

# The Star of Zion

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## Emancipation Celebration.

BY COLORED PEOPLE OF HENDERSONVILLE.—SCHOOL AUDITORIUM PACKED TO HEAR DR. WALKER.

The Colored people crowded the graded school auditorium to hear the emancipation address Monday night, January second. Dr. J. W. Walker of Asheville was the speaker. Rev. J. W. Beaty was master of ceremonies. J. H. Thompson directed the music. Rev. J. H. Quinn gave the prayer. Fifty voices of the school and the choir of Hopkins chapel A. M. E. Zion church furnished music. Mrs. Hattie A. Anderson read the proclamation.

Dr. Walker's address which was punctuated with liberal applause in part was as follows: "The sons of Ham are marching onward, wringing from reluctant fate a success most phenomenal. The white man rightly boasts of Alexander, Cromwell and Napoleon; we point to Hannibal, Scipio, Toussaint l'Ouverture. "The Negro was happy in his native land, but was called to join the American family, to supply the place of the missing brother. A marvelous transformation takes place. On his native heath yesterday he bowed down to idols of wood and stone. As he bore the burden in the heat of the day amid tears and blood the Almighty stooped down and touched his heart, breathed music into his soul and said Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

"The black man's blood was spilled for American Independence and honor at Boston Commons when Crispus Attucks fell; at Bunker Hill where Peter Salem's story is ever new. At Valley Forge the Negro's footsteps were painted in blood in the chilling snow. Again at Richmond's fall he was with the victors in the price of his liberty and the nation's emancipation. At San Juan Hill he planted old glory at the top and vouchsafed Roosevelt's victory, the brightest star in the statesman's firmament in the 20th century. At Carizal the black man performed a deed of valor that beggars of description, and in the world war he was the first American to strike a blow on the German lines, and was nearest the Rhine when victory came. I believe that Providence led us from the shores of Africa to be a corner stone in the erection of one of the grandest governments that the world has ever seen."

Of the Negro's progress Dr. Walker said, "900 colored babies are born in America daily. We have 77 bands, 450 newspapers and magazines; 500 drugstores; 85 million dollars worth of church property, one hundred million dollars in farm property; \$600,000 in Liberty Bonds, and a total wealth of one billion dollars; scientific farmers, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, scientists and artists grow in numbers in our ranks in a manner that astonishes the world."

Dr. Walker gave out valuable information and advice on health stating that tuberculosis is as much to be guarded against as smallpox. Enough tubercule bacilla are thrown into the spittle of one consumptive to kill every person in North Carolina. Precaution he advised will prevent the contagion in the homes. He plead that the young cease to devitalize their powers by late hours, and parching the linings of their organs in drunken revelry. He urged the importance of the law of heredity and the ventilating of churches and public places and that segregating in the most neglected parts of the cities and renting houses filled with germs be stopped. Dr. Walker's closing was directed to the achievements of the race and a mention of Negroes who

had excelled in many lines. The sustained eloquence of the speech and the thrilling close evoked great applause. A resolution was born after the doctor's appeal to establish a community co-operative store, and name it Walker Co-operative Company. Rev. W. J. Walls, Editor of The Star of Zion, of Charlotte, N. C., who had given the emancipation speech in the afternoon at Asheville, accompanied Dr. Walker, and made remarks indorsing the speech. Others interested and aiding the successful meeting were Revs. S. L. Leak, Treasurer, Rev. T. J. Davis, Rev. R. J. Anderson, William Robinson and Mrs. Hattie Smith, who was chairman of the woman's committee.

Hendersonville, N. C.

## CONGRESSMAN ANSORGE WILL FIGHT DISCRIMINATION IN CAPITOL RESTAURANT.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, made public a letter from Representative Martin C. Anson of the 21st district, New York, asserting that if any attempt were made to exclude colored people from the restaurant of the House of Representatives in Washington, he would fight it. The letter was addressed to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Association and concludes with a reference to Mr. Johnson's "strenuous activity" in pressing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

"I cannot believe," writes Representative Anson, "that any assurances have been given to Mr. Aswell as stated in the report. However, just as soon as I return to Washington, I shall investigate this matter and advise you.

"I am quite certain that no such rule as requested by Representative Aswell of Louisiana will be made during a Republican administration. If such rule is made, I shall fight with you to have it abrogated.

"I am glad to have been able to cooperate with you in connection with your strenuous activity in favor of the Anti-Lynching Bill."

## Nine Reasons

Why Farmers Should Attend the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference, Convening January 18-19, 1922.

Tuskegee is making every preparation for the Farmer's Conference which will convene here January 18th and 19th, 1922. The agricultural department is leaving no stone unturned to see that the farmers will be well cared for while they are here and that they will receive the information that will be most helpful to them in carrying out their plans for the year 1922.

Realizing the paralyzed condition of farming throughout the South, and being aware of the fact that much of this paralysis of the farming industry is due to the lack of suitable markets for products already produced we have made arrangements this year for discussion and demonstrations in co-operative marketing. We hope to clearly demonstrate why farmers should co-operate to sell products produced and to buy whatever is needed to carry on farming operations.

FARMERS SHOULD ATTEND THIS CONFERENCE.

1. Because it will be an opportunity to see Tuskegee Institute, the greatest institution of learning of its kind in the world. It would be worth a trip here to see the progress and development that has been made at Tuskegee in recent years.

2. Farmers should come to Tuskegee in order to get in touch with the agricultural department at Tuskegee and receive first-hand information about the various phases of practical agriculture that the agricultural department is so well prepared to give. A trip to our farm in company with our live, wide-awake workers, will repay any farmer for the expense of such a trip.

3. Farmers should attend this conference to hear noted speakers who will speak to us at the time of the farmer's conference. We lose much when we stay at home, fearing to spend a few dollars and get a new vision of our work. There will be men experienced in the same lines of work, who are trying to do the same things that you are and they will help you, if you come and hear them.

4. This year, we have been disturbed because we are not able to market our products. Come to Tuskegee and learn how to market the products and receive a living price for them.

5. You should come to Tuskegee and mingle and mix with other farmers. Give them your experiences and ask for theirs. Nothing means more to us than the touch of our fellows.

6. Come here where the United States farm demonstration service is headed up and talk with the state and national leaders of farm demonstration work. I assure they will help you.

7. Come here and get in touch with the forces that create and direct the Jeans and Slater work throughout the South. It may be that you will want a teacher. They will help you provide your community with one.

8. Come here and get in touch with the Rosenwald school fund and let them tell you how you can help your community by building a new school. They are giving away a great deal of money this year. Your community should receive its share. Tuskegee will tell you how to get it.

9. Come to Tuskegee and get a better and bigger vision of rural life and its possibilities for you, your family, and your community.

There will be thousands of men and women here on the 18th and 19th of January. We expect you. We are preparing for you. If you are coming, let us hear from you at once.

Assuring you of our wish to help, and looking for you on the 18th of January,

We are very truly yours,

B. F. Hubert.

Director of Agriculture.

## NOTICE.

To the pastors and missionary workers of the North Charlotte District. Our first mass meeting of the W. H. and F. M., the Y. W. H. and F. M. societies and the Buds of Promise of the North Charlotte district, will convene in the Torrence chapel church, Cornelius, N. C., January 20, 21, 22, 1922, Rev. C. E. Norment, pastor. Please see to it that all three branches of the missionary department in your church are represented by good reports with their money. If the local officers and delegates can not come, please send money to me and I will credit you for the same. We ask your hearty cooperation in this work.

The opening sermon will be delivered Fri. evening Jan. 20th by Rev. J. W. Henderson, pastor of Columbus chapel circuit. Saturday, business session, and Sunday afternoon sermon by pastor or invited minister. All are very cordially invited to attend.

Yours for success,  
Lillian B. Lee, district president,  
Mrs. Mamie Luckett, district secretary of Y's,

Mrs. Georgia Rose, district superintendent of Buds,

Rev. C. E. Norment, pastor,  
Dr. H. B. Bennett, presiding elder

## Book Chat

By Mary White Ovington,

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

I received a letter the other day from a woman living in a city of the Southwest which ran in part as follows:

"I read what you wrote about what the publishers said about colored people not being a reading public, and I think they are wrong. I do not think the great majority of colored people know about these books and publications, and the few who do know, like myself, are so poor that they have not been able to subscribe and buy like they want to. They are just too poor, as I am..... Of course, one can do housework at \$2.50, \$3.00 and sometimes \$5.00 or a little more a week, but everything is mighty high and when the necessities of life are got there isn't anything left for books and papers."

My correspondent agrees with me that only a few of the colored people know of the manifold books and publications on the Negro question, and this confirms me in my belief of the need of Book Chat. What she says of the inability of the Negro to buy books is another matter. Of course, a city that pays as low as \$2.50 a week for housework, and only reaches as high as \$5.00 or a little more, pays starvation wages. One is horrified that such exploitation of women should continue. And doubtless there are others of my readers besides my correspondent who are struggling for the bare things of existence. But in the colored world as well as in the white there are large numbers of people who spend money for more things than actual shelter and food and raiment. They go to moving picture theatres, they buy a new record for the victrola, they indulge in sodas and sundaes, and if they want them badly enough, they buy books. They have the money for the thing they most want.

If you believe in wide reading you can easily train a child to indulge in it. Give him a book shelf in his room, and see if it does not soon fill up. The child knows what it likes and makes its wants known and money will be saved for the new romance or history or book of adventure. When Christmas and birthday celebrations come the harrassed relative, wanting to know what will please John or Susie sees the book shelf and gladly gives a contribution. The child I knew the best of all invariably asked for books as a gift and consequently had a very respectable library before she was out of her teens. It was decided that if she really wanted the Waverly novels more than a string of gold beads she should have the Waverly novels. Few parents object to pampering a child's love for books. And it is the same as we grow older. Unless we are in the tragic \$2.50 a week group we have a margin for other than bare necessities and decide ourselves whether our surplus shall go toward a piano or victrola, toward a plethora of moving pictures, toward personal adornment or toward a well stocked library. We choose.

How fascinating book shelves are! To the lover of books, next to his own shelves, nothing is so fascinating as to browse around another man's bookcase. Unless the book agent has forced his wares upon an understanding buyer, books reflect their owner and are indicative of his taste and interests. How one thrills at the sight of a volume of well-loved poetry in another's home! One may be almost a stranger to the person one has gone to visit, but the book at once creates a common bond. It would be illbred to scrutinize too carefully a man's furniture, but it is always permissible to move one's hand lovingly over a line of books, picking out

a favorite for perusal while waiting. For my part I cling to the open bookshelf, even though the tops of my volumes accumulate dirt. I love so to see my books standing out wholly invitingly, not behind a film of glass, but where I may run my hand over them taking one out without the formality of opening a door or moving up a partition.

I got a high school girl to dust my books for me this fall. (She was not paid by the hour.) She seemed to me to take an unconscionable amount of time for the task. One week, two weeks, and it was not finished. And finally, when she had done she told me confidentially that she could not put a book back on the shelf without fondling it in her hands and looking for a brief space into it. There is your true book lover to whom the printed page is a living thing to be fondled and loved.

With the new year shall we not resolve to begin a new book shelf and once a month add a new volume to it? That would mean twelve volumes a year, twelve new friends come to visit you, not for the brief moment that the library allows but to take off their wraps and settle down for life. Be cautious how you allow them to go visiting. They are apt to lose their way, quite inadvertently, of course, and fail never to return home. But do you know them yourself, turning to them not for one reading only but again and again. What do you think of this as a New Year resolve, Gentle Reader?

## FURTHER SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

During the past year and a half many thousands of ex-service men received free scholarships in educational institutions through the scholarship fund of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. It was expected that this work would cease June 30, 1921. Some additional funds, however, have been made available and the Y. M. C. A. has announced a Supplementary Scholarship Plan under which half scholarships are being awarded in Y. M. C. A. schools in all parts of the United States. Scholarships providing half the tuition free for the school year of 1921-1922 have been awarded to several thousand students in the Resident Schools of the Y. M. C. A., and in the correspondence courses of the United States Y. M. C. A. Schools.

This fund offers a special opportunity to ex-service men to secure the excellent courses of instruction by correspondence in the Extension Division of the United Y. M. C. A. Schools at the half price charged for these courses to non-service students. Full information may be obtained either through the local Y. M. C. A. or by writing direct to the United Y. M. C. A. Schools, 375 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Any man who has served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the World War, and who has an honorable discharge from such service is eligible to apply for these scholarships, and awards will be made as long as there are funds available under the present plan.

Awards may also be secured in local Y. M. C. A. Schools where such are available. These awards are made by the local Association from a special allotment of funds secured from the New York Headquarters.

Under the original plan for the award of scholarships which was in effect from November 1915 to June 1921, scholarships were given in all

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