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Hays Makes Bid for the Solid South

Delivers Address to Republicans of Greensboro, N. C., as the Opening Gun in Campaign by Republicans to Break Democratic Control.

IS G. O. P. TO DESERT THE RACE?

Speech Significant in View of Chairman Hays' Former Reception of Negro Political Delegates and Refusal to Consider Wrongs.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—William H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, delivered a speech before 2,000 republicans here on February 15, and it is considered by the south to be the opening gun in a campaign to break the "solid south."

The Negro throughout the country is interested in the speech by reason of the fact that in any effort to win the south by republicans, there is only one basis upon which the trade can be made and that is by the elimination of the Negro as a political consideration. While the race issue was untouched, a careful study of the speech will convince thoughtful men of the race that the chairman of the national committee leaves open the suggestion that the party is willing to compromise upon the race question and proceed upon such terms to win the south.

"We have heard it suggested that the south needs the republican party," said the chairman to the Greensboro state convention.

"This is true—but I say that the republican party needs the south. The republican party needs the south that we may fulfill our avowed purpose and function in our faithful performance as a real national party. I most earnestly urge everywhere, for the benefit subjectively and objectively that will come therefrom, the honest registry of a freely expressed, intelligent political self-determination. In no place is this more important than in the south, for the good of those immediately concerned, for the good of all our people, and for the ultimate preservation in their entirety of our institutions everywhere in the country. Republicans of the south, democrats of the north, democrats of the south and republicans of the north are alike patriotic. The time is no longer when any echo of the past will deter the good citizens of the south from acting for their own best interests, and with the now final amalgamation and nationalization of our people, brought out of the crucible of this war, we will move forward to the complete fulfillment of the destinies of the union."

When Chairman Hays was seen with reference to his visit to North Carolina he avoided making comment that might be construed as narrowly partisan. In fact, he avoided it in his Greensboro address, which all the way through was along patriotic lines.

"The gathering of republicans in Greensboro was all that could be desired both in numbers and spirit," Mr. Hays said.

"They are a splendid people. There has been no geography, political or physical, in the patriotism of this country, and there will be no geography in our patriotism in these trying times of readjustment that are ahead.

"This is no time for little things. Just as during the war period, so now, as we approach these problems, we have no time for petty jealousies, carping criticisms, pullings and haulings, but fearlessly, in a spirit of patriotism, with our eyes solely on the country's welfare, the republican party accepts the commission given it by the electorate of the people last November, and will proceed to solve the problem."

The democratic daily newspapers of Greensboro were less conservative in their comments on the republican gathering than Mr. Hays. "The Greensboro Daily Record" of February 15, in an editorial captioned "Time Was," comments as follows:

"Time was when the republican party in the south was held up as the refuse of all creation. The war and the reconstruction period left bitter memories and to be known as a 'radical' was to be excommunicated. Time was when the democrats had nothing to fear from the republican party except the Negro vote—and finally it put that out of the way and dominated.

"The machine in politics in North Carolina became high-handed, arrogant and insolent—and the republican party watched its chance and saw that

dissension was abroad, and by fusion with the democrats dissatisfied, calling themselves populists, cleaned out the machine. Russell was made Governor, Pritchard and Butler went to the United States senate—and the impregnable walls of democracy crumbled as the Hindenburg line dissolved before the attacks of the allies.

"But then there was another appeal to democracy; the same machine worked its cards and for a long time North Carolina has been democratic. Perhaps it will be democratic for many years; but the machine has lost several cogs in its drive wheel the past week, in its blunder on woman suffrage. And now comes the republican party to Greensboro today—a representative gathering of business and professional men, declaring they are in earnest against election frauds and asserting they are organized to render real service to the people.

"Nineteen twenty will be a great year in politics. The republican party will be united. Roosevelt has passed from the scene of action and his personality will no longer be felt; therefore it follows that no faction exists—a solid party will line up with the intention of taking from democracy the control of the government. This meeting here today shows beyond any doubt that the republicans are in earnest—that they are preparing for battle—and propose to battle to the finish. This meeting should be a notice to North Carolina democracy that it must get busy—and it must get together. While it is not freely advertised it is a fact known of men that North Carolina democracy has at least a dozen factions; and while Simmons is regarded as the master machinist operator, yet when it comes to balloting districts are split wide open, and unless there can be a get-together meeting, and the hatchet buried democracy will have the hardest fight of its life in 1920."

BLOODSHED IN NIGERIA

British Impose Heavy Tax on Natives, Uprising Follows and Many Lives Lost.

Abokuta, Nigeria, Dec. 31, 1918.—(Special to The Monitor).—The British resident of this place carrying out orders from the crown government, has imposed a very heavy tax on the native, against which they had complained without avail. Their protests against its injustices were not heeded by the president, so an uprising of the people followed in which a number of British officers were killed and thousands of native black troops that were ordered into the Egba country to put down the rising also lost their lives at the hands of the infuriated natives. While other black troops in Europe were fighting to save the world for democracy, England is imposing burdens grievous to be borne, upon her loyal black subjects in Africa and the West Indies. The Egba uprising will be remembered for long years to come as one of the bloodiest and most brutal punitive expeditions in the history of West Africa. The natives sold their lives dearly and exacted a heavy toll of death from the invaders of their homes. The Africans believe that a man's home is his castle and that to defend it with their lives is a sacred duty. They have done this in a man's fashion and will do it again under the same provocation.

SOLDIER RESISTS ARREST

Greenwood, S. C., March 13.—A Negro soldier caused quite a little excitement here when he refused to be arrested by a policeman, who accused him of disorderly conduct. The soldier maintains that it was purely a case of discrimination, and gave the policeman a real tussle. When the military police appeared on the scene he quietly went away with them.

FINED FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Dr. W. Pearlstone was fined heavily in court for practicing without a license. He stated that he charged no fee, but the patients simply gave him the money.

ORGANIZE INSURANCE CO.

Orangesburg, S. C., March 13.—The Bankers Life Insurance company was recently organized here with a capital stock of \$100,000, to do a general life insurance business. W. E. Atkinson, R. H. Jennings, Dr. W. R. Lowman and W. W. Barr, Jr., are the incorporators.

Describes Last 15 Minutes of War

First Lieutenant Edward Turner in Battle Near Metz—Battalion Saved by Announcement of Armistice.

"Some of our men had never seen a soldier and did not know what military life was in any form. In fact it was a crowd of scared men; but after seven months of intensive training we had this scared crowd of farmers and miners formed into a creditable military machine, as yet untried," says Lieutenant Turner.

Men From Alabama

"These men, Colored selects from Alabama, were organized at Camp Dodge, November 1, 1917. All line officers were Colored. Leaving Camp Dodge June 1, 1918, they landed at St. Nazaire, a typical old French town as Lieutenant Turner describes it, June 28. They left July 4 for an intermediate camp and there received further instruction.

"Our men being much larger than the French, it was natural that they should be crowded in the French compartment cars," says the lieutenant. "It was the same way with the box



LT. EDWARD TURNER

cars. Our men were too large for them. They rode to Bon Les Bain and then marched to Lemaide department of the Vosges, and there took five weeks of intensive training. The French inhabitants took deep interest in us, and proceeded to make it very pleasant for us during our spare time, which was not very much. We went to the advanced zone in trucks. That was another tiresome ride; we generally would walk farther than we rode; we would rather march than ride on the French railroads, the Paris and Orleans express being an exception.

"We relieved the Sixth infantry in the Vosges mountains. It had just taken Frappelle and turned over the trenches to us red hot—under fire.

"It was the longest fifteen minutes I ever knew," says First Lieutenant Edward Turner, Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth infantry, Ninety-second division, Colored, speaking of the last fight in the war.

"We had made a forced march into the Argonne forest, with no food for forty-eight hours. We were so tired that we lay on the wet ground and slept like babies, with no cover over us but the sky. Our troops went ahead and made very rapid progress through the forest, walking over the bodies of fallen comrades—but such is war.

"After the Argonne offensive we went into the Marbache—that part about seventeen miles from Metz. We were the first shock troops on November 10 and 11, and sustained many casualties.

Germans Knew Positions.

"About 10:30, the morning of November 11, a fog dropped over the wood through which we were going. We went out of action except for our firing from our right flank which was nearest the Germans. We could not see and our men were ordered to scatter.

"The Germans kept firing. They knew where we were. We were losing men right along. I was expecting every minute to get mine. We could not have lived through, for our whole battalion would have been wiped out in two hours more of that fighting.

"The Germans were firing on us from a village with their big guns in

the street and their machine guns at the river bank, and shrapnel, gas shells and bullets were showering us heavily. They were taking advantage of Americans since we never fired on a village because of the women and children there.

"Metz was also firing on us with its long range guns. Before the fog lifted, a runner from headquarters made his way to us, and finding the major, gave the word that the truce was signed and we should cease firing. "A little after 11 o'clock the fog lifted and it was as pretty a day as you could see."

The messenger got a D. S. C. Lieutenant Turner went on into the village whence the German had been firing on them, and saw their guns in the streets.

Battalion Cited.

The whole battalion of the Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth was cited for gallantry.

"I got my baptism of gas there," says Lieutenant Turner, who carries a wound chevron. We had to fight every night, but after the first night's scare the men shaped up like veterans, and gave a good account of themselves.

"We had ten or twelve men in our organization, two in my company, who received the Distinguished Service Cross. They showed beyond a reasonable doubt that shell fire had no effect upon the American Colored soldier, and that he, with his officer, would go just as far and stand just as much as his white brother, and without a murmur. Discipline was splendid."

Lieutenant Turner, who was a lieutenant in the Omaha fire department Colored company, and is going back to that place, was the first officer of the regiment to come over with Colonel Hayward, and had charge of 102 wounded soldiers.

FIRST COLORED COURT ATTENDANT IS APPOINTED

New York, March 9.—The first Colored attendant was appointed Friday last by the committee of employees of the board of city magistrates, which met to fill vacancies caused by resignations, deaths and other causes.

He was Harold E. Simmelkjaer, 27, of 230 West 142d street, where he resides with his wife and two children. The new court attendant was born on Saint Croix island formerly known as the Danish West Indies, but now the Virgin islands, an American possession.

Simmelkjaer came to the United States in 1894, was naturalized in 1913, and drafted into the national army under the selective draft law. On Sept. 15 last he was honorably discharged with the commission as a second lieutenant, having served with the 367th regiment. Later he was assigned to a machine gun detachment at Fort Hancock.

UNVEILING BUST OF GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

Washington, D. C., March 11.—A bust of General O. O. Howard, the revered founder of Howard university, was unveiled amid impressive ceremonies Sunday in Andrew Ranklin Memorial chapel at 4:30 p. m., in the presence of an overflowing audience. The bust was procured through the energetic labors of the Howard University Alumni association and the exercises were conducted by this organization. Addresses commemorative of the life and character and educational and moral reforms inaugurated by him in behalf of the Colored people a half century ago were delivered by President J. Stanley Durkee, Prof. George W. Cook, Mr. W. W. Cohan and others.

SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE

Ashville, N. C., March 13.—Rachel Smith, Colored, was given a sentence of "ten years visit out of the city" by the police judge on a charge of disorderly conduct. The judge announced that henceforth it will be his policy to send all disorderly Negroes on a "Ten Year Visit" when they come before him.

PLACED ON DETECTIVE FORCE

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—William Robinson of this city, was placed on the repressive force last week, taking the place of John Duey, who resigned to go into private business. Robinson has been a member of the force for some time, and Philadelphians are elated at the new spirit of democracy being shown.

JACK JOHNSON LANDS IN CAPITAL OF CUBA

Former Ring Champion Arrives in Havana on Way to Mexico—Hopes to Meet Jesse Willard Again and Also Jack Dempsey.

Havana, March 8.—Jack Johnson, formerly world's heavyweight pugilistic champion, arrived here today from Spain on his way to Mexico City, where he will make his first appearance in a ring contest since he lost the championship to Jess Willard in this city almost four years ago.

Johnson declared that he wants a return fight with Willard "anywhere, under any conditions except those which governed the Havana contest." He would, he said, split the purse to suit Willard, winner take all, 75 and 25 per cent, or otherwise.

Johnson looks to be in good condition and said he weighs 225 pounds. The former champion has signed a blank contract calling for five ring battles in Mexico with any opponents who may be selected for him. He hopes to meet Jack Dempsey and others of the best American fighters. Within four months, or after fulfillment of his Mexico contract, he expects to visit the United States.

CLUB FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—To care for not only the Colored troopers at Camp Polk and Camp Method, but all the large bunch that will shortly return from overseas and other camps, Mr. Ossian Lang, local organizer for War Camp Community Service, is planning to pene a Red Circle Club on Wilmington street, back of the old market building. The new club will be put in charge of a representative Colored committee, who will manage it for the Red Circle. The store building will be used for the club proper, and the rooms above as headquarters for a Colored women's auxiliary.

369TH HONORS ROOSEVELT

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 9.—About 1,000 persons visited the former president's grave recently. Among them were fifty Colored soldiers from the Fifteenth Regiment, which Colonel William Hayward commanded in France. They brought with them a large wreath, which they placed on the grave while others stood at attention.

RACE PAPERS BARRED

Somerville, Tenn., March 9.—White people of this city have issued an order that no "Colored newspapers" must be circulated in the town, but that every "darkey," the petition reads, must read the Falcon, a local white paper, edited by a Confederate veteran. The whites stated this step was being done in order to keep the "nigger from getting beside himself, and to keep him in his place."

Since the invasion made in this city by newspapers of our race, people have been leaving by the wholesale, seeking better opportunity and development in northern cities. The edict was issued against the newspapers when white men were forced because of the lack of help, to plow the fields.

Somerville is the county seat of Fayette county. There are 25,000 of our people residing in this section and only 7,000 whites. Our people furnished five soldiers to one white soldier from this district to the national army in the fight for democracy.

ASSOCIATION PROTESTS NEGRO DEPORTATION

New York, March 11.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary John R. Shillady of New York, has called the attention of Secretary of Labor Wilson and the Pennsylvania authorities to the wholesale deportation from Coatesville, Pa., of Negroes, who during the war were employed in the various industries, but who are now unemployed as a result of the shutting down of these industries.

William B. Dickson, vice president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance company, has also been asked to insure humane treatment of these men. The Association offers to co-operate in any way possible with the department of labor in seeing that fair treatment is accorded these men who have served the nation in its war industries and protest against arbitrary arrest and deportation of men who it says have met as critical a need as have the soldiers who fought in the trenches.

Improving Conditions in the South

Progressive White Dailies of South Urging Cultivation of Friendship Between the Races.

PROPAGANDA FOR JUSTICE

Better Elements Banding Together for Improving Conditions Causing Economic Unrest and Alarm.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., March 13.—"The new day of friendship between the races" is what the Winston-Salem Journal, one of the leading white dailies of the south, calls the present time in a lengthy editorial, in which it admonishes both the whites and the blacks to join efforts in continuing the good work.

The entire south is very much alarmed over existing economic conditions. The south is awake, as never before, as to the intrinsic value of the Negro population. Whereas, only a short time ago, there was a well financed propaganda to destroy the Negro and his rights, there is now, also, a propaganda just as well organized and as well financed, with the aim of giving the Negro justice in all the ways of civic opportunity.

That this kind of feeling should prevail in the southern states, and upheld in pulpits and editorials of the be upheld in pulpits and editorials of the leading whites, goes far to prove that the "new day" has arrived. Not only are the whites urging that the Negro be given real, rather than fancied justice, in the courts, but it is being urged that he be given the right to vote in many sections where a few years ago such an assertion would have meant a riot.

Recently Dr. Proctor of Atlanta, urged the Negroes of Atlanta to register and vote, and as strange as it may seem, his address was given unusually prominent space in the daily newspapers.

Even in the supposedly God-forsaken state of Mississippi, the whites and Negroes are banding together for the bettering of conditions. A recent gathering was held in the board of trade offices at Jackson, where Federal Director Weir, of the United States employment service stated that "We have come to a time for readjustment between men, races and nations on a common basis of understanding, which is right and justice."

This assertion was greeted with the loudest applause by both Colored and white people in attendance.

This new day in the south is giving the white industrial concerns in the north much concern, for with immigration practically cut off for a number of years, the heretofore despised Negro, has become the greatest economic factor in the land. The north is literally bidding against the south for the labor of the Colored people. While it is true that the north is yet far in the lead in granting privileges and justice, with another year of improvement in the south such as we have had in recent months, the south will become once more "the garden spot of earth."

JAILED BECAUSE OF LOVE FOR NEGRO

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Wheeling, W. Va., March 13.—A white woman, Mille Gray, was brought in court here because it was discovered that she was in love with a Negro, George Williams. Every effort was made by the court to show her the "folly of her way," but she absolutely refused to disclaim her affection for the man Williams. As a result, the woman was given the maximum sentence of six months in jail and \$50 fine. The woman went to her punishment without a murmur except to state that as soon as she is out she will marry Williams regardless of protests.

OFFICER KILLS CARD PLAYER

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Warren Edwards and Henry Landers, two Negroes engaged in a little card game, were brutally murdered by a white officer here when they attempted to escape.

FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT

Ashville, N. C., March 13.—The War Camp Community Service plans to expend \$8,000 here for the social betterment of the soldiers returning from the war.