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THE MONITOR

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

LIFTING.
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92nd Division Win Decorations

Entire Unit and Individuals Cited for Bravery Under Fire of Hun Foe—Casualty List Comparatively Small—1,478 Take the "Long Trail."

VALIANT DEEDS BEFORE METZ

Whole Battalion of the 367th Infantry Awarded the Croix De Guerre—Small Casualty List in Face of Fierce Fighting Considered Miraculous.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

WITH the American Army in France.—Marbach, Dec. 8.—By command of General Martin, commanding the 92d division, general orders have just been issued commending a number of Colored officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 365th infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehaut, near Pont-a-Mousson, November 10 and 11, during the drive on Metz. Those named in this general order were Captain John H. Allen, First Lieutenants Leon F. Stewart, Frank L. Drye, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris, Benjamin F. Ford, Second Lieutenants George L. Gaines and Russell C. Atkins, Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend, Solomon D. Colston, Ransom Elliott and Charles Jackson; Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed and James Conley, and Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

In the same general orders the following were cited for bravery in action: Sergeant Isaac Hill, bravery displayed at Frapelle; First Lieut. John Q. Lindsey, for bravery at Lesseux, both of the 366th infantry, and First Lieut. Edward Bates of the 368th ambulance corps, and Sergeant Walter L. Gross of the 366th infantry, for distinguished service near Hominville.

In another general order Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th machine gun company, was commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D'Argonne Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3d battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men." General Martin, the new commander of the 92d division, also cited for meritorious conduct near Vienne le Chateau, Tom Brown, a wagoner, who as driver of an ammunition wagon, displayed remarkable courage, coolness and devotion to duty under fire. Brown hauled his wagon, even after his horse had been hurled into a ditch by shells and despite his own painful wounds, worked until he had extricated his horses from the ditch, refusing to quit until he had completed his work, even though covered with blood, from a painful wound.

Entire Units Cited for Bravery in Battle Line.

The entire first battalion of the 36th (Buffalo) infantry has just been cited for bravery, and awarded the Croix de Guerre, thus entitling every officer and man in the battalion to wear the distinguished French decoration. This citation was made by the French commission because of the splendid service and bravery shown by this battalion in the last engagement of the war, Sunday and Monday, November 10 and 11, in the drive to Metz. This battalion went into action through a valley commanded by the heavy German guns of Metz, and held the Germans at bay while the 56th regiment retreated, but not until it had suffered a heavy loss. The first battalion was commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York City, with company commanders and lieutenants Colored.

In the 92d division of the American army, 14 Colored officers and 43 Colored enlisted men have been cited for bravery in action and awarded the distinguished service cross. This is a splendid showing, and especially when it is considered that prior to the drive on Metz, Sunday morning, November 10, this division, with the exception of the 368th infantry, had been in no big engagement. Up until November the 10th with the exception of the 368th, which got into action in the Argonne, the 92d had to content itself with making daily

and nightly raids on the German front line trenches to capture prisoners. This, however, required daring and courage, and, in some ways, was more trying and more dangerous than being in a big engagement. A total of 57 citations for meritorious service, with report from one brigade not yet in, is a splendid showing for the 92d division.

92d Has Comparatively Small Casualty List.

The total casualties suffered by the 92d (Colored division) since being in France has just been obtained by me. The division suffered a total of 1,478 casualties. Among the killed were six officers, and one officer died from wounds received in action, while 31 enlisted men died from wounds; 40 enlisted men died from diseases; 28 enlisted men were listed as "missing;" 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded, and 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The division's number of gassed is unusually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the Colored soldiers in the front line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

Considering, especially, the desperate advance the Colored soldiers of this division made out from Pont-a-Mousson the morning of November 10, through a valley swept by the heavy German guns of Metz, and nests of German machine guns, the casualty is slight; for on the morning I saw them make the advance, and knowing the dangerous ground they were to cover to make their objective, it appeared miraculous that the division was not wiped out. The casualty in that advance was, perhaps, as light as it was because of the rapidity with which their line advanced. Officers could not hold them back, and the German guns and soldiers could not stop them. They plunged on to Preny and Pagny, and they rushed into the Bois Frehaut, and held, for 36 hours, after they took it, this place from which picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops were forced to retreat in ten minutes after they had entered it. Occupying this Bois Frehaut for 36 hours against a murderous fire from the enemy, remaining there until hostilities ceased, it is surprising—a miracle, that the casualty list of the 92d division did not mount to many times 1,478.

RACE REPRESENTATIVE AT FUNERAL OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Oyster Bay, L. I., New York.—Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was a trustee, attended the funeral services of Colonel Roosevelt, held here Wednesday, January 8, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and was one of the many sorrowing friends who journeyed to this quiet little town to pay his last tribute of respect to the memory of America's acknowledged "first citizen." Mr. Scott came as the official representative of Tuskegee Institute, being so designated by the Executive Council of the school and by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He had previously sent Mrs. Roosevelt a telegram of condolence, which has been widely published.

Since the death of Booker T. Washington, Mr. Scott has generally been regarded as the most intimate personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt among the Colored people of the land. It so happens that Mr. Scott was the only official representative of the race to witness the last sad rites in honor of the former President at Oyster Bay.

It is an incident of no mean importance that, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure for seats in Christ Church, which accommodates but a meager three hundred and fifty, Mr. Scott was readily handed an autograph card, signed by Captain Archibald B. Roosevelt, admitting him to the Christ Episcopal Church and Young's Memorial Cemetery.

PUPILS WALK OUT WHEN COURT MAKES DECISION

Gallipolis, O., Jan. 14.—White students walked out of the city schools when the common pleas court decided that there could be no restrictions placed on the schools regarding the color of people who attended. The effort was being made by certain citizens to exclude dark faces from the student body, but the courts refused to uphold the evil practice. The white students who walked out are children whose parents are employed in the local factories.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"Gentlemen:—I have never been taught nor will I ever believe that it is right to close the door of hope in the face of any man, on account of his color. Qualification is the only consideration."—Immortal lines of the lamented Roosevelt when approached by the South Carolina delegation in congress, against the appointment of Dr. Crum, as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

"Coming and Overthrow of the Negro in Congress"

The Interesting History of the Negro in National Legislative Halls As Recalled in "Random Recollections of a Half Century" by Colonel A. K. McClure, Published Nearly Twenty Years Ago in The Washington Post.

THE recent death of Ex-Congressman George H. White, naturally brings to mind the history of the Negro in congress. Those of the present generation know nothing of this interesting history. It will be news to many to learn that several Negroes have been members of both the United States senate and the house of representatives. No one has told the story of the entrance and exit of the race to the national legislative halls better than Colonel A. K. McClure, in an article captioned "Random Recollections of a Half Century," published in the Washington Post early in the present century. This interesting article will be reprinted as a serial in The Monitor and should be preserved for future reference.

The sole surviving member of that notable galaxy of men of African descent, who helped to shape national legislation and of whom Colonel McClure writes, is Major John R. Lynch, U. S. A. (retired), author of "Facts of Reconstruction," who is now an honored resident of Chicago.

Covering the period from the surrender of the Confederate army until 1868, when J. Willis Menard of the second district of Louisiana, knocked for admission at the door of congress, Colonel McClure says:

The Negro race is entirely unrepresented in either branch of the present congress, and I cannot recall a Negro senator, representative or state officer in any one of the northern states. For the full period of a generation, with a single brief exception, the Negro was represented in one or both branches of our national legislature, but he is now retired and apparently without hope of reasserting himself as a factor in national legislation.

The story of the rise and fall of the Negro in politics is one of the most interesting of the many strange chapters of our national history during the last generation. When reconstruction came after the surrender of the confederate armies only a few of the more radical leaders of the republican party contemplated universal Negro suffrage in the south, and had Lincoln lived it certainly would not have been attained. It was only when the strong republican house and senate came in direct conflict with President Johnson that it was found to be necessary to enfranchise the Negro and disfranchise the confederates to a large extent to accomplish reconstruction on a basis that promised the mastery of republican power in the south. I believe that Lincoln would have reconstructed the south with a universal Negro suffrage and made a majority of the southern states republican, but when the issue came between congress and Johnson the radical element of the republican leadership was doubly armed, by Johnson's apostasy, in the effort to force uni-

versal suffrage in the south, and it created a political mastery whose record is one of the most fearful blemishes in the annals of the republic.

Universal Negro suffrage was first established in the District of Columbia, where congress has supreme authority, and a territorial government organized with legislative authority, chosen largely by the enfranchised freedmen. A very few years made it an imperative necessity for congress to disfranchise the entire people of the District of Columbia solely to escape the ignorant and profligate rule of the Negro. I happened to be present in the gallery of the senate when Senator Morton, the ablest all-around leader of the republican party, made his final appeal against the passage of the bill repealing the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. He was a man of broad, practical ideas, and he told the senate in plain terms that the disfranchisement of the Negro in the District of Columbia would be but the beginning of the end, as thereafter congress could make no accusation against the southern states for taking the same action. His appeal was unavailing, as he well knew, and the said republican authority that had enfranchised the Negro under the very shadow of the capitol of the nation was compelled to declare that his disfranchisement had become an imperious necessity to protect property and maintain social order. The southern states which have, by ingenious constitutional de-

vices, practically disfranchised the Negro have simply followed the teaching of a republican congress and president which disfranchised him in the capital city.

The general newspaper reader of the present day knows little of the deep and widespread prejudice among the early republicans against universal suffrage for the Negro. The prejudice against the black man was as strong in the north as in the south. With all the earnest efforts of the republicans to give the Negro freedom and all his legal rights, they shunned him as a political associate and shuddered at his fellowship in official position. It is now more than a generation since the Negro was declared the equal of the white man before the law in every section of the union, and in every northern state the Negroes, as a rule, have voted solidly and uniformly for the republican party; but not a single Negro has ever been elected to congress in any northern state; none has been elected to any state office in the north, with the single exception of one of the western states where a Negro was elected to a subordinate office, falling many thousands behind his ticket, and I can recall but two instances in which the Negro has been elected to any northern legislature—one in Massachusetts and one in Ohio.

In Philadelphia, where the Colored voters held the balance of power between the parties for twenty years, the highest position to which any one had been elected was that of councilman, and only one reached that distinction. The first Negro placed on the police in Philadelphia was appointed by Democratic Mayor King fully twenty years after the republicans had proclaimed the entire equality of both races before the law and in the enjoyment of civil rights. In one or two instances republicans of Pennsylvania have placed a wealthy Negro on the electoral ticket, being the only place where one of that race could be safely nominated, and today there are more Colored teachers employed in the single state of South Carolina than are employed in the public schools of all the northern states of the union.

Next week! "The Rejection of the Cultured Menard by a Republican Congress and Revells' Admission to the Senate." Watch for it.

COLORED MAN AT GREAT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Dr. Ford Is First of His Race to Serve on Ambulance There.

New York, Jan. 14.—Dr. J. B. Ford, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, had the distinction of being the first Colored doctor to take out a Bellevue Hospital ambulance when he answered his first call Wednesday morning.

He is twenty-eight years old, and upon his graduation was assigned to Bellevue. The district in which he will answer calls for an ambulance comprises a large part of both the middle east and west side of the city.

Dr. Ford will be assigned to service in wards. He received his degree last October, following several years' study in surgery and medicine.

MORE COLORED TROOPS ARRIVE

New York, Jan. 14.—The United States transport Louisville arrived in port today from France, carrying 964 troops and 573 civilians. Of the troops 878 are Colored soldiers, comprising casual companies No. 1008, 1009, 1068, 1070, 1071 and a headquarters consisting of four officers. These troops will be sent to Camp Mills. Thirteen casual officers and 73 sick and wounded also were aboard.

WILL SERVE COLORED IN SOUTHERN DINING CARS

Shreveport, La., Jan. 15.—Colored passengers on the Texas & Pacific railroad will be allowed access to dining cars after all white passengers have been served, according to a bulletin issued from the division superintendent's office at Marshall.

COLORED CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS TO HAVE COMMUNITY HOUSE

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Plymouth Community House, 762 Walker avenue, held Tuesday evening, a program for social activity among the Colored people of Memphis for the coming year was formulated.

Annual Meeting of National Association

Great Organization Composed of Broad-Minded Americans of Both Races Fighting for Justice Has Successful Year.

MEMBERSHIP IS QUADRUPLED

Report of Secretary Shows Record of Praiseworthy Achievements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The ninth annual meeting of the National Association of Colored People was held on Monday, January, in New York. The business session was held in the afternoon at the United Charities building and in the evening a mass meeting was held at Carnegie hall on the general subject, "Africa in the World Democracy."

The chief business of the afternoon session was the presentation of reports on the work of the Association for the year by the Secretary, John R. Shillady, by Field Secretary James Weldon Johnson, and a statement of the findings of an investigation made by the Assistant Secretary, Walter F. White, into the workings of compulsory work laws and so-called "work or fight" ordinances as affecting Colored people, particularly women, in certain southern states.

Election of Officers.

At this session the following officers and members of the Board of Directors were elected: National President, Moonfield Storey, Boston; Vice Presidents, Archibald H. Grimke, Washington; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore; Captain Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mary White Ovington, New York; Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard, New York; Director of Publications and Research, W. E. B. Du Bois, New York; Secretary, John R. Shillady, New York; Field Secretary, James Weldon Johnson, New York; Assistant Secretary, Walter F. White, New York; Board of Directors (for three years) George W. Crawford, New Haven; Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore; Paul Kennedy, New York; Joseph Prince Loud, Boston; Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia; Captain Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; Charles H. Studin, New York; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Rev. G. R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.; Butler R. Wilson, Boston. Previous to the annual meeting, at the December meeting of the Board of Directors, Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., was elected a member of the Board to fill the unexpired term of Dr. John G. Underhill (resigned) of Brooklyn.

It was decided at the business session to appoint a committee of seven to take under advisement the structure of the Association, its constitution, the constitution and by-laws provided for branches, the relation of branches to the National Office, including the relation of branch organizations to the Board of Directors and to the nomination and election of board members, this committee to report its conclusions and recommendations to the annual Spring Conference of the Association which will be held some time late in May at a city centrally located yet to be selected, at which conference, lasting the better part of a week, it is expected there will be a large representation of delegates from the Association's branches in the thirty-eight states in which they are now organized.

Roosevelt Memorial.

The following resolution in regard to the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was passed:

"The death of Theodore Roosevelt has removed one of the greatest figures of our country and our time, and in many respects, the greatest friend of the American Negro in public life. Colonel Roosevelt was human and he made mistakes in this as in other matters, but he was always fundamentally right on the Negro. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires to spread upon its records its deep sense of loss at his death and its keen feeling of appreciation of the passion for fairness and right dealing which characterized his thoughts and actions in all his relations with his Colored fellow citizens."

Pledge Support to President.

At the night meeting, resolutions were passed which resulted in the sending of a cablegram to President Wilson pledging him loyal support in his efforts toward the establishment

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