

“SILENCE OF GOOSE CREEK” IS SHAME OF TEXAS

Colored Builders Form National Association; Do \$1,280,000 Business in Year

CONTRACTORS FROM 37 CITIES ENJOY PROFITABLE MEET

Hampton Institute Builders Conference Attracts Leading Men in Building Industry From Alabama to New York

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Plan to Further Interests of Colored Builders Thru Dissemination of Information and Practical Improvement by Study.

(By Wm. Anthony Acry)

Hampton, Va., Feb. 8.—“The National Builders' Association” was formed at the closing session of the first annual Hampton Institute builders' conference, which brought together from 37 cities and towns and from 12 schools and colleges, for three days, over 80 leading colored builders and contractors, as well as others who are interested in developing the building industry.

This association of employers and instructors in the building industry has the following objects: Dissemination of information; self-improvement thru study, local organizations and national conferences; propaganda for the training of mechanics; the fostering of all trade schools; and the placing of trade graduates.

The following officers were elected: Charles T. Russell, Richmond, president; W. T. Courtney, Atlanta, vice-president; H. Whittemore Brown, Hampton Institute, secretary-treasurer; A. L. Manly, Philadelphia, chairman, executive committee; and C. H. Evans, Tuskegee Institute, member of executive committee.

A committee was appointed to draw up a plan of organization: H. Whittemore Brown, chairman, David H. Terry, Edward H. Spennie, Robert A. Coles, Alexander Santa Cruz, all of Hampton Institute, and C. H. Evans, Tuskegee Institute.

The next meeting of the association will be held in conjunction with the annual Hampton Institute builders' conference, which will serve as the association's clearing house.

Members of the builders' conference were distributed from Alabama to New York. Some of the cities represented were Atlanta, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Norfolk and Suffolk, Williamsburg, Hampton and Phoebus, Richmond and Petersburg, Charlottesville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia. Some of the educational institutions represented were Tuskegee Institute, Fort Valley High and Industrial Institute, Spelman Seminary, Christiansburg Institute, St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute, Virginia Union University, Virginia Manual Labor School, St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural College, Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School, Bordentown Manual Training Industrial School, and Hampton Institute.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, in his address of welcome, expressed his appreciation of the cooperation which had been given by Hampton-trained colored builders in submitting helpful ideas for the new, two-year, advanced builders' course that will start in September, 1923, under the direction of H. Whittemore Brown, who is in charge of Hampton Institute's new department of building construction.

The conference program included the following speakers: Alexander B. Trowbridge, consulting architect, New York, Federal Reserve Board, “Value and Use of Standard Plans;” Arthur A. Shurtliff, Boston, landscape architect, “Influence of Proper Placing and Good Planting;” T. Alfred Fleming, New York, National Board of Fire Underwriters, “Fire Prevention and Fire Resistive Construction;” Frank R. Walker, Chicago, contractor, text-book writer and lecturer, “Cost Accounting and Estimating;” Raymond F. Bryant, production engineer, Stamford, Conn., “Manufacture and Selection of Hardware;” Dudley F. Holtman, Washington, D. C., “Manufacture and Use of Lumber;” Irving H. Cowdrey, Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Relation of the Testing Laboratory to the Building Trades;” W. C. Davis, New York, “Gypsum Products;” C. B. Bryant, Washington, D. C., “Concrete Products;” and J. C. Pearson, Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Standards, “Recent Developments in Concrete Houses.

The speakers used lantern slides and

motion pictures, as well as exhibits of materials, to drive home their messages. H. Whittemore Brown, who was in charge of this builders' conference, arranged a series of demonstrations to show the value and use of modern methods and standard materials in building construction. In this work he had the cooperation of manufacturers and the Hampton Institute Trade School staff of instructors and student tradesmen.

Among the conference members were forty colored contractors, who during the past year completed work valued at \$1,280,000.

Albert Farwell Bemis of Boston, prominent merchant and manufacturer, whose gifts have made possible the establishment of the Hampton advanced builders' course and the new department of building construction, with its service bureau and short courses in cost accounting, estimating, use of standard plans, materials of construction, mathematics, and strength of materials, was present and expressed the hope that this builders' conference would prove helpful, not only to those in attendance, but also to those living in distant places. He expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the many groups that had made the first conference a success.

SPEAKS ON HOW TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE

(Special to the Monitor by Wm. H. Ray.)

Miss Martha L. Root, a magazine and newspaper writer of Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke Wednesday evening, January 31st, at the Calvary Baptist church, Duluth. The pastor is Rev. S. E. Beasley.

Her subject was “Universal Education—The Four Ways of Acquiring Knowledge.” Miss Root is an ardent believer in the universal principles taught by Baha'ollah of Palestine as the solvent for present day world disturbances. She explained his teachings on the oneness of humanity; independent investigation of truth; the foundation of all religions is one—universal education, universal peace, a universal auxiliary language, a new solution for the economic problem, the abolishing of all prejudices.

“The one infallible standard for education which never fails,” Miss Root said, “was the help of the Holy Spirit. Through the help of the Holy Spirit certainty can be obtained. God's greatest gift to humanity is the bounty of the Holy Spirit. It is when, through meditation, the Holy Spirit shines on the intellect, that the human spirit catches the reflection of the Divine cosmic spirit and then through comprehension, meditation and action the greatest discoveries, arts and books may come into reality. Human spirit inspired by the Holy Spirit will be able to educate a nation. Read the Holy Word, pray, meditate and then act,” Miss Root said, “was the way to progress.”

She gave lines from the wisdom of the ages: “In the silence characters are formed and developed.” “In the silence geniuses are born.” “In the silence great truths shall come to thee and thy soul be blessed with the rich increase of celestial knowledge.” “In the silence all perplexities shall vanish, all troubles cease, all sorrow assuage.” “Into the silence, then, and commence with self, find there thy mission in the world.”

The lecturer spoke of the teachings of Baha'ollah as taught by his son Abdul Baha who visited America in 1912. This son said there is a sign of God in every phenomena. The sign of the intellect is contemplation and the sign of contemplation is silence, because it is impossible for man to do two things at the same time—he cannot both speak and meditate. When one meditates he is speaking with his own spirit. In that state of mind he speaks to his own spirit and his spirit answers; the light breaks forth and the reality is revealed.

Through the faculty of meditation man attains to eternal life; through it he receives the breath of the Holy Spirit—the bestowal of the Spirit is given in reflection and meditation. This faculty brings forth from the invisible plane the sciences and arts. Through the meditative faculty inventions are made possible, colossal undertakings are carried out; through it governments can run smoothly. Through this faculty man enters into the very Kingdom of God.

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CHICAGO N. A. A. C. P. PROTECTS COLORED GIRL

Following Report Tells How Interests of Innocent Southern Girl Were Looked After When Betrayed by “White Slaver”

ASSIST IN PLANS FOR FUTURE

Chicago, Feb. 8.—(Special to The Monitor.)—How a colored girl who had been brought from Alabama to Chicago by a white man was cared for and the white man prosecuted and fined, is told in a report submitted to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, by Morris Lewis, secretary of the Chicago branch. Mr. Lewis' report states:

A colored girl and white man had been picked up the day before at a railroad station. The white man had brought this simple-minded colored girl from Alabama to Chicago, paid her railroad fare and furnished her spending money. At the time of the arrest the man and the girl were hiring a cab to take the girl from the station.

The case found its way to the juvenile court and the girl being over 20 put it outside the “juvenile” jurisdiction, thus it became the duty of someone other than a juvenile officer to look after the girl. My wife then came into the case. The girl was put in her charge and was taken to the Phyllis Wheatley Home for the night. Next day the trial came up. Mrs. Lewis appeared just the same as a lawyer for the girl and was so recognized by the court.

The man was fined \$200 and a nominal fine of \$25 placed against the girl. She was continued in my wife's care for six months' probation, after which time on payment of the fine she will be free. I imagine the fine will be remitted when the time comes.

There was apparently some effort on the part of shysters to get the fellow off, one Negro seeming to be interested on his side. When he found out that my wife was representing the girl he beat a hasty retreat. The investigation was followed up and consideration given to resorting to the Mann Act prosecution, but in view of the fact that the girl is free of the man and he on his way to the bride-well, it is perhaps just as well to let it drop and save the girl further publicity. Mrs. Lewis was greatly commended by many social workers who were in the court room and said it was quite a treat to see a colored woman stand up and fight for the rights of an innocent simple-minded colored girl.

Mr. Lewis further states that the girl will be helped to find employment and to obtain education.

TRIED IN VAIN TO BAN ATLANTA KLAN PARADE

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—John A. Manget disclosed today his unavailing ef-

Homage



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FORWARD STRIDES BY INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORP.

Association Formed for Purpose of Giving Financial Assistance to Race Enterprises Reported in Excellent Condition.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND GIVEN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—That great forward strides are being made by the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation was definitely shown from the reports of the President, Dr. Emmet J. Scott, and the Treasurer, Mr. John R. Hawkins, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation at the offices of the Corporation, 191 Seventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C., January 30, 1922. The reports of these two officers show that the Corporation has succeeded in having more than one-half of its first offering of \$250,000 worth of stock subscribed for and enough paid in to warrant the officers of the Corporation to decide that it would enter actively upon its program of giving financial assistance to Negro business enterprises beginning July 1, 1922.

The wisdom of the decision of the officers to have the Corporation begin active business on July 1, 1922, is shown by the fact that the investments brought sufficient returns to enable the Directors to declare a quarterly dividend at the rate of eight per cent a year for the period July 1, through September 30th, 1922. Upon the showing made according to the books of the Treasurer, the Directors have again voted to declare a second dividend payment at the rate of eight per cent a year for the second quarter October 1st through December 31st, 1922.

The enthusiastic approval of the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation was evidenced by the re-election of the following men as Directors: Whitefield McKinlay, M. O. Dumas, John R. Hawkins, A. B. Jackson, Emmet J. Scott, A. M. Curtis, and Norman L. McGhee, of Washington, D. C.; S. W. Green of New Orleans, La.; T. H. Kiah, of Princess Anne, Md.; Joseph L. Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. M. Fowler, Jr., of Atlantic City, N. J.; J. B. Stubbs and S. G. Elbert of Wilmington, Del. The strength of the Board of Directors was increased by the addition of Dr. George E. Cannon, a prominent physician of Jersey City, N. J., who has taken leadership in many affairs affecting the colored people of New Jersey and the Nation.

In speaking of the important service which the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation is rendering, Dr. Scott, the president, in his report to the stockholders, stated: “Nothing more vividly indicates the need and necessity for a corporation such as the Allied than the experience which your officers have had in having brought before them so many investments of a

E. MONT REILY MAY QUIT

Harding's Comedian Governor of Porto Rico Being Forced Out.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Governor E. Mont Reily of Porto Rico said recently he would resign if his health did not show decided improvement.

After conferences earlier in the week with the President and Secretary Weeks, Governor Reily purchased tickets for his return to Porto Rico on a steamship leaving New York on Saturday. Considerable discussion over his administration has been reported to the government from Porto Rico.

Governor Reily, who does not like Negroes, had six ribs broken in an automobile accident at his home in Kansas City three weeks ago when his car collided with that driven by a Negro chauffeur. He said today the hardships of his office required his best health, and if his condition did not improve immediately he might resign.

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worthy nature which have had to be turned down because all the available funds were invested. In keeping with the program of the Corporation, the officers and directors have given careful and especial attention to the large number of applications for loans with which the Corporation has been deluged ever since it actively began business. It has been difficult for the officers to sift out just which of the many applications should be favorably acted upon in view of the fact that there have been so many applications from worthy persons and concerns and the funds of the Corporation have never been sufficient to enable the officers to handle even a small part of the applications filed with us. As soon as funds were available in the treasury, all loans that could be provided for were placed.”

The above statement from the President of the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation points out in a very definite way just what a concern of this kind can do to assist Negro business enterprises. It is easily seen that when this concern has succeeded in placing larger amounts of its stock in the hands of the investing public, it will have at its disposal greater sums with which to give assistance to the many worth while race business enterprises, and it will not only be in position to render great service in connection with the economic progress of the race, but it will be able to pay larger dividends and become the great outstanding success which its stockholders are anxious that it shall be.

The Board of Directors of the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation met following the meeting of the stockholders and voted unanimously that the following men who had served as officers during the year 1922 be re-elected: Emmet J. Scott, President; A. M. Curtis, Vice President; Whitefield McKinlay, Chairman of the Board of Directors; John R. Hawkins, Treasurer; and Norman L. McGhee, Secretary.

BACK HARVARD ON ANTI-NEGRO STAND

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9.—Harvard's stand in the matter of excluding Negroes from the freshman dormitories is defended by three writers in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. One of these is Arthur H. Hayden, '18, of Norfolk, Va., a former resident of the north. Edmund A. Whitman, '10, of Cambridge, tells how President Emeritus Eliot dealt with an “exclusion” situation.

William Cross Lloyd, '98, of Chicago, the Rev. Edward S. Drown, '84, professor at the Episcopal Theological School, and George W. Martin, '10, are among other correspondents.

“When President Lowell declares we do not owe to him (the Negro) to force him and the white man into social relations that are not, or may not be, mutually congenial, he is simply reiterating with the force of a broad national vision—not the vision of sectional partisan—what hundreds of southern alumni have always maintained, and will continue to maintain with all the vigor of their manhood,” one correspondent writes.

“The freshman class of 1877 including two Negroes and several students from the South,” Mr. Whitman wrote. “One of the latter called on President Eliot and announced that if he was compelled—and there was compulsion in those days also—to sit in the same section with one of his colored classmates he would leave college. To this President Eliot replied that, while the college would regret his departure, it would still go on as usual. The young man thought better of it and stayed.”

NO PARDON FOR SOLDIERS OF 24th

Authorities Merely Cut Life Sentences to Twenty Years Imprisonment in Federal Penitentiary.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 9.—Twenty of the alleged Houston rioters in the federal penitentiary here have received commutations of sentence, it was announced officially today. Nineteen of the prisoners have had their sentences reduced from life to twenty years and the other from life to eighteen years.

Sixty-seven former Negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry were convicted of participation in the Houston, Tex., race riot August 23, 1917. Six were hanged.

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TEXAS “NIGHTS” ADD FLOGGING OF SICK WOMAN TO PROGRAM

Grand Jury Investigating Case From Its Verdict Seems Dominated by Same Fear of the “Invisible Empire” as People.

FLOGGERS ARE WHITEWASH

Shades of Early Day Texans Must Write in Shame at Spineless Attitude of Present Generation in Lone Star State

Houston, Tex., Feb. 8.—The grand jury adjourned Monday, declaring inability to obtain definite information on one flogging at Goose Creek of Mrs. Audrey Harrison and R. A. Armand. The jury declared its belief a body of men “organized for the purpose of regulating the morals of the community” had committed all the Goose Creek whippings and was sanctioned by the town.

The Silence of Goose Creek.

A child screamed in the night—a little girl eight years old—but no one stirred.

Instead, a man—a painted, disguised man—drew his gun and threatened her with death, if she did not cease.

A woman was lifted from her sick bed and carried forth into the darkness to be whipped like a dog. There were strong men to wield the strap, to take the Spanish inquisition for a pattern, but there was not one to raise his voice for common decency, for the teaching of his fathers, for ordinary American manhood.

Hundreds knew this thing had occurred, yet for four days a whole community remained silent.

“The Chronicle” was the first paper in Texas to report the horrible deed, and its information came through a letter secretly mailed in Houston by a Goose Creek resident. That was five days after the crime had been committed.

Not a word had been given the public by the deputy sheriff at Goose Creek, nor by the sheriff's department in Houston.

Constituted authority had been flouted, secrecy prevailed, men and women refused to talk, while the two victims lay moaning and suffering.

Is this white supremacy? Is this Gentile civilization? Is this Protestant justice? Is this Southern chivalry? Is this Anglo-Saxon law?

And what sealed the lips and paralyzed the arms of so many people?

What drove them to be deaf to the cries of a child?

What caused them to remain mute? Nothing but the terror of masked violence. Nothing but fear of a disguised hand that might strike from behind. Nothing but an alarm that has spread, and spread, and spread, until people do not dare to move or speak, lest they expose themselves unawares.

And suppose the woman had offended, of which there is no proof, was there no law to make her answerable?

Is the machinery of our government so clogged with ruts, so eaten and corrupted, that it can no longer function?

After 133 years of constitutional democracy, must we admit failure—admit that justice is only to be had through masked violence?

After winning such glory on the open battle field, after living for more than a century with open courts, are we to acknowledge that the mob offers us our only salvation?

There are men to laugh at the grand jury, more's the pity, and to hope its efforts will prove futile.

There are men to ridicule Judge Robinson's charge.

There are men to applaud that brutish hand, and to rejoice that its identity has been concealed.

There are men to become drunk with the thought of anonymous power, and to take delight in its exercise.

There are men to prefer disguised, extra-legal violence to the slower processes of the law.

When the kaiser threw down his gauntlet and all Europe was forced to defend itself, Lord Grey turned to us and cried: “You next.”

We refused to believe it—refused for three long years—but it came to pass.

Who strikes at civilization, strikes at everybody and everything dependent on it.

Who strikes at law, strikes at everybody and everything that looks to the law for protection.

If the time has come when the law can not protect the humblest citizen (Continued on Page Two)