

# THE MONITOR

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Devoted to the Interests of the Colored  
of Nebraska and the West

REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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## German Agitators Among Negroes

Alleged Activity of Kaiser's Agents  
Given Credence by Metropolitan  
Newspapers.

### THE SAN DIEGO SCHEME

Preposterous Plan Reported Hatched  
Between German Agents, Negroes  
and Mexicans.

Last week an Associated Press dispatch announced that German agents were active in the south and that southerners were considering the reformation of the old Ku Klux Klan for self protection. Most Colored readers suspected that it was a sinister plan to cover up the intimidation of Negro migrants, but since that time it seems fairly well established that there is some ground for the story. Mr. Cunliffe-Owens verifies the report in an article in the New York Sun, and it is further corroborated by the New York Times.

The New York Tribune published a dispatch Wednesday from Greensboro, N. C., saying that German agents have been working in New York among Colored people, and publishes interviews with several well known Colored people there. Thursday's article reads:

"In a dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., yesterday, a staff correspondent of The Tribune gave the first information that had been published about the activities of German agents among the Negroes of the South. He told, among other things, of what the Negroes who knew of it call the 'Plan of San Diego,' a preposterous scheme hatched at San Diego between German agents on one side and 'professional' Negroes and Mexican revolutionists on the other.

"It seemed almost weird for belief. But corroboration has been obtained in this city from George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. Mr. Harris admitted yesterday that news of the San Diego plot had come to him through subterranean channels. The Negro leaders concerned in it, he said, were not of the better class, but were malcontents and agitators who had succumbed easily to the wiles of Mexican and Japanese agents.

The meeting was held in San Diego about two years ago. Mr. Harris said. Detailed plans were drawn up for the seizure of Texas and the erection there of a republic, in case the revolt against the United States proved successful.

Mr. Harris was willing to discuss the situation frankly. "Agitators," he said, "have for some time been traveling through the South stirring up the Negroes against the white people. There is little doubt that a good many of them are in the pay of the Germans. Serious trouble has been narrowly averted at various places in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. There is also general discontent and unrest among the Negroes in the Southwest, particularly in Oklahoma and Texas."

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## Colored Americans, Noblesse Oblige

We republish here our editorial leader of last week, because we believe it drives home truths which should be well considered:

We hold it to be the bounden patriotic duty of the Negro press to let the American people and government know that colored Americans are by no means satisfied with the proscription and civic and industrial disabilities under which they rest. We are tremendously dissatisfied with segregation, disfranchisement, lynching and Jim Crowism, tolerated abuses, which are a disgrace to this enlightened republic.

If we were satisfied to suffer these injustices without protest, we would be recreant to every instinct of our God-given manhood. We protest against injustice upon the same principle that this country, OUR COUNTRY, is now acting in declaring war against Germany in defense of our just national rights and honor, which, it is believed by many, have been trampled upon and disregarded to that degree that war remains the sole expedient.

We protest as a race because in the denial of our rights "the rights of humanity are at stake;" for so long as the rights of the humblest individual in a republic may be ruthlessly and wantonly violated, the sacred rights of humanity are not safeguarded. So the protest of the Colored American against glaring injustices of which he is the victim involves principles which lie deeper than the proscription of a well-defined racial group in our polygenous nation. And we must not cease our protest, and do not in-

tend to cease our protests, until our full rights are guaranteed us as American citizens—"physically free from peonage; mentally free from ignorance; politically free from disfranchisement; socially free from insult;" industrially free from narrow occupational opportunities.

AND WE, OURSELVES, MUST PROVE OURSELVES WORTHY OF THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FOR WHICH WE MUST EARNESTLY CONTEND AND VALIANTLY DEFEND.

Our opportunity for proving ourselves worthy of American citizenship is again before us. A crisis confronts our nation. A crisis confronts the world. Crisis means not only a decisive point or moment. It means more than that. It means judgment, a separating, discernment, readjustment. All of these ideas are involved in the present world conflict into which as a nation we have now entered. In the womb of war democracy and brotherhood are travailing.

The United States, which is OUR COUNTRY, is at war. Our duty, as American citizens, is plain. That duty is to volunteer our services for the country's protection and defense. While other groups of Americans seem to be hesitating to enlist, let us freely, willingly and cheerfully offer our services. The volunteering of thousands of our race—now that there is a willingness to accept us—will be a spectacle that will compel the admiration and respect of the most prejudiced. It will have a moral force

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## South Opposes Negro Soldiers

Opposed to Universal Military Training Bill Because it Would Mean Training Colored Soldiers.

### FAVOR THEIR EXCLUSION

Bourbons Urge President to Exclude Colored Men From the Universal Service Plan.

Washington, April 12.—Despite the fact that Uncle Sam will need the services of the Colored men, as well as white, should the universal training bill pass and the war in Europe be prolonged, certain Southern Congressmen say they will bitterly oppose any bill that includes the Negro. These men come from States which have disfranchised and otherwise proscribed against the Negro, and who fear that their heel of oppression would be removed once Colored men were taught the use of arms.

Some of these men have already gone to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker and urged that Negro troops be not included in any universal service plan.

Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, will fight for the inclusion of Negro troops in the military training plan, and Southern Representatives are prepared to fight.

"The Universal Service bill, which I have prepared, includes Negroes," said Mr. Kahn. "I have provided that they be trained in separate units, but they would be called to arms exactly the same as would white citizens. There is no reason why they should not be called to service. Nobody questions that they make good soldiers. Negro troops of the regular army have never faced an enemy without giving a good account of themselves. They served with particular bravery at San Juan Hill and Parral."

The view of the Southern members, as expressed by Representative Whaley, of South Carolina, is as follows:

"We of the South cannot stand for inclusion of Negroes in the universal service plan. It would bring down upon the districts where Negroes far exceed the whites in number a danger far greater than any foreign foe.

"The universal service plan so far prepared proposes that, following one year active training, the men would return to their homes, carrying guns and equipped with them, to remain members of the service, subject to a call to arms. This would accomplish the very thing which the South has always fought against, the placing of arms in the hands of a large number of Negroes and the training of them to work together in organized units."

Southern members of Congress have always opposed the training of any considerable number of Negro soldiers and it is due to their opposition that the recruiting of Negro troops is now

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