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THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1930

OUR BENEVOLENCE

Less than three months of the Church year remain in which to finish the year's work. Reports that have come to our office indicate that many of our churches are behind with their benevolence quotas. Every effort should be made to meet our obligation to the Boards. Churches that have not made any remittance at all on their quotas should do so at once, and those that have paid a part of their quotas should do their utmost to send in the balance before the end of March. All eyes are on our Negro churches, and they are expected to contribute to the full measure of their assessment. Ministers and church officials should not fail to lay this matter upon the hearts of their congregations.

**DR. BRAUER VISITS
CHURCHES IN NORTH
CAROLINA.**

Dr. George R. Brauer, formerly office Secretary and Treasurer of the old Board of Colleges and Academies, and Treasurer of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., was a visitor in Charlotte two days this week.

Dr. Brauer is now custodian of Buildings and Property of the Board of National Missions, and came down to North Carolina to visit Carthage, Durham and Davidson where the congregations are planning to erect new church buildings. While in Charlotte Thursday Dr. Brauer addressed the faculty and students of Johnson C. Smith University, at the devotional hour, giving a very pleasing and helpful address.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of prohibition is the most difficult task that confronts the State and National governments today. The commission on law enforcement and observance, appointed some time ago by President Hoover, has made a preliminary report dealing solely with the problem of enforcing prohibition. Two or three paragraphs from the report will indicate to some extent the bigness of the job of enforcement:

"As to enforcement, there are no reliable figures to show the size of the problem. But the reported arrests in the last fiscal year of upwards of 80,000 persons from every part of continental United States indicates a staggering number of what might be called focal points of infection. To these must be added the points of possible contact from without, along 3,700 miles of land boundaries, substantially 3,000 miles frontage on the great lakes and connecting rivers, (excluding

Lake Michigan), and almost 12,000 miles of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific short line. Thus, there are about 18,700 miles of mainland of the continental United States at which infection is possible.

"There are no satisfactory estimates of the number of roads into the United States from Mexico and Canada. The number of smuggling roads from Canada is reported as at least 1,000, and on the Mexican border there are entrances into the United States at most points along a boundary of 1,744.

"To deal with an enforcement problem of this size and spread, the federal government can draw only on a portion of the personnel of three federal services, whose staffs aggregate about 23,000. Approximately one-tenth of this number is in the investigative section of the prohibition unit. Of the remaining 20,000, only a small proportion of the personnel is available for actual preventive and investigative work. The remainder is engaged in work far different from prohibition.

"These figures speak for themselves." After reviewing the many administrative and legal difficulties in connection with enforcement of the commission, of which Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham is chairman, concludes:

"A few simple legislative enactments, in our opinion, could be made to strengthen enforcement of the national prohibition law."

**ACCOMMODATION FOR
NEGROES**

(From The Charlotte Observer)

The proposition advanced by Mayor Wilson that arrangements be made under which the colored population of Charlotte would be privileged to take advantage of entertainments staged at the Armory is one that will meet the approval of the citizenship in general. The Passion Play afforded an excellent example in a situation that should be established. No arrangements had been made for the accommodation of colored folks. This was a contingency that had been overlooked in the preliminary preparations and was emphasized only with development on part of the Negroes for participation in the show, after the "selling out" of the seats prevented possibility of accommodating the new demand. The proposition by the city authorities to provide for the Negro population in future is one to be commended.

**BOYS AND GIRLS TO RUN
CHURCH**

Plan Would Have Them in Charge of Presbyterian Churches, Jan. 26-Febr. 2

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—AP.—Boys and girls throughout the United States are to be given an opportunity to run the Presbyterian churches for one week from January 26 to February 2, under plans announced here today by Rev. Frank D. Getty, Director of Young People's Work of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

Under Mr. Getty's plan January 26 will be observed as Young People's Day, introducing Young People's Week and culminating in Christian Endeavor Day.

**MT. PISGAH CHURCH, WAX-
HAU**

Members of Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian church are working with a determination to make a good report on benevolences before the year closes, as well as on other finances of the church. Heading clubs at present are: Mrs. Ella Robinson, Mrs. Janie Morris, Mrs. Bertha Davis, Mrs. Amanda McKinney and Mrs. Annie Morrison.

All members and friends are advised to do what they can to make the captains succeed. The full report will be printed in the Africa after the 4th Sunday in January.

The Editor, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, is attending a Conference of College Presidents at Washington.

**THE GREATEST UN-MET SOCIAL NEED
AMONG COLORED WOMEN**

By Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland, O.

If Solomon were living today, he would say, "of the making of surveys, and gathering of statistics, there is no end." The truth of the matter is, we have advanced so far in our desire to know the truth, that we are holding Fact Finding Conferences.

As soon as Sallie W. Stewart was inaugurated President of the National Association of Colored Women, she set herself to the task of finding the facts about the departments of our National Association of Colored Women. She had to study the work with twenty-five heads of departments, together with forty-eight State Presidents. She had to know, therefore, what these women were expected to do in their respective fields. Like all good business people, she wants to eliminate duplications of efforts, over-lapping of interests and stagnation. The chief executive of our National Association is also trying to see if there are any un-met, vital, and far-reaching social needs, and challenging opportunities for National Social Service. "Get the Facts," she says, "and then let's see what we can do."

As women, it is quite natural that our first concern is about "Homes"—not the kind that Mother makes, but as nearly like that kind as social agencies with hearts can conceive, set up, and operate for the protection, comfort and guidance of the great army of women and girls who leave homes, like Abraham of old, when "he went out, not knowing whither he went," seeking opportunities, employment and enjoyment. Our great caravan stays on the move—North, South, East and West, night and day, year in and year out. Where the women and girls are going, and what is going to become of them is one of the biggest and most vital questions. Thousands of them are leaving "Mother's home for the first time. They are young, unsober, unattached, and unattached. They carry all of their earthly possessions in their suit cases, their future in the hollow of their hands, and their hearts in their mouths. They step off of the trains in strange cities and among total strangers, with nowhere to go and nothing to do. Is there any wonder that thousands of them go astray, and are lost every year? Yes, lost, physically and morally, because there was no open door and no "Home" to receive them.

After fifteen months of careful study, and surveying the States, I have to present, as the head of the newly formed Phillis Wheatley Department of the National Association of Colored Women, some startling and challenging facts. First, after a survey of the whole country, I have found less than twenty "Homes" for our delinquent girls, sponsored or supported by dependable social agencies. Secondly, that we have about \$1,200,000 invested in such "Homes," and of this amount, \$800,000 is invested in Cleveland, Ohio. At the end of this survey, we simply ask one question: What can these twenty "Homes" do among the millions of colored women and girls who are away from home? What can they do for economic development and social protection and proper shelter for these millions of travelers. Third, colored women are working at our social problems, but we are not working together.

For several years, the National Association has been "mothering" the Big Sister Movement but the adopted child has not grown. The Big Sister Movement is a beautiful idea that cannot be made real as a social movement among colored women at this stage of our development. It was conceived as an outlet for individual white women who have more time than nine-tenths of our women, to devote, as individuals, to the social needs of individual girls.

Furthermore, the Big Sister Movement, in its scheme of organization, is not designed to

let colored women in on the Controlling Board of Trustees. We would not, therefore, feel justified in merely tacking it on to our National kite. It is better to create and develop something of our own than it is to tack on or to trail an organization created by white women without ever intending to make us a part of the organic life of the movement. We can have something of our own, that will give us initiative, independence and unexcelled opportunity for social service.

The President of the National Association of Colored women drafted me to make the survey of the social needs of our women and girls who are away from home and need home protection and social guidance. We need, in every important city in the United States, well-established, well-managed homes. In order to popularize the movement, we should adopt, if possible, one name and decide on a set of general standards for all such "Homes," just as the Young Women's Christian Association has done. These "Homes" should not be called "Homes" but Associations, and they should be Associations in every sense of the word.

The name that would be sacred to every aspiring Negro woman and girl would be the name, Phillis Wheatley. Therefore, in every city, the institutions that are now called "Working Girls' Homes"—names that are obsolete, and offensive—should be changed to Phillis Wheatley Associations and be set up and maintain high social standards. These Associations would become, at once, badges of dignity, and symbols of triumph. The day of social conquest for Negro women is at hand and we here and now, appeal to every organization or individual, operating "Homes" for Colored Girls to write us and see what we can do to present to the world a solid front in the great cause of social advancement.

By using the name Phillis Wheatley we can immortalize the dead, and at the same time conserve and glorify the living. It will not be necessary to give up any local interest or activities, but in the name of modern social standards, we should coordinate our work, set up a common code and general standards. Under the banner of the Phillis Wheatley Association, all women working for the protection, guidance and economic advancement of colored women can present a phalanx. When this is accomplished the National Association of Colored Women will have made a definite contribution to the young womanhood of our race.

OAKLAND CHURCH NOTES

By Mrs. M. Payne

Our pastor took as his text Sunday morning, St. Luke 2:14, "Glory to God in the highest," etc. Rev. J. H. Ward seemed at his best. His sermon touched the heart of everyone. After the sermon the administration of the Lord's Supper took place.

We were delighted to have as pleasant visitors Mrs. Lester McNeely, Mr. Thomas Sloan, Miss Clara Brown, of Price High School, Salisbury, and Miss Lucile Holt, who is taking a course at Raleigh; Mr. George Carr, of A. & T. College, Greensboro, and Mr. Ramond Carr, of Mooresville. We were glad to have Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cowan with us Sunday, since they have been on the sick list for some time.

We were glad to have Miss Mae Hallie Payne with us. She will resume her studies after Wednesday in Charlotte.

Miss Elouise Miller and Mrs. Inez Hennigan visited in Charlotte during the holidays.

Miss Maud Carr was home from Mooresville for the holidays.

TEACHERS' CORNER

Conducted by Miss Marjorie E. W. Smith

**ATTENTION, PREACHERS,
TEACHERS, AND SUNDAY
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS!**

This year Lincoln Day comes on February ninth. This is our opportunity to emphasize the work of our Division as well as to receive the much needed offering. This should be THE BIG DAY not only in all our Sabbath schools but in our boarding schools as well. The day schools will want to make some special observation of Lincoln Day on some other date even though some of their pupils will be present at the Sabbath school services on the ninth. Let every one of our workers rally to the staunch support of the cause. This takes purposeful preparation and energy. Every boy and girl in every one of our schools should have an opportunity to study the work of the Division of Missions for Colored People and to contribute towards its support. It is imperative that every one of the preachers and teachers under the Division of Missions for Colored People prepare the boys and girls and the men and women who come under their guidance to give generously to the cause. Help them to help themselves.

The program this year is of special interest to us, having been prepared by one of our own Barber girls, Miss Bessie Mayle. In the pageant we see the new Negro showing youth the joys that come from shouldering responsibilities that make for self-respecting independence. Lincoln Day is just such a responsibility—just such an opportunity. Let nothing less than a one hundred per cent response be our goal.

In a few days packets containing samples of the Lincoln Day Worship Service, together with preliminary material, supplementary material and human interest stories will be sent to every preacher, every Sunday school superintendent, and to every head of every day or boarding school under the Division of Missions for Colored People. They are to be examined carefully and thoroughly at once! Remember Lincoln Day is the climax of a series of Sundays. On the two preceding Sundays the individual minds and hearts of those that make up each group are to be prepared for Lincoln Day by presenting extracts from the preliminary material and human interest stories which will demonstrate the needs on the field.

All of this material is free. It may be obtained by filling out the order card and sending it to 509-511 Bessemer Building. It is very important that the sample packets be thoroughly examined immediately upon receipt. Orders should be sent in promptly so that they can be filled and delivered in plenty of time for one to make the necessary preparation.

Lincoln Day is being observed in the Sunday schools of all of the 10,000 Presbyterian churches throughout the United States.

**FORMER TEACHER AT
BRAINERD GOES TO HER
REWARD**

During the days in the latter part of November when families were holding happy reunions, a daughter was being translated to the heavenly home of her father and mother from whom she had been separated for many years.

Miss Hester Magill, of Franklin, Indiana, was released from a trying illness, which she heroically bore, at the home of her sister, and was taken to be with her Savior, whom she had devotedly served all her days, and to join the members of her family in the place promised and prepared for her. Miss Magill gave the last ten or twelve years of her life to mission work among the Negroes of the South. She was a member of the faculty of Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C., for a number of years. At Brainerd

she was loved and honored, not only for her efficient work, but also for her faithful devotion to every duty and her personal interest in the boys and girls under her charge, and in her work in the Sabbath school as well as in her classroom instruction. She gave, even too frequently, her supposed-to-be best time to giving instruction to classes in different forms of handicraft in which she was quite proficient.

Miss Magill was also a member of the faculty of Barber College for a time. She also taught in schools in Alabama and Virginia, but gave up her work in the latter State when her health demanded, soon after school began this past term. A loyal, fervent disciple of her Lord was taken from labors here to reward in the home everlasting.

**DEATH OF PROF. C. B.
JOHNSON**

Prof. C. B. Johnson died in Baltimore, Md., January 8, 1930, after ten days' illness in the hospital. He leaves to mourn his loss a devoted wife, one son and a sister, Miss D. A. Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio, and a host of friends.

Prof. Johnson was born in Greenville, S. C., October 26, 1871. He graduated from Biddle University, now Johnson C. Smith University, in 1899. He did post graduate work at Columbia University, New York City.

For seven years he taught at Harbison College, and three years he taught at the Fort Valley H. & I. School with Prof. H. A. Hunt. The East End Public School, of Sparta, Ga., had him for Principal three years. For three years he served as Principal of the Greenville High School. He had to give up this work because of ill health. When his health improved so that he could return to the school room he taught in the Fuller Normal School in Greenville, S. C.

One year he served as cashier of the Forsyth Savings Bank, Winston-Salem, N. C.

During the World War he served as Camp General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

In 1903 he was married in Augusta, Ga., to Miss Addie J. Woodson, a graduate of Scotia Seminary.

Prof. Johnson was sent three times to the General Assembly from his Presbytery. He was well known, not only in his own State but throughout the nation. He was also well known in the fraternal world.

In coming to Baltimore he joined Grace Presbyterian church. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Colbert. His sister, Miss D. A. Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Johnson's sister, Mrs. G. W. Hill, of Macon, Ga., and her brother, Mr. F. C. Woodson, of Baltimore, attended the funeral.

The very last work that Prof. Johnson did was done last fall at Arkadelphia Presbyterian Academy in Arkadelphia, Ark. He was laid to rest in the Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., January 11, 1930.

JOHN D. HOWIE DEAD

John David Howie, son of Mr. George B. Howie and Mrs. Margaret C. Howie, was born in Mecklenburg County a few miles from Charlotte, July 2, 1879, and died in the hospital at Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 28, 1929.

He united with Bellefonte Presbyterian church in his early childhood days. He was very active in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society. Though young he loved church work.

He was very desirous of preaching the gospel. He entered school at Biddle University, now Johnson C. Smith University, during the presidency of the late Rev. D. J. Sanders, D. D. After continu-

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