

THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Eight Thousand Colored People
in Omaha and Vicinity, and to the Good of the Community

The Rev. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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Miss Helen Hagan Captivates New York

Accomplished Artist Given Ovation on
Her First Appearance in Amer-
ica's Metropolis.

INTERPRETS MASTERPIECES

Her Musicianly Rendition of Beetho-
ven, Chopin, Taylor and Other
Masters an Inspiration.

New York, Feb. 4.—Seldom has an artist of the race with which we are connected come to New York with more flattering credentials than those presented by Helen Hagan of New Haven, Conn., at present teaching in Cambridge, Mass. This young woman is a Pianiste, and announcements of her appearance told of her winning the degree of Mus. B. from the Department of Music at Yale University in 1912; at the same time she was awarded the Samuel Simons Sanford Fellowship which provided for advanced study in a foreign land, which, in her case, resolved into a course at the Schola Cantorum, Paris, France. In 1914 this Paris conservatory awarded her a diploma. She was under the instruction of Blanche Silva, piano pedagogue, and Vincent D'Indy, the eminent French composer.

Returning from Paris in 1914, this young woman, for she is only recently out of her teens, made a tour of the States, and her piano playing created a furore wherever she was heard. So far as I can learn, she had never made an appearance in Manhattan, though some six years ago, I think, she was on a program in Brooklyn.

So it was that her appearance at the Music School Settlement, 4-6 West 131st street, of which J. Rosamond Johnson, himself an eminent composer and musician, is supervisor, attracted much attention from Greater New York's musical element. She made her debut at this place on the evening of Thursday, January 20, to an assemblage that filled every available nook and corner of the three rooms and hallway on the first floor besides many of the auditors tried to find places on the stairs.

If any came to scoff they remained to praise. Probably a third of the audience could not see the performer at all, and it was a wonderful tribute to her that they sat quietly and gave all their faculty of hearing to her interpretation of the elaborate program. Most folks go to concerts to see and be seen, as well as to hear, and in some cases, it appears they go to be heard, but to a remarkable degree was the Hagan recital audience composed of people who came to hear, and to hear with understanding. From the first appealing note of Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata to the dying away of the last sprightly flash-

(Continued on seventh page.)

Please Remember This

The Monitor is the only Negro newspaper published, not only in Omaha, but in the whole state of Nebraska. It now has a large circulation in Omaha and vicinity and ultimately will be read by every colored family in the state. To reach the colored people, advertise in The Monitor.



TYPES OF HOMES OWNED BY OUR PEOPLE.
Residence of Dr. A. G. Edwards, 2411 Erskine Street.

Something to Make You Think

Pan-Americanism and the Darker Races.

Feeling that the Pan-American Congress and its probable influence on the destiny of Americans of all colors and condition, was of more than passing interest, the Baltimore Afro-American sent a letter to a number of prominent colored Americans. The answers seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the Negro in the United States has nothing to lose, but rather has everything to gain by Pan-Americanism.

Among the answers received by the Afro-American were the following from Bishop Hurst, Prof. Kelly Miller, Dean Pickens and Dr. Dubois.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS KNOW THE UNITED STATES.

In answer to your question regarding the New Pan-Americanism preached by President Wilson and its effect upon the darker races which form an exceedingly large part of the Southern Republics, I may say that, to my mind, the question of itself may be construed as an attempt to introduce an element in Pan-Americanism which is of the least concern both on the part of the United States and the other republics.

In 1899, there sat in Washington the first Pan-American Congress initiated by Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State. Its purpose was simply to bring about closer economic and commercial relations between the United States and the Southern Republics. The same Congress has met since at regular intervals and at various places. At the first Congress it was made clear that the trade league sought to be established should not be regarded as a step toward political union. It was not to be another Zollverein, which thought accepted for trade purposes brought about absolute political union between the forty German States. Recent developments in the life of some of the Southern Republics, viewed from the standpoint of the Monroe Doctrine, naturally have suggested to the United States that a covenant for mutual political and economical advantages should be formulated, and if possible adopted by all parties concerned.

This is the gist of the New Pan-Americanism. The future of the black and of the mixed blood among the citizens of these republics is not a question. I doubt but that if it had been there would have been the least inclination on the part of those countries to accept a discussion of such a proposition.

The Southern Republics know how hypocritical, insincere, unjust and I may add, criminal, is this government in its dealing with the black man and they would have discountenanced any movement that tended to jeopardize the social and political well-being of this people.

JOHN HURST.

Howard Drew Again Champion Runner

Defeated in California Last Year Be-
cause of Sprained Tendon Comes
Back in Fine Fettle.

EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE

Witness Great Race in Madison
Square Garden When Popular
Colored Boy Wins.

New York, January 28.—Howard P. Drew of the University of California traveled three thousand miles across the continent to compete in the games of the Millrose Athletic Association in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, and demonstrated to the largest crowd that ever viewed an athletic meet in the old arena that he could again become the world's greatest sprinter. The diminutive colored sprinter placed himself once more on the top of the athletic ladder by winning the seventy-yard invitation race, which brought together four of the best sprinters in the world.

In order to win the event Drew had to equal the world's indoor record of 7 1-5 seconds, which was made first in 1903 by W. A. Schick, then equaled in 1910 by Jimmy Archer, and in 1912 by Drew himself.

Right at the world's record holder's shoulders as he breasted the worsted first was Roy F. Morse, another colored sprinter, who holds the junior national 100-yard and the senior 220-yard championship. Joe Loomis, the Chicago A. A. representative, who won the national century championship from Drew at San Francisco last year, was third, barely a foot back of the victor, while Frank Stephenson, the military title holder, who completed the field, pulled up last. It was a great race, for it could not have been closer at the finish. It certainly served to make Drew the leader in his class again. To many of the spectators it seemed as if Morse, who was on the outside, had caught Drew on the tape, and some of the judges must have agreed with them, for there was a conference before the verdict was awarded to the Californian.

So great was the crowd which witnessed the sports that the doors of the Garden were closed by order of the Fire Department long before nine o'clock.

When Morse, Drew, Loomis and Stephenson lined up before Starter McHugh, in the order named, from the outside there was not a sound to be heard.

All four got off practically together, with Drew perhaps receiving a slight advantage. It was the Drew of 1912 who rose gracefully from his mark and darted down the second lane like a dark streak. In fifteen strides the stocky little boy showed slightly in

(Continued on second page)