

Harding Sounds Plea For Negro

Appeals to Nation to Lay Aside
Old Prejudices add Old
Antagonisms

CHAMPIONS RIGHT TO BROAD-
ER ADVANTAGES

QUESTION NO LONGER SECTION-
AL BUT NATIONAL, HE
DECLARES

SPEAKS AT BIRMINGHAM

Delivers Address at Semi Centennial
Celebration of Founding of City.

(Concluded from yesterday's Avis.)

"Take the political aspect, I would say let the black man vote when he is fit to vote; prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote. Especially would I appeal to the self-respect of the colored race. I would inculcate in it the wish to improve itself as a distinct race with a heredity, a set of traditions, an array of aspirations all its own. Out of such racial ambitions and pride will come natural segregations, without narrowing any rights, such as are proceeding in both rural and urban communities now in southern states, satisfying natural inclinations and adding notably to happiness and contentment.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY-

"On the other hand I would insist upon equal educational opportunity for both. This does not mean that both would become equally educated within a generation or two generations or ten generations. Even men of the same race do not accomplish such an equality at that. There must be education among the colored people as will enable them to develop their own leaders, capable of understanding and sympathizing with such a differentiation between the races as I have suggested—leaders who will inspire the race with proper ideals of race pride, of national pride, of an honorable destiny; and important participation in the universal efforts for advancement of humanity as a whole. Racial amalgamation there cannot be; a partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity not only here but everywhere, is to achieve the ends which we have set for it.

"I can say to you people of the south, both white and black, that the time has passed when you are entitled to assume that this problem of races is peculiarly and particularly your problem. More and more it is becoming a problem of the north; more and more it is the pro-

blem of Africa, of South America, of the Pacific, of the south seas, of the world. It is the problem of democracy everywhere, if we mean the things we say about democracy as the ideal political state.

"I would accept that a black man cannot be a white man, and that he does not need and should not aspire to be as much as a white man as possible in order to accomplish the best that is possible for him. He should seek to be and he should be encouraged to be the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of the white man.

OPPOSES GROUPINGS OF PEOPLE.

"It is a matter of the keenest national concern that the south shall not be encouraged to make its colored population a vast reservoir of ignorance, to be drained away by the processes of migration into all other sections. That is what has been going on in recent years at a rate so accentuated that it has caused this question of races to be, as I have already said, no longer one of a particular section. Just as I do not wish the south to be politically entirely one party; just as I believe that it is bad for the south and for the rest of the country as well, so I do not want the colored people to be entirely of one party. I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic south and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up. Neither political sectionalism nor any system of rigid groupings of the people will in the long run prosper our country.

"Every consideration, it seems to me, brings us back at last to the question of education. When I speak of education as a part of this race question I do not want the states or the nation to attempt to educate people, whether white or black, into something they are not fitted to be. I have no sympathy with the half-baked altruism that would overstock us with doctors and lawyers of whatever color, and leave us in need of people fit and willing to do the manual work of a workaday world. But I would like to see an education that would fit every man not only to do this particular work as well as possible but to rise to a higher plane if he would deserve it.

"It is probable that as a nation we have come to the end of the period of very rapid increase in our population. Restricted immigration will reduce the rate of increase and force us back upon our older population to find people to do the simpler, physically harder manual tasks. This will require some difficult readjustment.

"In anticipation of such a condition the south may well recognize that the north and west are likely to continue their drafts upon its colored population and that if the south wishes to keep its fields producing and its industry still expanding it will have to compete for the services of the colored man. If it will

realize its need for him and deal quite fairly with him the south will be able to keep him in such numbers as your activities make desirable.

"Is it not possible then that in the long era of readjustment upon which we are entering for the nation to lay aside old prejudices and old antagonisms and in the broad, clear light of nationalism enter upon a constructive policy in dealing with these intricate issues? Just as we shall prove ourselves capable of doing this we shall insure the industrial progress, the agricultural security, the social and political safety of our whole country regardless of race or sections and along the line of ideals superior to every consideration of groups or class, of race or color, or section or prejudice."

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Tokio, Nov. 4th—Premier Hara was fatally stabbed in the breast today at the railway station in Tokio.

Loudon, Nov. 4th.—The House of Commons today unanimously adopted the motion presented by labour members, 'warmly approving' the approaching Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions. The vote came after 2½ hours of discussion in which numerous speakers supported the resolution and voiced hopes of the conference success.

Los Angeles, Nov. 4th.—The shipping warehouse of the Los Angeles sugar company was destroyed by fire of unknown cause yesterday, the loss being estimated at \$1,500,000 by the manager. The manager said, 175,000 sacks of sugar valued at 6 dollars a sack were burned.

Chicago, Nov. 4th.—Chicago today bade farewell to Admiral Lord Beatty, formally entertained Lieutenant General Baron Alfonso Jacques, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian army, and prepared to extend a rousing welcome to Marshal Foch tomorrow. The tricolour of France tonight vied with the stars and stripes in lending gala attire to 'the loop', Chicago's business and financial district, where the most stirring demonstrations since the close of war are expected tomorrow when the French Generalissimo is escorted through the district.

London, Nov. 4th.—It developed today that the report made public yesterday from Belfast to the effect that all the Sinn Fein prisoners in the Ballykinlar internment camp near that city, numbering about 1,700, had been released, was erroneous. The giving out of the report it seems was based on the release, of prisoners from this camp owing to the confestaion there, but no general freeing of the interned men occurred.

London, Nov. 4th.—Two weeks from the present time, is the earliest date now considered possible for Mr. Lloyd George to go to Washington for the armament conference, according to his Secretary.