while others are courageous in the expression of their conservatism. The cautious conservative believes in amelioration through moderate modification, as distinguished from the radical who advocates change for the love of innovation.

The Negro who is content with existing conditions is a satisfied simpleton; while the Negro who advocates the destructive radicalism is a distracted idiot. Before the World War the race leadership was divided into two hostile camps, based upon quiescence on the one side and assertion on the other. There never has been a Negro conservative in the sense of satisfaction with existing status, but merely in the sense of prudential silence in the face of wrong.

All right-minded Negroes everywhere and at all times must want equal and impartial laws, equally and impartially applied. Any other attitude is simply unthinkable. Every Negro today who is using his brains above the dead level of a livelihood is pronounced in demanding the full measure of manhood rights. He would not be a worthy American if this were not so.

Any individual or group of individuals who are willing to accept without protest less than the fullness of the stature of American citizenship is not fit material for the new order of things now about to be ushered in. The leaders of any suppressed people should

speak boldly, even though they be ambassadors in bonds. It is not impossible for the Negro to be courageous and sensible at the same time. He must recognize conditions which he may not be able to overcome, but he must not let such conditions cower his spirit or sour his soul.

The highest function of the higher education of the Negro is not merely to produce a set of educated automatons who can ply a handicraft or practice a profession with creditable cleverness, but to develop a class of men who can state the case and plead the cause of the masses in terms of persuasive speech and literary power. Their voice should not be controlled or constrained by any outside coercion. Their attitude must be candid and courageous if they would fulfill the high function of interpreting to the world the feelings, hopes and aspirations of the people who look to them for leadership and direction.

Every institution of learning, North and South, has produced its quota of leading Negroes, who are now insisting upon the fulfillment of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. This courageous attitude is shown by Trotter, of Harvard; DuBois, of Fisk and Harvard; the Grimkes of Lincoln; Frazier Miller and Carl Murphy of Howard; James Weldon Johnson and L. M. Hershaw, of Atlanta; William H. Ferris of Yale; William Pickens, of Yale and Talladega; Ernest Abbott, of Hampton; B. G. Brawley, of Moorehouse, and Max Barber and Chandler Owen, of Virginia-Union.

It is no reflection to say that those Negroes today who take any other public attitude are operating on a lower level of moral courage and intellectual understanding and are moved by motives of thrift or constraint of prudence. This spirit is not limited to the educated Negro, but pervades the entire mass of the race—the man between the plowhandles, the mechanic applying his tools, the miner in the bowels of the earth, the Pullman porter, the barber, the menial in the humblest service—all feel and are actuated by the same spirit and are moved by the same impulse.

Although they may not be able to give voice to the sentiment which they feel, they quickly respond when it is expressed and interpreted for them.

The new Negro has arrived. The war has developed a new spirit. In the time of revolution there is but a tenuous partition between timidity and cowardice.

If Booker T. Washington were living today with all the high prestige of his personality, patronage and power, he would not be able to hold the Negro to his avowed doctrine of prudential silence on the issue of manhood rights.

## Evening Classes at Howard University Pave Way for the Establishment of a Collegiate Summer School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26.—Howard University, in keeping with its new program of rendering the greatest possible service as a National University for the training of colored youth, last year at the beginning of the Winter Quarter, January 4, 1921, inaugurated a system of evening classes with Professor William J. Bauduit as Director. These evening classes are of full college grade and yield the usual credits toward the various academic degrees conferred by the University. They are being taught by the regular University instructors and exact the same requirements and maintain the same standards as the day classes. To the ambitious, self-supporting student who is unable to attend classes during the day, the Howard University now offers the exceptional opportunity of securing a college education through evening instruction.

There are some people who look askance at evening academic work; but whatever prejudice has existed up to the present against it seems due in part to caste consciousness of the individual as well as to the supposedly loose standards of the evening schools. With the general spread of democratic ideas and the application of the same requirements and standards to both day and evening work, this prejudice is dying out and the evening school is coming into its own as a powerful factor in our social and educational scheme. Many of our greatest colleges and universities now offer evening work with full credit toward the usual degrees. Among these institutions are the University of Chicago, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the College of the City of New York, the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Harvard University. The U. S. Bureau of Education is now engaged in making a survey of the status of evening instruction, the immediate supervision of the work being in the hands of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Dean of the College of the City of New York. According to former U. S. Commissioner Claxton, "one of the great services which can be rendered the nation through education will be the establishment of a thoroughly co-ordinated evening instruction, which will enable a person who drops his education by day to continue that education at night."

The work of the evening classes at Howard University has thus far been quite satisfactory and successful. Courses have been taken by school teachers, school principals, government employees, lawyers, college graduates and others. Some of these students are pursuing the regular four-year course leading to the baccalaureate degree; others are merely becoming acquainted with some particular subject or keeping in touch with the academic life for purposes of general culture; while still others are obtaining a special preparation which they must have in order to qualify for some specific position. The work has been regular and thorough, the standards high, and the students and instructors enthusiastic.

Evening classes at Howard undoubtedly mark a clear and distinct extension of the usefulness and influence of the University. It is very likely that this movement will soon be followed and supplemented by another with similar potentialities for good, for the establishment of a Summer School at Howard University, for collegiate instruction now seems practically assured for next year.

## Prominent Social Worker Returns From Pan-African Congress.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Member of Board of N. A. A. C. P. and Secretary of Consumers' League Tells of London Sessions.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League and member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today made public her impressions of the London session of the Pan-African Congress, from which she has just returned.

"The keynote of the meeting was the need of world union, of diffused knowledge of the facts which affect people of African descent throughout the world and determination to accept no inferior position whether civil, educational or political, by whomsoever imposed. This was clearly and nobly expressed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a manifesto which was unanimously adopted by the congress at the closing session of the London meetings.

"The meetings were held a stone's throw from Westminster Abbey and a few blocks from the Parliament—truly in the heart of the British empire. It was a gathering of men and women of distinction coming from all parts of Africa, from the British West Indies (Grenada and Jamaica) and from divers parts of the United States.

"Mr. Archer, a former mayor of Battersea, a native of London, of African descent, presided at one of the sessions, at which, as a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I made some brief remarks.

"Most terrible was the lot of Negroes in South Africa, as it was exposed by one of the speakers, who said there was starvation among them because they had to work nine months in the year for the white men who had taken their land, three months to pay the British government's taxes, and had therefore no time to get enough for themselves to eat.

"A pleasant part of the Pan-African Congress was the tea given to the delegates by Mrs. Unwin, wife of the head of the great publishing house of T. Fisher Unwin and Company. From windows which look out over the river Thames, we saw the Tower of London and the famous London bridges. Nearby was the immense building of the National Liberal Club, of which our host, Mr. Unwin, is one of the moving spirits."

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## Urban League Will Discuss Unemployment.

Annual Conference in Chicago to Cover Many Topics.

Much interest centers around the plan of the Urban League to discuss unemployment among Negroes at its Conference in Chicago, October 19th to 22nd. Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor will discuss the subject from the national view point. He will present facts and figures indicating its extent and where it is most prevalent. William R. Conners, Secretary of the Cleveland Branch of the Urban League, and John C. Dancy, Executive Secretary of the Detroit Urban League who have had considerable experience in the past year in handling these matters in their respective communities. They will outline the programs which have been conducted there to create temporary or permanent jobs and to give material relief to single men and women and to families. Secretary James J. Davis of the Department of Labor is expected.

George W. Buckner, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League who has been laboring in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to organize a program of rehabilitation in which white and colored people will co-operate and work together for the good of the community, will outline his accomplishments to date and Miss Mary McDowell, Head Worker of the University Settlement, Chicago, will participate in discussion of race relations and co-operation in inter-racial matters.

The morning and afternoon meetings will be in the form of round table discussions in which all in attendance will be urged to participate. The Negro and organized labor and the League's work in Health, Housing, Recreation and Industrial Welfare will also be discussed.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, 127 East Twenty-third street, New York City, and T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary Chicago Urban League, 3032 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., are anxious to hear from persons who are interested in the problems of the race and in social service work, and who may be planning to attend the conference.

### HOWARD PREPARES FOR FIRST GAME OF SEASON.

Washington, D. C., October 1.—The Howard University football squad has had its first week of workouts. The rigorous training which the men underwent the first week has driven off all undesirables and has left a squad which gives Coach Morrison an indication of just what he may expect for the year. At present the coach is non-committal as to what he thinks of the prospects. The big problem seems to be the replacing of the men lost by graduation.

While most of the remaining H men of last year have returned, still the absence of Carter, last year's star pilot, who is yet expected to return, Brannon, Hurt, and Lawrence is keenly felt. Kean, who followed close to Carter as Quarterback last year, has just showed up for practice.

Practice will take an earnest angle the coming week in preparation for the first game of the season to be played October 8, at Lynchburg, Virginia, against Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

## Half U. S. People Are Under K. K. Ban

New York, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Ku Klux Klan is actively opposed to at least half the population of the United States, according to the taboo classes which Albert DeSilver enumerates in the Nation for Sept. 14. Violently anti-Negro, avowedly anti-Semitic, consistently anti-alien, with a general ban on the members of the Catholic Church, the Klan exploits local prejudices and throughout the country fosters class oppression and persecution.

Citing numerous cases of mob violence which have been charged against the Klan, Mr. DeSilver asserts that the Klan is responsible for them whether or not they were committed by actual Klansmen. Since it bears the name of a terrorist organization of the past, and has adopted all the current class prejudices, it invites rowdies of all descriptions. Many join the Klan. "Some call themselves Ku Klux Klansmen without paying dues; others indignantly oppose the Klan but copy its methods."

The Imperial Wizard's claim that the Klan is "the soul of chivalry and virtue's impenetrable shield," his full-page advertisements in leading papers do not absolve him, Mr. DeSilver says, for not having foreseen the menacing results of his money-making organization.

### BOULDER, COLO., NEWS.

The university is just about in full swing, rush week is over now, and the students will have to get their heads well in the book with their minds made up to study. We are glad to have some of our race attending the university. Not such a large number but every little helps, you know.

Miss Ruth Kaves is attending. She is a sophomore this year.

Mr. Brickler and shift returned again this year.

Mr. Maxwell of Denver is attending the university this year.

Mr. John Carter left for City Saturday of last week to attend university.

Dewey and Frank Manuel left for points East, Sunday.

Miss Marie Townsend will attend the university again this year.

We are glad to see our boys and girls so interested in "college days." That will be the chief subject of conversation for the next nine months.

Nearly everyone is thinking of winter and those that are not better be, for Jack Frost is nearly here. Winter is just over the hill.

Our cottage pray-meetings are increasing in both numbers and interest.

The young people of the Baptist church gave a short program which was well rendered by participants.

Pastor of Allen Chapel, Rev. Carter, is still with us.

### ORDER TO COMBAT KU KLUX IS ORGANIZED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Conehatta, Miss., Sept. 25.—The order of the White Horse Knights, whose announced purpose is to oppose the spread of Ku Klux Klan and to outlaw the existing order of the klansmen, was organized here today. National headquarters will be opened at Jackson. James C. Johnston, West Jackson, was elected grand chief.

ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION