

GROWING,
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

\$2.00 a Year. 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Vol. IV. No. 34 (Whole 189)

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

The Rockefeller Labor Creed

A Program of Ten Principles for the New Partnership—Putting Fair Play to Work.

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
ORGANIZATION has its danger. Organized capital sometimes conducts itself in an unworthy manner, contrary to law and in disregard of the interest both of labor and the public. Such organizations cannot be too strongly condemned or too vigorously dealt with. Although they are the exception, such publicity is generally given to their unsocial acts that all organizations of capital, however rightly managed or broadly beneficent, are thereby brought under suspicion.

Likewise it sometimes happens that organizations of labor are conducted without just regard for the rights of the employer or the public and methods and practices adopted which, because unworthy or unlawful, are deserving of public censure. Such organizations of labor bring discredit and suspicion upon other organizations which are legitimate and useful, just as is the case with improper organizations of capital, and they should be similarly dealt with.

We should not, however, allow the occasional failure in the working of the principle of the organization of labor to prejudice us against the principle itself, for the principle is fundamentally sound. In the further development of the organization of labor and of large business, the public interest as well as the interest of labor and capital alike will be best advanced by whatever stimulates every man to do the best work of which he is capable.

While labor unions have secured for labor in general many advantages in hours, wages and standards of working conditions, a large proportion of the workers of the country are outside of these organizations and are to that extent not in a position to bargain collectively. Therefore an adequate plan of representation for labor must be more comprehensive and all inclusive than the labor union as now organized.

On the employers' side representation has been developed through the establishment of trade organizations, the purpose of which is to discuss matters of common interest and to act in so far as is legally permissible and to the common advantage, along lines that are generally similar. It will be a nice problem to determine just how labor organizations and employers' associations can work together, but certain it is that some method should be worked out which will profit to the fullest extent, by the experience, the strength and the leadership of these groups.

Wouldn't It Help Industry?

Might not the parties to industry subscribe to an industrial creed somewhat as follows:

1. I believe that labor and capital are partners, not enemies; that their interests are common interests, not opposed, and that neither can attain the fullest measure of prosperity at the expense of the other, but only in association with the other.

2. I believe that the community is an essential part to industry, and that it should have adequate representation with the other parties.

3. I believe that the purpose of industry is quite as much to advance social well-being as material well-being and that in the pursuit of that purpose the interests of the community should be carefully considered, the well-being of the employes as respects living and working conditions should be fully guarded, management should be adequately recognized and capital should be justly compensated and that failure in any of these particulars means loss to all four.

4. I believe that every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, to fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions, to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship and to love, as well as to toil, and that the responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon government or society, to see that these conditions and opportunities prevail.

5. I believe that industry, efficiency and initiative, wherever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded and that indolence, indifference and restriction of production should be discountenanced.

6. I believe that the provision of adequate means for uncovering grievances.

(Continued on Page 6)

JIM CROW SYSTEM CAUSE OF MURDER

Sergeant Edgar Caldwell, Who Shot Street Car Conductor Who Ejected Him, Given Death Sentence by Jury.

Anniston, Ala.—Sergeant Edgar Caldwell, Negro soldier who shot and killed Conductor Cecil Linton and seriously wounded Motorman Kelsie Morrison on an Oxford Lake car, December 15, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury, which fixed his punishment at death.

The shooting of the two street car men occurred on Constantine street, opposite the plant of the Ornamental Foundry Company, and within a block or two of the home of the dead conductor. Caldwell is said to have insisted on riding well up toward the front of the car in the section set aside for the use of white passengers. The conductor forced him to the rear and in the fight which ensued Caldwell was ejected from the car by Linton.

The motorman took a hand in the fight and when landed on the ground he is said to have drawn his pistol and opened fire.

The defendant was brought before Judge Merrill Monday for sentence. He was represented during the trial by ex-State Senator Charles D. Kline and Judge Basil M. Allen of Birmingham.

CHICAGO LAD WINS HONORS AT CRANE

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—The only representative of his race to graduate with scholastic honors in a class of seventy-two whites who completed four year terms at the Crane Technical school here last Wednesday evening is Lloyd F. Smith, son of Mrs. C. A. Williams, 6540 St. Lawrence avenue. In the commencement records considerable space was given in the praise of young Smith for his work in architectural mathematics. Aside from winning honors in the class room, he has won them in athletics, having been a member of the heavyweight soccer team of '17, '18 and track team of '16, '17, and '18. Followers of the cinder path will remember this stellar performance in the quarter mile event of the Tribune meet held last summer at Grant park, which landed the City Playground Championship for Doolittle Playground, 35th and Cottage Grove avenue. Smith was a member of the S. A. T. C. unit of the Crane Junior College.

FORM SOCIETY FOR BETTER HOUSING

Chicago, Ill.—Better living conditions and ownership of property by Negroes of Chicago are sought through the organization of the Pyramid Building and Loan Association, 3529 South State street, according to an announcement recently made public.

The officers of the new society said they have worked out a comprehensive scheme of rebuilding the Negro district and improving sanitary and housing conditions. The plan has been approved by members of the Chicago plan commission, they declared.

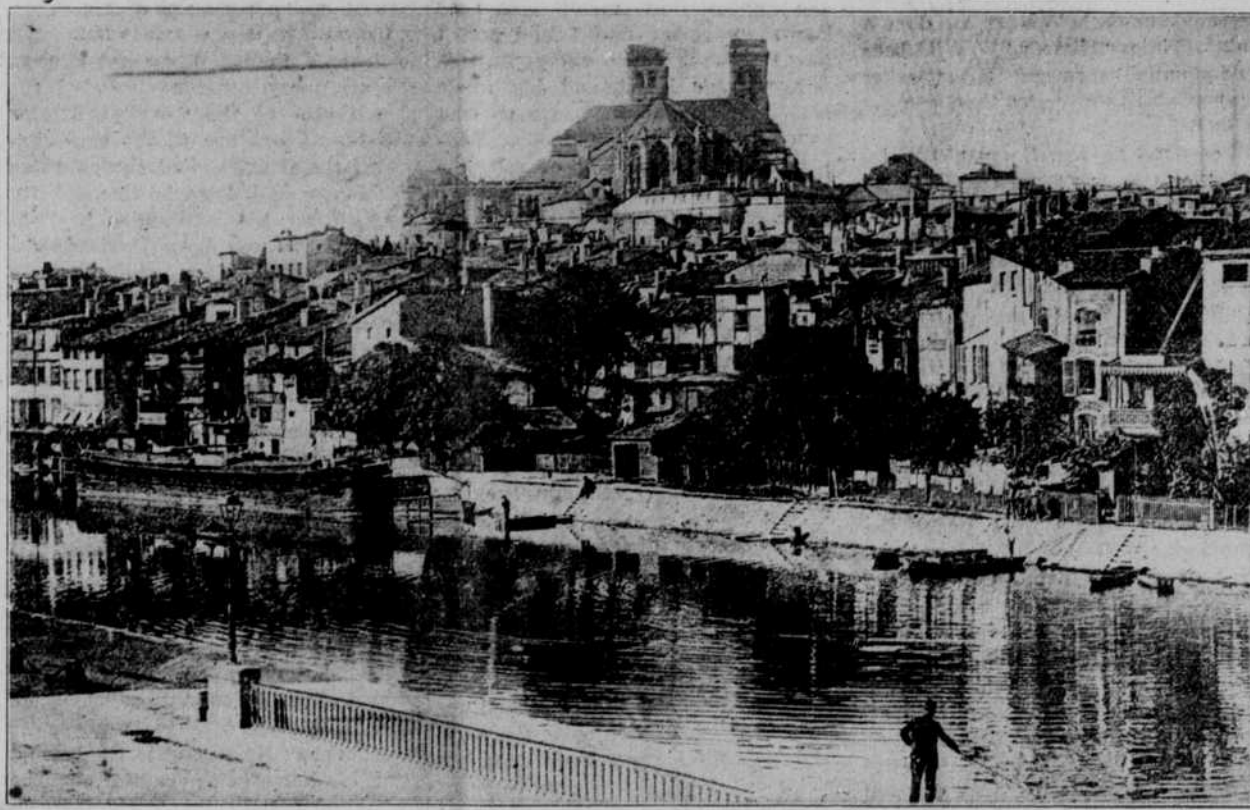
The association is incorporated under the state laws, with 560,000 subscribed. The following officers have been elected: George H. Jackson, president; William H. Terrell, secretary, and Charles S. Duke, treasurer.

ENGLISH HOODLUMS BEAT NATIVES

Nigeria, West Africa.—The natives here are incensed over the recent whipping of a native merchant's employes by some Englishmen. It appears that the merchant purchased a property from the government and moved to it with his employes. They were met, however, by a gang of English hoodlums who beat the merchant's employes unmercifully because "the merchant had dared to buy property near houses where Europeans live."

A SPECIES OF GERMAN CRUELTY

London, England.—A photograph just reached this country showing how the late Chief Magat, of the Herreros, was buried alive by the German Captain Schiel. It shows the chief's head above the ground and his neck cemented round in order to form a slab. It is reported that he remained in this position for several days at the mercy of white ants, before death put an end to his sufferings.



THE CITY OF VERDUN—Nearly All Omaha's Colored Boys Are Billeted Near This Famous French City.

Our Negro Soldiers' Brilliant War Record

Saw the Hottest Fighting in the Argonne and Elsewhere—Entire Battalion Got Croix de Guerre for Heroic Conduct.

THE leading newspapers of the country are publishing laudatory and fascinatingly interesting articles concerning the valorous deeds of Colored American troops on European battlefields. French and British newspapers also ring with plaudits for the heroism displayed by their Black colonials. These facts are most significant. A writer in the New York Times of February 9 gives the following account of how America's "Negro" troops fought on the western front:

Negro soldiers made a record as fighters in this war as they did in the Spanish-American and civil wars. Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain and France, they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage, endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe.

Colored troops fought valiantly at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Metz region. The entire first battalion of the 367th infantry—"Buffaloes"—was awarded the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz. Most remarkable of all, they received their baptism of battle in this attack; at the start they won honors which veterans of many conflicts have failed to capture.

In previous engagements of the war, for distinguished service, three Colored regiments as units were awarded the Croix de Guerre, which bestows on each member the right to wear the coveted badge. When the fighting stopped the Negro troops were nearest the Rhine.

Not until now has the story as a whole of the part played by our Negro troops in France been available. The total number of Negro combat troops was 42,000. These consisted of the 92d division, commanded by Major General Charles G. Ballou, and four regiments of the provisional 93d division. To describe the Colored man as a fighter in a war which, because of the terrible weapons used, called for more pure nerve than any other war, three ways present themselves: to show the Negro in individual exploits, then in a regiment, engaged separately with white troops, and finally, to show him in a battle in a division entirely composed of men of his own race.

Negro as Individual Fighter.

Here is an individual exploit: The 368th infantry, Colored, fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy enemy machine gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades:

"Some one come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same company sprang to the rescue. He dashed across the shell-swept space, picked up the wounded private,

and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him, carried his man back to the American lines.

For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieutenant Campbell, in addition, was recommended for a captaincy.

Another single detail, taken from this same company.

John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but the Negro unfaltering, delivered the message.

He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey.

"I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer.

Under the same Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell, a few Colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives, and hand grenades, picked up from shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.

Lieutenant Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush, and to tie the rope to several stems of the brush; and then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching, locate its position.

The ruse worked, Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.

The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun.

In the larger bodies of Colored troops, from the regiment to the division, the participation of the Negro soldiers naturally divides itself into two parts on account of the way they were sent over. The Negro division, composed of drafted men, did not get into action until right at the last, but

individual regiments did. The four regiments that went over first were composed of old National Guard units recruited up to the required quota. These were the 369th, 370th, 371st, and 372d infantry regiments, after-war organized into the provisional 93d division. Until just before the last days of the fighting, however, they were brigaded separately with French troops. Three of these regiments, the 369th, the 371st, and the 372d, have received the high honor of the Croix de Guerre from the French government for distinguished service. Sixty-one officers and men of the 370th have been similarly decorated.

Fighting Beside the French.

Here is the fighting record of one of these regiments sandwiched among the French forces—the 372d. It was the first to go over. Practically all its line officers, as well as privates, were Colored.

They arrived in France on April 14 and went into training with the French on April 28. On June 6 the 372d was sent to the trenches just west of Verdun, occupying the famous battle-swept Hill 304 and sections at Four de Paris and Vauquois. On Hill 304 thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the battleline swung back and forward, and that this hill was given to the Negroes to hold shows that as soldiers they had already won the confidence of the French.

The regiment's first engagement was in the Champagne sector, with Montoir as its objective. Here came the real test; the Colored men were eager to get into the fight. They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived—but the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of training in the science of warfare?

The answer was that some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day was done by the Negro regiment. From June 6 to Sept. 10 the 372d was stationed in the bloody Argonne Forest. On the night of September 25 they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive and were in that terrific drive, one of the decisive engagements of the war, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 7. In the nine days' battle the Negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the regiment won the coveted Croix de Guerre.

During the battle they aided in capturing 600 prisoners, fifteen big guns, twenty minenwerfers, rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material, large supplies of artillery munition, and brought down three German airplanes. For these achievements they were at once cited for bravery and efficiency in the general orders issued by their French commander. The casualty list of the 372d in this and previous fighting carried 500 names of men killed, wounded, and gassed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—The charter has been received for the new \$150,000 Masonic Hall to be erected shortly. The officers are G. Grant Williams, president; John C. Morton, vice president; John P. Scott, secretary; James R. Williams, assistant; John S. Tricks, treasurer.

British Guiana Airt and Wide Awake

Inhabitants of Colony Watching Events at Peace Conference and the Part Played There by the Republics of Liberia and Haiti.

URGE UNION FOR JUSTICE

Editorial Leader in Tribune Voices Sentiment of Country Calling for Sinking of Differences and Demanding Fuller Rights!

(Special to The Monitor by G. McL. Ogle, Staff Correspondent.)

BUXTON, Demerara, British Guiana, Feb. 8.—It may be interesting to the Colored people of the United States to know that we of this section are keeping closely in touch with events taking place there as well as throughout the British Empire. At present our eyes are centered upon the peace conference and we tremendously interested in ascertaining what the outcome of that conference will be in safe-guarding the rights of Negro peoples throughout the world. As evidence that the people of British Guiana are keenly alert to the improvement of their condition and appreciate the necessity for united action the following editorial leader captioned "The Negro and the Peace Conference," which was published in the Tribune of Georgetown, the only newspaper controlled by Colored people, in its issue of January 26th, will prove interesting:

In this backward British colony where its civilization was entrusted for the most part to un-Christian and highly immoral slave owners and their offspring and from its evil reputation for yellow fever and subsequently malaria has generally kept the better class of Britishers even up to the present, ignorance stalks and abounds in what ought to be civilized and refined ranks, and so it has come to a surprise to many, including Europeans that at the conference there are Negroes accredited delegates from the Negro republics of Haiti and Liberia. When the announcement was made that President Wilson of the United States of America was taking a Colored American to the conference as adviser on questions affecting the Negro and his offspring, and when a cablegram reached the Hon. A. B. Brown at Christmas time urging the Negroes of this colony to make respectful representations through the governor to his majesty the king to have a West Indian Guianese Negro representative adviser to the British delegates at the conference for a similar reason, the colossal ignorance and prejudice of many otherwise respectable inhabitants in high places were laid bare, and it was amusing to hear the wild comment of several of these would-be wiseacres.

The strength and majesty of the Great British Empire have never rested on brute force, animal passions, and doubtful morality of her half educated and semi-civilized sons who venture forth into the colonies to benefit themselves. Like the United States, Great Britain's adult daughter country, the United Kingdom has always produced men of unimpeachable virtue, earnest morality and conscientious righteousness to keep in check the masses of worldlings, and by their courage and unswerving rectitude to preserve the Christian spirit which has for centuries now permeated British statesmanship and leavened the British world. The student of history must be impressed with the wonderful progress of the island of Great Britain ever since the Reformation movement, and the great contrast between Great Britain from its epoch of Puritanism on to that of religious freedom and Roman Catholic Spain, or Austria, or Portugal. The United States of America have developed along the same lines of religious thought as Great Britain, and behold the rapid growth and the sturdiness of that great country. Surely then Righteousness Exalteth a Nation, and henceforth all men shall realize this fact. The godliness of President Wilson, who spent his life in scholarship and teaching in the University prior to his elevation to the White House at Washington has made him best fitted to lay down the points of settlement in the Peace Conference of the world, and today it is fully demonstrated that worldly success is not the best training and commendation for selecting rulers of nations and countries. Henceforth in our colony of British Guiana we must realize the value of a sound education, we

(Continued on Page 2)