

Growing,
Thank You!

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

Lifting
ift, Too!

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Appreciates Monitor Editorial on Bulletin

No Threat Intended in Statement Criticized, But Warning Warranted By Present Experimental Status of the Ninety-second Division.

ACTION AGAINST MANAGER

Military Instructions Issued In the Interests of Military Efficiency and Limited in Scope as Affecting Race Problems; Self-Explanatory Letter.

THE following letter, favorably commenting on position taken in our recent editorial, will be read with interest by our readers:

Headquarters 92d Division, Camp Funston, Kan., April 22. Editor The Monitor, Omaha, Neb.:

Dear Sir—General Ballou, the commanding general of the Ninety-second division, appreciates very much the general good sense shown in your comment on Bulletin 35, as evidenced in your issue of the 20th inst., and further believes that if you fully understood the situation as it exists you would find no "threat" at all in that bulletin, but only a warning fully warranted by the fact that the division is regarded at the war department and by the country at large as an experiment upon the result of which will certainly depend the question of organizing other divisions, and very likely the use to be made of this one. It is believed absolutely certain that race clashes would destroy any possibility of ever having a division assembled in one camp in this country, and without this assembly training is greatly handicapped.

Such clashes are from every point of view prejudicial to the interests of the division and should be avoided by every possible means. Instructions to soldiers are MILITARY instructions, issued in the interests of military efficiency, and have nothing to do with race problems outside the military establishments, except in so far as the good or bad repute of the Colored troops will reflect credit or discredit upon the Colored race.

The Colored troops know perfectly well that the division commander took steps to prosecute the offending theater manager before the bulletin was issued, and that the entire omission of any mention of that fact in the press was due to its being suppressed by the malicious correspondent—a narrow-minded malcontent, who does not have the courage to sign his letters, and seeks to injure the division by misrepresentations and stabs in the back.

Very respectfully,
T. T. THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant Infantry N. A.,
Assistant Personnel Officer, 92d
Division.

JUSTICE ASKED FOR LIEUTENANT TRIBBETT

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The Department of Justice has been asked by the war department to investigate the case of First Lieutenant Charles A. Tribbett (Colored) of the national army, and report what legal redress he has for the action of the civil authorities of the state of Oklahoma in arresting and imprisoning him for alleged violation of the state "jim crow" law.

Lieutenant Tribbett is from New York and was graduated from the Colored officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia., and assigned to duty with Colored troops at Camp Upton, Yank, Long Island. While on that duty the records of the war department show that recently he was ordered to proceed by the usual means of transportation to the army post at Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction in aviation. When the train on which he was traveling stopped at a station near Chickasaw, Okla., it was boarded by a sheriff and party, who arrested Tribbett, who was in regulation military uniform, for riding in a car with white people.

In spite of his protest that he was an officer of the United States army, traveling under orders on government business, Tribbett was forcibly removed from the car and imprisoned in the county jail and subsequently fined.

Following an appeal to the war department, Lieutenant Tribbett was released and permitted to resume his journey to Fort Sill, where he is now on duty.

His friends contend that Lieutenant Tribbett was an interstate passenger traveling under orders on government business and was not subject to the jurisdiction of the state authorities.

DETROIT READY FOR EXPECTED INFLEX

Advance Contingents of 50,000 Southerners, Expected by Summer, Arrive Daily.

Detroit, Mich.—Advance contingents of the 50,000 southern Colored people expected to reach Detroit during the coming summer, already are arriving at the rate of from 100 to 150 a week, according to Forrester B. Washington, head of the Negro Urban league, who is placing the new arrivals in positions they are believed capable of filling.

So great has been the demand for labor in this city, says Mr. Washington, that it is impossible for him to fill the orders for Colored workers among the men, although there are many more Colored women asking work than there are places for them.

That Detroit's method of assimilating the great influx of Colored people is solving the problem of racial differences better than in other cities is shown by the fact that other cities are asking advice from league directors here. East St. Louis, where race riots have followed bitter racial feeling, obtained a survey of what is being done here and the Rotary club of that city raised a fund of \$100,000 to institute a similar urban league there.

The Detroit league has enlarged its quarters 100 per cent twice during the last six months, and plans further extension to meet the problems of the summer. The employment department has been placed on the first floor of the quarters at 297 St. Antoine street.

Courses in domestic training given to Colored women have reached the end of the first period and 12 women have been given their letters. When these are signed by three employers and an oral examination is approved by the Visiting Housekeepers' association, the women will receive certificates.

Has Been Nominated By Three Presidents

Judge Robert H. Terrell Receives His Fifth Consecutive Appointment and Subsequent Confirmation by the United States Senate.

MOST COMMENDABLE RECORD

Is Senior Member, in Point of Service, of the District Municipal Bench and Is Popular With All Classes.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The recent appointment of Judge Robert H. Terrell by President Wilson to succeed himself on the municipal court bench of the District of Columbia, and the confirmation of the nomination by the United States senate last Thursday, makes a rather unusual record. Judge Terrell is the senior member in point of service of the five members of the court. He has served sixteen and a half years consecutively. He has been confirmed by the senate five times. His appointments have come from three presidents, all of whom are now living. Roosevelt named him twice, Taft once and Woodrow Wilson twice. He is the only republican on the bench of the municipal court, but has the backing of the lawyers of the district almost to a man without regard to politics. During his career as a judge he has presided in many cases of great importance to the people of his community. His reappointment meets the heartiest approval of all classes of citizens of the District of Columbia, among whom he has always maintained an unusual popularity.

BETTER SCHOOLS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Richmond, Va.—Invitations are being sent out through the Colored schools and churches of this city to enlist interest in a campaign for community education among the Colored people of the city, taking in twenty-six centers. School people, teachers, pupils, school leagues, churches, pastors and citizens are behind the movement for better schools for Colored children, better morals, prompt attendance, efficient study, mental discipline, moral, social and religious hygiene, heredity and environment and parental control.

A closer relation between teachers and parents for the benefit of the schools and home is the ideal set forth. Speakers have been arranged for and appointments made under the auspices of the Colored Teachers' Association of the city.

AN APPEAL TO OUR GOVERNMENT

Atlanta, Ga., March 5. To the President, the Cabinet, the Congress of the United States, the Governors and the Legislatures of the Several States of the United States of America:

DURING the past three decades nearly three thousand American Colored men, women and children have suffered butchery and death in almost every conceivable form at the hands of the lynchers of America. Last year alone the number thus murdered was 222. The reported causes for such appalling brutality run the gamut from alleged violation of the honor of white women to disputing the word of white men. The fact, however, that only about 5 per cent of these murders are reputed to have been inflicted upon accused violators of womanhood argues almost conclusively that the desire to protect womanhood is almost negligible among the so-called causes of lynchings.

We accordingly regard lynching as worse than Prussianism, which we are at war to destroy. Lynching is not a cure for crime, either imaginary or real. It decreases faith in the boasted justice of our so-called democratic institutions. It widens the frightful chasm of unfriendly and suspicious feeling between the races and positively foments the spirit of antipathy and resentment. We are accused of concealing criminals. Who has concealed the many criminals that have mercilessly murdered these 3,000 defenseless men, women and children of our race? That these murderers frequently ply their trade in broad daylight and in plain view of the entire citizenry even does not facilitate their punishment or detection. Within less than one year one state alone has tortured and burned at the stake three Colored men without even the semblance of a trial or an effort to apprehend and punish the murderers. In the last instance an entire helpless Colored population was marched around the fire amid fumes of a burning human being and put on notice that as that black man was suffering they, too, should fear to suffer. Thus the defiant lynching giant strides on apace. While we are sacrificing the best blood of our sons upon our nation's altar to help destroy Prussianism beyond the seas, we call upon you to use your high offices to destroy the lynching institution at our doors.

We are the one group of American people, than whom there is none more loyal, which is marked out for discrimination, humiliation and abuse. In the great patriotic and humanitarian movements, in public carriers, in federal service, the treatment accorded us is humiliating, dehumanizing and reprehensible in the extreme. This persistent and unreasonable practice is but a thrust at the Colored man's self-respect—the object being not merely to separate the races but to impress us with the idea of natural inferiority. Such demoralizing discrimination is not only a violation of the fundamental rights of citizens of the United States, but the persistent

segregation of any element of our country's population into a separate and distinct group on the sole basis of color is creating a condition under which this nation cannot long endure. When we reflect upon these brutalities and indignities we remember they are due to the fact that in almost every Southern state we have systematically, by law or chicanery, been deprived of the right of that very manhood suffrage which genuine democracy would guarantee to every citizen in the republic. This propaganda of filching from Colored Americans the ballot is but a supreme effort to re-enslave us and to force our assent to, and our impotence against, any legislation of our opponents. To this policy the black man does not, cannot and will not agree. Of our intolerance is cumulative. Against it we shall exert our righteous efforts until not only every eligible black man, but every eligible black woman, shall be wielding the ballot proudly in defense of our liberties and our homes.

We are appealing to you neither as vassals nor as inferiors. Bull Run and Appomattox fixed our status in this nation. We are free men. We are sovereign American citizens—free men who purchased with our own blood on every battlefield from Bunker Hill to Carrizal full rights and immunities such as are freely granted to others but systematically refused us.

We are writing to you, gentlemen, that you may give us the assurance and guarantee which every American citizen ought to have without reference to color. We are loyal and will remain so, but we are not blind. We cannot help seeing that white soldiers who massacred our black brothers and sisters in East St. Louis have gone scot free. We cannot help seeing that our black brothers who massacred white citizens in Houston have paid the most ignominious penalty that can come in this country to a man in uniform. Do not these undemocratic conditions, these inhumanities, these brutalities and savageries provoke the rulers of the nation to speak out of their sphinxlike silence and utter a voice of hope, a word of promise for the black man? Do the rulers of the nation also hate us, and will they, Pilate-like, forever give their assent to the crucifixion of the bodies, minds and souls of those in whom there has been found nothing worthy of the death we are dying, save that we are black? May not your silence be construed as tacit approval or active tolerance of these things? The effect on the morale of black men in the trenches, when they reflect that they are fighting on foreign fields in behalf of their nation for those very rights and privileges which are denied at home, might be discouraging.

We appeal to you in the name of democracy!

We appeal to you in the name of our American citizenship!

We appeal to you in the name of God, and

We would be heard!

P. J. BRYANT, Chairman.

L. H. KING, Secretary.

The Children of the Sun

By George Wells Parker

At Gizeh, in Egypt, there is a huge carving of a wingless lion with a male human head. It is partly cut from solid rock and partly constructed of masonry, with a shrine at its base. It is one hundred seventy-two and a half feet long and sixty-six feet high. The name by which it was known among the Egyptians is Horemkhu, a word derived from Horus. The human head is supposed to represent Horus, the sun god of Egypt, and it is one of the most precious symbols of the greatest secret order in the world today, the Order of Masonry. We call it the Sphinx and its face is the face of a NEGRO!

Somehow the Sphinx has become the emblem of ancient Egypt and when one has studied the history and legends of that mysterious people, it becomes convincing that the land beside the Nile could have no more fitting symbol than that lonely figure that gazes forever toward eternity. It was of this Sphinx that Ebers, a German scholar, once said, "At the present day it has ACQUIRED a hideous Negro aspect chiefly from the loss of the

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looking over and beyond everything of the present and far into the past. It was gazing out over the ocean of time—over lines of century waves, which, further and further receding closed nearer and nearer together, and blended at last into one unbroken tide, away toward the horizon of antiquity. It was thinking of the wars of departed ages; of the empires it had seen created and destroyed; of the nations whose birth it had witnessed, whose annihilation it had noted; of the joy and the sorrow, the life and death, the grandeur and decay, of five thousand slow revolving years. It was the type of an attribute of man—of a faculty of his heart and brain. It was memory, retrospection—wrought into visible and tangible form. All who know what pathos there is in memories of the days that are departed and the faces that have vanished—albeit only a trifling score of years gone by—will have some appreciation of the pathos that dwells in those grave eyes that look so steadfastly back upon the things they knew. Before history was born, before tradition had being—things that were, and forms that moved in a vague era which even poetry and romance scarce knew of—passed one by one away, leaving the stony dreamer solitary in the midst of a strange, new age, and uncomprehended scenes. The Sphinx is grand in its loneliness; it is imposing in its magnitude, it is impressive in the mystery that hangs over its story. And there is in the overshadowing majesty of this eternal figure of stone with its accusing memory of the deeds of all ages, which reveals to one something of which he shall feel when he stands at last in the awful presence of God."

Is not this a beautiful tribute to pay to the sculptured face of a Negro? "It is impressive in the mystery that hangs over its story," says Twain, and it is because of this that the Sphinx must ever remain the incarnation of African genius. Why the Sphinx stands in the midst of Egypt's sands watching and waiting should be known to every man and woman and child of our race. In that story we find a legend that hints from thence till now, and as the Sphinx stood guard to protect Egypt, so must we stand guard to protect the inheritance that has come down to us through all the years. This is the story:

Once upon a time Osiris and Isis, his sister wife, came from Heaven to Egypt to teach mankind the arts of civilization. Osiris and Isis were black and the people whom they came to teach were black, but against them was Sit, an evil genius who was red haired and white. All that Osiris tried to do, Sit tried to undo, and between the two there was perpetual war and conflict. Eventually Sit triumphed and killed Osiris, cut his body to pieces and scattered them throughout the land of Egypt. But his triumph was not to last always. Isis gave birth to Horus, son of Osiris, and Horus swore eternal vengeance against his father's murderer. Well did he keep the vow, for he drove Sit from Egypt and brought happiness and peace to the Valley of the Nile. And after Horus had died, the Egyptians carved the Sphinx in his likeness and built it to face in the direction whence he had driven Sit, so that he might forever protect Egypt from evil. And the Sphinx keeps its vigil still.

The Sphinx is Egypt and because it is one of the oldest of Egypt's monuments, I have chosen to write of it as an introductory to the study of the Egyptian civilization. Egypt is a wonderful, wonderful, wonderful country, the land of perpetual mystery and abiding charm. Of all the nations that lived and flourished in her day, she alone has preserved great monuments to prove her right to greatness and glory. Babylon is a withered plain, where the Hittites ruled is a lonely desert, Phoenicia is a memory, Carthage a dream, and the glories of Greece and Rome have vanished, but Egypt remains. The same black people wander among the same temples and tombs as they did when their Pharaohs built them in the morning of the world. And the spirit of old Egypt still lives. Out of the ancient mists her soft brown fingers reach and play upon all the strings that chord into the music which we have called civilization.

Annapolis, Md., April 11.—Governor Harrington signed on Wednesday the bill to establish a sanitarium for Colored consumptives. The measure carries an appropriation of \$50,000 for the first year and \$25,000 for the second year.

Propagandist Seeks to Alienate Race

Freudenheim, Name of German Arrested by Department of Justice for Alleged Attempt to Spread Sedition Among Colored Folk of Harlem.

THREATENS LIFE OF WOMAN

NEW YORK.—After an alleged threat to kill an aged Colored woman in Harlem, Max Freudenheim was arrested April 10 by Agent Davidson of the Department of Justice. He was sent to Newark jail to await internment proceedings.

Charles F. De Woody, federal investigating chief here, left for Washington Wednesday night. He will lay before Attorney General Gregory an amazing story of German propaganda among Negroes, revealed by Freudenheim's arrest.

Mr. De Woody believes that behind Freudenheim's activities for several months in Harlem lies a Berlin plan like the "Committee for the East," which had for its object the alienation of all the Jews in the world from the allies.

It is known that the trail has led to several states. It was less than a year ago that the same sort of propaganda which has been made rife around 135th street and Lenox avenue caused almost a panic among the Negroes of the South. Thousands of them left their homes and fled to Northern states at word of an uprising in favor of Germany which was said would start in South America and Mexico and sweep through this country.

Freudenheim, who is married and has three children, has been in this country for eighteen years. He says he is an Austrian, but the federal officials say he was born in Germany.

Posing as an insurance solicitor, the man has been working in Harlem exclusively among Negroes. The federal authorities say he would meet men and women, and when the talk touched on the war would declare:

"Germany is sure to win this war and it is a good thing for you Colored people that she will. Germany is the greatest friend the Colored man ever had. All her colonies in East Africa were started to better the conditions of the black man. When she wins the war her intention is to start a colony exclusively for Negroes in one of the Southern states. This will be virtually a black republic. The Colored men will choose their own rulers."

"In this city the Negroes will get the recognition the United States has denied them so far. They will be made social equals of white men."

An elderly woman, whose mother was a slave freed by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, reported Freudenheim's activities to Superintendent De Woody. Men were sent to shadow the man.

He was followed and his conversations were listened to. He discovered this, and within hearing of a Department of Justice agent he shouted to this woman, whom he suspected of betraying him:

"I'll see that you are killed long before this war is over! Germany has many friends in New York and they will strike."

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS

Hampton, Va.—A number of Colored women and schoolgirls in the town of Hampton and vicinity have affiliated themselves with the National Protective league. The plan of this organization is to co-ordinate the work of women for social service.

Mrs. Cash Fields Gay, who is also secretary of the Colored Hospitality House organization, is the chairman of the hospital committee, which carries fruit and flowers to the sick men at Camp Stuart.

NEW YORKERS PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

New York.—The executive committee of the Board of Managers of the National Colored Liberty Conference met April 10th at No. 227 West 136th street and sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting against "the undemocratic segregation of Colored shipbuilders in the eating rooms of the largest American shipbuilding plant at Hog Island, Pa., which is enforced by armed guards."

They voted to call a National Colored Liberty Congress at Washington, May 29, to present to the government the claim of Colored Americans to have color and caste discrimination abolished.