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European Visitor Lauds Progress American Negro

(Preston News Service)

Atlanta, Ga., May 13.—That the Negro of America is in every way a hundred years ahead of the natives of South Africa, was the statement made by Dr. James Henderson, noted English educator from South Africa, who is spending a few months in this country studying race relations and Negro education. This is due, he thinks to the fact that the American Negro came much earlier into contact with white civilization and has had a far greater opportunity for education and self-development. "I am particularly impressed," he said, "with the economic progress which Negroes have made in America since their emancipation from slavery. It is far beyond anything I had expected. The Negroes are to be highly commended for their spirit of advancement in spite of the many obvious handicaps."

Dr. Henderson has given practically all his life to the education of the natives of British South Africa, having been for many years principal of the Lovedale Institute, the African Tuskegee, a missionary institution with a faculty of 60 and a student body of 900. While in Atlanta he visited all of the Negro colleges and schools, commenting most favorably on their fine equipment, competent and devoted teachers and intelligent students. A number of well-trained American Negroes, he said, are rendering fine service in Africa as teachers and social workers. He believes that the number of such workers will

increase and that in this way the educated American Negro is destined to make a great contribution to Africa's development.

The good will work of the interracial commission, of which he has heard in Africa where its methods are beginning to be adopted, interests Dr. Henderson immensely. The problems of the race relations, he said, are much more difficult there than here, and much further from solution. However, they are a long way from solution in America, but you Americans have done more along that line than we have. We are just starting.

—East Tennessee News.

NEGRO BOY TO READ DECLARATION DURING BOSTON CELEBRATION.

(Special to the New York Age)

Boston—For the first time in the long history of the custom of having a schoolboy read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House as a part of the municipal Independence Day celebration a Negro youth has been chosen for this honor.

Mayor Curley in announcing the appointment of Charles C. Dogan said that the boy was an honor pupil in the English High School.

—New York Age

Negro Veterans' Hospital At Tuskegee Institute Is To Have Colored Personnel.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT OF THE MATTER DISCLOSES THAT MATTER HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN MAZE OF PETTY POLITICS, INSPIRED CALUMNY; BUT PRESIDENT HARDING KEEPS WORD.

Whites Willing To Forget Social Equality Because of Big Salaries. Dr. R. R. Moton Has Stood Firmly on Program for Negro Personnel—Delegations of Whites Urged Him Otherwise But Their Pleas Were Unavailing.

Washington, D. C.—Now that it has been definitely settled that the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute will be manned by a Negro personnel, from the maze of intrigue, petty politics, inspired calumny and well-meaning criticism by some not familiar with what has been transpiring on the inside, there emerge two facts that are incontrovertible.

1. The honorable part played by President Harding in making good his promise to Dr. Robert R. Moton to personally see to it that Negro physicians and nurses would be put in charge of the Government Hospital.

2. The firm stand taken throughout the controversy by Dr. Moton, who was brought face to face with a situation of great delicacy.

Demanding that he recede from his position in advocating a Negro personnel for a Negro hospital in the south were the governor of Alabama, representatives of the American Legion in that state and other white people who were willing to close their eyes to the "social equality" issue for the tempting salaries, which they evidently thought were too good for Negroes.

The situation was one calling for tactful discussion and diplomatic action on the part of Dr. Moton. Like Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton knows there is a vast difference between constructive agitation and destructive agitation.

Not until February did the head of Tuskegee Institute entertain the slightest idea that Southern whites would make a fight to have white

nurses and physicians serve Negro patients in the new Government Hospital. As Tuskegee Institute, with a budget of over half a million annually, is the outstanding example in the United States as proof of the Negro's capacity to successfully conduct his own institutions on a large scale, it was not presumed that the Veterans Hospital, unofficially regarded as an auxiliary to the school, would be run by white attendants.

President Harding's Assurance.

It was only after the arrival of the superintendent that it became noised about that the white people were going to insist on a white personnel. A strange feature of the controversy has been that at no time has logical argument been advanced as to why white nurses and doctors should work in a Negro hospital in the state of Alabama.

Last February, shortly before President Harding went south on his vacation, Dr. Moton, accompanied by Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a so of New York, and other friends, called at the White House and engaged in a lengthy conversation, at which time the President assured Dr. Moton that Negroes would be employed in the Government Hospital at Tuskegee.

Acting on this assurance Dr. Moton had announcements made in the Negro press that examinations would be held for positions. Applicants were instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commission Division at Atlanta.

While President Harding was in Florida it came to Dr. Moton's attention that the

Negro Migration Which Hit Southern Industry Skipped Durham.

**By C. C. Spaulding, President,
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.**

The migration of thousands of Negroes from the southern states during the spring months of 1923, has caused grave economic problems in certain sections of the country. Strawberry crops worth millions of dollars have laid on the ground unpicked; cotton is fast ripening without sufficient hands to pick it, and the approaching fall harvest bid fair to meet the same doom. Serious and fair-minded southern white men have repeatedly called conferences and tried to reach the underlying cause of such wide spread migration. A negative reply, however, is as helpful, if not more so than a positive answer. So that we have made careful study of opportunities and condition under which Negro labor is carried on in a city from which migration has been practically negligible. We believe that an exposition of these facts will present an answer to the conditions which do not foster migration as well as a forceful reply to those who unadvisedly accuse the south of not presenting fair economic opportunities to its Negro population.

Durham, Our Model.

The city which we have chosen as a democratic center is Durham, North Carolina. It is one of those trying days in the sixties, when this great nation was warring against itself. Durham was the meeting place set aside by Generals Sherman and Johnson as neutral ground for the soldiers of the two conflicting armies. The same spirit, which made this little town a spot where hostile enemies entered into games, foot races and horse trading, has continued to characterize the citizens of Durham. Today nearly eight thousand Negroes live in peaceful, friendly relationship with their white neighbors, enjoying splendid economic opportunities.

Opportunities for Negroes Abundant.
The tobacco factories, hosiery mill's building trades as well as the farm industries employ Negro labor in important positions. More than one thousand colored men and women are employed by the tobacco factories in Durham. They occupy various positions from stemmers of tobacco to operators of machines, which perform some of the technical processes of the business. The fact that numerous of the Negro employees in the tobacco factories have been at their posts for twelve, ten and eight years is indicative of the satisfactory services which they render in this industry and the pleasant working conditions which they encounter.

Pleasant Surroundings.

As an indication of the desirable working conditions of which the Negro labor is subject in the tobacco factories of Durham, we should call special attention to the careful medical attention which is afforded colored hands, while they are at the factory and at home, if the nature of their complaints is such as to cause confinement. Nor should we overlook the sympathetic understanding which exists between the hands and their superintendents; which is apparent to the most casual onlooker in the factory. A genuine interest in each employee is manifested by the directors of the factory and the employees in turn manifest a live interest in the processes which are assigned to them. Then, too a sufficient number of days of work are given the colored employees to assure them of a livelihood. But steady work under a happy, pleasant environment will not be rejected by any group of steady working people, nor will it be forsaken for vague tales

of opportunities in a strange country. The proof of the pudding is the eating—it has not been deserted in Durham.

Unstable Negro Population.

While a few hundred Negroes have left Durham the number is relatively small when compared with the exodus from other cities of North Carolina and especially when compared with the migration from cities in other southern states. Moreover, the city has not lost its steady Negro working hands. Most of those who have gone constitute the floating population that usually changes locations in the spring of each year and upon whom industry cannot depend for regular hours of labor in any season. The great majority of those who have left Durham came here last year from points farther south. They will move on next year. So we have really gained in their going. Besides when persons have gone from native Durham families they did not take their families with them. The women, children and men remained while the younger sons still in that roaming period when adventure is prime-most in their minds, migrated. As long as numerous opportunities for steady employment under fair working conditions continue to exist in Durham there is little danger of a general migration among the stable, working class of Durham Negroes.

Hosiery Mills Offer Unique Opportunity.

The tobacco factories do not offer a more desirable opportunity.

General Carr, a confederate veteran, who once owned slaves, has never lost his interest in colored people. He shows it in more words, in a larger way than granting occasional gifts to the children of his former slaves. He has built hosiery mills in which seven hundred colored hands are employed in Durham.

One of these mills is named for a colored man, John O'Daniel, who served General Carr for over 40 years. It was in appreciation of his services which had enlarged General Carr's faith in the Negro that the first colored hosiery mills in the

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British Crime Expert Denounces Ku Klux Klan

Sir Basil Thomson, former director of the criminal investigation department of Great Britain's detective center, Scotland Yard, warns of the danger of the Ku Klux Klan, in an interview published in the New York Herald of Sunday, June 3.

"The new Klan professes to wage war against modern social evil," said Sir Basil, "but in reality it fosters animosity against the Roman Catholics, and Jew and the colored people. It can do no possible good, and it may do much harm."

"Its use of the mask opens the door to the adoption of disguise by violent criminals who will not be slow to copy the form of the Klansman's mask when they have old scores to settle....."

"Some unthinking people have likened the movement to the Italian Fascist movement, but the Fascist works openly and scorns the use of masks. The Klansman's defense for the mask, or rather the defense of those with whom I have talked, is that some people are shy of joining a movement, however much they approve of its objects, if they have to come out into the open. One would have thought that recruits so destitute of moral courage were scarcely worth enrolling. I venture the suggestion, which I make without any disrespect to the Klan, that without the masks there would be no recruits."

Blame Us Not Because We Are Not Stars, Etc.

By E. Malcom Argyle, D. D.

One acquainted with the heavenly bodies knows that "One star differeth from another star in the heavens, not only in brilliance, but in distance from the earth and magnitude." The stars shine brighter when the sun sets. The stars give their brighter lights when they are farthest from the earth. In social and political life men and women are styled as stars according to their worth and prominence. In church life the same. Stars take their places in church life and shine out, just as they do in other walks of life, but they reflect the shadows of greater bodies, and their talents are put to the exchange. Sometimes the stars that shimmer in the distant firmament give but a faint light and are sometimes practically unnoticed by the traveler; but they are stars just the same; and often these are stars that hold their places near some other luminous body whose brilliancy overshadows them, and makes them seem obscure. So it is in church and state, Attorney General Daugherty was a dim star in the legal profession, but shone out in the campaign after the nomination of Warren G. Harding for president. He put into that campaign all the vim of a shrewd politician, and as a reward for faithful service, the President nominated him for Attorney

General. The country has assumed a brilliancy eclipsing many others.

There are many men in the church who could and would shine, if they were only allowed to draw near a larger orbit. We could mention a score of them without reflecting on the brilliance and personal acumen of any others. Dr. E. D. W. Jones is already a star of the first magnitude. Every one will concede that, and there also are Dr. W. C. Brown, Dr. C. C. Alleyne, Dr. E. L. Madison, Dr. C. S. Whitted, Dr. W. J. Walls, Dr. W. L. Hamblin, Dr. J. W. Martin, Dr. J. W. Brown, Dr. W. A. Blackwell and Dr. W. W. Slade. These are all stars of brilliance and they shine out in resplendency. But there is still another group of stars that shine out in Zion, and of which many of us seem to notice only casually. Here they are: H. H. Jackson, S. P. Cook, N. D. King, J. H. McMullen, J. P. Foote, J. L. Back, H. T. Medford, S. D. Davis, F. D. Douglass, S. L. Corrothers, H. J. Callis and possibly a score or more others whom we just can not call to mind. These like the afore mentioned stars shine in their place with adequate luster.

They are just as brilliant in their place as any of the rest; but they should have been noticed for the splendid achievements credited to their records.

It is a pleasure to specifically note the record of one, Dr. C. L. Alexander, of the Virginia conference, whom we have known for a number of years; a man who has been tried and never found wanting. We remember his struggle in Knoxville, Tenn., in an endeavor to build the first brick church for Zion in the Tennessee conference. How he was maligned and slandered, how he fought as it were, with the beast at Ephesus; yet he put the church on the map as the first brick church for the connection in the state of Tennessee. He is a man of pep and indomitable courage. He never gives the struggle over and never backs down. He is a man with a record of successful achievements. He wants to be secretary of the Church Extension Department.

There is no more active or better man in the church than he for the

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