

THE MONITOR

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

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Millions of Acres Are Cultivated

The Economic Value of American Negro Disclosed by Instructive and Striking Statistics.

MAJOR MOTON OF TUSKEGEE

Delivers Stirring Address Before National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 22.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, delivered a stirring address Thursday night, June 14, before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which held its annual meeting at the Dixon Theatre here.

The importance of the Negro in the economic development of the South was revealed in Dr. Moton's comments on migration, when he said, "Of the 150,000,000 acres of improved land in the South, the Negro had cultivated fully 100,000,000 acres, and of the 13,000,000 bales of cotton produced annually in the South in normal times 8,000,000 of these bales were produced by Negro labor."

Appeals for More Liberal Attitude.

Dr. Moton's appeal to the conference was for a better and more liberal attitude toward the Colored people of the South. He said, in part:

"The South is seeing as perhaps never before since emancipation the very great economic value of the black man, and is willing and anxious to co-operate with every movement or organization looking toward the development of more efficiency on the part of the Negro.

Rights of American Citizen

"I hope, therefore, that this conference, especially those members from the South, will use every opportunity to help our country by making this large and productive element of our population as useful economically and otherwise to their communities as possible, and the way to do it is by making the Negro happy and contented, and the only way to make him contented is to treat him as an American citizen, bestowing upon him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the other American citizens, no more and no less; and by giving him protection of life and property and the privilege to live North and South amid decent surroundings; a chance to educate his children and a chance to thoroughly train his leaders. This seems to me the patriotic duty of every American of influence and power. This, it seems to me, would be a wise and constructive program for this conference, insofar as its activities among my people are concerned, to use every influence which may be summoned to give our race a fair chance. To give these millions of black people in the cabins of the South, as well as the alcys of Northern cities, a chance to be educated, and the chance to live in a healthy and wholesome environment, and when these people are trained it is our duty to see that they have a chance to work."

Is This a "Scrap of Paper"

NEBRASKA CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights.
Enacted in 1893.

Sec. 1. Civil rights of persons. All persons within this state shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, public conveyances, barber shops, theatres and other places of amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to every person.

Sec. 2. Penalty for Violation of Preceding Section. Any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person, except for reasons of law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated in the foregoing section, or by aiding or inciting such denials, shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

"The original act was held valid as to citizens; barber shops can not discriminate against persons on account of color. Messenger vs. State, 25 Nebr. page 677. N. W. 638."

"A restaurant keeper who refuses to serve a colored person with refreshments in a certain part of his restaurant, for no other reason than that he is colored, is civilly liable, though he offers to serve him by setting a table in a more private part of the house. Ferguson vs. Gies, 82 Mich. 358; 46 N. W. 718."

ARCHDEACON RUSSELL DECLINES BISHOPRIC

Believes It His Duty to Remain at His Present Work at St. Paul's School.

The Ven. James S. Russell, who was recently unanimously elected Bishop Suffragan for the work of the Episcopal church among the Colored people of the Diocese of Arkansas, has declined his election. His declination was expressed in a telegram to Bishop Winchester, of which the following is a copy:

Lawrenceville, Va., June 16, 1917.
Right Reverend James R. Winchester, D. D.,

1222 Scott street, Little Rock, Ark.
I have given the most careful and prayerful consideration to my election to the Suffragan Bishopric of the Diocese of Arkansas, and I thank you and your council for the great honor conferred upon me. But, after thirty-five years of hard work at Lawrenceville, I am persuaded that it is my duty to remain as Archdeacon of Southern Virginia and Principal of St. Paul's school. Letter follows.
JAMES S. RUSSELL.

MORE BUY LIBERTY BONDS

In addition to the list of our race in Omaha who have purchased Liberty Bonds, which was published in last week's issue, we have been advised of the following:

E. W. Pryor, W. W. Spencer, Frank Douglas, Ellsworth P. Pryor, who purchased one for his infant daughter, and J. H. Broomfield and Wm. H. Crutchfield, who each purchased \$500 worth. Omaha Lodge purchased \$200 worth. Doubtless there are several others whose names we have not yet learned, who in this way are doing their bit. The list thus far published makes a most creditable showing.

FOUR GRADUATES FROM HIGH SCHOOL

There were four Colored graduates from the Omaha High Schools this year, instead of two as reported in last week's issue. Besides the Misses Mary Ellen Pegg and Theresa Jones, who were graduated from the Central High, the Misses Minnie Givens and Ella Watson received diplomas from the High School of Commerce. The commencement exercises at the auditorium drew a large audience among which were many of our own people. The address of Dr. Thomas Francis Moran of Purdue University on "Citizenship in a National Crisis," in which he stressed moral and spiritual conquest of self, thought-developing education, self-control and service, was one of great effectiveness and well delivered. The musical selections rendered by the High School orchestra under the efficient direction of Henry Cox were an inspiration and delight to music lovers.

FEW MISSOURI NEGROES CLAIM EXEMPTION

Jefferson City, Mo.—In the conscription registration in Missouri, June 5, more than 63 per cent of the white persons claimed exemption. Of 18,915 Negroes only 3,742 made claims why they thought they should not be drafted.

CHICAGO TO HAVE NEW HOTEL

Chicago, June 22.—A long felt want in this big city is finally to be realized—a first class 70-room hotel and up-to-date dining room at 33rd and Wabash will open its doors to the public July 4. B. F. Moseley and Chas. Travis head the corporation. Mr. Moseley will be manager.

Convicted for Writing Poetry

Two Colored Men in Savannah, Ga., Convicted in Court and Sent to Prison.

For Writing and Distributing a Poem on "Cracker Law"—Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Savannah, Ga.—Five Negroes were arraigned before Judge John E. Schwartz recently in police court on charges of disorderly conduct by handling written matter which may incite a riot among the Colored people of the city, as well as over Georgia. Two of the men were sent out to the brown farm for thirty days, and the other three dismissed.

A long piece of poetry, dealing with the hardships the race has to stand in Georgia under the "Cracker" law, was written by a Negro and circulated among the Colored race in Savannah.

Sam Amaca (Colored) was arrested by Detective DeLeon for having one in his possession. This led to the arrest of the other Negroes until finally J. N. Chisholm and A. P. Walker (Colored) were found to be two of the main instigators in the affair. They are alleged to be the ones who were scattering the poetry around the city. The name of the piece is "Bound for the Promised Land." A few stanzas are as follows:

"From Savannah's stormy banks I go,
I'll bid the South good-bye;
No longer shall they treat me so,
And knock me in the eye.
The Northern states is where I'm bound,
My cross is more than double—
If the chief executive can be found
I'll tell him all my trouble.

"If me and a cracker should have a fight,
And he knock me in the jaw;
It's counted to me as being 'right,'
According to the cracker's law.
But if I swing on the cracker's jaw,
With all my feeble might,
Right from that will start a war,
And I'll have the state to fight."
—Savannah Daily Press.

MERCHANTS OF OMAHA, ATTENTION PLEASE!

The merchants of East St. Louis raised a vigorous protest because a mob of rowdies had driven from that city 1000 responsible Colored people, "WHO SPEND \$1800 A WEEK WITH THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY" their statement reads. Omaha has nearly 8000 Negroes. How much do you think they spend weekly? Do you want their trade? Why not make that fact known by advertising in their only exclusive medium, THE MONITOR? Advertising in THE MONITOR is not a donation. It is a matter of wide-awake business. The Monitor reaches the Colored people of Omaha.