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Churches Taking Up Inter-Racial Problems

Study Courses Prepared for Thousands of Groups.

Nashville, Tenn., August. (Special).—What many consider the most hopeful development in the realm of race relations in America is the fact that all the great Protestant denominations, with a membership of nearly thirty millions, are uniting in the study of the problem with the view of finding a Christian solution.

The Federal Council of Churches has appointed a commission on the Church and Inter-Racial Relations, which is actively at work seeking to promote the cooperation of all church groups in the effort to bring about better conditions. In addition, the question will be studied this year in many thousands of missionary groups and study classes, with an aggregate membership running probably into millions. To this end the Missionary Education Movement, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Central Committee for Mission Study have united in issuing a series of graded text-books on race relations, with a number of others recommended for supplementary work. Most of the missionary organizations have provided also for the creation in each local society of a committee to give especial attention to this matter.

It is significant that nearly all the text books were prepared by southerners and that the executive officers of the Federal Council Commission are all southern men, indicating that the south is leading in the effort to find a thoroughly Christian basis for the future relations of the races.

WORLD IS FOLLOWING SOUTH-LAND'S LEAD.

American Inter-Racial Plan Adopted in Africa, Commission is Told in Annual Meeting.

Blue Ridge, N. C., August. (Special).—That the plan of conference and cooperation now being worked out in the south as a means of solving inter-racial problems is destined to lead the world in this field was the statement of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, noted sociologist, before the annual meeting of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, in session here last week. Dr. Jones, recently returned from a trip to England and a tour of Africa, stated that the greatest interest was everywhere expressed in the Commission's method of dealing with race relations, and that General Smuts, of South Africa, on learning about it immediately took steps to apply the method to the acute race problem faced by the British in South Africa.

The meeting of the commission was attended by more than fifty outstanding southern leaders, men and women, and was presided over by John J. Eagan, of Atlanta, prominent manufacturer. Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission, pointed out in the opening address that it has no program of race relationships to put over on any section or community, but that it only suggests a simple, effective plan by which the best people of each state or community may solve their own problems by the method of frank conference and cooperation.

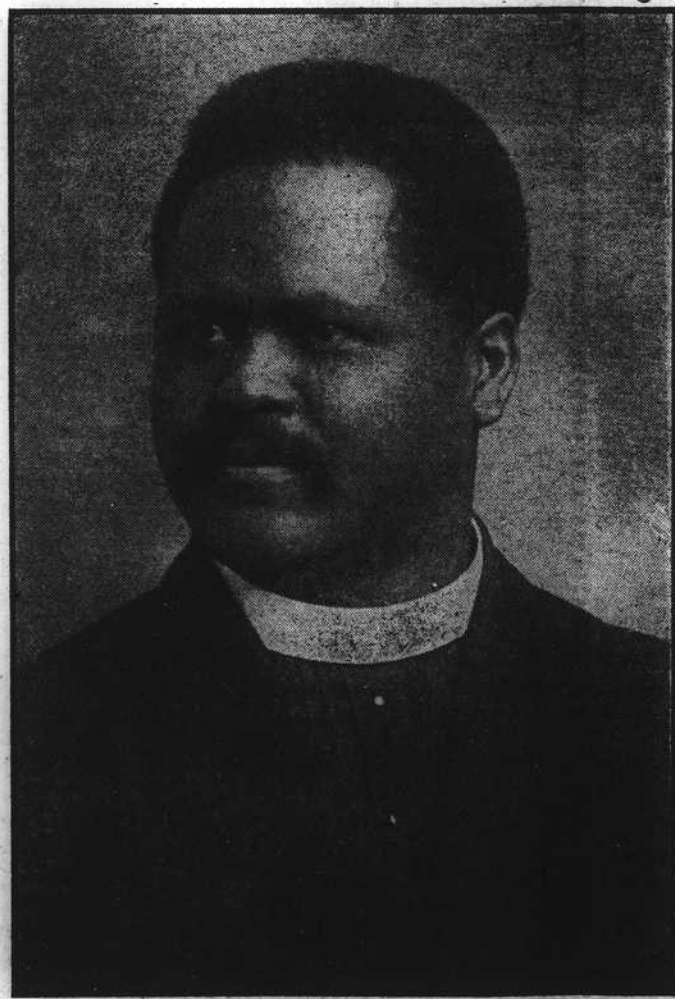
Reports of state secretaries indicated that effective work is being done in every state in the south but one, and in hundreds of communities,

resulting in better understanding between the races, mob prevention, health improvement, better schools, and safer conditions generally. Women leaders of various great denominational and club groups reported



Bishop P. A. Wallace, A. M., D. D., President of the Connectional Council meeting this week at Chattanooga.

that a vast deal of work is being done through these agencies toward securing better educational, religious and home conditions for Negroes.



Bishop John W. Wood, retiring President of the Connectional Council.

Dr. J. W. Perry, of Nashville, Tenn., Home Mission Secretary of the M. E. Church, South, Prof. L. M. Favrot, director of rural schools

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ECHOES FROM THE LAND OF THE SKY. — PARAGRAPHIC COMMENTS ON MEN AND MEASURES, ETC.—THE GENERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

By Rev. E. M. Arzyle, B. D.

It was a great meeting of the literary lights of the church. Every phase of the Sunday School work was given specific attention, illum-

inating addresses, full of thought, erudite and replete with evidence of research and careful preparation, and every one seemed to be held in enrapt

attention from the beginning of one session to another. The harmony of expressions on all sides—while something new under the sun—

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HISTORY OF THE BROWN'S CHAPEL A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

A little more than 22 years ago the A. M. E. Zion mission was started in the dale. Rev. Nelson Davis, better known as Pap Davis visited Myersdale in the interest of the A. M. E. Zion connection and organized a mission, placing Rev. Robt. Brown as pastor. At that time we were holding services in the homes. A little later we rented a planing mill office. Next we held our services in Brills' Hall. From there we moved to the Merrill building on South Side. We were later successful in getting the church on the South Side until our home was completed. Rev. Brown, during his ten years of free and faithful service, made many attempts to get the interest of the people centered in the buying of a piece of property, on which to build a church. His struggle was a hard one. After an unsuccessful attempt to buy a lot from the late Dr. Meyer, a delegate was sent to conference in the person of Miss Emily Scott. The aid of the annual conference was spontaneous and \$175.00 was obtained. Rev. Brown bore all expenses of the conference trip. At last the way was clear to buy the long needed lot, which was purchased from Oliver Keys, of Bedford, for \$135.00.

The ground was cleared by Mr. William Thomas, who led and inspired the volunteer church workers in the preparation of the excavation foundation. To help meet the unavoidable expenses Mrs. Arthur Scott solicited among the community and received \$50.00 from Mr. John Hocking. This was in the fall of 1901.

The following year on May 5, 1902, the Rev. McIntosh, of Bedford, Pa., preached the dedication sermon, Miss Nannie Hickman, of Scotsdale, presiding at the organ. Many of that memorable choir are still in the dale.

After the completion and dedication of the church Rev. Brown resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Trimble, the first appointee assigned by the annual conference, his salary being fixed at \$25 per month. Our first trustee board was composed of Mr. D. R. Shepard, A. Scott, S. C. Sprigg, Joe Ford, J. W. Johnson and Wm. Scott. The first stewardess board included Mrs. James Scott, Josephine Shepard, Annie Capitol, Mrs. Wm. Thomas and Lizzie Keys. The work of those noble women will always be a monument of Christian endeavor.

Under the administration of Rev. Trimble the membership of the church had a notable increase, and grew in confidence and regard of the conference. This is shown by the fact that Meyersdale was chosen as the seat of the annual Sabbath School convention, which was held at Reich's Hall. During the same year the Meyersdale church received its first visit by a bishop in the person of Rt. Rev. J. B. Small. During the same pastorate the church was served by the following presiding elders: Revs. Pringle, Randolph and Kell.

An outstanding feature of Rev. Pringle's pastorate was the enthusiastic co-operation he enjoyed at the hands of the members of this church, especially in connection with the completion of the new building. In this connection the society of Willing Workers placed the bell in the tower, concrete steps being donated by the same organization. Two young women of the church, Misses Emily Scott and Rosa Allen, gathered the funds for the purchase of

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The Senate Judiciary Committee Reports Dyer Bill Favorably

The final step before debate and a vote on the Dyer anti-lynching bill on the floor of the United States Senate was taken on July 28 when Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, of California, filed a favorable majority report for the Judiciary Committee on the bill, according to a statement released today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its secretary, James Weldon Johnson. The report is an exhaustive one, taking up as it does the constitutional objections in detail and answering each objection. The bulk of the report is given over to the report of the House Judiciary Committee prepared by Mr. Dyer, and to briefs on the constitutionality of the measure, prepared and submitted by Moorfield Storey, President of the N. A. A. C. P. and Herbert K. Stockton, of New York, of the firm of Haight, Smith, Griffin and Deming, and member of the Legal Committee of the N. A. A. C. P.

The Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting the bill recommended one change from the form as passed by the House. Briefly this change provides that it shall be charged in the indictment of persons accused of lynching that the state authorities did not exercise sufficient diligence in the apprehension and punishment of the lynchers. The change greatly strengthens the bill and also removes doubt as to its constitutionality.

In rendering its report the Judiciary Committee made the following strong declaration:

The committee has devoted much time and earnest thought to the consideration of this bill and has reached the conclusion that as amended the bill is constitutional and should pass. That conclusion is reached by different processes of reasoning and by reliance on different provisions of the constitution; but whatever process of reasoning is adopted or whatever provisions of the Constitution are relied on we hold that the proposed legislation is "appropriate legislation" to cure or prevent the evil of lynching wherever in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof that evil exists or is committed.

White or black "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States," and no state may by affirmative, legislative, judicial or executive action, or by failure, neglect or refusal to act, deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

A careful and dispassionate study of the provisions of this bill as amended will, the committee thinks, convince Senators that it is "appropriate legislation," within the competency of Congress to enact, to safeguard and protect these rights to life, liberty, and property which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The proposed legislation is not, and should not be considered, in any sense sectional. The evil it is designed to cure is not confined to any particular section or state, north or south, east or west. This monstrous evil, which is a disgrace to the Nation, we should strive to wipe out by a firm and just exercise of every legitimate power conferred upon and residing

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