

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

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FRANCE FREES NEGROES IN WEST AFRICA AND TOGOLAND

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, *Greeting:*

Cabled information has reached us that the French Mandatory Government has made a step forward in abolishing slavery in West Africa and in Togoland. This comes to us not as a surprise, but as a proof of satisfaction in our having sent our Ambassadors to the League of Nations last September, to lay before that august body our demands for a free and more independent Africa. You will all remember that a couple of months ago the British abolished slavery in their Mandatory Colonies of East Africa, and now comes France doing the same thing in West Africa.

The enemies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will now be satisfied that it took more than promises on the part of the other races for more than one hundred years to bring about the results of to-day. Were it not for the fact that the Negro Race was represented at the League of Nations by the Ambassadors of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, there would have been no change in the political and economic status of the natives of East and West Africa.

We are satisfied that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has made a valuable contribution to African freedom, and it is only a question of time when not only the natives of East and West Africa will be liberated, but the entire four hundred million members of our race will be emancipated to that higher state of freedom that will make us one people, living under the influence of one great united African Government.

ROME NOT BUILT IN A DAY

Rome was not built in a day, neither will we get all the things that we are working and fighting for in that short period of time. But by a continued application to the program that we have laid out there is absolutely no reason why we will not in time accomplish the realization of our great vision.

Let the race everywhere glory in this new change that is gradually coming over Africa. We in this western world have had our time of slavery, which extended beyond a period of two hundred and fifty years. We can all appreciate therefore the state or condition of our brothers

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION THROUGH DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Negroes Everywhere Should Keep Up Support of Great Organization for Better Results—Africa Will Be Free

GARVEY TO EXPOSE DU BOIS AS A HATER OF DARK PEOPLE

Fight for the Consolidation of the Race by Garvey and U. N. I. A.

in the homeland who had to undergo a similar suffering for an unlimited period. In this new freedom that is coming over Africa we are hoping that the race will find an expression that will not be misguided, but will be directed in the one and only course by which we shall ultimately see and enjoy the larger freedom, that of independent control of our own affairs in the land of our fathers.

THE U. N. I. A. DELEGATES

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has more than justified its existence, and the work accomplished by our Delegates to the League of Nations in 1922 will go down in history as the first glorious ambassadorial triumph of Negroes in modern politics. While practically we did not get all the things asked for at the League, we are gradually, through our pressure there, bringing about changes helpful and beneficial to the race everywhere, and especially in Africa.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of England and the other anti-slavery societies of Europe have worked for more than a century in the effort to bring about the abolition of slavery among the natives in Africa, but were unsuccessful. But the first organized attempt of the Universal Negro Improvement Association toward that end has been crowned with success, so that it is expected that the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and all well-thinking members of the race will give the organization the kind of support, morally and financially, that will be necessary to have our Ambassadors always representing us at the various International Conferences held for the adjustment of racial and political affairs.

The work of the Universal Negro Improve-

ment Association must be kept up and must be subscribed to by each and everyone near and far. We must remember that no one act will satisfy us in the hope that we have taken to ourselves in the improvement of our condition, but by a continuous and unrelenting support to the general program we will ultimately bring about the accomplishment of those things that are needed.

THE NEW EMANCIPATION

It may be the abolition of slavery in East Africa yesterday, and that of a new emancipation in West Africa to-day, and then to-morrow it may be the complete independence of the entire country and the assumption of a universal control by the Negro peoples of the world. So let us not be weary in well doing; let us steel our hearts and minds for the great work that is to be done. Let us go ahead doing it without flinching, without faltering; let us be steadfast in the prosecution of these ideals that we believe to be necessary and helpful to our existence.

The year 1923 should be a year of devoted service on the part of members of the race for the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Let us get ready for the universal drive that is to be made not only for more members, but for the presentation of our case to the other races and nations to whom we have been misrepresented.

All members are asked to remember to pay in immediately the \$1 annual assessment tax for the upkeep of the parent body. It must be remembered that no one will be counted as financial and an active member of the association who has not paid up this assessment.

With very best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY,

President-General,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO-IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
BUFFALO, N. Y., January 30, 1923.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

P. S.—Next week my feature article will be written under the caption of "W. E. B. DuBois Exposed as an Enemy of the Black Race—The Man Who Is Ashamed of His Black Blood." This article will be a reply to the editor of the Crisis and Director of Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the article he has written in the "Century Magazine" for the month of February. Look out for the next issue of the Negro World.

M. G.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR., MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WRITES HARVARD PRESIDENT FORCEFUL LETTER ON EXCLUSION OF NEGRO STUDENTS FROM DORMITORIES

January 15, 1923
A. Lawrence Lowell, Esq., President,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear President Lowell:

The policy promulgated by you of excluding from the freshman dormitories at Harvard all colored undergraduates, in my opinion, is a tradition and ideal which have done so much to develop the greatness of our university as a seat of learning and as a liberal institution.

Your policy of exclusion is the adoption of the Jim Crow method of the South, the complete negation of the very reason for the creation of the freshman dormitories. As an undergraduate I was an ardent supporter of your plan in advocating the establishment of freshman dormitories and mandatory attendance, because I believed it was a practicable way of furthering the democratic aims of the university.

The few colored men who enter Harvard are educated and cultured students seeking higher education and the opportunities afforded for a liberal education. Can it be that these few men can so shock the sensibilities of the present-day Harvard undergraduates that they desire to deny them a right to live and to eat in these spacious dormitories? These colored students are not seeking to be introduced into the homes of their classmates, or to attend their law and dances, or to outride where they are not wanted; all they ask is a right to live and let live, and to enjoy the same privilege as other undergraduates in purely academic affairs.

It is generally admitted that it is through education that the condition of our colored citizens can best be improved, yet when the leaders of that race, such as young Bruce, grandson of a former distinguished United States Senator, and whose father was an honor graduate, seeks to enter Harvard, are they henceforth to be brutally told that they can enter only at the price of ostracism? Where is this system of proscription going to end? Are Asiatics to be discriminated against? Is this the same Harvard that conferred an honorary degree a few decades ago on Booker T. Washington?

Harvard is not a private school, but a great national university with its gates wide open to all who can comply with the entrance requirements, based on scholarship, not on race, color or creed.

During the war I had the honor and privilege of serving with a colored National Guard regiment from New York State. These enlisted men were imbued with the idea that they were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. What a hollow mockery!

I would be derelict to the memory of those men in my command who paid the supreme sacrifice in battle if I remain silent on the issue affecting the civil rights of their race. It was good enough then in defense of our country to die alongside our colored comrades, but it seems to be too much now to ask undergraduates even to live under the same roof with colored Negroes, although separated by partitions. This is not the spirit of democracy; it is not the spirit of New England, and it is not the spirit of Harvard.

Certainly there has been no referendum among Harvard graduates on this amazing divergence from our historic policy. Have we already forgotten the glorious memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored infantry? What of the uncompromising and fearless fight waged by John Quincy Adams, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and, in our own day, by Theodore Roosevelt in behalf of the civil rights of the Negro race? I do not believe that such discriminatory action would have ever been considered in the lifetime of Major Higginson and other prominent Civil War veterans.

My interest in the civil rights of colored citizens antedates the world war and might be termed inherited, as my grandfather, as Secretary of State during President Grant's administration, promulgated the Fifteenth Amendment.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will remember your act of exclusion, which not only violates the principles of justice but Harvard customs and traditions made sacred by the lifeblood of her graduates.

Respectfully yours,
HAMILTON FISH, JR., M. C.

EGYPT A NATION; SULTAN PROCLAIMED KING

In accordance with the British declaration abolishing the protectorate, the Sultan has issued a decree declaring Egypt a sovereign independent state and assuming the title King of Egypt. A salute of 101 guns was fired.

Lord Allenby, the High Commissioner, accompanied by the residency staff, called at the Adlin Palace and congratulated King Fuad on the new era on which Egypt had entered.

The Sultan has sent the following letter to Sarwat Pasha, his Prime Minister:

"To Our Noble Nation—God has graciously permitted the independence of Egypt to be attained at our hands. We are grateful to God, and hereby declare to the whole world that from this day Egypt enjoys independence and sovereignty. We have taken for ourselves the title of His Majesty the King of Egypt, in order to insure the dignity and international status. We ask God and the nation to

bear witness that we will endeavor to work for the welfare and happiness of our beloved country. We hope this day to inaugurate an era which will restore Egypt's past grandeur."

DEPEW RADIOS RECIPE FOR JOY

Million Persons Hear His Secrets of Happiness—Advises Plenteous Laughter—Urges Faith in Mankind and an Enjoyment of Present Things

Chauncey M. Depew broadcast his secrets for happiness, long life and other things New Year's Eve to an audience estimated at more than a million persons. The speech was made at the American Radio Exposition in Grand Central Palace and was sent out through WEAF, the transmitting station of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mr. Depew, who is within three months of being 80 years of age, said: "We can best bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new by an expression of devout thankfulness for the age in which we live. The old world condensed its ideals in its seven wonders. They were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Athens by Phidias, the Mausoleum erected for Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow, Artemisia; the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos of Alexandria. They neither furnished nor symbolized any benefits for humanity, but for thousands of years they stood for the best of their centuries."

"The wonders of our time are the conquest of the earth, the waters and the air, and victories for health, longevity and happiness of the people. It is remarkable that the most wonderful and important of these beneficent discoveries have occurred within the memory of those still living."

"If I may draw upon my experience, I recall the first message sent over the telegraph wires. It was a dispatch from Baltimore by Morse, the inventor, to the Congress at Washington. It read, 'What hath God wrought?' It aroused very little interest, because few believed it."

"First Message Around World—"Twenty-six years ago, and fifty-two years after the experiment over a distance of forty-eight miles, which was generally discredited, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies decided to join in sending a message around the world. In the Grand Central Palace in New York were installed two instruments, operated one way by Thomas A. Edison and the other by Mr. Chamberlain, one of the most expert telegraphers and president of the Postal Telegraph Company. I sent this message: 'God creates, nature treasures, and science utilizes electric power for the grandeur of nations and the peace of the world.' The message flew across plains, over mountains and under oceans and rivers as it circled the globe and returned in fifty minutes. The world was united and in instantaneous communication."

In 1861 Cyrus W. Field announced the completion of the Atlantic cable, and Queen Victoria cabled to President Lincoln a cordial message of good will between Great Britain and the United States. The cable ceased to function for some time, and during this interruption the people believed a scheme of fraud and the Queen's message a fake."

In 1876, forty-six years ago, one-sixth interest in the Bell Telephone Company was offered me for \$10,000. The most famous electrical expert of the time advised me not to take it, as he said it was a toy and not good even for that. The investment would have given me over one hundred millions of dollars. Experts and statisticians are dangerous guides."

"The Telephone a 'Humbug'—"A quarter of a century ago General Miles, John Jacob Astor and I were the judges of the merits of the then known automobiles in a race from New York to Ardley-on-the-Hudson, a distance of twenty miles. Twenty-one started and only three arrived after several hours, and in two decades the automobile industry has become the most vast and beneficent in the world."

"Within half a century Edison has given us the phonograph and the incandescent light. The London 'Times' declared the telephone 'the latest American humbug and not so useful as speaking tubes.' Within this twentieth century has been discovered and perfected wireless telegraphy, which has made a common and communicating fleet of all ships on the seven seas, and each is in touch with the cities of the world."

"Tonight the toy of yesterday is the wonder and necessity of today. The air encircling the earth is a vast auditorium whose acoustics are so perfect that the voice of the speaker rises from the platform passes the confines of the hall and enters the homes of the millions over distance as vast as space."

We pass this way but once. We cannot retrace our steps to any preceding milestone. Every time the clock

strikes it is both the announcement of the hour upon which we are entering and the knell of the age which is gone. Each night memory haunts the books and we know before we sleep whether the result is on the right or on the wrong side of our account."

"Enjoy Things as They Are"

"The older we grow the more we realize that life is worth the living. We think too little of the fun there is in it. We are too parsimonious of laughter. We do not appreciate as we ought the man or the woman who can make us forget while we are amused. We cannot help the past and that man is a fool who lives in it. Today is a better day than was yesterday."

"The secrets of happiness and longevity, in my judgment, are to cheer and cultivate cheerful, hopeful and buoyant spirits. If you don't have them create them. Enjoy things as they are. Let us never lose our faith in human nature, no matter how often we are deceived. Do not let deceptive destroy confidence in the real, honest goodness, generosity, humanity and friendship that exists in the world. They are overwhelmingly in the majority."

Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and a member of the executive committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad companies, pleaded for co-operation from radio listeners in solving the transportation problem of the United States. The talk was said to have been the first radio address ever transmitted by radio.

THE GROWTH OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
Editor Negro World:
Dear Sir: The amazing growth of the Ku Klux Klan, with its pronounced purpose in Boston, is demanding more than ordinary attention.

Even Negroes, especially those who have acquired a little wealth and felt safe under the protection of 'old glory,' are showing a marked degree of uneasiness. The white man is really responsible for our progress and so, in this Western Hemisphere, he has tried every imaginable means to keep us apart. Finding that his plan is no longer workable, due to our numerical and intellectual increase, he has decided to devise means to put us together again. This is manifestly true in the program of the Ku Klux Klan.

In the face of the outspoken declaration of this organization, which will represent the sentiment of every white person in America, the expression of the great 'thinker' of this country which has become a 'slogan' that this is a white man's country, Negroes are still persistent in their claim thereto.

Some of us are not to be deceived by the attack of the Ku Klux Klan on the Jews and Catholics. This attack has for its purpose the reducing or nullifying of the political power of one and breaking the commercial grip of the other.

In the last analysis, the Negro will be the only and real victim of this organization.

Negroes throughout these United States should not hesitate to make a study which would be very brief of the achievements of the various organizations for Negro uplift, and swell the ranks of that moving accomplished host.

In spite of the danger sign ahead of us we are still content to remain apart. The trend of events demand our getting together.

If the Ku Klux Klan can, without its inhuman treatment, make a unit of us, then by all means give us the 'Ku Kluxers.'

L. CARTER,
Roxbury, Mass.

January 15, 1923

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Let 'Dandeline' put new life, vigor and brightness in your hair. This stimulating tonic will freshen your scalp, check dandruff and falling hair, and help your hair to grow long, thick, strong and beautiful.

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A NOVEL PLAN TO SAVE BOYS

Editor's Note: We take pleasure in reporting from the New York Globe a novel social movement to save boys. Mr. John C. Collins of New Haven, Conn., who with his young colored assistant, Buckner, has saved and reclaimed 6,000 boys in New Haven, Conn., has been invited by prominent philanthropists, sociologists and editors to put his plans in operation on the East Side of New York and if possible in Harlem.

Several years ago Mr. Collins organized the English Hall Sunday School in New Haven, Conn., which the writer attended as a boy. Boys and girls of all races, colors and creeds attended that Sunday school and received inspiration for noble living. Three of the colored students of that Sunday school graduated from Yale, two becoming teachers and one a lawyer. Another colored student became a noted runner and a messenger for the Judge of Probate. The daughter of one of the members of the Bible class became a teacher in the public schools of New Haven. That English Hall Sunday School did a good deal to break down race, color and religious prejudice and caused friendly relations between the city's different racial groups.

Mr. John C. Collins was partly responsible for the rise of Dr. Booker T. Washington. In 1896, with Mr. Torrey, he held a Christian workers' convention in Atlanta, Ga., in a large opera house. For the first time in the history of that city white and colored speakers sat and spoke on the same platform in a public meeting. Dr. Washington came all the way from Boston to deliver a five-minute address, and left for New England after the meeting. His time was extended to ten minutes. Governor Northern was impressed by the address, and invited Dr. Washington to address a private conference in Atlanta on his return. That paved the way for Dr. Washington's being invited to address the Atlanta Exposition in 1895. Dr. Hector, the Canadian evangelist and temperance orator, was another colored man who rose to prominence through the Christian Workers' convention.

We trust that Mr. Collins will find a fertile field for his work in New York City. The extract from the New York Globe follows:

"A group of men met in the Corn Exchange Bank board room the other day and by raising a fund of \$15,000 arranged to set on foot a social demonstration of extraordinary interest to this city. Among them were Police Commissioner Enright, whom every one knows, and John C. Collins, whom a lot of our boys are soon to know. Collins was there because he is the man

on the job, Enright because the police are to have a hand and will be glad to co-operate, having found out for themselves that Collins has done well elsewhere what he says he will do in New York."

"Mr. Collins's phrase Collins throws a barbed wire across the path that leads to prison for many boys. Yet for so important an undertaking the means are modest—a room or two for headquarters and a friendly understanding of boy nature. The creed, if there is any, is that there is no such thing as a really bad boy. Appropriately, the organization is called the Friends of Boys."

"Operations are to be begun at once in the Thirtieth and Fifteenth precincts, selected by the police commissioner as offering abundant material. They occupy a part of the city in which boys suffer many disadvantages. Running east to the river, it is bounded on the west by the Bowery and Third Avenue, on the north by East Fourteenth Street, on the south by Division and Grand Streets."

"Collins' main work has been done in New Haven, where for sixteen years, as a friend of boys, he has been keeping down the prison population and adding to the roster of good citizens. Police statistics there show that first offense arrests of boys under fifteen are fewer by as much as from 50 to 70 per cent, than in other cities."

"The Friends of Boys do not feed or clothe or provide diversion or places of assembly. They provide only Collins and the Collins method. And all Collins does is to put a wayward boy on his own feet and get him to go on and make a useful man of himself."

"If he counts on one thing more than another it is the spirit of good sportsmanship to be found in the make-up of most youngsters. That spirit he rarely fails to evoke and develop. The boys he deals with are anything but the goody goody sort. They play straight because they must rest in the game of life played the Collins way. They aren't coddled. All they get is a square deal that they themselves recognize as such. And experience in New Haven shows that once assured of that they want and need nothing else."

"Values co-operation is an essential factor. In New Haven it is given wholeheartedly because, after years of experience, the New Haven police believe in the Friends of Boys. There the cup rarely takes an offending boy to court. He knows if he turns the collar over to Collins the job will not likely come to him again."

"Something like 40,000 boys have passed through Collins' hands since he started, and nearly 4,000 are under his eye all the time. When one of them gets into mischief he has to have it out with Collins. Collins seems to see everything. It is the spirit of the man in the streets. The boys that work with him catch it and march in the off-fender if the police do not. Often a

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
Pamphlets or Writings and Speeches by HONORABLE MARCUS GARVEY

The Honorable Marcus Garvey has been prevailed upon, for the good of the public, to edit in a series of pamphlets, his speeches and writings as the means of setting forth the aims, objects and policy of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He will edit a series of 52 pamphlets for 1923. The first three will be off the press in another couple of weeks. They will include the following subjects:

"Speeches delivered before International Conventions of Negro People of the World, 1920, 1921, 1922."

"Christmas message and speeches."

"The cause of the defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill; The Flag that Leads to Liberty; Social Equality between Black and White in South Africa; The Statesmanship of President Harding After His Speech at Birmingham."

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summons carried by another sufferer. A boy Collins wants to see is soon tagged by his companions and hustled into the presence."

"Not that there is any compulsion. Collins never takes the law or parental authority into his own hands. Without organization he establishes a republic of the streets in which all boys are free and equal, and public opinion—the opinion of the boys—is the authority behind the rules. He commands consent Collins explains and administers them. They are easy for boys since fair play is the essence of them, and to fair play, Collins has learned, all boys respond. And all the expounding Collins does generally is to make each boy understand that he must play fair with himself as well as with his fellows. The parent-

get the idea, too, and they respond as readily as their boys to Collins' admonitions. He always works with them when he can."

"For the rowdy boy street gang Collins is, of course, the surest solvent. There is only one gang, and that's the Collins gang. To be in it is to have a chance at everything, to be out of it to be out of luck."

"It sounds like a one-man organization, but it is not. Collins is surrounded by young men who have stood his methods, and have had experience in using them. These methods are simple—compounded as they are mainly of common sense and reasonable belief in human nature in bud wherever found."—New York Globe, January 11, 1923.

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