

The Messenger

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THE PULLMAN COMPANY AND THE PULLMAN PORTER

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH



A. P. RANDOLPH

Pullman porters are efficient. They are loyal. They are honest. They are faithful. This, the company admits. Not only does the company admit it, but praises the porters to the highest.

Listen to the Pullman Company speak for itself on the porters' honesty. Note the following items, appearing in the column entitled "Honesty's Honor Roll," in the *Pullman News*, a monthly magazine of the company, of March, 1925:

Honesty's Honest Roll

Porter J. E. Avery (Jacksonville) was highly complimented for turning in a wallet whose contents aggregated \$750, of which \$250 was cash and the remainder endorsed drafts.

Porter E. Hutchinson (Chicago Western) found \$180 in a vestibule on the "Overland Limited" soon after leaving Chicago recently, and on arrival at San Francisco deposited it at the Pullman office.

Porter W. T. Davis (Chicago Southern) found a purse containing \$60 on the "Floridan" and was given \$10 for his honesty by the owner.

Porter G. W. Tisdale (Nashville) was rewarded for turning in a purse containing \$55.

And this is a general thing. One may find in practically every issue of the *Pullman News* the mention of porters for honesty. I need not remark that it is a commonplace that honest workers are an asset to any institution. The Pullman Company undoubtedly realizes this, else it wouldn't praise its employees for honesty. But it does little to make the porters honest save by putting their names on the Honesty's Honor Roll, a reward of too unsubstantial a character to merit appreciation. The policy of the Pullman Company has been to reward their porters with praise and flattery only. But the porters want more than kind words.

There is also a Courtesy's Honor Roll in the *Pullman News* on which may be found the names of Pullman porters every month. "Is Your Name on the Service Roll of Honor?" is the caption of a page in the July issue of the *News*. Under this heading is an explanatory statement, viz., "The following Pullman employees have been commended by passengers for acts of courtesy and good service." *A star indicates more than one letter of appreciation.* Then follows a long list of porters distributed throughout the country, indicating that the Company recognizes the great service of the porters to it.

Pullman Porters Synonymous with Pullman Company

Well does the Pullman Company know that the Pullman porter is synonymous with the Pullman Company. When one speaks of the Pullman Company, the first image which comes to mind is the porter with his white coat, cap and brush. In fact, it is a matter of common knowledge that the chief commodity which the Company is selling is *service*, and that service is given by the Pullman porters. For comfort, ease and safety, the traveling public looks to the porter. Chil-

dren, old, decrepit and sick persons, are put in his charge. And the history of the Company shows that he has been a responsible custodian, ever vigilant, tender and careful of the well-being of his passengers. His every move and thought are directed toward the satisfaction of the slightest whim of restless and peevish passengers.

And oftentimes this service is rendered under the most trying conditions. Many a porter is doing duty though he has not slept in a bed for two or three nights at a time. Nor has he had adequate food. Despite the requirements that he be clean, he is often doubled and trebled back without ample time to give his body proper cleansing.

Treated Like Slaves

But despite the long, devoted, patient and heroic service of the Pullman porter to the Pullman Company, despite the fact that the fabric of the company rests upon his shoulders, despite the fact that the Pullman porter has made the Company what it is today, the Company, callous and heartless as Nero, treats him like a slave. In very truth, the Pullman porter has no rights which the Pullman Company is bound to respect. So far as his manhood is concerned, in the eyes of the Company, the porter is not supposed to have any. When he is required to report in the district offices to answer to some complaint, he is humiliated in being compelled to stand for two or three hours before the district officials decide to consider him, while there he is insulted by some sixteen-year-old whipper snapper messenger boy who arrogantly snaps out: "What d'you want, George." This may be a porter who has been in the service some thirty or forty years, trenching hard upon the retirement period. But what does that matter? He is only a Pullman porter. His lot is hapless. In obedience to the mandate of holy writ, when he is slapped on one side of the cheek, he is expected to turn the other one. And if, perchance, under the cross of oppression, of bitter insult and brutal exploitation, he should assert his rights as a man, immediately he is branded as a rattled brain radical, and hounded and harrassed out of the service. Many a tragic and pitiful case may be cited of porters who committed the lese majeste of challenging the injustice of an Assistant District Superintendent, being deliberately framed in order to secure a pretext for persecuting him until his life becomes more miserable than a dog's, and is driven to resign. And this porter may be one who has not only rendered exemplary service to the Company but has seen a score or more years on the road.

Framing Up Porters

There are many ways in which to "get" a porter. A porter must be examined, unlike any other worker on the railroad, once every year. Many of them speak bitterly of this method of humiliation and abuse. If a porter is pronounced unfit, he may be retired or fired. Whenever the Company wants to "can" a porter who has the impudence to "speak up" for his rights and the rights of the men, the examining doctor, paid by

TED CARROLL



Old Company Official: NOW YOU ALL JEST
 QUIT DAT TALK—FIRST THING YOU'LL
 MAKE DE WHITE FOLKS MAD, WHY'N'T
 YOU LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.



Organized R.R. Workers:
 "WELCOME- BROTHER! WE ARE WITH YOU—
 STAND TOGETHER—YOU SHOULD
 HAVE BEEN UNIONIZED LONG AGO."



Dist Supt: HEY— HANG AROUND— YOU
 HAVE TO DOUBLE BACK.
 PORTER: I'VE HAD NO SLEEP FOR
 THREE NIGHTS—AM NEARLY STARVED—
 AND I HAVE TO WASH UP.

the Company, finds it necessary to give this particular porter a *very rigid* examination, and he does not *pass*. He is politely told that, on account of the report of the doctor's examination, his (the porter's) services are no longer required. Porter after porter avers this to be a fact. Of course it cannot be proved. But it is quite sufficient that the men assert it to be true. Large masses of men have a way of sensing the true reason for things, however subtly done. It is obvious that grave injustices may be done men, especially the bold spirits, under cover of medical precaution. If a man is up to be retired or fired, as a result of a Company doctor's examination, he should have the right to file a report of an examination in a first class hospital on his case. And the report of the examination in the hospital should be considered final and decisive. But in fact, the porters should not be subjected to a physical examination every year at all. It is unnecessary, discriminatory and hence, unfair. In this connection it is interesting to note that some of the porters objected to a certain Company doctor, and suggested that the Company employ U. Conrad Vincent, a colored physician of high standing, and, incidentally, a former Pullman porter with an excellent record card, but the Company balked. Why? Guess? It may not be so easy to frame a porter through annual physical examinations. The only remedy for this situation is organization. If, when a porter is told that he is unfit for any future service, he could say to the Company, "Well, I will report the matter to my union," a very different attitude would be assumed toward him. It is because the Pullman conductors have their own union that they are not subjected to the degrading ordeal of these yearly physical examinations. It must be remembered too, that there are only one-fourth as many Pullman conductors as Pullman porters. But their interests and rights are not disregarded as the porters' are, because they are organized. The philosophy of organization is aptly stated by an old grizzled farmer, who, while driving through the woods, nonchalantly flicking a fly which annoyed the ear of his horse, next a grasshopper which sat challengingly on a twig, then, a caterpillar perched snugly on a bough, with his whip, but balked significantly when he saw a hornets' nest. Upon inquiry by a cynical friend as to why he didn't flick the little busy hornet, buzzing menacingly on a little spongy looking knoll, he, with a mixture of chagrin and humor, growled back: "Them's organized." What he meant was that that hornet, if flicked, would report his troubles to his union and that the union would go to the bat for that *one hornet* who had been wronged. The old farmer knew that he could not flick the hornet and get away with it as he had done the fly, the grasshopper and the caterpillar, because the hornets are organized. Verily, hornets have more sense than some humans, perhaps, most humans. They are aware of the advantage of facing opposition *en masse*.

Porter's Word Regarded of No Value

A classic instance in point is the case of a porter who was accused by a woman passenger of having hugged her at two o'clock in the night. She claimed that she screamed and stuck him with a hat pin, that he hollered, but no one came or awoke. This, too, was in a ten section car. She never reported the incident until seven o'clock in the morning to the trainman. The porter denied it. The trainman and Pullman conductor wrote the woman's report to the Pullman office. The case hung on for six months. One morning one of the members of the Grievance Com-

mittee, under the Employees Representation Plan, was commanded to come to the office and sit on the case. This porter had been up two nights on the road. When he appeared in the office before the nine men sitting on the case, he pleaded that he was unfit to deliberate on the matter; that he needed rest. "To insist upon my passing judgment on this case, indicates," said the porter, "that either you undervalue your own ability or you over value mine, because you expect me to do in a few minutes what it has taken you six months to do, and still you have not finished." This porter member of the Grievance Committee maintained that it was ridiculous to think that a porter would hug a woman in a ten section car, that a woman could scream and not awaken the passengers or the Pullman conductor who was asleep in a berth only two spaces away; and that the porter could yell and not be heard. The accused porter had requested the officials to examine him stripped for the pin prick, but this was not done. The porter-member of the Grievance Committee pointed out that the Company was doing to the porter what a mob in the South would not do to its victim, namely, it was trying and convicting him without his accuser identifying him. He also contended that the woman might have dreamt that some one was hugging her, and the next morning put it on the porter, the most defenseless person on the car. This porter was fired after he had walked the streets for six months. The porter-member of the Grievance Committee was forthwith framed-up and fired because of his manly attitude in fighting for the accused porter. He is one of the responsible citizens of New York. Such rank injustice cries out to high heaven for redress! But there is none except through organized action.

Sentenced Before Convicted

This policy of the Pullman Company's, putting a porter in the streets immediately he is accused, before he is duly tried and convicted, is absolutely indefensible. No other worker on the railroads is so outraged. If, when he is reinstated he were paid for the time he was suspended, it would not be so bad. But this is not the case. The porter gets nothing for the time he has lost, even though he be vindicated. How unfair! A Pullman conductor who is accused, works while his case is being tried. Why? Because the conductors are organized.

Where a Porter's Word Counts

Even a porter's word is revered and respected by the Pullman Company at times. Pray, tell us what time is that, you naturally inquire. *Well, it is when the Company is being sued by a passenger.* A case in point: Lady "X" was a passenger on car "Z" coming from Chicago. Porter "Y" was on the car. Nine other women were also on the car. Lady "X" got up early next morning and went into the ladies' room. The nine women went into the ladies' room also within the course of an hour or so. After Lady "X" had left the car she discovered that she had lost a necklace worth \$25,000. She reported it to the Company's offices. She threatened to bring suit. The porter was brought to the Pullman offices and questioned. He was asked whether he entered the ladies' room after Lady "X" had gone in and come out; when he entered, if at all. The porter said that when he had women passengers on a car, he made it a policy of not going into the ladies' room. He said that all nine of the women entered the ladies' room after Lady "X" came out. The Company took the porter's word and rested its

(Continued on page 335)

THE HUE AND CRY ABOUT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

By ZORA NEAL HURSTON

I went to Howard as a Prep in 1918-19. I had met Mae Miller and she liked me and urged me to transfer from Morgan to Howard. I still have her little letter of friendship and encouragement. I value it too. That was the beginning of a personal and literary friendship that has lasted.

The thrill Hannibal got when he finally crossed the Alps, the feeling of Napoleon when he finally placed upon his head the iron crown of Constantine, were nothing to the ecstasy I felt when I realized I was actually a Howardite.

We used to have "sings" in Chapel every Monday during services and nobody knows how I used to strive to eradicate all pettiness from my nature so that I might be fit to sing "Alma Mater." We always finished the service with that. I used to indulge in searching introspection to root out even those little meannesses that put us far below the class of the magnificent transgressor and leave us merely ridiculous.

It was during the next year (1919) while Howard was not recovered from the S. A. T. C., that Wienstein came to Howard under government pay to conduct the singing in the "camp." He had a magnificent tenor voice, and wore his khaki well. He had worked with Prof. Wesley, also a tenor, in the war camps of the country and together they had us singing lustily. We liked it. We sang lots of things: "Long, Long Trail a Winding," "K-K-Katy," "Roll Jordan Roll," and "Gointer Study War No Mo'" among other things but we always ended with "Alma Mater."

After Wienstein left, the singing was continued under Wesley. He used to come out before the faculty on the platform and lead the singing daily. The President would arise with beaming face and ask us to sing our songs for him. He said that Negro music began where "white" music left off. We used to respond cheerfully. Then we would select any song from the book we liked. Hymn 245, "God of Our Fathers" and 180, "Immortal Love Forever Full," were our favorites. This went on for weeks and weeks. Spring was approaching.

One day I wrote Dr. Durkee a note and left it on the pulpit as I came into chapel, asking him to read the 91st Psalm. He has a marvelous speaking voice and I could wish nothing better than hearing him read that beautiful piece of prose poetry. He did not read it. I felt snubbed and disappointed, but the next day he began that beautiful one, "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God." The sun shone in mellow tones through the stained windows, tendrils of the ivy vine crept in the open windows and the sparrows chirped incessantly in the midst of their nest building.

The President knew it perfectly and before he was fairly under way he had his audience on the edge of the seats so that the last tones left us still hanging there. And when we realized that he was really through we sank back tremendously moved.

Howard was unutterably beautiful to me that spring. I would give a great deal to call back my Howard illusion of those days.

Every day after that for a month the President read a psalm. It took a long time to reach the 91st, but I did not care. He never looked in the book—I am certain he knows them all by heart. E. H. Southern in "Hamlet" has nothing on Dr. Durkee reciting the psalms.

I dwell on these seemingly trifling details to give one a picture of Howard before the storm.

A few days later and the first storm broke. A great number of students but not the entire body of students by any means were holding indignation meetings alleging that they had been forced or commanded by the President

to sing "Spirituals." He was denounced as a despot, a tyrant, who was dragging us back into slavery.

Though there were spokesmen among the students, various members of the faculty were credited as the real leaders. Among whom were Miss Childers, Mr. Tibbs and Miss Lewis. Some said Miss Childers didn't like the idea of Wesley leading the singing as she used to "raise" all the songs. The papers printed things down in the city and some members of the Senate denounced us as ingrates and accused us of being ashamed of ourselves and our traditions.

The President held a conference with the students one day after Chapel to find out how he had offended. There were speakers for and against the "Spirituals." John Miles, now of Yale Divinity School, was one of the "Pros," Mae Miller and another young lady whose name has slipped me, were "Antis."

The "Pro's" made the usual stand: (a) The beauty and workmanship of the songs. (b) Only American folk songs. (c) Only beauty that came out of slavery. The "Anti's" held: (a) They were low and degrading, being the product of slaves and slavery; (b) not good grammar; (c) they are not sung in white universities.

The thought that any Negro could or would be ashamed of Negro music, had never occurred to Dr. Durkee I am sure, for he seemed pained that he had unwittingly offended and never since has suggested them.

After a few days of bluster this affair died down but not before a perceptible rift had been made in the faculty and student group.

II.

A little later that same year, Senator Smoot arose on the floor of the Senate with a book in hand which he informed the Senators was a highly culpable bolshevistic volume which he had received from the hands of a Howard student. He understood it came from the university library and insinuated that it was in the curriculum. He held forth that a government supported institution that was making bolshevists should be allowed to toddle along without government aid seeing that this was the U. S. and not Red Russia.

Rumors flew thick and fast among the students as to who had engineered the book into the Senator's hands. It is to be remembered that Smoot was head of the Appropriation Committee. Durkee hastened down to the Senate Committee room and explained that the book had been given by the Rand School and it was the policy of the university to accept all gifts. It was neither taught nor recommended. This satisfied the Senator evidently, for finally the appropriation came through. He was denounced by some on the Hill and some off for having cringed before the Senate. He should have informed that body that we could teach what we liked and if the money was withheld we could have the satisfaction of being untrammelled. I even saw a typewritten, unsigned card on the bulletin board on the second floor of the main building to the effect: "It is better to lose \$250,000 than our manhood."

After the smoke had cleared away, a young man known to be socialistic, a close friend of mine, left Howard forever. I saw him recently in New York. He says he has been around the world twice since 1919 but never feels right to go back to any school.

More than one person was accused of having sent that book to Smoot by the student. Some say that a professor in the law school did it, others that a teacher in the department of history, to embarrass the administration. Perhaps it will not be known just who, but anyway, Senator Smoot never drew it from the library.

"The University Luncheonette," run by two law students, Dyett and McGhee, was a place where a great deal of discussion went on, Mr. Dyett being known as the anti-administration man.

About this time the "Contemptible puppy" rumors began to circulate. Students were beginning to see that there was something wrong somewhere. Some faculty members and the Administration were not so "clubby," so to speak, as they might be. There were stories flying about the campus that certain members were giving certain trusted students "tips" on faculty meeting doings.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott had been made secretary-treasurer of the university, succeeding both Cook and Parks in their respective jobs. This, some felt, was unjust and muttered that an attempt was being made to "Tuskegeeize" Howard, Dr. Scott being the first gun fired. There was no one to whom these rumors could be definitely traced, but the students passing along the complaints always claimed faculty sources. For instance a young lady friend of mine stopped me in the upper corridor of main building to tell me that Dr. Durkee should be thrown out. I was astonished and asked her why she thought this.

"Well," she said, "he called Kelly Miller a black dog to his face."

"How did you hear it?"

"A very high member of the faculty—an official told me, and I know he wouldn't lie."

This was the first time I had heard the story, but not the last by any means. I heard it variously repeated. In one story Mr. Miller had been called a "puppy dog;" in another "a black dog," in another a "contemptible puppy." From neither of the principals have I ever heard a syllable on this matter, but whether it is true in any part, it had a tremendous effect upon the students—a Negro professor being called out of his name by a white man—no matter what the provocation, if any.

More and more it came to be so that every official act of the faculty must be subject to student scrutiny. In some way or other Alexander Z. Looby, George Brown and Fred Jordan had a pretty thorough knowledge of what went on in the chamber. But Mr. Looby was President of the Student Council and perhaps had a chance to know things that way.

A great many of us took no stock in the hurly-burly, feeling that we could not as students act in the capacity of the Administration, but a great number were flattered at these rumored confidences. I discount most of it as being untrue—the figment of persons wishing to enhance their own importance in student eyes by appearing as the confident of the faculty. One instance I know to be true.

In political science Mr. Tunnell digressed one day from government in general to government in particular and told the class that Dr. Durkee was a joke; that some one (I forget who) had foisted that fisherman on us and that he was being paid a high salary to raise funds, but he was a failure. He then told us the President's salary was \$7,000 per year and his house. He then told us that Emmett J. Scott had been brought on from Tuskegee and paid \$5,000 (\$4,500 salary, \$500 incidentals) to divert the golden stream from that school to Howard but he was a white elephant.

Of course I was surprised at such confidences but so much was being said here and there on the campus that one could expect about anything. It was evident to me now that the faculty (I mean by that term the entire governing-teaching body) was a Spartan youth concealing a fox under its clothes.

Then there was the instance of the famous note on the desk of Senator Smoot written by Professor Kelly Miller. It had to do with the appropriation rules. The Administration was making a tremendous fight for the \$500,000 for the Medical school. A number of Senators were doing battle for and against it, but a strong group had pledged themselves to see it through. President Coolidge in his message to Congress had urged that it be given Howard. Dr. Durkee is a Massachusetts man and his Senators had taken the field openly in his behalf.

In the midst of this came Prof. Miller's note to Senator Smoot asking him not to ask for the half million dollars for fear of losing the regular appropriation of \$267,000, I think it was, and threw the Administration friends into confusion. The daily press of Washington accused the professor of attempting to embarrass the Administration since the President stated that Miller's action was unauthorized. I have never seen an authorized version of the affair from Prof. Miller's pen, and shall therefore suspend judgment until I do. There have been a number of stories pro and con, but so far as open statements are concerned, the affair remains where the press left it.

There are those who hold that Prof. Miller aspires to the presidency of the university. No one can deny the urge to ascend in humanity. If we do we preach stagnation. His ability to bring this about, if it is true, and if so rather to his credit than otherwise, what man is satisfied and his fitness for the job is being hotly debated all over the country at present. Some members of the alumnae claim that all that has happened at Howard in the way of disturbances is a part of the ladder up which Dean Miller prepares to ascend. The human mind unexpressed being unreadable, all these things pro and con on the subject are still conjectures. Every one who reads or listens knows how often mole hills of trifling incidents are stretched to mountains and given special significance.

On the other hand there are those who contend that Dr. Durkee is an obstruction in the path of Howard's progress. This calls attention to the accomplishments of his administration. His bitterest enemy cannot but admit that more has been done for the advancement of the university under him than in all the other administrations put together. The following are excerpts from "Facts," a pamphlet issued by the university:

By vote of the Trustees, June 4, 1919, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott elected as Secretary-Treasurer. He began his services July 1, 1919.

The office of Registrar was created as a separate position, and a Howard alumnus, Dwight O. W. Holmes, was elected to that position, and succeeded by Mr. F. D. Wilkinson, upon the former's appointment as Dean of the School of Education.

Both the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar have been put by these officers on the most modern administrative basis with extensive rooms on the first floor of the Main Building.

The office of Dean of Men was created, and to it elected Dr. Edward L. Parks, former Treasurer.

The office of Dean of Women was created and to it has been elected Miss Lucy D. Slowe, a Howard alumna, formerly principal of the M Street Junior High School of Washington. Miss Slowe is completing her first year most successfully.

For the academic deans has been created a group of offices on first floor of Main Building, with clerks. The Dean of Men and Dean of Women each have also been given fine offices with clerks.

There is also a University Council, composed of two members of each school of the University, including both undergraduate and graduate schools. The purpose of this Council is for a better understanding between the schools and for a more united purpose. This Council meets three or four times a year.

It has long been felt that an Alumni Secretary was necessary to our greatest success. In June, 1921, the Trustees voted as follows:

"Authority is granted to the President to secure an Alumni Secretary under conditions which will be of best advantage both to the University and to the alumni, paying such salary as shall be needed, money paid not to exceed \$1,000 toward the salary of the person employed."

Mr. Norman L. McGhee, College '19, Law '22, a member of the Secretary-Treasurer's office force, is temporarily heading up this movement for closer affiliation with our alumni.

In February, 1920, the Board of Trustees voted as follows:

"One Trustee may be elected each year from a number recommended by the Alumni Association of the University, such Trustee to automatically retire at the expiration of his term of office."

Since the report of the Committee, no vacancies on the Board have occurred. It is interesting to note that eight Alumni of Howard University are now serving as members of the Board of Trustees.

Building and Grounds

New buildings erected: The Greenhouse, erected in 1919, at a cost of \$8,000, and the Dining Hall Building with class rooms for the Department of Home Economics, erected in 1921, at a cost of \$201,000. Plans are now under way for the new gymnasium and stadium. The General Statement, given below, will show numerous renovations made. Howard Hall, General O. O. Howard's old home, used for so many years as a detention house for incorrigible children, has been reclaimed, the old outbuildings torn away, and the home restored as a dormitory for girls. In the Main Building, a United States postoffice has been established, thus serving the postal needs of student body and faculty. In the Main Building, also, has been equipped a Rest Room for girls and also one for women teachers and workers. Both were greatly needed.

The items in the General Statement "Improvement of Grounds" includes the following: Reclaiming of the bank overlooking the Reservoir, formerly a dump for cans and a place for burning rubbish; trees on the campus have been treated twice; large flower beds of rare beauty have been placed; plaza and front of Thirkeld Hall made beautiful and splendid concrete walks and steps to Sixth Street provided; fence surrounding the lower half of main campus; unsightly plot of ground on Georgia Avenue changed into a beautiful little park with paths crossing and steps leading up to Sixth Street; surroundings of Howard Hall graded and granolithic walks and steps placed; grounds surrounding School of Music beautified; underground electric lighting system installed with posts and globes like those used in the District of Columbia—this latter one of the biggest improvements.

It also became necessary for the Trustees to appropriate certain amounts out of general funds so as to complete the improvements and repairs mentioned.

A summary of the amounts spent since July 1, 1919, up to the period ending December 30, 1922, follows:

Repairs to sundry buildings, including the Main Building, Science Hall, the Chapel, President's House, Spaulding Hall and various residence properties of the University	\$55,487.34
Repairs to Clark and Miner Halls, dormitories for young men and young women.	21,625.08
Improvement of grounds.....	15,896.98
Repairs to Law School Building.....	15,530.06
Improvements, Library Building	1,388.61
Repairs to Medical and Dental Schools Buildings	13,745.46
Installation New Electric Feeders, thereby making more efficient the heating and lighting facilities of the University....	1,246.20
Repairs to Boarding Hall, while in basement of Miner Hall.....	478.30
Repairs to Manual Arts Building.....	732.56
.....	
	<u>\$126,130.59</u>

Curriculum

At the close of school year 1918-19, all secondary schools were abolished, leaving a college registration of 1,057. Dire disaster was everywhere prophesied by the following year the college opened with 1,567 college students.

The whole plan of undergraduate work was changed. The four years' college course was divided into two periods of two years each—the first two years named the Junior College, and the second, the Senior Schools. A student entering the undergraduate department will take two years of general college subjects leading to his last two years of specialized work in whatever field he may choose, graduating at the end of four years with his degree from that particular school. The College of Liberal Arts cares for all those students who desire four full years of undergraduate non-professional work.

New courses of study authorized by the Trustees during the present administration:

- Architecture
- Art
- Dramatics
- Public Health and Hygiene
- Reserve Officers' Training Corps

At the Trustee meeting of June, 1919, the old semester system was abolished. Under that system it took the college three weeks to register its students and get to work in its classes. We are now on the quarter system, and register two thousand students and more in two days at the opening of the year, and in one day for the winter and spring quarters, classes beginning recitations the following day.

The General Education Board required as a basis for its help that all finances of the School of Medicine be taken over by the general administration of the University and be handled in one office. When this was done, the Board pledged the University \$250,000 as an endowment to the Medical School, providing the University would raise a like sum. This sum, in cash or pledges, must be raised by July 1, 1923, pledges to be redeemed by July 1, 1926. With such an endowment the Medical School may be kept in Class A. Without this endowment the Medical School will lose its Class A rating. Hence, the necessity for every friend of the School to rally to its support now. To show the remarkable spirit among the student body, the President announces that the student body has pledged \$24,843. The Trustees, administration, and faculty have pledged practically \$15,000. The total gifts so far (May 21) amount to about \$220,000.

During 1920-21 evening classes were established. The attendance for that year was 46. The registration for 1922-23 is 153. So far we have served 104 teachers from the public schools of Washington.

In 1919 the Trustees, on recommendation of the President, adopted a Faculty Salary Scale, toward which the administration should work. The scale is as follows:

Dean	\$3,000 to \$3,500
Professor	2,500 to 3,000
Associate Professor	2,000 to 2,500
Assistant Professor	1,500 to 2,000
Instructor	750 to 1,500

Over \$63,000 have been added to the teachers' salaries alone during this administration. The minimum scale has now been practically reached, and the last two surpassed. Many salaries have been doubled in three years. Average increase of salaries 56 per cent; 26 new teachers have been added.

By recommendation of the President, the Trustees voted that teachers of professorial rank may have the privilege of a sabbatical year of absence on half pay, providing they use that year's leave of absence for advance study in some standard institution of learning, the better to fit themselves for their particular field in teaching.

With the opening of the present administration, 1918-19, total financial income was \$220,553.43, of which sum the Federal Government appropriation was \$117,937.75.

Our auditors reported for the year 1921-22 a total budget figure of \$589,033.87, of which sum the Government appropriation was \$363,135.25; \$116,000 of the \$336,135.25 was appropriated for the New Dining Hall, which has been in use during the school year 1922-23.

We have a School of Public Health and Hygiene with a Director. Under that School comes the Department of Physical Education with a director in charge; also the Department of Military Education with six officers detailed from the United States Army to care for our Reserve Officers' Training Corps. But the Trustees voted to have student managers of the individual teams, such as football, baseball, track, etc., and also invited the alumni to elect three representatives from the alumni as an Advisory Committee who will meet with the staff of the Department of Physical Education concerning all matters of interest in that Department.

With the opening of this administration there was but one department of the University approved by the rating associations of America. The School of Medicine was Class A.

In the autumn of 1921, the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, after most rigid personal investigation, placed our College of Liberal Arts on the Approved List. This means that now our graduates from such college have the same scholastic standing as graduates from any other first-class school in America.

In the spring of 1922, our Dental College was registered in the New York State Board of Regents, thus giving it the highest rating.

Our College of Pharmacy has just been given the highest rating with the Pharmacy Board of the State of Ohio.

Our School of Law is now applying for admission to the Association of American Law Schools, and we are confident of success.

A careful organization of the students has been approved, and under the title of "Student Council," the students have a very large measure of self-government.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FIVE (5) YEARS AS CONTRASTED WITH FIRST YEAR OF 1918-1919

Name of Appropriation	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Maintenance, salaries, etc.	\$72,437.75	\$76,437.75	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$110,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00
Buildings and grounds	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	42,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
Medical	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Medical Addition, New Bldg.								370,000.00
Laboratories	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Libraries	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,000.00
Fuel and Light	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Manual Arts	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	34,000.00
The New Dining Hall			85,000.00	116,000.00			157,500.00	
*Athletic Field, Gymnasium, Armory and Administrative Headquarters for Department of Health and Hygiene						40,000.00		
Totals	\$117,937.75	\$121,937.75	\$243,000.00	\$280,000.00	\$190,000.00	\$232,500.00	\$365,000.00	\$591,000.00

* Note: \$157,500 to complete Gymnasium project also authorized, but not yet available.

The Board of Trustees in June, 1922, unanimously passed the following vote:

"INASMUCH as the past year has been marked by very substantial progress in the life of Howard University as indicated in the erection of a splendid new Dining Hall building at a cost of \$200,000; in the registration of its Dental School in the A grade of dental schools by the Board of Regents of the State of New York; in the acceptance of Howard University on the Approved List of colleges and preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland; in the high quality of work done in the various departments and in other respects:

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees of Howard University hereby expresses its hearty confidence in and its cordial approval of the energy, the sound judgment, and the administrative efficiency of the President and the other administrative officers in the conduct of the life of the institution;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the students, teachers and alumni of the University are cordially invited at any time to confer with the University authorities on matters pertaining to its welfare on the basis of mutual interest."

There is no doubt in the minds of fair people that the President has been maligned. The local alumni is responsible for this to a large extent. Whenever disturbances occur on the Hill, they never investigate but rush to press with bitter denunciations of the President, using that sure-fire gag to arouse the unthinking, "A group of intelligent, high-minded race persons being 'low-rated' and otherwise trampled under foot by a white tyrant." This never fails to stir, for we are yet too close to slavery, evidently to judge a case on its merits rather than on its relation to other groups.

The senseless criticism of the appointment of Dr. Scott has died down, for surely no one can deny that he has made good. No student has been forced to pick cotton as was predicted. The murmurs against Wilkinson as Registrar on the grounds that he was not a college man have proven untimely for he certainly has justified his appointment.

He has been misrepresented in connection with the Curry School at Boston. It is a very small private school founded over forty years ago by Dr. S. S. Curry of Tennessee. There have never been colored students at the school. He received a diploma from the school twenty-three years ago and knows of the great advantages of such training. When after the death of Dr. and Mrs. Curry, Alumni asked him to head up the school for a little while, he did so with the statement in print (he wrote it to Mr. C. Murphy of the Afro-American) that he would slowly overcome the practice of forty years and have our colored students admitted. This he feels he could have done.

Notwithstanding the public statements, enemies distorted the whole question and made it seem to the public that he was playing double.

So after seven months as president of the school, Dr. Durkee resigned. Of course his name will appear for a few months, as in all similar cases of school catalogues, but when the board meets in the fall, his name will cease to be carried, as he is no longer connected with the school.

He has been criticized for preaching in the city pulpits of Washington. Some weeks ago he preached in one of the largest pulpits in the city. His services were freely given. At the close of the service a gentleman came up and gave Doctor a check for \$500 for the School of Religion at Howard. Next week a check for \$750.00 came from a good friend who had listened to him preach. He wanted him to place the money in the School of Religion drive. Another friend who listens to him preach in Washington gave him \$400.00 per year for four years for the same drive. A Sunday School class of the city of Washington just sent him \$105.00 for the same drive.

These are but a few touches—I could give you scores of such.

He is quoted as drawing a salary of \$7,500 and certain perquisites from the school. That is false. His salary is but \$7,000 and president's house.

You will note from "Facts" the scholastic standing. The struggle for such recognition may be imagined. Do not fancy that such a rating came to Howard by chance. He could tell you a long story of travel, conferences, writing, etc., with a great internal struggle to get the scholarship of the university up to the point where it could pass the test. Now our graduates go to the graduate schools of the leading universities of America on the strength of their work at Howard and the certification of their deans. There is no longer a question of "colored school." It is simply "Howard University," one of the sisterhood of the great universities. Note our teaching staff (President's Report, page 15).

Let me call your special attention to the close of the President's Report, pages 22-23. Also note Medical Report, page 18. You will see that he has secured \$80,000.00 already of the \$130,000.00 needed.

All these truths relating to great sums of money raised for

1. New buildings.
2. Endowment.
3. Repairs and improvement of grounds.
4. Teachers' salaries. (We have added to the salaries of teachers in six years, just about \$70,000.00. Teachers who were receiving \$800.00, \$1,000.00, and \$1,100.00 per year when he came seven years ago are to-day receiving \$2,400.00, \$2,600.00 and even \$2,900.00. Two or three going over a total of \$3,000.00.
5. Scholarship and scholastic standing.
6. General standing throughout America and the world. (A French scholar visiting Howard this past year, told Dr. Durkee that no group of scholars met for a conference on the European Continent, who did not discuss the growth and achievements of Howard University.)

Now all this vast achievement has been accomplished in the face of bitter opposition from certain persons on the faculty of the university and certain irresponsible persons outside the faculty. The active group on the outside are those who have contributed *scarcely one dollar to all this growth*. Dr. Durkee contributed \$200.00 to the Medical Drive and has subscribed \$500.00 to the

School of Religion Drive. He yearly spends over \$300.00 in aiding and helping students and societies of the university. The active opposition all together have not put as much money into the university as he has himself. (See article of Mr. Smith, Alumni and Field Secretary.)

Dr. Durkee often expresses his deepest debt and gratitude to Dr. Scott, without whom the work could not have succeeded; Dean Woodard, scholar, counsellor, loyal lover of Howard; Registrar Wilkinson than whom no university can have a finer, truer officer; Dr. Brady, Professor Coleman, and such like honest, upright, unswerving friends of the right and true. These have made possible what Dr. Leonard has said in his report regarding the wonderful work which the university has, and is, doing.

The following are excerpts from a recent statement of the Trustee Board:

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, in joint session with the Budget Committee of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Monday, June 15, 1925, authorized the release of the following statement:

The Statement

In response to requests which have reached the Trustees of Howard University from many loyal alumni and friends, making inquiry as to certain decisions of the Board of Trustees, at its annual meeting, held June 2, 1925, and subsequent meetings of the committees designated by the Board to carry its decisions into effect, the following statement is made:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held October 13, 1924, after a full discussion of the financial and academic condition of the university, it was decided that the general expansion of the university was running far ahead of the university's available resources. An intensive study on the part of officials of the university had led them to feel that there was much duplication of work and considerable expense in the way of overhead.

To relieve the situation of any suggestion of inside pre-judgment, or charge of prejudice, the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation to the Budget Committee, voted that a general survey of the various schools or departments should be made by an expert from the outside. The Board of Trustees considered itself most fortunate in being able to secure the services of Doctor Robert Josselyn Leonard, Director of the School of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, to make its first survey.

It was decided that a survey should be made first of the academic departments to be followed later by a survey of the departments of the School of Medicine. After a thorough-going study of the academic departments of the university, Doctor Leonard appeared in person and submitted a full and complete report, and made certain recommendations at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held June 2, 1925. These recommendations were given very careful consideration by the members of the Board of Trustees. Some general idea as to Doctor Leonard's treatment of the situation is indicated by the following extracts from his report:

Retirement Plan for Teachers

Doctor Leonard, in his report, also recommended that the university look toward the adoption of a retirement plan. This whole matter, the retirement of teachers, has been before the Board of Trustees for a number of years. At the meeting of the Board, held February 3, 1925, the Budget Committee was requested to make a report at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees.

* * *

Professor Kelly Miller retains his professorship in the department of sociology. It was voted by the Executive Committee that his salary shall rank as \$3,500 as dean.

Educational Organization

With reference to the present educational organization of the university, Doctor Leonard states that the present educational organization of the university is sound theoretically; *in fact, it represents the most advanced type*; but, in view of several practical difficulties, a number of important changes are proposed, looking toward consolidation for economy and efficiency, including the merger of the Junior College with the College of Liberal Arts.

"1. The university has neither the staff nor the financial resources to achieve fully the distinctive purpose of the Junior College; namely, to assist young men and women to determine upon the Senior College or professional school best adapted to their interests and abilities.

"2. Doctor Leonard also recommended that the work of the School of Commerce and Finance be merged under the College of Liberal Arts."

* * *

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 15, 1925, carrying out the general program adopted by the Board of Trustees, making necessary contractions, eliminations and the discontinuance of some of the members of the faculty, it was decided to discontinue, as of June 30, 1925, the services of Alain L. Locke, Professor of Philosophy, Alonzo H. Brown, Professor of Mathematics; Metz. T. P. Lochard, Assistant Professor of French; Orlando C. Thornton, Instructor in Finance and Business Organization.

The Executive Committee devoted itself to a very full discussion of the whole matter in all of its phases and decided that the work of the university would not unduly suffer as the work of these professors would otherwise be carried. An expression of appreciation on behalf of the Board of Trustees was voted those discontinued for the services they have rendered the university since they have been in its employ.

Present Registration is 2,123 As Against 1,057 in 1919

A faculty member in criticising the Administration said, "everything that Dr. Durkee has done was needed and will be justified in the further growth of the university. His mistakes are he does the thing suddenly and without enough explanation; so that motives other than the real ones can and are attributed to him. He is rather boyish in his attitude; he will stake all on the word of some one in whom he believes, and a hard vindictive fighter for the things he thinks right. Full of primitive, youthful zeal and deadly serious in his efforts to build up Howard, he has faith in himself and a stomach for hard work. How else could he have done the things he has?"

What or who is behind the efforts to oust Dr. Durkee from the presidency at Howard? I do not know. But certainly this movement is on. In 1919-20 the "Spirituals" demonstration was pulled off. This singing was purely voluntary on the part of each student. Certainly not required of any one. But the president was blamed and denounced—for what?

In this same year (1919-20) the socialistic book found its way into the hands of Senator Smoot, head of the Appropriations Committee, who must decide on funds for Howard. Why? The president's efforts to placate the "watch dog of the treasury" were likewise denounced as "cringing."

A further rift in both teacher and student groups, and the year closed.

The following year when school opened, the third day of Chapel, the President appeared on the platform of the Chapel rather diffidently. Some one began hand-clapping. Instantly the crammed Chapel took it up and gave the President a most stirring reception full of yells, rah! rahs! with "Durkee" on the end.

Having the memory of those last bitter days of the preceding term, he was tremendously moved. He advanced to the pulpit and stood with flushed face and those steel-blue eyes swimming.

(Continued on page 338)

COACHMEN'S UNION LEAGUE SOCIETY, Inc.

Just after the eventful Civil War had closed in 1864, while the spirit of the freeman of the South and the freeman of the North was high, a group of Negroes, chiefly coachmen, fired with ambition and hopes, looking toward a new day of justice, freedom and achievement, formed the Coachmen's Union League Society, Inc. of New York City. Note that in definite and succinct preamble, the foundation of the organization is set forth: "We, the subscribers, reflecting duly upon the various vicissitudes of life to which mankind is continually exposed and stimulated by the desire of improving our condition, do conclude that the most efficient method of securing ourselves from the extreme exigencies of life to which we are liable to be reduced is by uniting ourselves in a body for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of our members."

That these pioneers of vision, courage and faith builded more wisely than they knew for the advancement of the race is admirably attested by the present strength, idealism and constructive policy of the society. Verily it has become an institution of social and economic consequence and merit to the Negro in New York in particular and the country in general.

But this enviable status of accomplishment and promise was not attained without indescribable struggle and sacrifice. The tried and true membership have been put to the acid test. They have been weighed in the balance and happily, *not* found wanting. Persistently, resistlessly and ceaselessly, the present administration led by the capable and dynamic personality, Theodore B. Smith, the President, assisted by an able and loyal staff of officers and Board of Trustees, has piloted the organization from the small membership of 137 in 1920 to the astonishing and remarkable membership of 1,200; and, in assets from the humble sum of \$8,000 to the laudable figure of \$85,000 or more. But this figure of membership, though significant, does not tell the whole story of the growth and influence of the Coachmen's. Their's is a quality membership. They are not alone content with securing a member. They want men who have the will to pull together, to cooperate for the upbuilding of the organization in particular and the race in general. This spirit is contagious. It pervades their every meeting; their every officer. This is, to say the least, a healthy antidote to divisive and disintegrating tendencies that have too often constituted the rock upon which many worthy institutions of the race have foundered. But the members of a group which are not intelligently aware of the reasons for and the value of their unity are seldom reliable and loyal in a crisis. Their unity is unstable, ephemeral and insecure. Hence, the present administration has inaugurated monthly educational meetings when some prominent person lectures on some vital topic of the day. This is an admirable stroke of constructive vision and foresight. It keeps the membership awakened, alert and abreast of the changing world and the advancing strides of the world of color.

It is significant to note in this connection too that the Coachmen's, unlike many organizations is not only benevolent to its members, but, according to its ability, ministers to the needs and spreads the sunshine of cheer and happiness among the distressed who seek their aid.

As a result of the wise and progressive leadership of the existing administration, the interest of the organization is not limited to the work of taking care of the sick and burying the dead, though it is unusually prompt, efficient and generous in performing this eminently necessary and important task, but it embraces also the social, civic, religious and educational life of the race. Such worthy movements as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A. have been beneficiaries of its philanthropy. As a part of its educational program, it plans to contribute to a different Southern

Negro school every year. It has heretofore confined its benefactions by way of helping schools to the Kawlaguia.

Such is a work of wide social usefulness. It is a program which will immediately arrest the attention and command the approbation of the most critical and skeptical. One might reasonably think that such was the farthest reaches of its scope. But not so. Realizing that charity, though imperative, is merely superficial, merely a palliative, that it must be ever repeated, that it does not go to the roots of our racial and social maladjustments, the Coachmen's plan the establishment of a free employment department for its membership, and to acquire real estate when feasible and advantageous, both of which policies are fundamental, basic and calculated to remove the cause of the conditions which necessitate charity. For obviously when a man or woman is sure of a job, the ghost and fear of want will not arise. Instead of being a burden he is an asset to society. And it is a matter of common knowledge that when a group possesses property it, ipso facto, possesses power. And power is the only thing the white race respects. The possession of property too renders a race or person independent. With property, it is no longer the object of pity. It no longer seeks alms. It is capable of standing erect and of standing alone, "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by any people.

Still the Coachmen's Society is not solely concerned about itself standing alone. This is manifest from the fact that its active President, Theodore Smith, initiated a plan to form a confederation of all of the benevolent societies of New York, one of whose laudable objects was to build a big hall to house all of the benevolent and fraternal organizations, thereby keeping within the race financial resources that are now lavishly poured into the coffers of white property owners. It is to be regretted that this plan of far-reaching and incalculable consequences to the group died aborning as a result of the failure of some of the societies to appreciate its immense business and social significance.

Let us hope that this plan of confederation will be resurrected, prosecuted and effectuated at no distant date for it is a step in the right direction toward the emancipation of the Negro from economic bondage in Harlem. Besides it will serve as a potent inspirational example for the Negro in other cities throughout the country.

But un baffled and undismayed, the Coachmen's purchased a home of their own at 252 West 138th Street. It is a magnificent structure, beautifully appointed and elegantly equipped and furnished. It provides a group of splendidly arranged lodge rooms, commodious and comfortable, for the accomodation of various societies. Add to this a grill room efficiently conducted by Mr. Braxton and the Coachmen's Home is at once a distinct credit and tribute to the Negroes of Harlem.

The stalwart, loyal and progressive types of men which brought this triumph to pass are:

Theodore Smith, President.
John D. Younger, Jr., Financial Secretary.

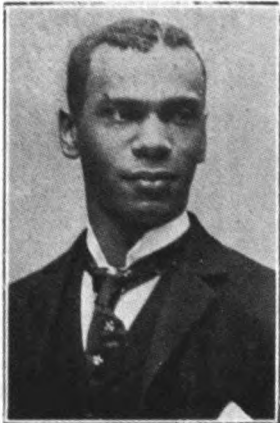
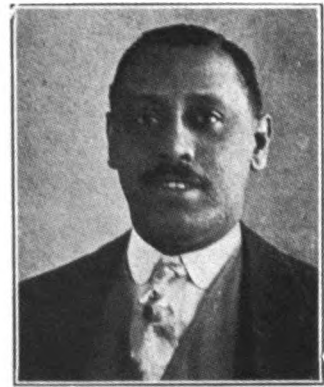
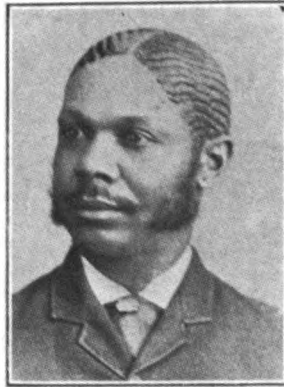
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Thomas D. Barnum, Treasurer.

Remember:

The next twelve numbers of THE MESSENGER will only cost you \$1.75.

Obeys that impulse: send in your money order now.



Top row, left to right: LEON A. DEKALB, *Trustee*; THEODORE B. SMITH, *President*; THOMAS D. BARNUM, *Treasurer*; NATHANIEL J. LUCAS, *Secretary Board of Trustees*. Side, top: JORDAN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman Board of Trustees*; JOHN D. YOUNGER, JR., *Financial Secretary*.

Building: Coachmen's Union League Society's Home, 252 W. 138th St., New York City

PRINCE HALL FREEMASONRY

By HARRY A. WILLIAMSON

*Past Grand Historian, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy
Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New York (Prince Hall)*

According to the latest statistics, the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, founded in 1840 by the late Peter Ogden, is, from a numerical standpoint, the largest fraternal society among the Negroes in America. Next to it in point of numbers, but of far greater influence locally, nationally and internationally, are the several divisions of the society generally known as the Prince Hall Masonic Fraternity, a group of American citizens with a history of organized effect covering about one hundred and fifty years. In fact, the origin of Freemasonry among the black people of the States antedates the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence by the American colonists by about four months.

Generally known under two denominations, Prince Hall or Negro Masonry, the legitimacy and regularity of the origin and subsequent progress of this society has been discussed pro and con for nearly one hundred years by eminent white and colored Masonic authorities of the United States and at the same time by noted historians of the Craft in England and Germany, and these have thoroughly discussed and eventually substantiated the legality of the claims put forward by the Negro brethren for their organization, to the satisfaction of Freemasons in many foreign lands. These technical discussions which have been generally classified as "controversies," have, in several instances, attained worldwide prominence. These involve numerous aspects of the interpretation of laws, customs and usages governing the operations of the Institution during the eighteenth century in comparison with similar regulations of the last and present century.

Although Freemasonry endeavors to impress upon the minds of its votaries, that it recognizes no race, creed or color, it is nevertheless true that a line of demarcation between the organizations of the whites and blacks in America and along the Canadian border, has been drawn by the leaders of the dominant race for identically the same reasons that underlie the religious, political and social separation of the two races therein, namely, color prejudice.

This attitude manifested itself even during the early history of the nation because the records (A) mention the fact that within a short time following the initiation of black men into the Fraternity in 1775, the door of Masonic opportunity was closed against the Negro brethren when they asked for the privilege of fellowship with the white fraters of the New England colony and it has remained closed, figuratively, even to this very day. The foregoing has reference to two facts: (a) individuals, if they are known to possess a strain of Negro blood whether in great or less degree, are denied admission into the lodges of the whites. (b) At least two white Grand Lodges, Kentucky and North Carolina, specifically require in their Codes of Law, that a candidate for Freemasonry must be "a white man." However, notwithstanding the complete isolation of interests of the two great American branches of the Fraternity, the lapse of time together with a more thorough understanding of the tenets of the Institution by many of the leaders of the rising generation of white Masons, have brought about a marked change in the general attitude of that great group toward the one of color. This change of attitude bears no direct relationship to matters where fraternal recognition or other salient features are involved but appears to contain a desire and a willingness to bring practice into a closer alignment with precept.

During past generations, the leaders of Masonic sentiment in the grand jurisdictions of the whites, have reviewed the operations of the brethren of color as irregular and dangerous, and at the same time, repugnant to the sanctity of the social order of things. Today, after

thoroughly analyzing the laws, precepts and principles of Freemasonry, the rising generation asks this important question: If Masonry is a potent asset in the moral education and social advancement of one people, in what manner does it fail to bear a similar relationship to another; putting it in plain language, if it is good for the whites, why not likewise for the blacks. If this spirit of fair play and brotherly love will continue to permeate the hearts and minds of the twentieth century leaders of our white brethren (which it appears to be doing very persistently and consistently), American Masonry will ere long remove the greatest impediment now existing between the two branches, because, "No man can call God, Father, who has not first called man brother."

During the past decade, in several sections of the country, the officials of the white grand jurisdictions have either directly or indirectly given moral support to the Prince Hall jurisdictions in their efforts to retard the activities of Negro bogus or so-called Masonic organizations (B). These organizations have no connection whatever with the Prince Hall branch; are unable to produce evidence of Masonic antecedents that will stand up under the light of critical examination while at the same time mislead the unsuspecting to believe their wares are genuine. The general opinion is, that in most instances, these so-called Masonic organizations exist primarily as the means of a source of additional revenue toward an easy livelihood for a favored few. We are not alone in this respect because our white brethren have similar trouble among their own. In connection with this feature, it is a peculiar fact that the Masonic Institution is the only fraternity in the world which unscrupulous men endeavor to use for their own personal gain.

The story of the origin and subsequent progress of Freemasonry among the Negroes of America is so well known, that recapitulation of the facts at this time are unnecessary, except to relate, that a Negro by the name of Prince Hall, together with fourteen others, obtained the degrees of Freemasonry in an Army Lodge attached to a British regiment encamped near Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1775; that in due time a request for a warrant of constitution was forwarded by these brethren to the Grand Lodge of England, which granted the request and issued a regular warrant to this group under the denomination of "African Lodge No. 459," from which all of the various Prince Hall sovereign jurisdictions are descended.

The literature of American Masonry contains numberless volumes and magazine articles pertaining to our branch of the Craft, from the pens of white Masons, some of which are unfavorable while many other contributions, the most valuable to our cause. Along with these are very many contributions from the pens of our brethren which have done much toward enriching American Masonic literature with gems of priceless value. Most of these are now out of print, therefore, unobtainable, yet worth their weight in gold. A few of the items are:

"The Negro Mason in Equity," by Samuel W. Clark, (Ohio).

"Prince Hall and His Followers," by George W. Crawford, (Conn).

"The Negro In Masonic Literature," by Harry A. Williamson, (N. Y.).

"The Prince Hall Primer," by Harry A. Williamson, (N. Y.).

"Negroes and Freemasonry," by Harry A. Williamson, (N. Y.).

"Colored Masons and Their Opponents," by Willis N. Brent, (Mo.).

(Continued on page 339)

Adolphus P. Thornton

Grand Master Most Worshipful Hiram Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New York



ADOLPHUS P. THORNTON

Born in the land of the matchless and unconquerable Toussaint L'Overture in 1883 and of a family lineage which reaches back to African royalty, being the grandson of Yalayola So, King of the Nango, the subject of our sketch, in obedience to his restless, dynamic and aggressive spirit, followed his natural bent of leadership in the fraternal world. His training in fraternal work began at an early age under the supervision of his grandfather. He was inducted into the Good Samaritans when five years old. His natural ability for leadership was nurtured and developed under the eyes of his grandfather before whom the Governor of the Bahamas bowed and courted his favor. Prior to his entrance upon his present fraternal work, he traveled, after coming to America in 132 cities. Thence he went to Europe and traveled through England, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Italy, Scotland and Wales. With this vast store of experience secured through travel, he returned to carry forward the work of fraternalism.

When asked how the fraternal societies could serve the race best, he, with measured deliberation and reflection, indicated that they were of moral, religious and educational value; that they taught the principles of brotherly love, emphasizing the precept of doing unto others as you would wish others to do unto you.

Grand Master Thornton is an authority on Masonry, having written and lectured on the subject extensively. He is in every department of the order, rising from the ranks to the head of his order, which place he has held since 1914, except two years, which is a manifestation of the confidence the rank and file have in him and a tribute to his career. He has been in the order 19 years.

The successful leadership of the Grand Master is easily realizable upon listening to his earnest, logical and forceful presentation of the principles of the Masonic fraternity. His fraternal life has many ramifications, being a member of Fisherman of Galilee, Nassau and Bahamas Beneficial Club, Odd Fellows, United Brothers and Sisters Friendly Society, Vice-President Grand Masonic Congress of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Thornton is an ardent devotee of the doctrine of race cooperation. He is tolerant and broad visioned, sympathetic and amiable, and still representative of the iron will of the executive who sets out to triumph.

Such is a brief sketch of a man who, on account of the narrow perspective of the world we live in, is probably unknown outside of his immediate fraternal circles, could have made his mark in any field opportunity permitted him to enter. A true social and historical survey of no community can be adequately written without giving a proper presentation of such active personalities as Grand Master Thornton. For as a leader of the plain people, who are yearning for racial and social justice, he is weaving the solid fabric of future history.

Carrie E. Brice

One of the most prominent of the Negro business women in New York City is Miss Carrie E. Brice, head of the Harlem Rapid Letter Service, one of the most dependable businesses of its kind in the Negro community. Since founding the business in May, 1923, she has gained a well-merited reputation for honesty, accuracy, dependability and speedy delivery. Consequently she has been able to obtain a large part of the work of the churches, fraternal societies, social clubs, businesses, etc.

Miss Brice comes of a fine old Philadelphia family, her father being a minister and one of the founders of the Allen A. M. E. Church. She was graduated from the Commercial High School in Philadelphia, and has held several responsible positions, such as bookkeeper for a large law firm in Philadelphia, bookkeeper for the Beehive Publishing Company, New York City, and head of the Circulation Department of the A. M. E. Book Concern of Philadelphia, Pa.

She is a member of the Coachmen's Union League and the A. M. E. Church.

Miss Brice has all the most modern equipment for multigraphing letters, cards, manuscripts, invitations, and any other matter ordinarily taken to a printer. She makes a specialty of work for fraternal societies.

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Editorial

Opinion of the leading

Library Employees Want More Money

Apparently the Library employees of New York City have finally awakened. They are coming to a realization of the fact, though belatedly, that they are mere white collar slaves, and that their only salvation lies in organizing their labor power. It is a striking disgrace to the city that a group of public servants who perform so essential and useful a form of work in ministering to the intellectual desires of the public, should be so shockingly underpaid. But, of course, the reward for service does not correspond with the character of work done. Workers of hand or brain usually get what they are able to take. Yes, the Library workers are entitled to a raise and a substantial one at that. Every public spirited citizen should demand of those who seek their suffrage that they stand square on this fight of the Library employees for an adequate wage increase.

Alain Le Roy Locke

We wish to make the motion that Alain Le Roy Locke be reinstated in his professorship in Howard University, and that the School of Business and Commerce be restored with its former personnel. It does not appear that there is any financial or scholastic justification for the dropping of Dr. Locke. Even though it be in obedience to a policy of financial retrenchment, it is pernicious and only calculated to injure the spirit and scholarship of the University. Locke represents a type of professor which universities should be attempting to secure instead of letting go. Big income should not be the chief desideratum of schools of learning. We trust that the rumors are not true that reprisals have been visited upon Dr. Locke because of his independent spirit. If that be true then that is all the more reason why he should be given back his place. The race is already sadly spiritually impoverished because of a total absence of militant spirits in the class rooms. The spiritual renaissance in the Negro schools and colleges so far rests with the student body. Such is not the case in the white universities. Professor after professor has been fired out of the big eastern and western universities because of their economic, social and political iconoclasm. Even the backward South numbers its professors who have been thrown upon the scrap heap because of their defiance of status quo canons, either as respects the Negro question, such as was the case with Professor Kerlin of a college in Virginia; or of Scopes of Dayton, Tennessee, of the Monkey-Evolution fame. Quite familiar, of course, to all, is the classic case of Scott

Nearing losing his berth in the University of Pennsylvania because of his criticism of the Philadelphia traction interests. But Negro teachers are ultra conservative, though their cause for radicalism is much greater than that of the white teachers. Why? Because they have all of the economic, social and political problems of the white Americans, plus the disabilities of race. Doubtless one reason for the Negro teacher's conservatism is the fact that should he lose his job, he has less chance of securing as equally remunerative a position as his white brother or sister has. We have thought very seriously about the fact that we have yet to hear of a Negro teacher who has lost his place because of the expression of an unpopular opinion on anything. We must doff our hats to Mr. Neval Thomas, teacher in the public schools of Washington, D. C., who has always fearlessly spoken out when an issue affecting the race was raised. If Locke is the first to be offered up as a sacrifice, let us stand behind him and see his case through to a successful issue.

The A. F. of L. and the Negro Worker

Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a broadside against the American Negro Labor Congress, pointing out that it is unrepresentative of American Labor. Mr. Whiteman, the head of the American Negro Labor Congress, replied that Mr. Green could criticize the Congress with poor grace, because of the fact that the A. F. of L. has been recreant to its duty in organizing Negro workers. Now, Green is right. The American Negro Labor Congress is certainly not representative of the American Negro worker because its seat of control is in Moscow. At the same time the A. F. of L. has been inexcusably indifferent to the entreaties of the Negro workers. It was quite natural that the Negro press should react as it did to Mr. Green's statement. It regards the attack of the President of the A. F. of L. as unjustified, thinking strictly of the failure of the various internationals, affiliated with the A. F. of L. to let down the bars to Negro labor. The issue, however, is much deeper. And, unfortunately, the Negro press does not understand it. It involves the right of American labor to control and determine its own affairs, as against the rule or ruin policy of the Communists who look to Zinoviev, head of the Third International, as their generalissimo. It is this senseless policy of the Communists to control or disrupt the American labor movement which has won for them the bitter and unrelenting opposition of Mr. Green's organization as well as all of the organized labor movements in England and the European continent. The fact that the Communists start with the questionable premise that we are living in a revolutionary period,

rials

colored American thinkers



and that the tactics adopted should be calculated to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the soviet form of government, reveals their ignorance of the American state. Needless to say that this formula has no rational relation with the existing labor conditions in America. Naturally the organized labor movement which though conservative, has won the highest labor standards of any workers in the world, combats this philosophy whether proclaimed among white or black workers. But it ought to be clear to the students of labor problems in the United States that the Negro workers' interests are inextricably tied up with the interests of the white workers in America. What injures one will injure the other. The high wage standard and the eight-hour day of bricklayers, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, carpenters and mechanics of all kinds, are also enjoyed by Negro artisans. Most of the Negroes in the building industry in the South, West, East and North are organized by the A. F. of L. To break up the A. F. of L., then, the object of the Communists who control the American Negro Labor Congress, is to break down the present strong collective bargaining power of the Negro workers in the Federation and also out of it. It must be recognized in this connection that the unorganized workers' conditions in America are improved by virtue of the existence of five million men and women organized in the A. F. of L. Practically all of the Negro workers who are in any unions at all in the United States are in those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. But the work of organizing the Negro workers should certainly not abate. Too few are organized. The same thing is true of the white workers. But the solution of this problem does not consist in introducing Russian socio-economic labor methods into the American labor situation. Nor does this imply that the American workers may not profit from the great experiment which, perhaps, may have been inevitable in Russia during those war days. It does not follow, however, that the Russian workers' methodology, however good for them, is also the only solution to the American labor problems. A thorough grasp of these varying psychological, socio-economic political backgrounds of the workers in different lands is absolutely essential to the formulation of a sound constructive labor policy for the American workers in general and the Negro workers in particular.

Jim Crow Chicago

Chicago, like many Northern and all Southern cities, has a dirty, filthy jim crow jail. It also has a jim-crow fire department. Sometimes one wonders how the health department can afford not to condemn the sanitation in the city prison. Most jim crow institutions

would be amusing were they not so mischievous. They present so many contradictions. For instance, a white crook and a Negro crook may hold up a store, blow a safe, and rob a bank together, but they cannot stay in prison together; that is, be punished together after they are arrested. The jim crow fire department is quite as foolhardy. Negro and white policemen work together very smoothly in cities north and south; but there is some idea that certain departments, like the fire departments, and street cars are strictly white men's jobs. Watch the inferences. A Negro policeman and a white policeman may arrest two fire bugs of any race, while trying to burn a building down, but a Negro fireman and a white fireman cannot go together to put that fire out. Railroads offer the same risible situation. A white man gets on a train in New York going to Richmond, Virginia. He rides side by side with colored people to Washington and then he can no longer sit beside them for the remainder of the trip to Richmond. The same white man starts from Richmond to New York. Sometimes he is a rank Southerner. He insists on Jim Crow cars to Washington; from Washington to New York, however, he gets into a car with Negroes, obeys the law, and keeps his mouth shut like anybody else.

A city with the political power of Chicago Negroes should wipe out both jim crow jails and jim crow fire departments. The aldermen and state legislators should make the issue paramount in every campaign until these dirty forms of degradation shall have been extirpated from America's second city. For jim crow in one thing paves the way for jim crow in another. No sooner than separate fire departments and jails have become established will their proponents start on something else. It may be residences, schools, street cars, inter-marriage of races. Never let any form of discrimination become entrenched; always keep it on the defensive, wearing itself out by constantly having to dig in at new places.

Segregation in anything is a mark of inferiority; it is a label of the low; it is for the benefit of the segregator and not of the segregated. For instance, the sane people segregate the so-called insane—set them apart in asylums. The healthy people segregate the diseased—shut them up in hospitals. The so-called law abiding folks segregate the lawless—incarcerate them in prisons, jails and penitentiaries. In short, to segregate a man is to label him practically as belonging to the insane, diseased, and lawless classes. It means that he is crazy, unhealthy and crooked. No red blooded people will submit to such treatment without vigorously fighting to throw off this badge of servitude and degradation. How will the proud Negroes of Chicago meet this indisputable evil?

Albert E. E. Jenkins*One of the Race's Leading Negro Accountants*

Shakespeare says that "the apparel oft proclaims the man." This is more truth than fiction. Though we should broaden the basis of our personality picture and maintain that the 'appearance' oft proclaims the man. Indeed it is sometimes possible accurately to label a man with a trade or profession by his very manner. We venture the opinion that such is possible with the subject of our sketch. He veritably breathes accountancy through his every pore. Upon the slightest contact with Mr. Jenkins one immediately senses that he has a meticulous fastidiousness for accuracy, niceties in form, symmetry, and a rigid order in arrangement of data. This is the "be all and end all" with that interesting race of men whose patron saint is Pythagoras the father of numbers.

His life has always had to do with books save during the five years that he worked as a red cap in the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Jenkins received his early education in his native home, British Guiana, South America. There he was a public school teacher of Class II. But he was ever restive under limited opportunities, and hence among the great multitude that came to these shores in quest of the Holy Grail of a chance to write their name large upon the scroll of achievement. Young Jenkins cast his fortunes with the stars and stripes, in March 1911.

Upon terminating his employment at the Grand Central Terminal, and continuously seeking advancement, he passed the first-class clerk's examination for the federal service. He served on Governors Island as second assistant stock record clerk, in charge of clothing and equipment for the largest supply base of the United States Army. He held this place until December, 1919.

Upon resigning this position, he entered the office of Nail and Parker, 145 West 135th Street, as bookkeeper. He received his preliminary training in book keeping in the De Witt Clinton High School. There he studied two and a half years.

Characteristic of his industry and ambition, he aimed for the much coveted title of C. P. A. In the fall of 1921 Mr. Jenkins passed the entrance examination to the course of accountancy in New York University. In this connection it is interesting to note that he is not a mere routine student of accountancy. He is inventive and original, exercising his initiative in trying to formulate improvements upon various accountancy systems. This is attested by the fact that during his employment with the firm of Nail and Parker, he perfected a system peculiar to the real estate business, being the nearest approach to the equation. He was with this firm, whose business totals a million dollars a year, for five years. During this time his books were accurate to the penny, reflecting a true balance and the actual financial condition of the company. However, despite this admirable and enviable record in the employ of the largest Negro realtors in New York, he had aspirations for something more distinctive — he wanted to be his own boss. He wanted to be head of a firm of accountants of the first water.

His experience in the field has been both wide and deep. Among some of the big estates handled by Mr. Jenkins are the Mme. C. J. Walker's, the St. Phillip's properties, John B. Nail and John E. Nail, Henry C. Parker and Ben Thomas, auto expert. He installed an accounting system for the Samester Realities, 229 West 131st Street, Mr. E. S. Bright, President. He still handles the accounts. Since 1921 he has handled the personal and business accounts of Mrs. Alice B. Reed, 2313 7th Avenue, New York City. He is also engaged in installing an accounting system in the Union Congregational Church, Rev. J. E. Sargeant, Pastor. So reliable and efficient is his work that the Exalted Ruler of Imperial Elk's Lodge No. 127, I. B. P. O. E. of W. commissioned him in January 1925 to audit their accounts as far back as 1923, and to install an accounting system, the results of which are

*(Continued on next page)***Fitz Herbert Howell***One of Harlem's Leading Realtors*

Ready and fluent of speech, active and dynamic with a genial and intriguing manner, withal possessing the positive parts of a business executive, Mr. Howell has made a meteoric rise in the business world in Harlem. Like thousands of active and aggressive spirits who have come to America and done their bit to make the country what it is, young Howell, fired with the ambition to see new lands and to seek wider opportunities, migrated to the United States from his birthplace, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies in 1902. The fundamentals of his education were secured in his native land. While but a lad he came to America, full of hope and promise. With his characteristic thrift and industry, he forthwith sought work. As most young colored men whose opportunities are sadly limited he served as a hallman and elevator runner. Having much of the quality of stick-to-it-iveness in him he held this place for five years. But he early sensed the limitations to his advancement of such work. Hence he regarded it merely as a stepping stone.

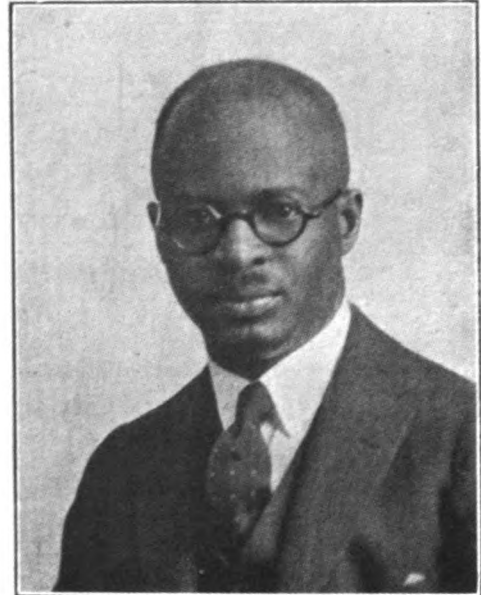
His next vocational adventure was as an insurance agent. He was recommended by Dr. Willard Parker, who gave to New York City the Willard Hospital. In the insurance field his keen and resourceful mind found ample latitude for action. It is almost proverbial that selling insurance policies and books are two of the hardest jobs anywhere. But young Howell is made of the stuff which is not easily baffled. With a steel-like determination to make good, he worked away day and night for fourteen years. A most enviable record, this. He was one of the most successful agents in New York. Still he was restive in the employ of someone else. He ever yearned to breathe the free air of economic independence. Besides he wanted to construct an enterprise which would reflect credit upon himself in particular and the race in general. To the end of realizing his dream, Mr. Howell secured his brokerage license for real estate while he was employed with the Queens Insurance Company. This is an illuminating sidelight on his safe, sane and sound method of doing things, an invaluable prerequisite for one doing business with the public. It protects the people from bottomless, wild-cat business adventures. In short he observed the old proverb of not letting go one bird for the bevy in the bush. He saw the wisdom of retaining his insurance position while becoming a real estate broker. Anyone with such good, hard horse sense is bound to go forward in any field. He will secure the confidence and faith of the public. Verily people will believe in him, in his honesty and reliability. In 1918 he definitely launched out as a real estate broker. He brought into the business a rich and productive experience in salesmanship. And he faced the future with his hopes high, realizing that only work, hard work was the solvent key to the problem of success in his new field. It was not long after young Howell got under way before he was going at high speed negotiating business deals, big and little. He at once proved his ability in the field by selling forty-two houses for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. After this he was no longer considered a sophomore in the brokerage line. He had graduated. He had won his honors of which the most successful might well feel proud. This was but a foretaste of his future. Determined to hit high grade and hold it, he opened up the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on 135th Street for colored tenants. Quick at sensing an opportunity he sold eleven houses in the block in one day. On the north side of the street he made the remarkable sale of \$200,000 in one week. His business career, amazingly rapid and astonishingly successful made him the cynosure of all eyes. Harlem marvelled at his new star rising upon the business horizon. People wondered all the more because they had heard of no attempt on his part to adopt the get-rich-quick-Wallingford tactics. But here was a young man making a straight forward business policy produce and produce rapidly.

In discussing the subject of Negro business, a theme of

(Continued on page 337)



FITZ HERBERT HOWELL
Story on Opposite Page



ALBERT E. E. JENKINS
Story on Opposite Page



JAMES R. MASON
*Grand Patron, Eureka Grand Chapter,
Order of Eastern Star, State of New York*

(Continued from page 326)



JAMES A. JACKSON
*Member Supreme Council An-
cient and Accepted Scottish
Rite Masons, Prince Hall*



JEROME P. OTTLEY
*Past Exalted Ruler, Imperial
Lodge 127, I.B.P.O.E.W.*

that during the first half of the year the receipts have doubled. This is the only administration in the history of the lodge that its books have been kept according to recognized up-to-date accounting standards. He is still engaged in the task of straightening out the books of the lodge, hoping to complete the same in October of this year.

He was retained to make a financial statement for the Utopia Neighborhood Club, Mrs. Daisy Reed, President; Mrs. Esther Bright, Secretary.

He is specially equipped for handling Federal and State income tax returns. Some of his clients are A. T. Robinson, M. D., Louis T. Wright, M. D., and C. B. Powell, M. D.

From a cursory glance of the subjects of his course, it is evident that his training has the certificate of thoroughness to the nth power. The curriculum embraces the principles and problems of corporation finance; full course in commercial law; accounting principles (2); accounting problems (2), cost accounting (2); accounting theory (2); auditing (2), accounting system; principles of busi-

(Continued on page 339)

DR. HARRISS

*Deputy Police Commissioner, Managing
New York Street Traffic*

says New York City will have a population of Twenty-five Millions. When will New York City have a real estate boom? Looks like a continuous boom. The Bronx has grown from 500,000 to one million in 5 years. In 10 years more it will be two millions. Every year there are three hundred thousand added to the New York City population; three times the population of Miami, Fla., or equal to the population of Indianapolis, Ind., or every year a city this size is tacked on to Greater New York.

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NEW YORK



Shafts & Darts

A Page of Calumny and Satire

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

The Grubiat of Ima Kalehound

Translated from the Uplifese

Translator's Note: Ima Kalehound is one of the most noted beggars of his time. Being too dumb to steal and too lazy to work, he very early realized that he must do something to keep the landlord off his back, a meal under his belt and a crease in his trousers. Empty-handed, like most Negro youths upon leaving college, he looked with envy upon that great gatherer of bucks: Bookton Washinger, and vowed to emulate him. With head erect and high resolve he went in quest of the long green, sometimes known as the Thirty Pieces. Remarkable success crowned his efforts. In that great land of opportunity and success—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean—he became, next to R. Rusty Mutton, a Great I Am. He was well thought of by the Emperor John Morganbilt Astorfeller and all his hard-faced nobility—their check books were always open to him. Kalehound's metier was collecting data on what he lovingly termed "my race": where the individual was born, and why; what size socks or stockings were worn, if any; what was earned on the last job and was he (or she) a loyal employee, willing to work hard and faithfully; what was the size of the individual's great grandfather's necktie, if he wore any, etc., etc., ad infinitum. This matter was then presented to the secretary of Baron Steelfoundry or Prince Cottonmill or Grand Duke Banker, a fat check drawn and the entire transaction forgotten. Needless to say, such service gained the plaudits of the various assemblies of nobles—known as Chambers of Commerce—all over the land. And—to drop to the jargon of the drawing rooms—he was in soft. He now collects no data himself but delegates such routine work to an efficient corps of sleek and suave and shifty assistants—there are checks enough rolling in to keep him busy writing acknowledgments. In his later years Kalehound has written much poetry of merit—between tours of the country. The following exquisite quartrains are to be published in the spring of 1972 by the Ward's Island Publishing Co.:

Hark! for the Sun who scattered into flight
The Stars before him from the field of Night,
Shone down upon the Higher Mendicant,
Erect in his swivel chair; swathed in might.
Whether at Cincinnati or Paterson,
The job is soft, and a useless one;
Much "dah-tah" is assembled bale by bale;
Many checks are collected one by one.

This mail a thousand berries brought,
you say?
That is more than we got in yesterday,
But this very same day that brings
the jack
May take in wages quite that much
away.

Well, let it take it; we but needs detail
A sleek secretary on someone's trail;
Who after kidding the "prospect" over
tea,
Is quite sure to bring back a bunch of
kale.

A bag of boodle underneath the bough,
A sheaf of checks, a swivel chair, and
thou

Beside me typing an acknowledgment—
Ah, country home where Paradise
enow!

Why, if this be Morgan's check, who
dare
Blaspheme the filthy lucre as a snare?
A blessing I call it, is it not;
And if he's a boob, why should we
care?

I must abjure this balm of life? I
must?
Where do you get that stuff? You
jest, I trust;
I'm lured by hope of a sublimer check,
When this one has paid for roof and
crust.

For IS and IS NOT and with notes
galore
I prove what everyone knew before;
You know my ulterior object is
To gather and gather more funds—
and more.

Ah! but my bales of "dah-ta" people
say
Improves a lot the Negro's status? Nay,
'Tis but the *raison d'etre*, my friend—
We must have some excuse for drawing
pay!

And much as Cash has played the In-
fidel,
And robbed me of my Robe of Honor
—well,
I wonder what our "angels" could buy
One-half so little as the souls we sell.

Would but the checkbooks of the
Bourgeois yield
One glimpse, if dimly, yet revealed,
At which the Great Mendicant's heart
might spring,
As springs the trampled herbage of the
field.

Ah Love, could you and I with Him
conspire
To smash this sorry Scheme of Things
entire;
Would we not panhandle twice as much
kale
And boost my fat stipend three times
higher?

Yon philanthropist we must seek again,
May his fortune wax; his resistance
wane;
How oft hereafter we shall need his
jack—
Oh God, may we never beg in vain.

When at last, Oh Saki, I go to rest,
And with a spade they pat me on the
chest;
Have these few words carved on a
marble slab:
"Here lies the philanthropists' greatest
pest."

* * *

Headlines and Comments: "Justice
for Armenia." Poor Armenia!

"Ten New Radio Stations Licensed."
Oh Lord, how long?

"Oppression Growing in the South,
Says Major Wright." In the South?

"Find Body of Dead Man Standing
Erect." Probably died in his tracks.

"Conference to End Oil Menace at
Sea Is Said to Be Planned by Wash-
ington." Now, if we can just end the
oil menace at Washington

"75 Voting Machines Ordered for
This City (N. Y. C.); 3,000 Needed,
But Can't Be Ready This Year." One
more soft year for Tammany; then the
deluge.

"Asks Voters to Think." What with?
"Court Denies Citizenship to Pro-
hibition Law Violator." No more
naturalization of aliens, eh?

"Religious Film Makes Youth Admit
Theft. 'Thou Shalt Not Steal,' the
Screen Exhorts, and Milwaukee Boy
Confesses He Stole Automobile." Well,
the millenium is in the offing. Just
have the other nine commandments
thrown on the screen and the world
will be made safe for Christianity.
Might add a "Thou Shalt Not Lynch"
caption for the benefit of Negroes.

"Plan to Cut Trees on Border in
Canadian Smuggling War." This is at-
tacking the problem at the source of
supply. (I wonder is this too deep.)

"Hard Coal Men to Meet." I'll say
they're hard!

* * *

The Wise Man of Chicago.—The
Wise Man of Chicago disconsolately
munched a hot dog in the corner of
his favorite pool room. Attempts to
be a dramatic critic, writing over a pen
name, had reduced him to a state best
known as "unfinancial." Then a recent
copy of "The Gabbler" a Gotham pub-
lication, whose contributions to Negro
uplift consist of muck and mire, caught
his eye. "May I not also make room
rent by the presentation of such society
offal?" the disappointed dramatic critic
mused as he furtively rested his hand

(Continued on next page)

on his patched knee. "Surely the shady activities of Negro society should net much coin of the realm," he continued, drawing tighter his belt. And seeing that "The Gabbler" had specialized in dirt for so many years with apparent success, one can hardly deny that his reasoning was sound. Were there not more empty heads than full ones? Did not the morons outnumber the intellectuals? Very well, then. Suiting action to thought, he soon blessed the Negro world with another periodical recounting juicy morsels dealing with the amorous activities of sundry prominent individuals in Chicago, New York and points between. So our group is being uplifted week by week, scandal by scandal. Especially is the page of New York comments, written by some ridiculous person, inspiring to the Negro youth. Here those in the formative period of life may learn who Mr. Doe called on last Saturday night and why he left suddenly by the back window; why Richard Roe left town between suns; who Miss Bow got her latest automobile from and why he gave it to her; and all the latest about the activities of certain masculine females. There are the most delicious innuendoes; written so subtly that a two-year old child can enjoy them. One is led to wonder whether John S. Sumner has glimpsed this sign of intelligence. He will certainly get the panjandrum or the heebie jeebies if he does. The mistake of some of our Negro periodicals is that they attempt to appeal to the mind rather than the body. There, of course, they err. If they want to make money, increase their size and circulation, they should drive the trusty old steam shovel down to the sewage disposal plant and dig up nice perfumed heaps of muck and mire. In no other way can they become signs of intelligence. All Hail, the Wise Man of Chicago!

NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

"Population Problems." By Edward Byron Reuter. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 330 pages. \$2.00.

Population is and always has been one of the knottiest problems confronting the so-called human race—it may always be. Stevedores, scrub-women and even Christian Scientists occasionally discuss it. This volume is an illuminating, informative, scholarly and balanced text book dealing with every phase of the subject. Of course other books have been written on population problems but few, if any, approach this work in completeness. Every person interested in the subject should contrive to read it.

The various theories and dogmas of population, the effect of rising and falling population on the birth rate and death rate, the problem of immigration and emigration, qualitative differences in the race stock, native ability and the conventional classes, races and race mixture, and inferiority and superiority are examined thoroughly and without bias. Especially is this true in sections devoted to a discussion of the Negro and other colored races in relation to the Caucasian. One cannot but be impressed by the absence of the

offensive generalizations and prejudiced and ill-founded conclusions so frequently encountered in books of this type by white men. A careful reading of the volume will enable one to obtain a better understanding and a sounder conception of many problems vexing humanity today. No one can consider themselves informed on the latest conclusions of eminent scholars and students of this subject—immigration and emigration, birth control, inferiority and superiority of racial stock and the relations of diverse racial groups in the nation—neglect a reading of this book.

Many students of the subject, especially radicals, long ago came to the conclusion that the only effective solution of the population problem lies, not in immigration or emigration; sterilization of the alleged unfit, or birth control, but rather lies in obliterating gross inequalities in wealth and the enhancement of the economic security and cultural opportunities of the laboring masses—the many who labor while the few loaf. Indeed, these students see no solution short of the abolition of the proletariat and bourgeoisie as such by socializing the ownership of the necessary means of production, distribution and exchange of those things essential to the physical well being of all the people. This the author hints at on numerous occasions throughout the book. All other attempts to solve this problem are, I am sure, destined to eventual failure. How soon the exploited and oppressed of the world will learn this, I am, of course, unprepared to say and loath to prophesy.

"Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance." Compiled by Miss Blanche Watson. Published by Ganesh & Co., Madras. 548 pages.

Someone has said that the two greatest figures to emerge from the late World War for democracy and self-determination were Lenin and Gandhi. Both swayed countless millions of the oppressed and alarmed those who sit in the seats of the mighty; both showed great powers of leadership; both were really great. Lenin now lies in state outside the famous Kremlin of Moscow; Gandhi we hear little of these days, though he is doubtless still striving to make his dream a reality.

This book is a compilation of gleanings from the American press—mainly the liberal and radical press—giving views and opinions on the modern father of non-violent resistance and non-co-operation. It is mainly laudatory and favorable. It is quite interesting as an evidence of how great masses of people can be stirred by words and slogans. Gandhi is still perhaps the greatest spiritual leader of today.

But it takes more than spirit to free a nation from its oppressors. Gandhi's program of non-co-operation and non-violence was destined to fail and it has failed. Concessions have been made all along the line. It was intended that the people should refuse to pay taxes, refuse to use English-made cloth, refuse to attend English schools and take no part in legislative activities. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the Indian masses are still paying taxes,—the government continues to exist which presupposes the receipt of funds,—unemployment in England is

(Continued on next page)

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The Theater

The Souls of Black Folks



By THEOPHILUS LEWIS

Rainy Day Platitudes

I have never seen a Chinese dressed in European clothes who was not an ungainly and slightly ludicrous figure. Dressed in oriental garb, with pigtail streaming down his back, he appears just a picturesque foreigner in strange surroundings. But there is something about the set up of his body which makes Browning-King clothes flap about his frame like an old suit on a scarecrow. Likewise his movements, which seem fluid enough under an Asiatic tunic, become as stiff and jerky as the antics of a frightened jaywalker the minute he dons a Norfolk jacket.

* * *

A mite of this same kind of awkwardness always clings to a Negro actor playing a Caucasian character which calls for a display of the nuances and half tints of life. The humor, gayety and naughtiness of a race are idiomatic. They contain something indefinable yet indelible which cannot be translated into the free speech of another race. This racial flavor of the

light moods of life is so pronounced that it is practically impossible for a Negro to act a Caucasian comic role without an accent. The same goes, of course, for a white actor attempting a piece of shine comedy.

* * *

It seems to be no less difficult for a dramatist to create authentic foreign comic characters. My knowledge of occidental drama is not encyclopedic, and it may be that those plays I am ignorant of teem with genuine French comic characters created by Englishmen and spontaneous Russian buffoons conceived by Spanish dramatists. If that is so I have yet to discover them. Shakespeare's Biron is as English as his Falstaff. The minute Shaw makes an attempt at American comedy he descends to the level of the burlesque show.

* * *

When his aim is to present one of the heavier emotions the dramatist can explore the alien psyche with a better chance of success. This is because all

racers react to disaster or panic in pretty much the same way. The tragic outbursts of "A Night's Lodging" are in no wise different from the tragic outbursts of "Anna Chrystie." In rage or despair the conduct of Othello, Macbeth, The Emperor Jones and Captain Flagg is almost identical. But the moment misfortune departs the confusion of tongues descends upon them. Each jokes and dances in a way which the other can copy no more successfully than they can grow his kind of hair.

* * *

The play "Roseanne" offers a striking illustration of how effectively a dramatist and actor can present an alien tragic mood while demonstrating the inability of both to portray foreign facetiousness. As conceived by the author and interpreted by the actress, the religious, passionate Roseanne was as genuine as any Negro woman God ever made. But when author and actors turned their hands to presenting calf love and what they thought was Negro humor their efforts ended in puerility and pathos

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 330)

lower than at any time since 1922—which presupposes the purchase of English-made cloth,—there has been nothing said about schools all over India being closed for lack of pupils, and at the last National Congress, Gandhi compromised on legislative activities. Despite Gandhi, violence has occurred, mostly on the part of the English but occasionally on the side of the Indians. Such a program striking at the root of government is bound to bring reprisals of violence by the forces of the government, and the people must either fight, be killed or give in. The masses of Hindus—like the masses of all peoples—evidently believe that discretion is the better part of valor, especially when, as in the case of the Hindu masses, one has nothing but his fist while the other fellow has all the refinements of Christian warfare, including chaplains of all faiths. So it is not surprising that Gandhism has failed. Christianity has also failed because obedience to its tenets is likewise incompatible with existence on this terrestrial sphere.

India has been conquered and reconquered several times but not by any spiritual movements. It has been conquered as all nations and countries have been conquered—in the words of the sainted Woodrow—by "Force, force to the utmost; force without stint or limit." The English got it by force, they are keeping it by force, and they

will only be ousted by force. If the exploited masses of India are to get the boots of their oppressors off their necks—and a number of the oppressors are themselves Indians—they will have to use the ballot or the bullet. And I am rather skeptical about the effectiveness of the ballot over there—or anywhere else for that matter. All the fervent yawping about God, Right and Justice won't get oppressors off the backs of oppressed. It never has yet. "God is," as Napoleon stated, "on the side of the strongest battalions," and Right and Justice are—like God—only abstractions. It may be true that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again"—but only after the mountain of lies is removed.

All the agitation of Gandhi and his followers hasn't lifted one ounce of the burden of British—and Indian—oppression from the toiling masses. A few concessions have been thrown out here and there like bones from a well-cleaned table. These bones have largely benefitted Indian politicians. What the Indians need is education, agitation and organization of, by and for the toiling proletariat, urban and rural, looking toward industrial democracy and the co-operative commonwealth. That is the solution there, as well as here. Instead of repudiating the machine for the spinning wheel, they should use the machine as a means toward their emancipation, both from

the capitalists and from deadening labor. The machine is not a menace *per se*; it is in reality a miscarried blessing and an instrument of promise to the wide masses of people when they learn how to expropriate the bourgeoisie who degrade them by its ownership. Lenin knew all this; Gandhi, let us hope, is learning it.

Sonnet**"What Is This Feeling?"**

What is this feeling that suffuses me,
That fills my haughty being like a
flood,
How shall I name it, is it bad or good
That even I should yearn a man to be,
And more than man, from trivial things
be free,
Firm as the rock on which Aegus stood
Yet not to fall and die of fear as he;
Is it ambition or vain vanity?

And yet I fain would climb Olympian
heights,
With greater things would be commensurate,
Defy the blackness of Stygian nights,
And laugh at age-old destiny and hate.
It surely is not sin for me to yearn
To mix the Gifts of God in mine own
urn.

IVAN EARLE TAYLOR.

OUR NEGRO WORKER

By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

As human progress moves upward men are increasingly concerned with the problems of living together. The first step is to find those things in which there is community of interest. As we develop the art of living together and develop those things that constitute civilization, wide chasms between groups and nations tend to disappear. But there must be balanced development in all groups. So the wage earners of all industries and all races have mutual interests and common problems. It is of fundamental importance that the approach to these problems be intelligent, not emotional; with tolerance of understanding and patience and not prejudice and antagonism.

There are within the United States wage earners of many nationalities and races. The ideals for which our republic stands require that all these wage earners shall be accorded equal opportunities for self-development and progress. On the economic side, the standards established by the foremost ranks cannot progress further than they can resist the downward pull of the backward ranks.

The backward ranks have been recent immigrants and those racial groups within our country whose standards are below ours. The American Negroes have been in this class. The Negro wage earners of the United States have made great strides under tremendous handicaps. For historical causes over which Negroes themselves had no control, Negroes were living in the land of a race with which they were not equipped to compete. Despite a generally unfavorable public opinion, Negro workers have proven their ability to make a contribution to the world's work and to achieve positions of responsibility and service.

As Negro workers have increasingly found their way into the industrial world, they have come more or less directly into competition with white wage earners. That competition worked against the best interests of both groups. It vanishes only when the Negro workers raised their standards of life and work, and this can be done only through organization directly or indirectly. Many Negro workers have assumed the responsibility of industrial workers and have joined the union of their trade.

The forces of industry operate impersonally—irrespective of race, religion or prejudice of any nature. If those forces are to be controlled and directed to conserve the best interests of those employed in production, there must be co-operation and joint counsel

irrespective of any consideration but the welfare of the group determined on a functional basis.

There is need for broad understanding of the mutuality of the welfare of all concerned with production. That there has been prejudice on the part of white workers against Negroes, we cannot deny, but the way to overcome this lies through clearer understanding and honestly facing the principles of human betterment. Nothing permanent is gained by seeking an unfair advantage or exploitation.

The principle of mutuality is essential to all cooperative undertakings. Mutuality postulates groups and intergroup co-operation. The group must study its own problem and organize for constructive action. The procedure differs but little whatever the group or the purpose. The dependency for all real progress is education. Development must come from within. Outside agencies may help, but the only road to self-government and self-discipline is education. By this I mean something more than the formal agencies for study and information, important as they are. I mean that attitude toward the experiences of life that seeks truth without being confused either by personal feeling or prejudice on the part of others, and which reasons from facts and principles to logical conclusions in making decisions in every day life. Such an attitude makes every experience a step in the education of the individual. It is an attitude that brings growing possibilities for richness of life and broadness of vision as the years are added.

It is my most earnest hope that Negro wage earners will not allow themselves to be lured from principles and practices that make for substantial and practical progress. With you as well as with all mankind your hope for progress lies in education. Guard well your opportunities for education and self-discipline and see that your children avail themselves of opportunities. Guard your educational agencies against propaganda or special interests that would prevent them from the service of truth. Freedom of learning is the heart of all real freedom—for if the mind is in bondage then are we hopelessly lost.

The A. F. of L. stands ready to give you the protection of an organized movement. Many of you have already joined, but many more are still on the outside. Our organization has demonstrated its practical value. The struggle is not easy, but you owe to yourselves and to us to join in the movement for the advancement of common interests.

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HIGH SPOTS OF THE SHRINERS' CONVENTION

By W. C. KILPATRICK

The 26th session of the Imperial Council of the A. E. A. O. N. M. S. convened in Kansas City, Kansas, August 24 and 25, 1925, at the N. E. Junior High School. Noble Anthony, of Koran Temple, called the gathering to order and after evoking the blessings of the Deity, he introduced Noble Milton Collins as Master of Ceremonies, and with all of the Masterly Art he presented to the Nobles and visitors Gov. Ben Paulen, who welcomed the Shriners on behalf of the great State of Kansas. He assured the nobility that he was pleased in every respect in having an opportunity of welcoming them to his State. He took the advantage of the opportunity of proclaiming himself the Governor of all the people of that State, regardless of creed or color. We were next welcomed on behalf of the city by Mayor Gordan, who was not content with a welcome to the delegation just for a visit, but extended an invitation to all of the visitors to return to Kansas City to live. He assured the Imperial Council that he was paying this tribute of welcome to the cream of the race, and that he felt absolutely safe in turning over the key of his city to them during their stay. Bishop W. T. Vernon endorsed what the governor and mayor said to the letter. He declared during the administration of the governor members of our group had received the best positions that have ever been given to them in that state.

Among the speakers who were elegant in their discourse were Nobles J. P. King, J. G. N. Soones, G. M., State of Kansas. W. G. Pearson, the educational philanthropist of the State of North Carolina, responded to the welcome addresses. Other responses by a number of the Daughters of Isis.

At 2 P. M., the Nobles of the Imperial Council entered into their business session. After the regular routine of proceedings and the appointment of the various committees the Imperial Potentate, C. R. Blake, Jr., 33°, rendered his address, and it was heartily endorsed by the entire Imperial Council. He is a leader of unlimited wisdom. After the adoption of the report the session closed, to convene Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Business was rushed at said session and at noon Noble Williams of Pittsburgh, made a motion for the election. P. I. P. Eugene Phillips made a motion that the entire Divian be elected by one unanimous ballot. Motion prevailed and the election was over within three minutes.

Session adjourned for the purpose of taking a picture of the Divian and proceeding with the parade. Exhibition drills at Memorial Hall by Patrols in attendance. Convention closed, to meet in Boston, month of August, 1926.

Local committee arranged such features for pleasure as a boat ride, banquet at the Swift Packing Co., a visit to U. S. Prison, Ft. Leavenworth and Government Penitentiary. P. G. M. Lacey, of Missouri, entertained the I. Divian at an informal dinner at Streets Hotel at Kansas City, Mo. There wasn't a noble who did not avail himself of the opportunity to strut his stuff at the ball with some one of those Missouri or Kansas City girls. If you don't believe me, ask Joe Sheerwood of St. Paul, or Levi Williams of New York, about that little fellow from Washington called Chas. B. Freeman.

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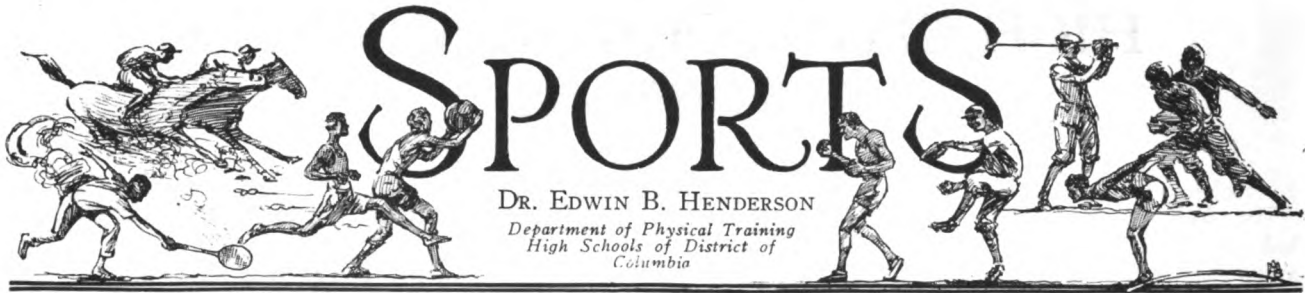
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DeHart Hubbard continues his winning ways. Since breaking the world's record with his marvelous leap he jumped 25 feet, 4½ inches in California in the A. A. U. games. It is yet possible that Hubbard will do better than the world's record in the century dash.

* * *

Richardson and Drew from Washington, Marion Miller and Gus Moore of New York have yet to do their best in the field of track events.

* * *

Tennis season is now about over. Tournaments at Wilberforce and in New England started the net game moving. The prominent tennis scribe and player Clark, Tally Holmes, Dr. Williams, Ted Tompkins and numerous champions in other classes were batting and battling for the ephemeral victory.

Tennis is one of the finest games for developing gentlemen or making pikers play the part. It is not a personal contact game, hence the ruffled feelings caused by a real or fancied foul blow, a beaming baseball pitch, a spiked leg, or even the mean elbow of track do not exist. Good officials and a fair gallery cannot help but force the loser to graceful acknowledgement of his defeat and the winner to evidence good sportmanship towards the loser.

Many a tough on a gridiron or basket ball court appears a perfect gentleman during a tennis tournament. Even the decorous plaudits from the spectators at these matches aid in making the occasion one of cultural value.

From the physical side, tennis forms one of the best recreative games available for the maintenance and development of health. Athletic hearts may be reduced to normal or at least to non-dangerous ones. College athletes would do well to learn the technique of tennis and keep up active participation in the game for years. For the citizens to whom ability or environment precludes engagement in team games, tennis is advocated for it is nearly always possible to find one other player with whom to play.

* * *

Swimming of romantic history and ancient as a competitive sport either in a race against one's fellows or against time or space should be encouraged. Duke Kalaniole of Hawaii and other swimming islanders have created inconceivable favorable sentiment by his splendid incomparable performances and matchless sportmanship and conduct, the swimmers of Hawaii are known where little else is. Clubs devoted to furthering athletics could well afford to hold swimming meets. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia have done considerable in this line.

* * *

In taking over the national game of America, just as we have taken over the white man's religion, we are making progress by copying along with the methods the foibles and antics of the standard setters. It was interesting in a Japanese vs. Negro game to see the different racial response to various stimuli produced in the game. In all our athletics, their administration and practice it would be well if educators and sponsors would cut short to the up-to-date methods instead of wallowing through all the discarded notions and practices by which progress has come about. We might have had less of a CIAA

muddle if the beaten path of trial and error had been left for the short straight line to where athletics have this day had been taken.



Right: NED GOURDEN, formerly of Harvard
Left: DEHART HUBBARD, formerly of Michigan

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Pullman Porters

(Continued from page 314)

case on it. Of course, in this case the porter's word saved the Company money, hence it suddenly took on value. As an evidence of the value of the porter's word, a clean record card was produced for him. The Company, by the way, has a way of making out record cards to suit its convenience.

When Porter's Word Will Count

The porter's word will never count until they are organized. The present Employee Representation Plan is a *pure farce*. It was forced upon the men. They never wanted it. Many of them say that they would have rejected it if they had been allowed to. They were simply ordered to vote for representatives of the plan. They did so. The Pullman conductors were asked if they wanted it. They said, no, and rejected it. The porters were not supposed to have the right of choice, hence they were gagged with the plan.

Porters Should Reject Plan in November

Because of the failure of the Employee Representation plan to function in the interest of the porters, it is their duty and right to repudiate and reject it. How? By simply not voting for it at all in November, when the delegates to carry on the plan will be voted for. When fifty-one per cent of the porters vote for the plan, the U. S. Labor Board recognizes it as the lawful spokesman of the men. If 51 per cent of the porters don't vote for it, it is no longer regarded as having the right to represent the men. *In as much as the Plan does not represent the porters anyway, they are justified in rejecting it.* To support the Plan is to reject an opportunity to build up your own organization to represent you. The Plan is merely a blanket endorsement of the feudalism of the Company. Under the Plan the porter is merely a pawn shunted here and there at the caprice of the Company.

Local Management Prosecutor, Jury and Judge

It is a notorious fact that the porters are the victims of judicial lynching under the Plan. Note the procedure: When a porter is up on a charge, the papers in his case are sent to the Local Committee, the body or original jurisdiction, of the Employee Representation Plan. The Local Committee is composed of ten members: five representatives of the Company, including the Assistant District Superintendent, and five representatives of the porters. Should the Assistant District Superintendent make the charge against the porter, he, at the same time presents the case against him in the Local Committee, sits in the Committee as the jury and judge. If perforce, the Local Committee should convict the porter, and the case is carried to the Zone General Committee, the body of appellate jurisdiction, the Assistant District Superintendent may serve as prosecutor, jury and judge there also. If the decision of the Zone General Committee is not satisfactory, the case may be referred to the Bureau of Industrial Relations, which is under the supervision of welfare workers in the pay of the Company. The Company, therefore, gets the porters going and coming. What is the remedy? *Organization!*

Company Can Do No Wrong

In every case where the Local or Zone General Committee recommends the re-employment of a porter, the resolution calling for his re-employment also explicitly states that the Local Management is sustained.

that is, that the Company's attitude in the matter is sound, just, and correct, but that it is willing to extend *mercy* to the porter. The theory being that, where porters are concerned, the Company can do no wrong. The porter is always wrong. He never tells the truth, is always dishonest. How unsubstantial is this theory! For, note the presence of countless porters on Honesty's Honor Roll. But there is something more behind this theory. There is a desire on the part of the Company to impress the porters with the idea that they have no right to expect justice, that if they get it they would be worse off than they now are. For, logically, if one is always wrong, he can not expect any improvement in his lot by getting justice. He needs to pray for mercy. Hence the Pullman Company assumes the roll of always forgiving the porters of their sins, of being merciful, the porters being unable, as it were, so reasons the Company, to endure the sentence of stern justice. Now if the porters are standing on the mercy, the sufferance of the Company, naturally, they cannot demand their rights like men. Their only hope is to beg and beseech the Company to take pity on them, don't treat them like grown-up men, but like children, for they are not of age, they are not responsible. Such is the underlying philosophy of the Plan in relation to the porter. A porter is less than a man to accept it. For if every recommendation of the Local and Zone General Committee is to sustain the Local Management in every case involving the rights of porters, the assumption is that these porters are guilty before their case is heard and they are tried. And if they are always guilty, what on earth is the use of trying them. The Plan is superfluous so far as the interests of the porters are concerned. It simply serves to whitewash the Company and to emphasize the criminality of the porters. Thus the Plan is a menace and ought to be rejected. No other group of workers on the railroads or in the Pullman Company is a victim of such a trick plan.

P. P. B. A. Company's Trap

But the Employee Representation Plan is not the only snare of the porters. The Pullman Porters' Beneficial Association is another joker. The P. P. B. A., together with the Employee Representation Plan, were devised to break up the efforts of the men to organize a *real union*. Practically all of the members of the Board of Directors of the P. P. B. A. have soft berths in the pay of the Company. *This makes them safe and usable.* While the money in the P. P. B. A. belongs to the porters it is *controlled* by the Company. Not a dime can be drawn without the O. K. of the *Company's Treasurer. The Company controls the P. P. B. A. by controlling its officials.*

Pullman porters take notice: Your funds are secure. They are deposited in the Locomotive Engineers' Bank of New York City. A certified accountant is handling your books, which means that they are absolutely accurate. All persons handling your money are bonded.

A. P. R.

Though it is supposed to be a benevolent organization, the local bodies are compelled to raise a fund through voluntary contributions to help members when in distress, despite the fact that each member pays \$26 a year dues to the organization.

Organization Only Hope

That organization is the solvent key of the problem of the porters is generally admitted by all groups of workers on the railroads.

The Big Four Brotherhoods have long since urged the porters to organize, because it strengthens the bargaining position of the Big Four.

"Doubting Thomases"

But notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the organization of the porters, there are some doubting Thomases among them. Some of them have "lucrative runs" and many stripes. They ask such silly question as: Can it be done? Think of it? Why every other group on the railroad is organized. Are the porters the most ignorant group of workers on the roads? The Company could not prevent the Pullman conductors from organizing. Why should the porters permit it to prevent them from organizing? If organization has helped the conductors, the engineers, firemen, switchmen, trainmen, maintenance-of-way men, why will it not benefit the porters? Only a few porters have good runs. The large majority have *starvation runs*.

Porters Have Nothing to Fear

There is no reason for the porters holding back from organization on account of any fear. The railroad workers and public opinion are on their side. And when they organize they will not only have *right* but they will also have *might* on their side.

Porters should beware of smoke screens, canards and schemes to divide and conquer them. This is a device to which the Company will readily resort immediately it finds that the men mean business. It will seek to pit the southern against the northern porters, and the American against the West Indian. This, porters must guard against. Show that you have a higher sense of race solidarity. Whencesoever we have come, we have a common heritage, common source, common interests and common enemies. Thus ours should be the slogan: each for all and all for each.

A concrete start has been made in New York to organize the twelve thousand Pullman porters. Every porter should rally to the call. None should shirk. All should work. The only test of a porter's sincere interest in the welfare of himself and the men is to join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is your only refuge. Demonstrate for once that you have spirit, guts, independence, manhood and the will to be freemen.

With a real union, the porters can get the 240 hours or less in regular assignment as a monthly wage basis. The Pullman conductors have it. But they only got it because they are organized. With a real union, the porters can demand and secure pay for the time they spend in making ready a car to go out on the road. As it is a porter may report at the yards at 3 P. M. and work on his car until 7 P. M., the scheduled time for his car leaving the station, but he receives nothing for this time he has worked for the Company. This is obviously unfair. But the only remedy lies in organization. With organization, the men can get more respect from the underlings of the Company who are far more oppressive than the big bosses.

Down through the ages you will find the militant injunction: He who would be free must himself strike the blow, is still true.

Pullman Porters, Attention!

"My pledged Word": Don't worry about your leadership selling you out. Every Pullman porter in the

(Continued on page 339)

The Fight of the Century Is the Emancipation of the Pullman Porters!

Help Educate! Organize! Agitate! And you will emancipate the Porters.

Help emancipate the overworked and underpaid Pullman Porter from industrial feudalism!

Help break the bonds that make Pullman Porters the plaything of a soulless corporation!

Help 12,000 insulted, browbeaten, robbed and bullied Pullman porters to a manhood status in the proud kingdom of organized labor.

Help spread the message of unionism against industrial feudalism now appearing each month in **The Messenger**.

See that every porter has a copy, and reads it!

See that **The Messenger** is sold on every newsstand in your neighborhood.

See that **The Messenger** is in every library in every city and town.

We can beat the Pullman Company by pitiless publicity. We will beat it.

If you want the Porters to win, spread the bright message broadcast.

Subscribe! Subscribe! Subscribe! Send in your \$1.75 today.

We need money to fight the battle for these exploited Negro workers!

We must depend on the Porters themselves and our readers for support.

Big Business will not help those who are fighting them; nor do we want their help!

Send in your subscription now! Buy a few copies for your friends!

Help us to carry the propoganda all over the United States!

The arrogant Pullman Company must be humbled—the Porters must be saved!

Emancipation only through education, organization, agitation!

Help us to spread the Publicity about the damnable conditions under which the Pullman Porters work. It costs money to do it. Will you help? Sign blank.

The best and surest way to get **The Messenger** is through the mails.

The Messenger Publishing Co.,
2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

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Gentlemen: I want to render some assistance in the great fight **The Messenger** is carrying on in behalf of the 12,000 insulted, downtrodden, robbed, bullied, bamboozled Pullman Porters. I am herewith sending in this letter the sum of \$1.75 for a year's subscription to **The Messenger** to help it carry on the Fight of the Century.

Name
Address
City or Town

Send Postal Money Order or Express Money Order.

Readers! Pullman Porters! Subscribers!

Let us know what you think about the great Fight of the Century. Write us a letter of not more than 100 or 150 words for our Open Forum. Don't let the Company think you are afraid. Stand by us and **The Messenger** will stand by you.

This is your fight. Don't shirk—work! The Pullman Company understands one thing and one thing only, and that is POWER and power will come when ALL ARE FOR EACH AND EACH FOR ALL.

Fitz Herbert Howell*(Continued from page 326)*

widespread interest in the community, he observed with characteristic animation, that the vital need of Negro business is efficiency, responsibility and cooperation. He believes that Negroes should study their business, that they should recognize and appreciate the worth of being responsible, and that they should cooperate in order to achieve power for the group. He feels that white business men have made headway along similiar lines.

Mr. Howell continued, "that no organization in the community fulfills the economic mission of inspiring and stimulating economic cooperation among Negroes." He adds that "a mortgage company would answer a most constructive and pressing need." Says he "that only within the last three years have banks begun to lend money on property occupied by Negroes. This indicates that they are beginning to appreciate the value of investments in Upper Harlem property." He feels that this alone should awaken Negroes to the necessity and wisdom of becoming a property owner in Harlem. "Another indication of the growing faith of hard headed bankers in Negro property is the building of apartments for colored tenants in Harlem," thoughtfully observed Mr. Howell. "But a few years ago this was almost unthinkable." But favorable economic changes work wonders even in the psychology of bankers.

It is also fair to add that a considerable measure of the growing faith in investments in Negro property was inspired by Mr. Howell. Seeing the necessity of an intelligent appreciation of the investment opportunities in this section, the young realtor wrote an article to the New York Evening Mail and made the interesting prediction that the Negro population would extend to 110th Street. This prophecy is rapidly becoming verified by the steady extension of Negro tenants beyond 125th Street. This again is a splendid slant on the business vision of the

man. Though successful he is always looking forward to the future consummation of bigger things.

On the matter of banking facilities he ventured the opinion that, "the accommodations were entirely inadequate," and that, "whereas a white business man may secure loans from banks on personal paper, a Negro business man can only get loans against an equivalent bank deposit. Naturally this handicap throttles the Negro's business initiative and retards advancement."

Real Estate, according to Mr. Howell, is the best possible investment in Harlem. He advises sharply against stocks that are presented in endless blocks to black Harlem. He is very definite and positive in his belief that property values will never break in New York City, and that they are becoming more valuable every day. "This is amply shown," remarked Mr. Howell, "by the fact that the assessment is continuously increasing."

Such are some of the views of a young man who has a promising future before him, although he has already achieved a phenomenal success in his line. But it is quite obvious from a casual survey of his personality that he is destined to grow bigger and bigger in the business world. He possesses in a large measure those qualities that make for a larger and more progressive development. Being not easily satisfied, he is ever seeking new business fields to conquer. Such is the reason for his being the first Negro realtor to open up the section beyond 125th Street for Negroes. It also explains the how and why in his brief period in the real estate world, he has handled over three millions of dollars worth of business.

But despite his success, he has not lost his contact with and sympathy for the masses. He is a member of the Elks, Manhattan No. 45; Masons, F. A. & M., Prince Hall; The Clubmen's Beneficial League and the Association of Trade and Commerce. Nor is he unappreciative of his responsibility to the community since he has made good. His broad social interest is attested by the fact that he gives liberally to all of the worthy charity move-

(Continued on page 338)

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Howard University

(Continued from page 319)

"I see that the students realize what a tremendous strain the president has been laboring under for the past months. He——"

He could get no further and bowed his head, signifying dismissal. The students were themselves touched and went forth very pro-Durkee.

But in that same year came the Student Council fight, headed by Looby, George Brown and Fred Jordan. Moribitter Chapel sessions, more divisions on the campus, more denunciations from the city for the president.

Later also came the fight on compulsory Chapel attendance by students in the Engineering School led by Priestly, Hardwic and Goins.

This began a long struggle against Chapel attendance by compulsion. I believe few persons exist who do not object to forced spiritual life. The president's contention was that that was his only chance to meet the students. He wanted to keep in touch, to maintain a personal bond, feeling perhaps the need of this in his position. For in the services he always told of any new acquisitions, any new conquest, our athletes were called up and lauded, in general the life of the university was synchronized there. Then too, he had a chance to "tell his side of things."

In this same year or early in the next there was the dining room strike. The students paid \$18.50 per month for board. Some said the food was poor, others more conservative said that the price was too high. The politicians of which there was no dearth accused the Administration and Mr. Scott in particular, of gouging. The outcome of it all was that they were given permission to board in the city. But after a brief trial every one was again boarding on the hill.

The next year, 1921-22, the general protest against Chapel attendance won and no one but freshmen were required to go.

But other strikes have come and gone, more distracting of student attention from class room to problems of administration. Where will it end? We shrug.

No attempt has been made, nor will be made to show that the Administration is perfect or infallible. But their mistakes are made in an effort to arrive at something better than what they have to work with. Their efforts are *constructive*. That cannot be said of the harsh critics throughout the country who neither know what is being done nor wish to know in order that their unfavorable attitude may not change. Indeed, the facts in the case do not alter their opinion at all. Disentergration is the goal toward which they work for the university they profess to love. Never a dollar contributed, never a helpful word, never a constructive criticism from year to year. These are those who tear down in the name of love.

The question arises: Is it best to lend a helping hand to Howard—imperfect as it is, it is our only university—to raise it to our ideal of a university, or by destructive internal warfare, level it to the earth again? This is a world of compromises. Katabolism is easy, growth is hard.

Fitz Herbert Howell

(Continued from page 337)

ments, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Urban League and the N. A. A. C. P., together with the different church funds.

No little of the inspiration to triumph is assigned to his cultured and engaging wife, prominent in New York society. She is the former Miss Ada Angrom, sister of Mrs. James Reese Europe, widow of Lieut. James Reese Europe.

Mr. Howell is modest and unassuming despite his business and social position, prestige and prominence. He is built of the exemplary parts that augur for the making of a great race.



"How will you make our organization distinctive?"

You will receive fezzes which are so attractive that your organization is bound to stand out from all others.

We are the largest and oldest manufacturers of headwear for ALL fraternal organizations. Let us send you a sample and price. You will be convinced that we can make your organization distinctive—AND IT WILL COST YOU LESS THAN YOU PAY OTHERS!

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By **GEORGE S. SCHUYLER**

Pullman Porters

(Continued from page 336)

service will cut his throat before I will desert the movement. May I say now that all of the millions of the Pullman Company could not cause me to desert you.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

Prince Hall Masonry

(Continued from page 322)

"History of Freemasonry Among the Colored People of North America," by William H. Grimshay, (D. C.).
 "Caste Among Masons," by Lewis Hayden, (Mass.).
 "Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts," by Lewis Hayden, (Mass.).
 "The Origin and Objects of Ancient Freemasonry" etc., by Martin R. Delaney, (Pa.). Of this volume only two copies are known to exist; one in the Schomburg collection and the other in the Iowa Masonic Library.
 "The Colored Masonic Fraternity of the United States," by William T. Boyd, (Ohio).
 "The Lost Chord," by James R. Spurgeon, (Liberia).
 "Freemasonry Versus An 'Inferior' Race," by Arthur A. Schomburg, (N. Y.).
 "Masonic Text Book," by Harrison L. Harris, (Va.).
 "Prince Hall: The Pioneer of Negro Masonry," by John E. Bruce (Bruce-Grit), (N. Y.).
 "The National Grand Partem," by Jas. C. Corbin, (Ark.).
 "Foreign Status of American Colored Masonry," by Jas. C. Corbin, (Ark.).
 "Grand Lodge Jurisdiction Claim; or War of Races," by Lewis Hayden, (Mass.).
 "An Argument in Relation to Freemasonry Among Colored Men in This Country," by John Jones, (Ohio).
 In addition to the foregoing items which is only a partial list, must be included the numerous contributions by our brethren that have been given publication in the white Masonic magazines of the United States and Craft periodicals in England, Germany, South Africa, East India and New Zealand. This array of facts proves beyond a shadow of doubt that Prince Hall Masonry enjoys the distinction of being the greatest and most widely known of all the fraternal societies among the Negro people of America.

References

- A—Proceedings, G. L. of Illinois (white) 1899, appendix page 158.
- B—National Trestle Board, December, 1923, San Francisco, Calif., page 15.

Albert E. E. Jenkins

(Continued from page 327)

ness administration and office practice, economic principles and problems; money and currency, embracing monetary problems of the world. Mr. Jenkins graduates in February, 1926.

He is a member of the Y. M. C. A., St. Phillip's Men's Club; the Imperial Lodge No. 127 I. B. P. O. E. of W.; the United Colored Democracy and the Chicopee Democratic Club.

He married the cultured sister of the present Solicitor General of Barbadoes, Hon. H. W. Reese, and a cousin of the late Sir Conrad Reese, late Knight Chief Justice of Barbadoes, B. W. I.

Mr. Jenkins has few hobbies. He plays cricket and occasionally hikes. "But," shyly observed Mr. Jenkins "my real hobby is reading," the pastime which makes for a mentally full man.

Such is one of the race's most promising young men: capable, efficient, ambitious and industrious—an honor to our group and an inspiration to the youth of our Race who are ever struggling onward and upward to the final goal of that achievement which spells SUCCESS.

Pullman Porters and Sleeping Car Porters Generally, Attention!

IF

- You are tired of being treated like children instead of men;**
- You think you should work shorter hours;**
- You think your wages should be larger;**
- You are tired of doubling back;**
- You are sick of Company tyranny;**
- You have a backbone instead of a wish-bone—**

THEN

Fill out this blank and mail it immediately to A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, General Organizer, BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Act today, don't delay.

Spread the Good News.

Membership is growing by leaps and bounds. :: :: SIGN UP!

Note—At the first big mass meeting held in New York City on August 25, 1925, attended by 500 enthusiastic Pullman porters, it was agreed that the name of no member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters would be divulged until over 51% of the porters in the employ of the Pullman Company had been organized, the requirement of the U. S. Railway Labor Board. This protects you from Pullman Company tyranny until the union is strong enough. We want to get this number (51%) in the next 60 days. Big Meetings will soon be held at important terminal points. Watch for the notices.

There are still a few copies of the July and August numbers of THE MESSENGER containing the famous articles on the Pullman porters. They are fifteen cents a copy; seventeen cents by mail. Send for them.

Gentlemen:1925

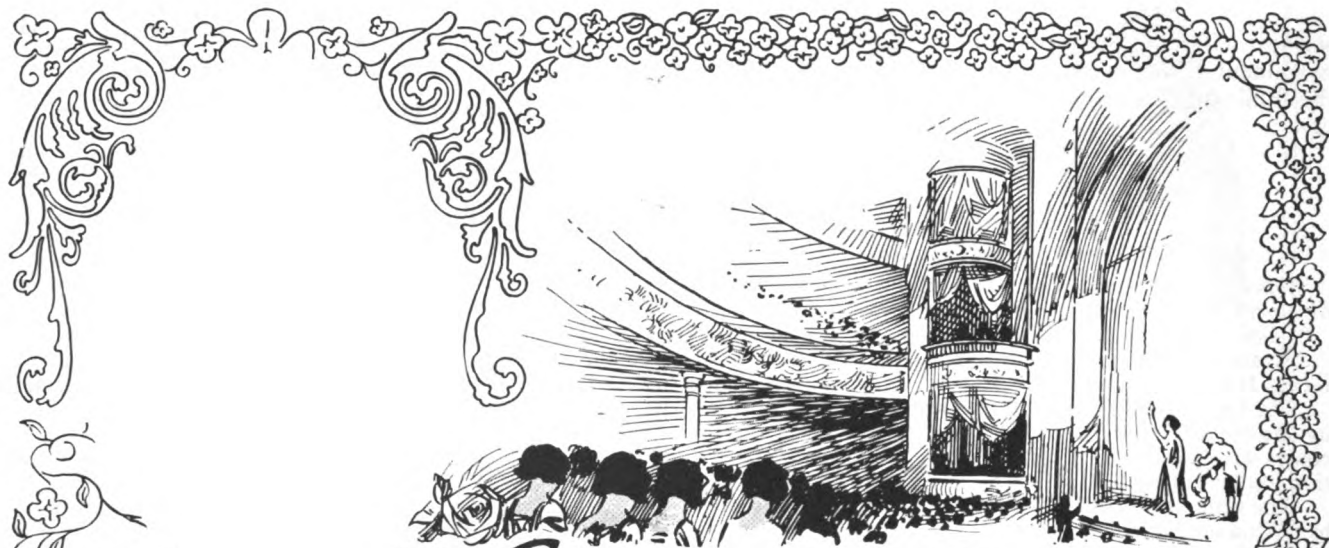
Please send me immediately an application blank for membership in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and all literature dealing with the movement to organize the porters into a strong union for, of, and by themselves.

Name

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No greater force is working to glorify the womanhood of our Race than Madam C. J. Walker's Wonderful Hair and Skin Preparations. Our eighteen world renowned articles, made and sold by members of our own Race, are daily relieving stubborn scalp diseases, stimulating the growth, increasing the length, softening and thickening short, stubborn, thin, unsightly hair; clearing complexions, smoothing, softening and preserving skin. We tell you, Madam C. J. Walker through her preparations, if for no other reason, remains yet, the greatest benefactress of our race. (Women throughout this and in twenty-nine foreign countries know the merits of Madam C. J. Walker's Preparations and are loud in their praise of them. You too may learn how they can preserve and enhance your beauty, make you admired by men and the envy of women. Visit the nearest Madam C. J. Walker agent today, now. She has a message of hope, cheer, of the way she is glorifying our womanhood and how you too may have long, luxurious hair and a beauty-kissed complexion. Visit her, "There's one near you."

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