

# ALEXANDER'S MAGAZINE

AND THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC



**OCTOBER, 1907**

*This Magazine gives the Negro's point  
of View Regarding his own Problems  
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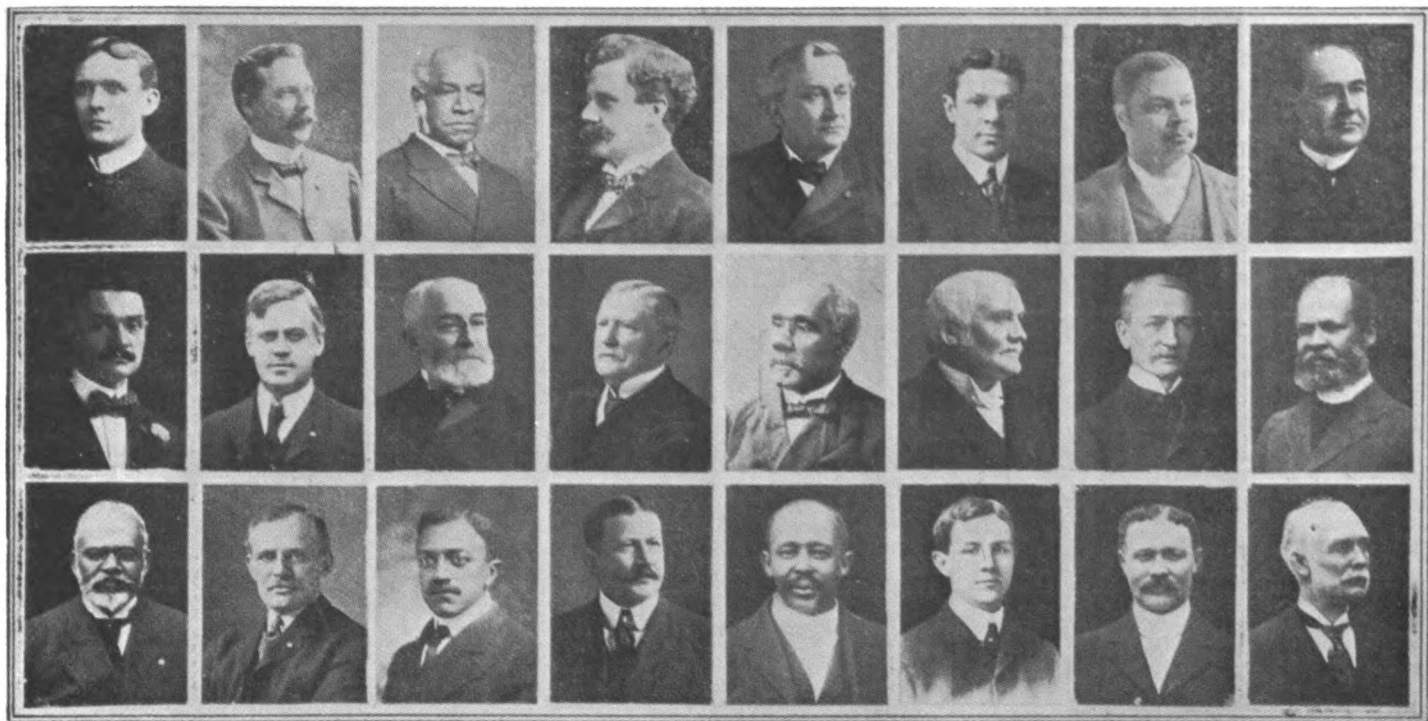
**BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



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# ALEXANDER'S MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Spreading of Reliable Information Concerning the Operation of Educational Institutions in the South, the Moral, Intellectual, Commercial and Industrial Improvement of the Negro Race in the United States. Published on the Fifteenth Day of each Month. Entered as Second-Class Matter on May 3, 1905, at the Post Office at Boston Massachusetts, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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## Editorial Department

### COLOR PREJUDICE IN BOSTON.

Is color prejudice on the increase in Boston? Perhaps it is. We are not altogether certain as to the extent to which prejudice of the whites toward the blacks has grown in this home of Garrison, Phillips and Sumner. That there is some increment seems to be conceded by almost every body, i. e., by almost every Colored person with whom we have talked. There has lately been a good deal of smoke in respect to this subject in the city, and where there is so much smoke, we take it, there must be some fire. And some fire there undoubtedly is to produce so much smoke.

We will assume therefore that race prejudice is on the increase in Boston as it is on the increase all over the country. Instances of it have, it seems, been sometimes exaggerated. And at other times some of our people, apparently have gone out of their way to find the ugly thing, and, as it always

happens, what we go out of our way to find in the way of trouble and especially in respect to race trouble, we are almost sure to find. We as a race, have grown very sensitive on the subject of color prejudice which is not at all to be wondered at. To such an extent has this extreme sensitiveness grown in many of us that we are not exactly sane on the subject and may see color prejudice in many cases where it does not actually exist.

Still after making all due allowance for this spirit of oversensitiveness and exaggeration on the subject of race prejudice in Boston on the part of some Colored people, we believe nevertheless that the thing is altogether too much evidence in this banner city of this banner state in respect to the equality of all men before the law, regardless of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. It is a fact however, of which Boston may justly be proud, that its judges and jurors will uphold the civil rights law of Massachusetts and punish



## Berean Manual Training and Industrial School

By Archibald H. Grimke

The best-known and most useful colored citizen of Philadelphia is the Rev. Matthew Anderson, D. D. He is a man gifted with remarkable energy and power of initiative. We doubt whether any colored man in this country lives a more strenuous life than he lives. Let us glance for a moment at some of the race enterprises which he has founded and directed during the last quarter of a century. In 1880 he founded the Berean Presbyterian church whose real estate valuation for the year 1905 is placed at \$105,000. In 1884 he organized the Berean Kindergarten, whose annual enrollment of pupils since 1889 has been forty. In 1888 he organized the Berean Building and Loan Association through which 150 homes have been purchased at an average valuation of \$2260 has paid on its matured stock \$95,000 to its stockholders, and whose assets in 1907 amounted to \$140,000. In 1894 he established at Point Pleasant, N. J., The Berean Sea Side Home with a property valuation of \$10,000. It accommodated during the first twelve years of its existence 660 guests. He organized in 1897 the Berean Bureau of Mutual Help, which has secured employment for 620 persons. In 1906 he organized the Berean Trades Association with a membership of 75 colored artisans. And last, and perhaps most important than all the other enterprises started in his big heart and by his fertile and tireless brain, is the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, which is the subject of this article.

In order to get some adequate idea of the immense value of these various

race enterprises to the colored people of Philadelphia and its vicinity one must know something of the situation there in respect to the rapid increase of its colored population and of their social and economic condition. Owing to the enormous increase of race prejudice in the South and the prevalence of oppressive laws affecting disadvantageously the civil and political rights of the colored people, and of mob violence also, which puts in peril their lives, thousands of them have fled from the South and settled in the North. Some of these people are among the best of their race in the South, and some again are among the worst. Most of them are poor and ignorant and belong to the class of unskilled workmen. And when crowded into slum conditions in cities like Washington and Philadelphia they present an altogether formidable problem to the conscience and statesmanship of the best members of both races in such cities. There are today living in Philadelphia about 80,000 colored people, and in the city and environments the number has been placed as high as 125,000.

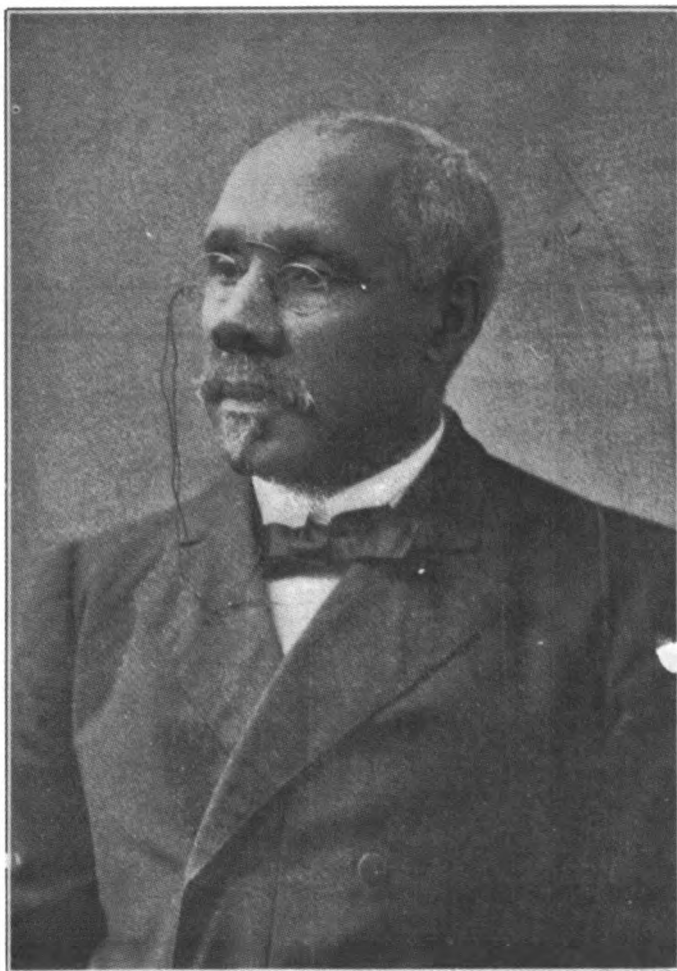
What is to be done with these people? Many of them do not require that anything should be done for them, for they are among the most intelligent, well-to-do and respectable of the race in America. With these there is no problem, moral, civic or political any more than a like number of intelligent, well-to-do and respectable whites present to the civic spirit of Philadelphia for solution. But with thousands of the newly arrived folk from the South and congested within



slum districts in the city of brotherly love the case is wholly different. They need to have many things done for them and they need to have those things done for them at once. The

not alone of Philadelphia but of the North, to come over to their rescue and to their mental and moral and industrial uplift and redemption.

Rev. Dr. Anderson in the address



REV. MATTHEW ANDERSON, D. D., Principal.

need of such Philadelphia colored folk is great and urgent. They are crying with outstretched arms from the darkness and idleness, from the squalor and the crimes which grow out of such miseries to the enlightened wealth and conscience and humanity

made by him at the Third Annual Conference of his school, Dec. 11, 1902, in Witherspoon hall, Philadelphia, at which ex-President Cleveland presided, gave the reason which lies at the bottom of his belief in the efficacy of industrial education for the Negro.

This is set forth clearly in the opening paragraph of this address which is as follows:

"Before giving the report of the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, permit me to state briefly why I am in favor of manual train-

white men, in physical and mental composition, that in order to become a civil force he must be trained industrially as well as mentally and morally. The fact is, no people became strong financially, which neglected the industrial training of its youth."



MRS. CAROLINE V. ANDER SON, Wife of the Principal.

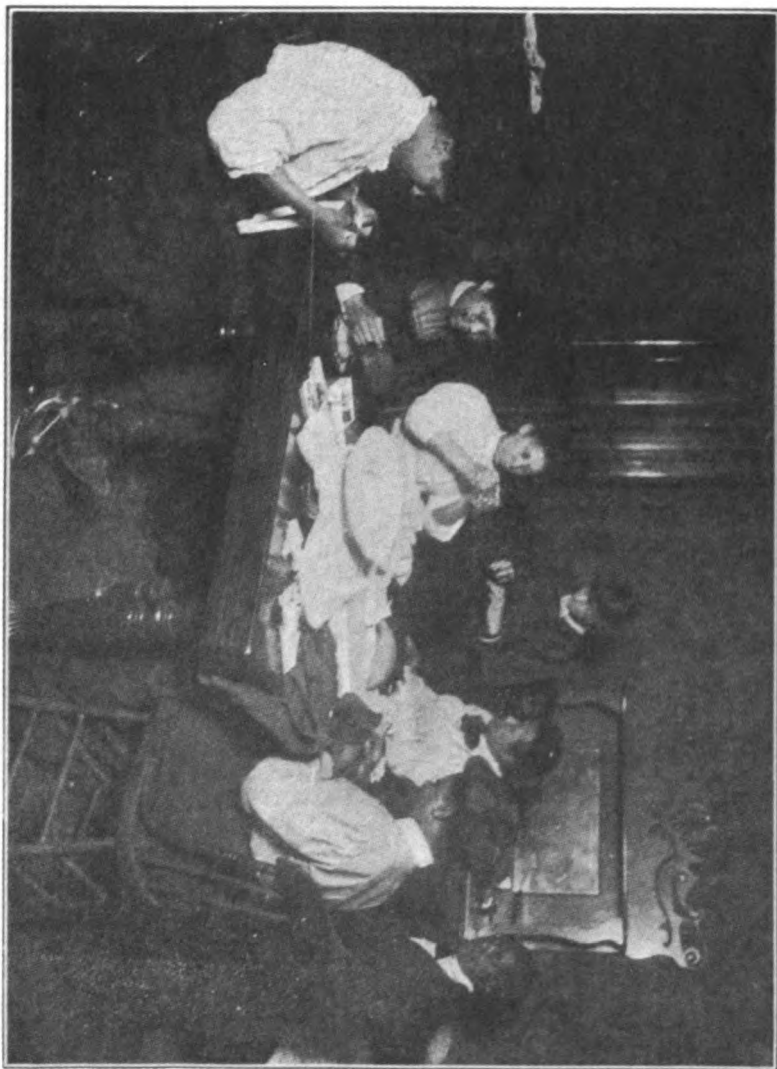
ing for the Negro. First, let me say, I do not believe in manual training for the Negro because I think him so different from other men that this is the only kind of training to which he is adapted; but it is because I believe him to be like other men, especially

He further develops his meaning in this sane manner: "The time is coming, if it has not already come, when the American people will not ask whether the workman is white or black, but whether he has the qualifications and the skill to do the work

required as well, if not better, than any other man. The time is fast coming, friends, when he who is master of his trade or profession will be in demand, no matter what may have been

him because he or his father or grandfather had been a slave, or because of his poverty, the result of his misfortune or his ignorance even though his ignorance was the re-

THE CLASS IN MILLINERY.



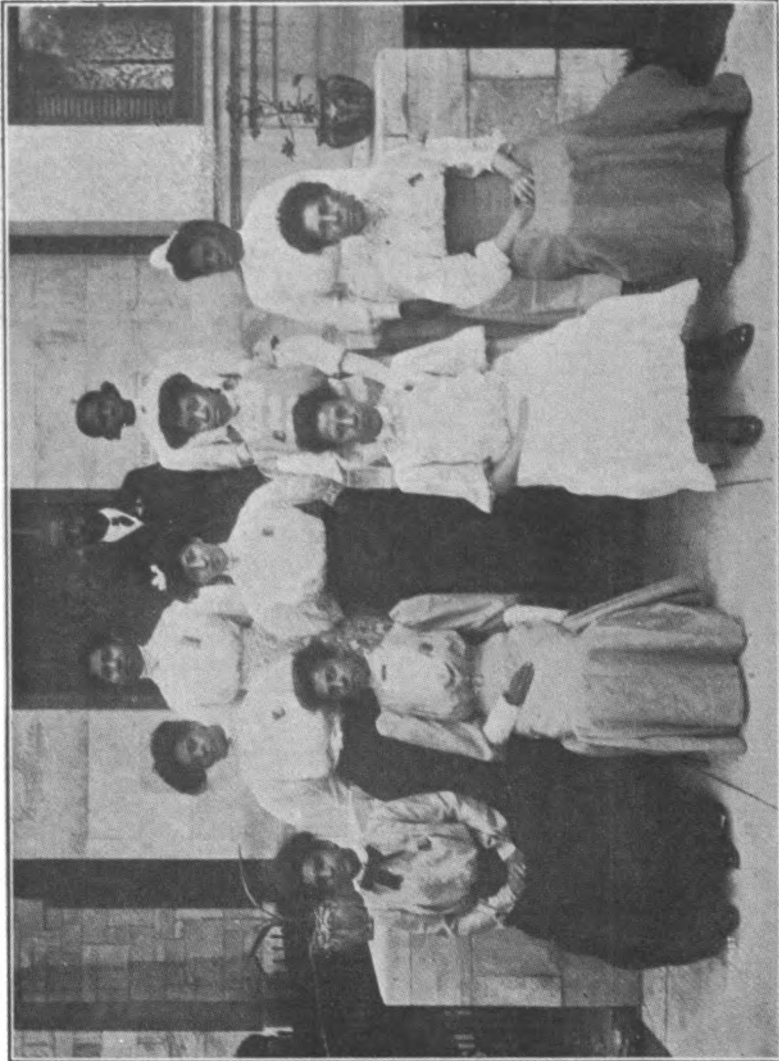
his previous condition, or whether he is white or black, and, too, the time is coming when sentimentalism in regard to the Negro will have lost its force. Men will not take pity upon

the result of the white man's prejudice and proscriptive law; neither will a mendicant attitude serve him, especially in the North, and it will soon have lost its force in the South. The time

is coming and rapidly when the thing which the American people will inquire about every employee will be the measure of his marketable value. It will be, What value will he be to his

little, if any, employment, no matter how needy or unfortunate he may be."

Rev. Dr. Anderson, born in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Oberlin College and of Princeton Theological Sem-



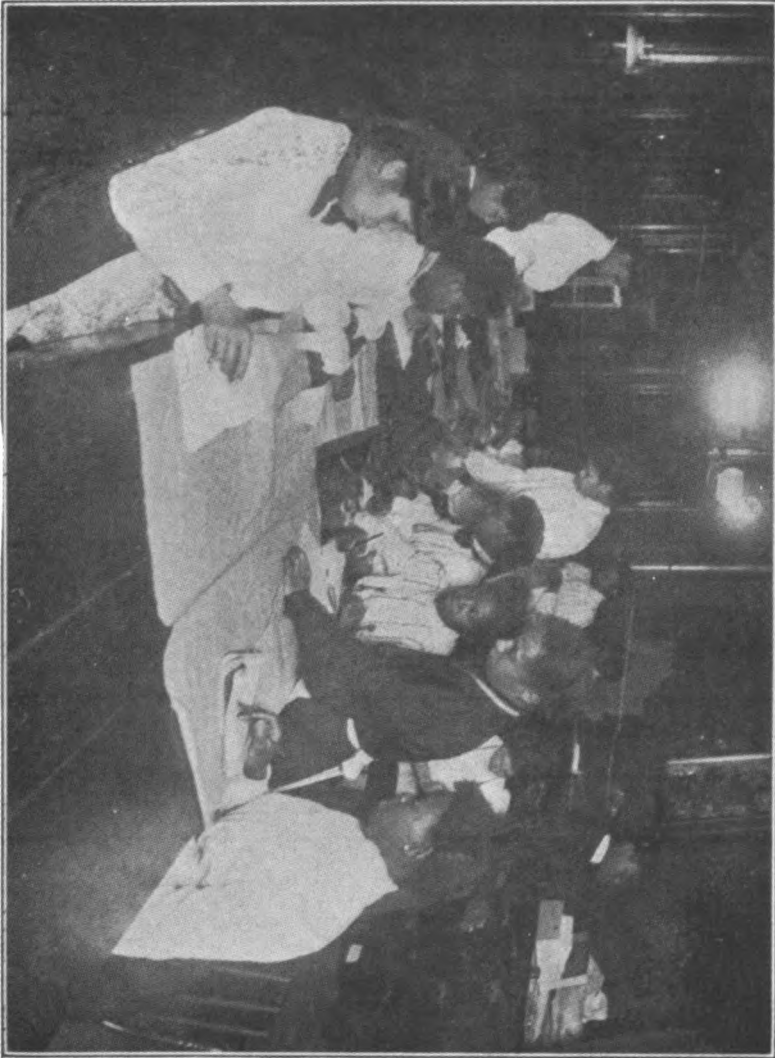
P RESENT YEAR GRADUATING CLASS.

employer? If his value will be cheap, if he will be unable to give his employer a service which would measure up to the standard, he will not be in demand as an employee; and he will have but

inary, when a youth at School mapped out his life work along the line of industrial education for the masses of his race. Since he is a man of about sixty it will thus be seen that he did

not light his torch of manual training at the fires of either Hampton or Tuskegee. But while this is true, that manual training for the masses of the colored people at the North as well

round education for the youth of his race, physical, industrial, mental, moral and religious, such as would fit them to compete successfully with the whites in the battle for bread, in the



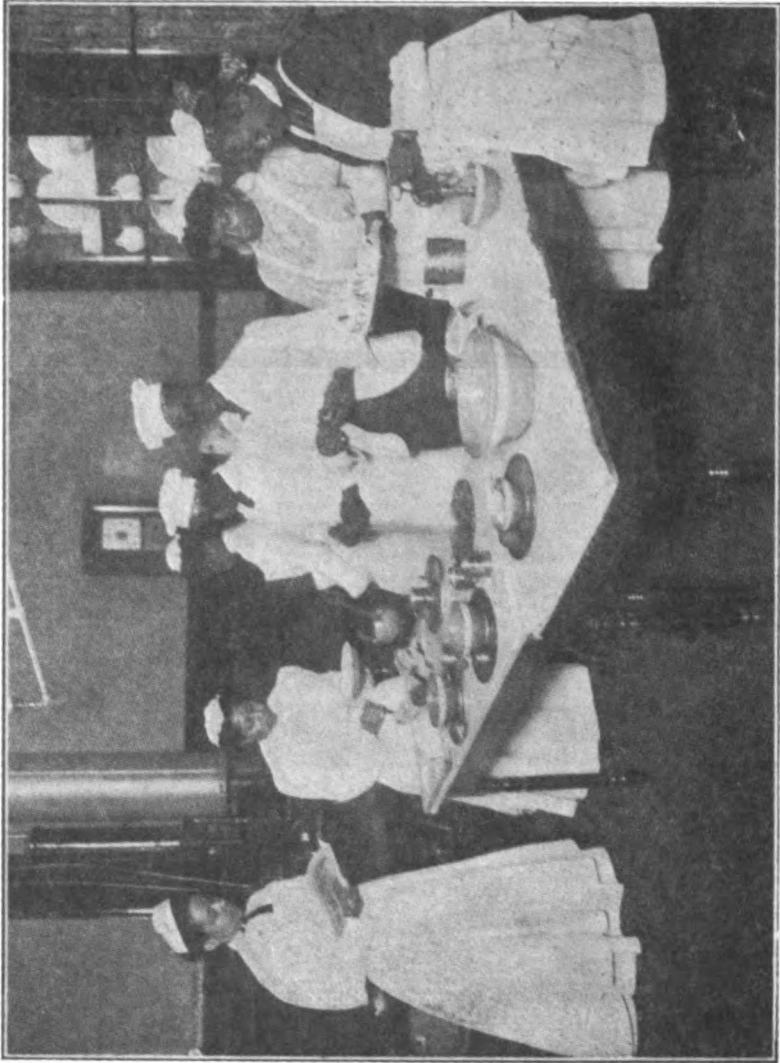
THE FIRST YEAR IN DRESSMAKING.

as at the South is no new thing to him but quite the contrary, nevertheless he has never been narrow in this regard. For he has always advocated with courage and earnestness an all

struggle for existence. He has, therefore, always been friendly to the schools for the higher education of the race like Howard, Atlanta, Fiske, Lincoln, Clark, Biddle, Wilberforce

and Morris Brown. Because such institutions, dedicated to the higher education of the race, are absolutely necessary to the work of preparing the leaders of the race along all lines of endeavor.

room, organized by the enthusiastic young minister who had just entered the Master's vineyard in Philadelphia. This was followed by the organization by the same tireless head and hands,



THE CLASS IN COOKING.

To sum up: the development of the Berean enterprise has proceeded naturally from the beginning. It had its small beginnings in the Mission Sabbath school in a second story back

of the Mission church known as the Berean Presbyterian church. At the end of four years of devoted work, the young minister was able to erect a beautiful blue marble edifice and a

well appointed parsonage for himself and flock. Then came the kindergarten school which is now one of the best in West Philadelphia. Then followed in 1888, the organization of

Side house at Point Pleasant, N. J., where in addition to excellent accommodations for fifty guests, a summer Chautauqua is held during the month of August on Sociological and other

THE CLASS IN TAILORING.

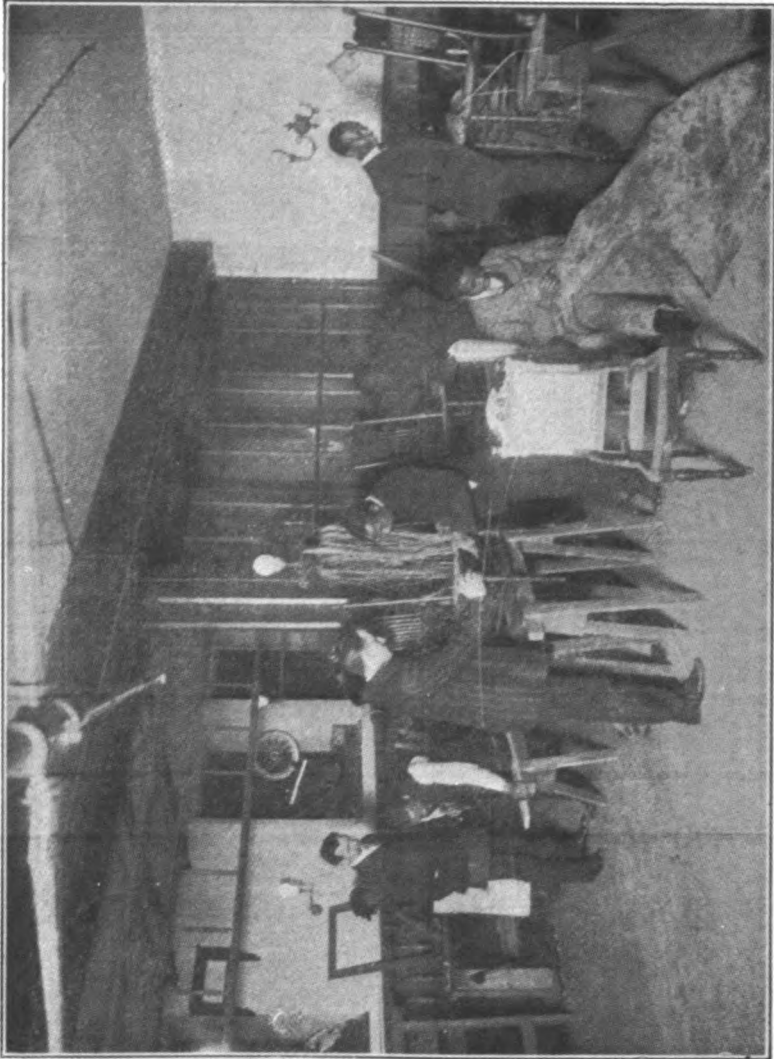


the Building and Loan association, which has assisted some two hundred families in the city of Brotherly Love, to secure homes for themselves. Then followed the establishment of the Sea

subjects, vital to the Colored race. Then came the Mutual Help Bureau, whose object is to procure good situations for worthy persons of color seeking employment. This in turn was

followed by a Trades Association, the purpose of which is to assist competent Colored citizens to obtain work in their respective trades, not only by the mutual encouragement which a-

comes the Berean Manual Training and Industrial school, whose purpose is to fit the youth of 80,000 Colored people to get what belongs to them in the battle for bread with the youth



CLASS IN CARPENTRY AND UPHOLSTERY.

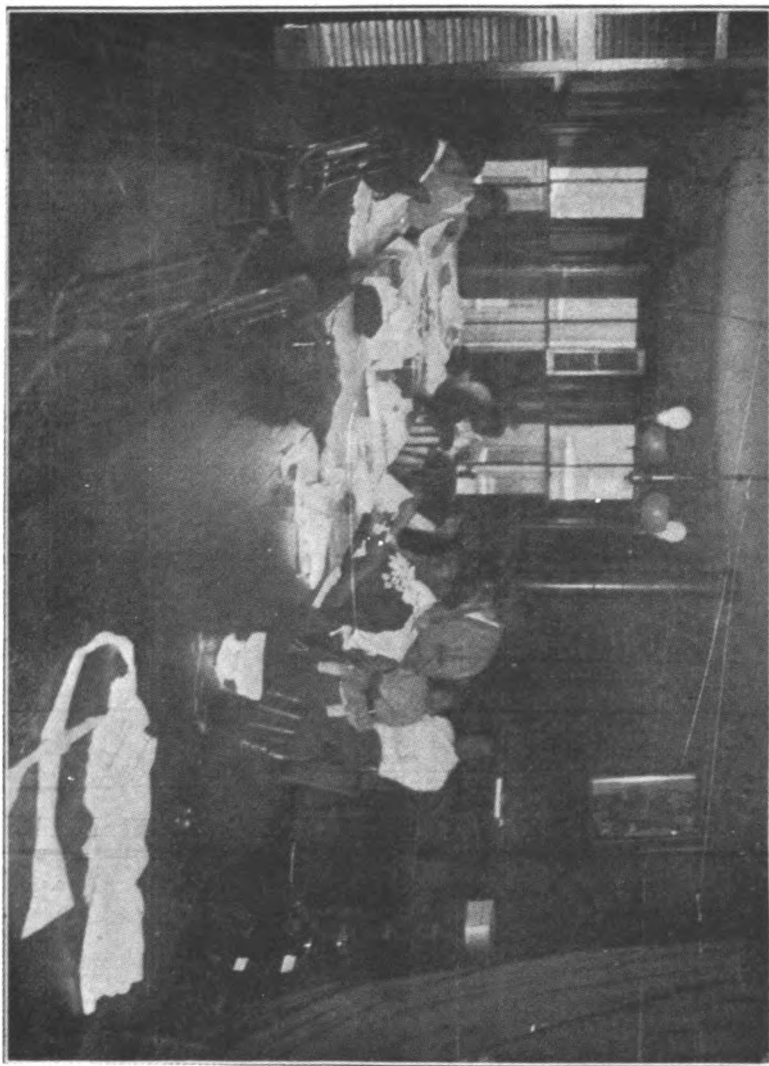
rises from association but by bringing individual workmen into touch with Philadelphia contractors and builders. And though not last in point of time yet perhaps first in point of importance,

of the white race in Philadelphia and to prevail in that tremendous struggle for existence with other races in the Republic, which they are soon to enter as men and women.



I cannot close this article more fitly than by giving the words of the remarkable man, who founded the Berean enterprise. He says: "The time is passing when the old Negro has taken their place; therefore, unless the young Negro reads the handwriting aright, and prepares himself to meet the demands of the time, he will be shoved aside. Hence, the

CLASS IN PLAIN SEWING.



washerwoman, and the old Negro white washer and carpet beater will have a monopoly in their lines. These have each had their day; a more dignified and scientific form of labor need of manual training schools, not only in the South, but also in the North. In fact, the demands for manual training among Colored people in the North are even greater than they

are in the South, notwithstanding the masses of the people there are, because of the peculiarly embarrassing obstacles in the way.

lishing of manual training and industrial schools, the object of which would be the training of the head, the hand, and the heart; in fact, the



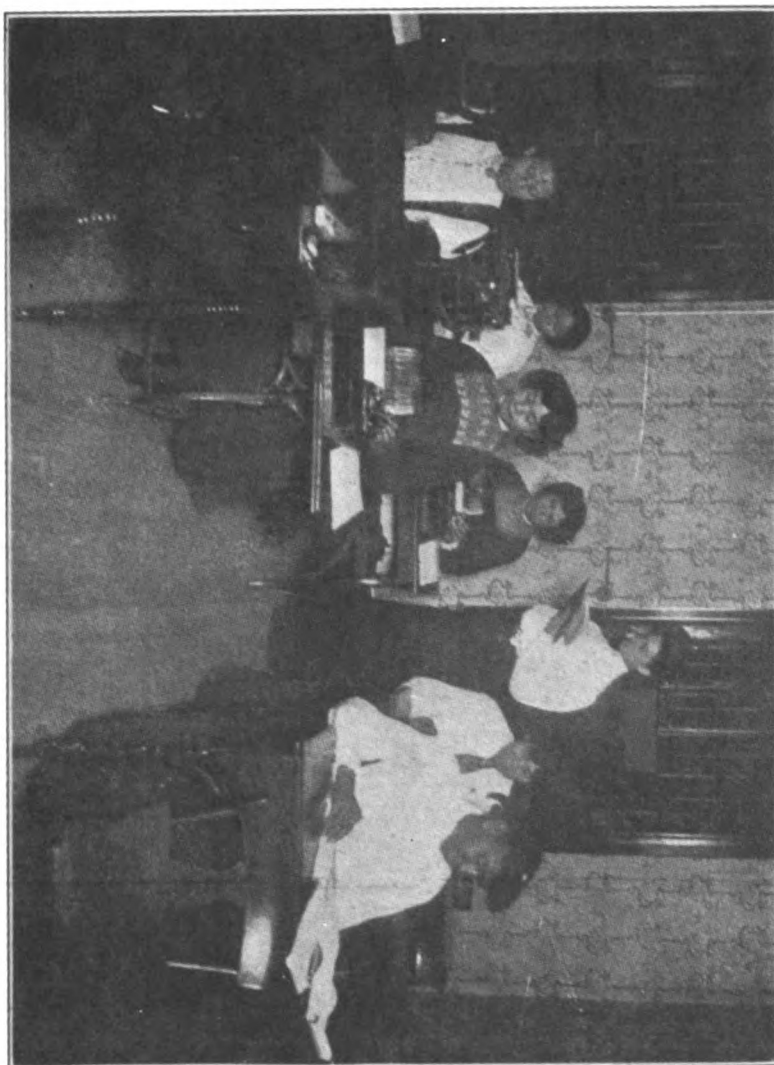
THE 2ND YEAR IN DRESSMAKING

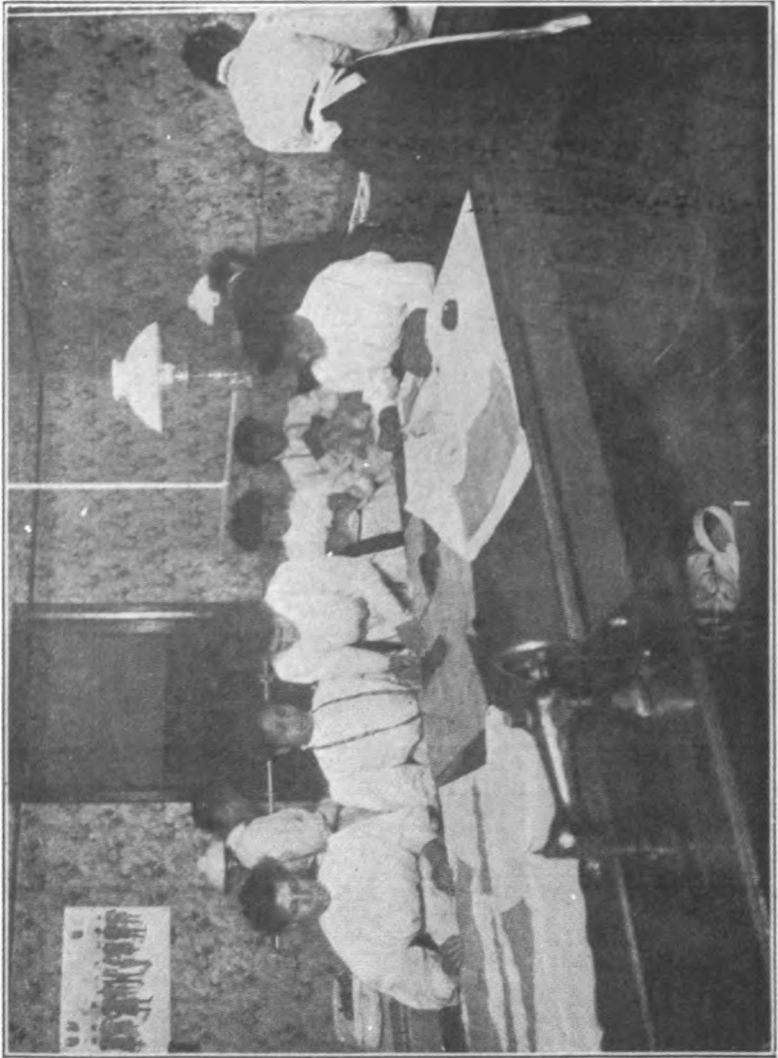
Now, there is nothing which the good people of the North could do which would be a greater assistance to the Colored people than the estab-

lishing of manual training and industrial schools, the object of which would be the training of the head, the hand, and the heart; in fact, the whole man, and then get him to see and feel and act his part nobly and well in life's battle."

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE.

THE CLASS IN TYPEWRITING.





THE THIRD YEAR IN DRESSMAKING.

CLASS IN ENGLISH.

