

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Colored
Nebraska and the West

Approved by the State Historical Society

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Monitor Takes Up Migration Problem

A Systematic Plan for Aiding Those of
Race Who Would Come North
or West.

AN ASSISTANCE MUCH NEEDED

An Effort to Prevent Exploitation of
Colored People and Save Them
from Injury and Insult.

Ever since the starting of the race exodus from the south, The Monitor has been a close student of all the conditions and problems relating thereto. The European war suddenly produced a demand for Colored labor for which the race was not prepared. Every nation of Europe that sends immigrants to America has a well planned organization which looks after their respective citizens when reaching our shores, but the unexpected conditions before mentioned found the Colored people of the north and west totally unprepared to give aid and assistance to their southern brothers. Labor agents, sent out by northern industries, plunged into the south and brought Colored people out by the thousands, the result being that the south has awakened to her loss and determines to prevent it. Laws have been made and drastically enforced against labor agents, while innumerable indignities have been heaped upon members of the race who have tried to leave. Colored people have formed various associations in northern cities to look after Colored people coming to their particular city, but there has been no national effort to handle the situation. This The Monitor proposes to do.

Our plan is simply to bring the employer into direct communication with the labor he desires and have this labor brought to him quietly and without publicity. We are in communication with many of the greatest industries of the north and west and will be able to render real help and prevent the indiscriminate flow of labor into many large cities now overcrowded. The task will be a tremendous one, but the system which we have worked out will, we believe, prove effective.

The Monitor will not attempt to create false impressions and dazzling hopes in those of the south who would come. This country north of the Mason-Dixon line is alive with competition and only by honest industry, character and hopefulness can new comers conquer. We only promise that in the north and west will be found better opportunities, a better home, a better job, a better chance for the children. And last, but not least, will be the chance to exercise the full duties of citizenship and to hold one's head up and feel himself a man.

BANK DISTRIBUTES \$10,000

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 4.—Christmas checks to the amount of \$10,000 were

distributed this week by the Mutual Savings Bank for Colored people. There were 1,200 members of the bank's savings department who received checks under the Christmas fund arrangement.

ADOPTED BABY IS NEGRO, TIME SHOWS

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Somewhere in Chicago lives a wealthy family with an adopted baby that has turned out to be a Negro. The baby was brought from New Orleans by the couple. Thomas H. Agney, superintendent of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said the couple came to him six months ago and wanted a baby. He was unable to supply one, but learned later they secured one elsewhere. Saturday he received a letter that the baby, when first taken, was white, but had turned dark and now has kinky hair.

No Negroes For the United States Navy

Secretary Daniels Embarrassed and
Disappointed by Suggestion
Coming From Texan.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 4.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, a paper which has been a severe critic of the present administration, certain features of the Negro question, in administration circles, are taboo. Secretary of the Navy Daniels recently appeared before the house committee on naval affairs to discuss the building program and to explain to the legislators the difficulties involved in getting men for the naval service of the government, says the correspondent. All sorts of suggestions were put forward—to increase the pay of the enlisted men, to give them bonuses, to offer inducements with regard to promotion. Finally Calloway, of Texas, dropped a match in the gasoline. "Wouldn't it be a good idea," he asked Mr. Daniels, "to get some Colored men for the navy?"

Mr. Daniels leaned toward the official stenographer in a confidential attitude. "Don't put this in the record," he said in a low tone, "I ask to be excused from discussing it," he said to the committee.

Another member suggested that the American Negro had proved himself to be a good fighting man. The secretary of the navy stood mute. Although the American navy is now short 20,000 men and is facing the probability of a still greater shortage when the new ships now under construction shall be ready for service, employment of the Colored man in the navy is not within the remedies regarded as debatable by the secretary. The question of securing crew complements for the vessels has become a serious one and failure to obtain them has resulted in assignment of several ships to the reserve list, in order that their crews might be transferred to newer and bigger ships in active service.

OMAHA QUARTETTE MAKES GOOD AT KRUG

Walter Bell's Omaha Quartette was engaged for a split week run at the Krug last week, from Thursday until Sunday. Their repertoire of songs were up-to-date popular hits and were all enthusiastically received by the theatre goers. The management was especially pleased and promised the boys many future engagements.

COLORED MILL EXPANDING

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—A knitting mill run by Colored people has prospered so that its capital has been increased and \$100,000 spent in improvements and machinery. When the improvements are completed it will give employment to a much larger number of people than at present.

Attends Consecration Bishop of Colorado

Former Omaha Priest Elevated to
Episcopate With Impressive
Ceremonies.

The Rev. John Albert Williams left Saturday afternoon over the Union Pacific for Denver, Col., where he attended on Monday, January 1st, the consecration of the Rev. Irving Peake Johnson, D. D., as Bishop-Coadjutor of Colorado. The impressive ceremony took place in St. John's cathedral in the presence of 1200 people. Bishop Williams of Nebraska preached the sermon. In the long line of clergy were representatives of the white, the black and the red races. The Rev. Sherman Coolidge, a full-blooded Arapahoe, represented the red man, the Colored clergy present being the Rev. Henry B. Brown, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Denver, and the Rev. John Albert Williams, of Omaha.

The Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, primate of the American Episcopal church, was chief consecrator, the two co-consecrators being Bishop Paul Matthews, of New Jersey, and Bishop Griswold, of Salina. Ten bishops took part in the service. The bishop-elect was attended by his two brothers who are both priests.

Bishop Johnson began his ministry in Omaha, where he still has many friends who rejoice in his elevation to the Episcopate. He and Fr. Williams, of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, have been close personal friends for many years.

Sunday morning Fr. Williams preached in the Church of the Redeemer, Denver. He returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Arthur Anderson, who is arranging the cantata, King Saul, for the benefit of Grove Street M. E. church, invites the public to volunteer for places in the chorus. The cantata calls for many voices and the number has not yet been secured.

Doctor Washington and Dinner Functions

His Recently Published Biography
Throws Interesting Side Lights
On Certain Events.

PURELY BUSINESS MATTERS

Satisfied With the Social Gatherings
and Opportunities of His
Own Race.

As everybody, north and south, knows, Booker T. Washington, while he may have achieved fame by his work at Tuskegee, achieved the greater part of his notoriety at two or three dinners he attended. The most exploited of these dinners was, of course, the one at the White House with President Roosevelt, in 1901. Next to that was the dinner with Mr. John Wanamaker, at Saratoga, in 1905. A third was the dinner in 1911 with the king and queen of Denmark. They were embarrassing affairs, these dinners, both before and after taking, as we gather from the new biography just published by Doubleday & Page. Nothing else in Washington's whole life, we are assured, pained him as deeply as the censure which the dinner with Roosevelt brought down upon the latter. As an invitation to a dinner at the White House is regarded as a summons that cannot be disregarded, Mr. Washington, we are told, had no choice, even if he had wanted one. But the consequences were not only embarrassing but dangerous. Both the President and his guest received numerous epistolary threats. Washington had enough letters threatening his life to fill a desk drawer. In one case, as was learned several years afterward, an actual attempt was made to carry out the threats. Say the authors of the new biography—Emmet J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe:

"A strange Negro was hurt in jumping off the train before it reached the Tuskegee Institute station. There being no hospital for Negroes in the town of Tuskegee, he was taken to the hospital of the Institute, where he was cared for and nursed for several weeks before he was able to leave. Mr. Washington was absent in the north during all of this time. Many months later this man confessed that he had come to Tuskegee in pay of a group of white men in Louisiana for the purpose of assassinating Booker Washington. He said that he became so ashamed of himself while being cared for by the doctors and nurses employed by the very man he had come to murder that he left as soon as he was able to do so instead of waiting to carry out his purpose on the return of his victim, as he had originally planned to do."

Another incident growing out of the Roosevelt dinner has a humorous as well as an illuminating side. On a trip which Washington made in Florida, at a little station near Gainesville, a white man got aboard the

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