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# THE MONITOR

Lifting  
'Lift, Too!

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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## Will Be Trained In the South

Drafted Colored Men Will Be Sent to  
Cantonments in Every Section  
of the Country.

### MOBILIZATION HAS STARTED

Eight Thousand Negroes from North  
and South Carolina and Florida to  
be Trained at Camp Jackson.

Washington, D. C.—The first of  
the drafted Negroes will be mobilized  
during October, and Secretary  
Baker has announced that a complete  
unit of Negroes will train at each of  
the sixteen cantonments, instead of  
training them only at cantonments to  
which a considerable number report.

The size of the unit will depend upon  
the number of Negroes there is from  
the divisional area which supplies  
each cantonment, but where there is  
a large surplus men will be sent to  
posts with smaller numbers for  
consolidation with the training units  
there.

According to orders issued by the  
Provost Marshal, General Crowder's  
mobilization of Negroes enrolled under  
the selective draft has been ordered  
at various camps in the South, for  
them to receive the proper training.  
This indicates that the War Department  
has at last decided upon the policy  
of training the conscripted men of  
the race at the camps adjacent to the  
localities in which they were drafted.

### Thousands to be at Southern Camps.

Under the orders just issued 8,000  
men of the race from North and  
South Carolina and Florida are being  
mobilized at Camp Jackson, near  
Columbia, S. C. This will include 26  
percent of the entire quota of South  
Carolina, composed entirely of Negroes.  
The order the Colored troops at all  
cantonments call for the same per-  
centage, making the totals from the  
three States as follows: South Carolina  
total draft, 10,981; 26 per cent,  
2,618. North Carolina, total draft,  
15,974; 26 per cent, 1,453. Florida  
total draft, 6,325; 26 per cent, 1,645.

In Virginia provision has been made  
for the housing of Colored recruits at  
Camp Lee, near Petersburg. Buildings  
for the housing of these soldiers have  
been completed and all is reported in  
readiness for their reception.

In compliance with a recently issued  
order the Colored troops at all cantonments  
will be trained separately. This, however,  
does not in any wise mean that they will  
be trained less thoroughly. This precaution  
is taken as a matter of safety and to  
guard against any possible breach of  
the discipline and good feeling that  
is desired to maintain in the army,  
which is an unnecessary precaution.

### OPEN ORGANIZATION TO COLORED MEMBERS

National Labor Organ Takes  
Advanced Position in Advocacy of  
Industrial Recognition of Race.

Chicago, Ill.—“Let us open all  
unions to the Negro,” says the Chicago  
Labor News, in commenting on a  
report of the East St. Louis race  
riots which discriminations of  
unions against the Negro was criticized.  
The labor paper admits that “many  
of the unions have discriminated  
shamefully against the Negro.” It  
adds “and we condemn them heartily  
for so doing.”

The News continues, “It is ridiculous  
to say that the I. W. W. is the  
only labor organization that welcomes  
the Negro. In the United Mine  
Workers alone, at the present time,  
there are more Negroes than the I.  
W. W. has had all told in its ranks  
since it was founded. And this takes  
no account of the thousands of Negroes  
in scores of other trade unions.  
The Asphalt Pavers Union of Chicago,  
one of the best in the city, is  
composed entirely of Negroes. So  
is local No. 228 of the musicians.  
And of the Chicago Flat Janitors  
Union, which ranks high among the  
most powerful and militant organiza-  
tions in this city, fully 25 per cent  
of the 7,000 members are Colored.  
Various other similar examples could  
be cited.”

### A STEVEDORE DIES IN FRANCE

Washington, D. C.—In a cablegram  
from Major General Pershing intelligence  
of the death of Benjamin Hayward,  
a stevedore, which occurred  
September 24 of heart disease, was  
made known October 1st.

### AK-SAR-BEN PARADES ARE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS

If there was a Nebraskan or Iowan  
who attended the great parades of  
Ak-Sar-Ben last week and was not  
thrilled with love of his country and  
the privileges of democracy, then he  
was a poor citizen, indeed.

For never has there been such a  
veneration of Liberty and Democracy  
as that offered by the electrical  
parade and the Liberty parade, the  
former the evening and the latter  
the afternoon events of the big days.

Eighteen wonderful creation of  
electrical achievement told the story  
in the evening. As many more, sup-  
plemented by thousands of boys in  
Khaki, told the afternoon story to  
hundreds of thousands.

### CHARLES STEWART NOW A FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

Washington, D. C.—Charles Stewart,  
the noted correspondent and orator,  
has been placed in charge of publicity  
work among the Colored people  
in connection with the conservation  
of food movement.

### New York Regiment Resents Insults

Col. Hayward's Men Tear Down Obnoxious  
Sign Posted by Southern-  
ers in Army Building.

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.—  
Only a back down on the part of  
those who gave offense saved Camp  
Dix from riot and bloodshed Wed-  
nesday night, October 3. The trouble  
was brought about by a group of  
Southerners in the Twenty-sixth En-  
gineers.

These Southerners posted a sign  
reading, “No niggers allowed in this  
building.” It was promptly torn  
down by one of the guards of the  
15th Infantry. Another sign took its  
place, reading, “For white soldiers  
only.”

The last sign remained throughout  
the day, but at midnight 200 men of  
the 15th shouldered arms and with  
martial tread and song stormed the  
building and tore down the sign. The  
Southerners being cowed, sent runners  
to the white officers of the 15th, asking  
them to call off their men. The  
white officers of the 15th used their  
good offices to restore peace, but told  
them some of their men needed a  
beating up.

The men of the 15th N. Y. have  
been on guard duty at Camp Dix since  
August 16th, and have maintained  
peace and order in a dignified and  
soldierly manner. They have walked  
the streets of Camden and Philadel-  
phia day and night, and their deport-  
ment has been first class and the citi-  
zens have commented upon their gen-  
tlemanly bearing. The Southerners  
came to camp three weeks ago, and  
have been trying to stir up trouble  
ever since arrival.

It is expected that the men of the  
26th will be severely reprimanded, as  
the Colored soldiers were compelled to  
pass through the building where the  
sign was placed in discharge of duty  
and the insult was deliberate and  
intentional.

### SUICIDED BECAUSE AD- JUDGED TO BE COLORED

Soldier at Chiliothe Cantonment  
Thought He Was “White” Till  
Surgeons Examined Him.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1917.—Alfred  
Lord, twenty-seven, physically fit  
and ready for service in the new  
national army, committed suicide  
when the army surgeons at the Chil-  
iothe, O., cantonment told him  
there was Negro blood in his veins  
and he could not serve in a regiment  
with white men. Lord had always  
thought himself white and had associ-  
ated with white men all his life.

Lord left his home at Mineral City,  
O., last Monday in fine spirits and  
eager for service with 105 of his fel-  
low townsmen, but when the army  
physicians examined him they said he  
must go with a Colored regiment.

### WHITE GIRLS STRIKE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Washington, D. C.—Because Colored  
women were put to work beside  
them at a power press in the bureau  
of engraving and printing yesterday,  
the white girls went on a strike, ac-  
cording to information brought out  
last night at a meeting of employees  
of the bureau in the Typographical  
Temple.

## Give Us a Colored Commander for Colored Troops

PRESIDENT WILSON, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE  
ARMY, TWELVE MILLION COLORED AMERICANS RE-  
SPECTFULLY PETITION YOU, SIR, TO GIVE OUR RACE A  
GENERAL IN THE PERSON OF CHARLES YOUNG, DAVIS,  
GREEN OR ANY OTHER COMPETENT MAN NOW SERVING  
IN THE ARMY, AND TO GIVE HIM COMMAND OF COLORED  
TROOPS; AND WE PLEDGE YOU OUR HONOR THAT OUR  
COUNTRY WILL THRILL WITH PRIDE AT THE VALOR OF  
THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND.

GIVE US A COLORED COMMANDER FOR COLORED  
TROOPS. OUR LOYALTY AND SERVICE MERIT THIS RECOGNITION.

## The Negro Soldiers' Valorous Part In America's Wars

They Have Been Eager Volunteers and Brave Fighters from  
the Revolution Until Today; Only Two Isolated Blots  
Were the Outbreaks at Brownsville and Houston.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Whether the service of the black  
man as a soldier to the wars for  
American independence was prompted  
by a selfish desire to gain his individual  
freedom from slavery, or whether it  
was due to a broader sense of  
patriotism is a matter for students  
of sociology to determine. In perfect  
candor it might be stated that many  
of the Negroes in the Southern  
colonies repudiated the soil of their  
birth and went with Lord Cornwallis  
in his Southern campaign (1779) when  
he offered freedom to the Negroes  
who would join the British forces. It  
was estimated that he gained 30,000  
Colored troops by this offer. Thomas  
Jefferson lost thirty of his own slaves  
to Lord Cornwallis on account of this  
temptation, but, he said, it was all  
right if Cornwallis was sincere.

In the civil war things were quite  
different. It was natural to suppose  
that, since the ultimate result of the  
war between the States involved, one  
way or another, the freedom of the  
Colored population of the country, Negroes  
would flock to the Union side,  
leaving the plantations of the South  
and deserting their masters. But this  
did not happen. While many Negroes  
fought on the Union side, many also  
fought in the trenches with their  
masters, and many more remained at  
home to till the soil of their masters  
and protect the homes of the whites  
they loved so well. Such a condition  
has no parallel in history. While  
some of the Negroes were leaving the  
South to join the forces of the North,  
quite as many were asking their masters  
to send them to the trenches of  
the Confederate Army. Breastworks  
around most of the Southern cities  
were built by loyal slaves with an  
utter disregard of their freedom as an  
issue of the war.

President Jefferson Davis of the  
Confederate States issued a proclama-  
tion that all Negroes who deserted  
their masters and joined the Union  
Army, if captured by the Confederates  
should be treated as felons and shot;  
but no one was ever executed under  
these orders. In truth, the military  
leaders of the Northern army were,  
themselves, very cautious about taking  
too many Negroes into the Union lines  
until their capacity and courage as  
soldiers had been tested. Not until  
July 16, 1862, did Congress pass an  
act authorizing the President to accept  
Negroes as soldiers “for any war  
service for which they may be found  
capable.” On Jan. 20, 1863, Thaddeus  
Stevens of Pennsylvania introduced a  
bill in the House of Representatives  
providing for the enlistment of 15-  
000 Negroes with the same pay as  
white soldiers. This brought on a  
bitter debate in Congress. The House  
passed the bill by a vote of 83 to 54,  
but the Senate turned it down.

President Lincoln was strongly in  
favor of employing Negro soldiers, as  
may be seen from the following ut-  
terance made by him in a letter to  
Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee  
on March 26, 1863:

“The bare sight of 50,000 armed  
and drilled black soldiers upon the banks  
of the Mississippi would end the re-  
bellion at once, and who doubts that  
we can present that sight if we but  
take hold in earnest? If you have  
been thinking of it, please do not dis-  
miss the thought.” (From “Great De-  
bates in American History,” edited by  
Marion Mills Miller, Litt. D.—Current  
Literature Publishing Company.)

In a report made to the Secretary

of War (Edwin M. Stanton) on June  
23, 1862, General David Hunter gave  
testimony of the Negro's efficiency as  
a soldier.

So according to the best military  
authorities, the Negro made good as  
a soldier. Can there be any wonder  
that he has been making good in  
Uncle Sam's battles since the civil war  
—since he was emancipated and came  
into the enjoyment of individual  
freedom, which was before then denied  
him?

When alarmists, under the cloak of  
racio-sociology have done their worst;  
when scientists have been silenced and  
doctrinaires have been subdued; re-  
freshing, indeed, will it be for future  
generations of Americans to read with  
calmness what the impartial, unpre-  
judiced historian will have to say about  
the part the Negro soldiers of the  
United States army played in the war  
with Spain.

Things that are too raw to state  
publicly now—facts that, perchance,  
bring embarrassment now—may be  
accepted with grace a few decades  
from now. The official report of Gen-  
eral Kent, for instance, now a part  
of the records of the army at Wash-  
ington, telling how he led the Twenty-  
fourth Infantry, (a Negro regi-  
ment,) over “prostrate forms” of  
panic-stricken white soldiers in the  
Cuban campaign—such official docu-  
ments some day may be taken less  
sensibly by Americans than they now  
are, or recently have been. One of  
these days such documents may be  
accepted earnestly, seriously as a  
means of arriving accurately at the  
Negro's comparative merits as a soldier.

In the regular army, there is an-  
other regiment of Colored infantry—  
the Twenty-fifth—and two of cavalry  
—the Ninth and Tenth. All of these  
did good service in the war with Spain.  
After the declaration of war the  
Twenty-fifth was the first regiment  
to encamp. It was with the first  
expedition to Cuba, and was the second  
regiment to land on Cuban soil, and  
had the “honor” as one of them put  
it, of digging the entrenchments  
nearest to the enemy's lines. It gives  
one a pretty fair mental picture of  
the Twenty-fifth to know that in  
physique the men were large and so  
sound of body that only one man from  
its ranks died in the Cuban campaign  
from climatic disease, and only two  
from diseases of any kind.

The Twenty-fifth, according to Col-  
onel Darggett's report, occupied the  
right of a short, reconstructed line in  
the battle of San Juan Hill with the  
Fourth Infantry on its left. To the  
right of the Twenty-fifth were about  
fifty Cubans, who took little or no  
part in the fighting. The Twenty-fifth's  
firing line consisted of two companies  
—H and G. Company D was ordered  
to deploy as flankers on the right.  
The firing line battalion was under  
the command of Captain W. S. Scott,  
and advanced in line with the Fourth  
Infantry, all being under fire until  
they reached a point about 500 yards  
from the fort. Here the line found  
cover, halted and delivered effective  
fire. But at this point the Fourth  
Infantry was blocked by natural ob-  
stacles, according to official reports,  
and could make no further advance.  
Nevertheless, it continued to scatter  
destructive bullets on the enemy. Col-  
onel Darggett ordered an advance,  
which was quickly made by the Negro  
soldiers of the Twenty-fifth, but in  
doing so it broke away from the  
Fourth, which was halted on its left.  
This separated the Twenty-fifth from

the brigade and exposed its left to a  
severe oblique, or nearly cross fire,  
from the village and blockhouses,  
which were on the left and a little  
in front of El Carney. Company C was  
then ordered to reinforce the left of  
the line, and Lieutenant Kinson's com-  
pany was called from the reserve to  
replace Company C in the line of sup-  
port, thus making five companies in  
action. The battalion in this forma-  
tion proceeded to within fifty yards of  
the fort, and fifteen or twenty minutes  
before any other troops came up the  
enemy put out the white flag.

Under protection of the rifles of the  
Negro regiment, a delegation from the  
Twenty-fifth Infantry went forward and  
took the emblem of surrender from the  
Spaniards; but, not to be outdone  
in the celebration of so joyous an oc-  
casion, and hungry for the trophies of  
the fray, two Negroes from the Twenty-  
fifth rushed upon the scene and  
began tearing the Spanish standard  
to pieces for souvenirs.

(To be Continued)

## Conference On Food Conservation

Interesting Addresses Made by Na-  
tional, State and Local Repre-  
sentatives of Food Commission.

A meeting in the interests of food  
conservation was held in the Guild  
rooms of St. Philip's church Tues-  
day night, in connection with the  
regular monthly meeting of the Negro  
Civic and Industrial League. The  
pastors of the local churches and the  
heads of various fraternal bodies  
were invited to the conference. H.  
A. Chiles attended as the representa-  
tive of the K. P.'s; J. C. Belcher as  
the representative of the Oddfellows,  
and Messrs. Nate Hunter and W. L.  
Seals as representatives of the Ma-  
sonic fraternity. Several ladies were  
invited, but the sole representative  
of the fair sex were Mrs. R. K. Law-  
rie, the well-known cateress and Mrs.  
John Albert Williams.

Amos P. Scroggs, president of the  
League called the meeting to order  
and announced that inasmuch as rep-  
resentatives of the national, state and  
city food conservation commissions  
were present for a conference with  
representatives of our people, the reg-  
ular monthly meeting of the League  
would yield place to the conference.  
By common consent he acted as chair-  
man of the meeting.

Mr. E. G. Foote, a prominent busi-  
ness man who had been summoned  
from Shang Hai, China, by President  
Wilson to assist Mr. Hoover, was in-  
troduced and in a very simple, lucid  
way explained the necessity for the  
saving of food. He told how that by  
the substitution of beans, potatoes and  
corn meal for wheat flour the United  
States would be able to send abroad  
for the sustenance of our army and  
allies the food which they must have.  
Wheat, meat and dairy products must  
be shipped abroad. The consumption  
of less of these foods at home will  
enable the government to make these  
shipments.

Mr. J. C. McKelvie, who is the  
state representative, told in a forceful  
way how Nebraska is being organ-  
ized to help in this national move-  
ment. Every man, woman and child  
can do something in this work.

Mr. Harry Palmer, whose work is  
the organizer of the food saving cam-  
paign in Douglas county, explained  
how it was proposed to reach every  
individual in Douglas county, and in  
this work the cooperation of school  
children, school teachers, churches,  
lodges and every organization is  
needed. The first work is that of edu-  
cating the people to the need of  
food conservation. This will be fol-  
lowed with the pledge-signing cam-  
paign, in which the people will be  
asked to sign a card pledging them-  
selves to keep one wheatless day and  
one meatless day each week.

Those present at the meeting  
pledged their cooperation.

### NEW HEAD FOR HAMPTON

Newport News.—The Rev. Dr. An-  
son Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale  
University, has been chosen as prin-  
cipal of Hampton Normal and In-  
dustrial Institute to succeed the late Dr.  
Hollis B. Frissell.

### “DISGRACE OF DEMOCRACY”

Washington.—Kelly Miller's pam-  
phlet entitled the “Disgrace of De-  
mocracy” on motion of Senator Wes-  
ley Jones of Washington, was printed  
in the Congressional Record of Sep-  
tember 15th.

## Tuskegee Secretary Made War Advisor

Emmett J. Scott Has Been Appointed  
One of Three Civilian Advisors  
to the Secretary of War.

### A MAN OF MARKED ABILITY

The Administration Makes Wise  
Movement in Giving Recognition  
to Well-Qualified Race Man.

Washington, D. C.—Emmett J.  
Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute,  
has been appointed civilian advisor to  
the Secretary of War and will take up  
residence in Washington, D. C. He  
will be in daily communication with  
the other two members of the commit-  
tee, Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard  
University Law School, and Walter  
Lippman, editor of the New-Republic.  
This committee will be in direct  
consultation with Secretary Baker.

For the last twenty years Mr. Scott  
has been in the public eye. Before be-  
coming private secretary to Booker T.  
Washington he attracted attention as  
a newspaper man, first on the Hous-  
ton Post, Houston, Tex., and later as  
editor of the Texas Freeman. He  
also served as private secretary to  
the famous Texas politician, Wright  
Cuney.

In the early days of Tuskegee Mr.  
Scott became private secretary to  
Booker T. Washington and for eigh-  
teen years served with great credit in  
a confidential capacity to the cele-  
brated Negro leader, proving a most  
valuable and trusted assistant. It  
was Mr. Scott who framed the plat-  
form and handled the machinery of  
the National Negro Business League,  
who managed all the many trips that  
Booker T. Washington made through  
the Southern and Atlantic States, and  
who in all detail work of Tuskegee  
Institute as well as in the public work  
upheld the hands of his chief. He  
has a wide acquaintance and is the  
author of several pamphlets and  
books, among which are “Is Liberia  
Worth Saving?” “Tuskegee and Its  
People,” and “Booker T. Washington,  
Builder of a Civilization.”

### RACE SOLDIERS FORGOTTEN

Dayton, O.—The surprising fact  
was made known to the public Octo-  
ber 4 that Company C, Ninth Bat-  
talion, Colored troops, encamped near  
the Soldiers' Home since June, has  
not received a cent of money or shred  
of clothing from the government since  
the company, 200 strong, went into  
camp. In some manner the govern-  
ment overlooked the battalion, which  
is composed entirely of Dayton boys.

A large number of the men are  
without shoes and the majority with-  
out underwear. Thus equipped they  
are compelled to drill six to eight  
hours a day and often march a total  
distance of 18 miles. Citizens have  
become interested and will appeal to  
the government.

### ADVOCATE GOOD GOVERNMENT

Philadelphia, Pa.—One hundred  
prominent race men formed an or-  
ganization known as the Committee  
of One Hundred, of which Hon. Chris  
J. Perry is chairman, and donated \$1  
each toward meeting on Thursday  
night at the Academy of Music for  
good government in this city.

### COTTON PICKERS IN DEMAND; PLANTERS OFFER HIGH WAGE

Shreveport, La.—A record breaking  
price of \$1.50 per hundred pounds,  
nearly three times the usual price in  
past seasons, is being paid by some  
planters in north Louisiana, particu-  
larly in the Monroe section, for cot-  
ton picking.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY OPENS

Washington, D. C.—Five hundred  
and fifty-nine students have regis-  
tered in the academic departments  
at Howard University. The Fresh-  
man and Sophomore classes are as  
full as usual but the draft, training  
camp and higher wages have caused  
many Juniors and Seniors to be  
absent. The registration is about one  
hundred and fifty below that of last  
year.

### FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE IN NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, La.—Approximately  
500 union Colored freight handlers  
quit work here Sept. 24, making a  
total of about 2,600 dock workers on  
strike at this port.