

The Colored American

Published by THE COLORED AMERICAN Publishing Company.

A NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Published every Saturday at 459 C St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year	-	\$2.00
Six months	-	1.10
Three months	-	.60

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions may be sent by postoffice money order, express or by registered letter. All communications for publication should be accompanied with the name of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We solicit news, contributions, opinions and in fact, all matters affecting the race. We will not pay for matter, however, unless it is ordered by us. All matter intended for publication must reach this office by Wednesday of each week to insure insertion in the current issue.

Agents are wanted everywhere. Send for instructions.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices 50 cents per line. Display advertisements, \$2 per square inch per insertion. Discounts made on large contracts.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

All letters, communications, and business matters should be addressed to

THE COLORED AMERICAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, MANAGER

459 C Street Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by all all News Dealers.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

The faculty of doing the right thing at the right time, and of saying the right thing when it can be of the greatest benefit to mankind is a blessing vouchsafed to few men in any generation. Yet Booker T. Washington seems to possess this talent in the highest degree, and is was never more strikingly exemplified than in his statesmanlike letter of last week, when he expressed the universal verdict of thoughtful people as to the terrible tragedy at Buffalo, that put an end to life of President McKinley. The utterance appears elsewhere in this issue of The Colored American, and it goes to the marrow of the situation.

No matter what the provocation, Mr. Washington is never bitter. He tells the plain truth in a quiet, philosophical manner, and insists that the blame for any condition shall go where it properly belongs, hurt whom it may. With force that strikes home, because of its recognized logic, he indicts the entire nation for permitting the growth of anarchy until its poisonous fangs have been plunged into the very heart of the Republic and a Chief Executive has been sacrificed to its rapacity. Silent acquiescence in the lynching of untried Negroes in many states, the neglect to crush out the spirit that defies law and its mandates, and the apparent helplessness of the federal government when its authority is set at naught all these circumstances have reached their logical conclusion in the rise of the disciples of riot and murder. Mr. Washington declares, and all will agree with him, that the nation is reaping what it has sown, and the time has come when every true American must stand shoulder to shoulder with his brethren, and stamp out the viper that has unwittingly been nursed in our national bosom. Mr. Washington, with characteristic sagacity, has waited until the excitement of the hour has measurably abated, and securing the attention of the country wisely suggests, among other things these practical remedies for the

evil of anarchy:

"To check the present tendency, it seems to me there are two duties that face us. First, for all classes to unite in an earnest effort to create such a public sentiment as will make crime disappear and especially is it is needful that we see that there is no id'e. dis-solute, purposeless class permitted in our midst.

"Second, for all to unite in a brave effort to bring criminals to justice, and where a supposed criminal is found, to see that he has a fair, patient legal trial.

"Let us heed the words of our deditated and beloved chief as he lay upon his dying bed, referring to his murderer: 'I hope he will be treated with fairness.'

"If Will am McKinley, as he was offering up his life in behalf of the nation could be brave enough, thoughtful and patriotic enough to request that his assassin should be fairly and honestly tried and punished, surely we can afford to heed the lesson."

These sentiments will appeal to the intelligent American, and their wisdom, timeliness and perfect statement of the case must surely bring about a wholesome plan of action, regardless of color, section or politics.

That Booker T. Washington is a statesman of the broadest type is now conceded throughout the land. He is more than a Negro—he is and American citizen, whose principles and works are set up by the best brain and culture in civilization as an example which his contemporaries can emulate with profit to themselves and to the Republic. His growth from the slave boy to the honored representative of a great people is the wonder of the century, and those who would analyze his upward career along the lines of natural development are puzzled how to apply their conventional rules. Criticized at first by the superficial, suspected by the short-sighted and anathemized by the foolish, he has steadily held to his course, remained true to his convictions, been true to the compass of right and justice, until to-day he stands in the front rank in the esteem and confidence of the intelligent peoples of the globe. He is a welcome guest anywhere on two continents, and his work is wielding a leavening influence that cannot be estimated in finite terms.

Two incidents of many may be cited that demonstrate conclusively the marvelous hold Mr. Washington has upon the scholars and thinkers of the country. Some months ago stately Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and he was the first Negro to be so honored by that institution. The distinction is one that is prized by the most eminent men of learning in the country. A few days ago, another, and not less notable mark of appreciation was tendered him. At the exercises in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, that ancient and famous institution conferred upon Mr. Washington the degree of LL.D. The alma mater of Webster for the first time in her history places this laurel upon the brow of a member of our race. The occasion was a grand one, and the action of the college bears the impress of true nobility. There is encouragement in this honor for every descendant of those who a generation and a half ago, writhed under the lash of bondage. The honor is not alone Mr. Washington's. The whole race shares it with him. The distinction is made all the more rare by the fact that among those similarly honored at the time were such international statesmen, jurists and scholars as John Hay, Secretary of State, Ex Senator William E. Chandler, Senator C. F. Hoar, S. W. McCall, member of Congress, James Bryce, the English author, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Melville W. Fuller, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, Ex Governor Frank S. Black, of New York, Governor C. B. Jordan, of New Hampshire, Edgar Aldridge Littleton, Judge of United States District Court and others of like fame. This places Mr. Washington in what might be termed "right good company." The race will not forget the breadth and Christian generosity thus shown by Dartmouth College.

To Bishop Grant, the race is greatly indebted for the two Negro regiments that served in the Philippines. He worked with the President and in the War Office early and late, to secure this representation and with the unceasing aid of other distinguished leaders, he carried his point.

The American Protective League starts out in a way which indicates that it will give the older race organizations a run for their money. The headquarters have been moved from Newark, N. J., to Providence, R. I. where permanent arrangements have been made for the offices of the different departments of the work. In order that the work of the league may be kept before its members as well as the general public, the New England Torchlight has been resurrected with that versatile quill driver, John Edward Bruce as managing editor. The first issue of The Torchlight, under Mr. Bruce's management, has just reached our office and it is red hot clean, and spicy. It starts out like it means business and we predict for it along and useful career and a position near the top of the list one of the most interesting and enterprising of race journals.

Mississippi draws no satisfaction out of the fact that she leads in the lynching record for the past decade or two. No state is trying to steal her doubtful laurels.

The demand, for the eloquent speech by Hon. Judson W. Lyons of the U. S. Treasury made at Fairmont, W. Va., September 23rd, has been so great that in order to supply it we are reproducing the speech in full in this issue of The Colored American. It is put in supplement form in order that those who wish to keep the speech intact may do so. Mr. Lyons is one of the ablest and most gifted young men of the race and is deserving of the many honors showered upon him.

Organize Negro Business Leagues everywhere. Why doesn't the District of Columbia wake up?

Opening of Second Baptist Lyceum

The Second Baptist Lyceum will open for the season tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock sharp. The program will be of a varied character and highly interesting. Hon. George H. White will deliver an address on "The Times in Which We Live" and will make a report of the proceedings of the Afro-American Council at Philadelphia, at which he represented the Lyceum as a delegate. The augmented choir will render President McKinley's favorite hymns under the direction of Prof. R. W. Tompkins, and a selected quartet from 19th Street church choir will sing "Lead Kindly Light." Mr. T. N. Dixon will also contribute to the musical program. Action will be taken relative to the demise of Mr. McKinley, through Mr. W. T. Menard. President Thompson's third year starts out with every prospect of success.

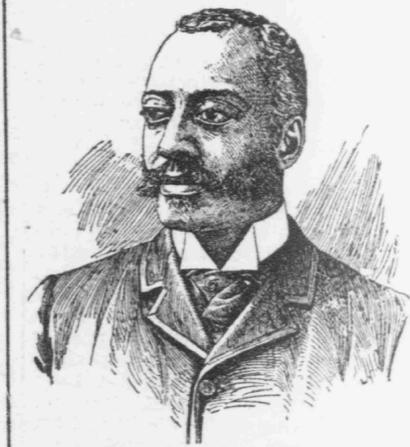
Men of The Hour.



HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON of New York.



BISHOP W. B. DERRICK.



MAJOR CHARLES E. DOUGLAS.



HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.