

GROWING.
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

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

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LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

National Conference to Suppress Lynching

The Persistent Agitation by the Race Press and the Insistent and Unceasing Work of the N. A. A. C. P. Arouses Conscience of Country.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR ACTION

Leaders of Thought From All Sections of Country Unite in Issuing Call for Convention to Arouse Sentiment Against Barbarism Which Disgraces Country.

NEW YORK, April 23.—From the headquarters of the committee in charge, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, announcement is made of the call for a national conference on lynching "to take concerted action against lynching and lawlessness wherever found." to be held in New York City, May 5 and 6, by a group of 120 leading men and women of the country. The call for the conference, which is being sent out extensively, is widely representative of the country, twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia being represented by signers. Twenty signers are from eight southern states. Among the signers are Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney Generals Charles J. Bonaparte and Judson Harmon; five governors: Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, D. W. Davis of Idaho, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland; four ex-governors, Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois; L. F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Cardinal Gibbons, Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas and J. Medill McCormick of Illinois; Representatives L. C. Dyer of Missouri and Martin B. Madden of Illinois; former minister to the Netherlands, Henry Van Dyke; prominent judges of the higher courts, including Chief Justice John Bradley Winslow of the Wisconsin state supreme court; Justice Orrin N. Carter of the supreme court of Illinois; Judge Julian W. Mack; nine university presidents, George T. Page, president of the Association of the Bar of the city of New York, and Anna Howard Shaw.

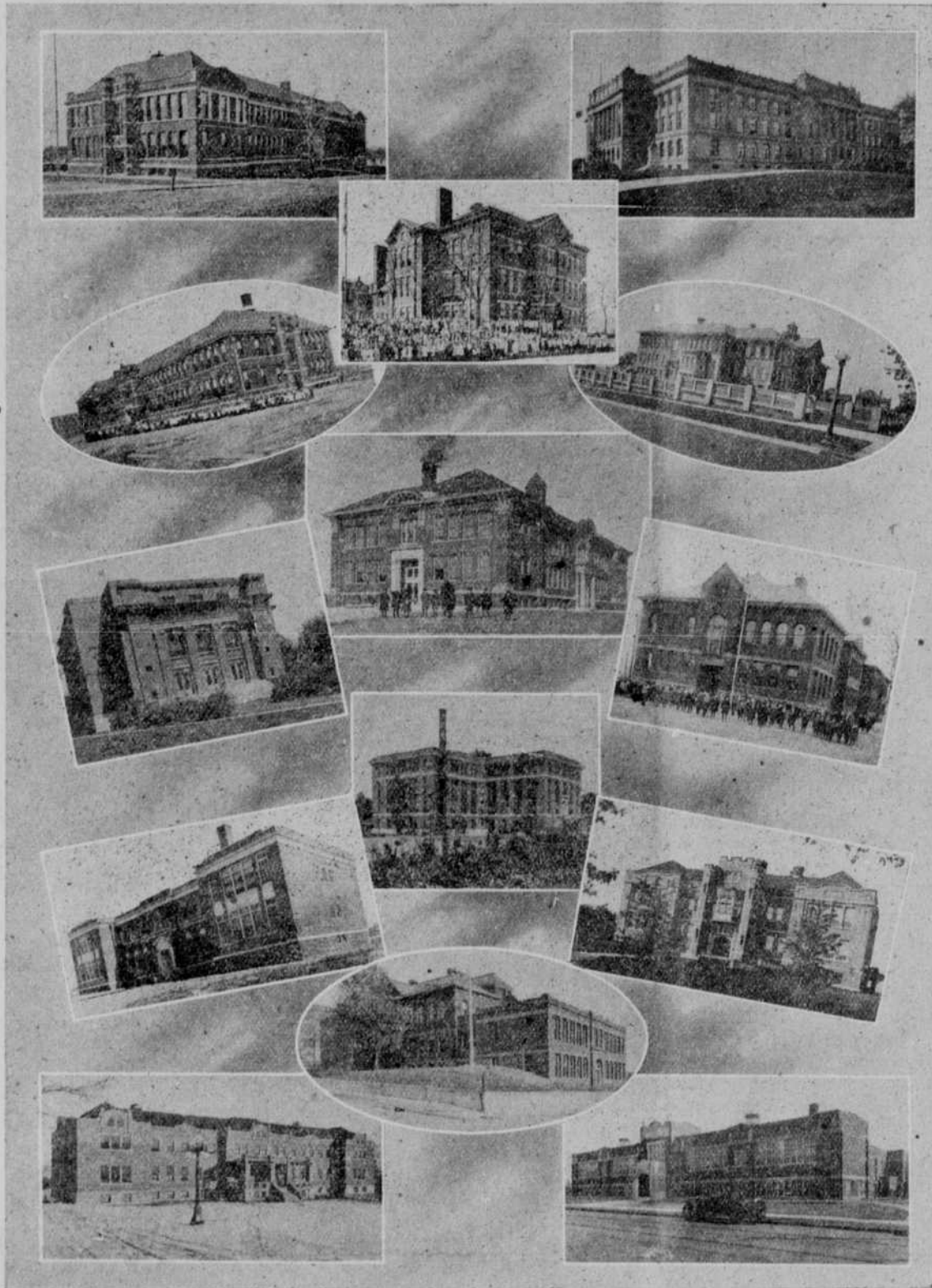
The southern signers are ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, ex-Congressman William H. Fleming, Rev. John D. Hammond, Mrs. John D. Hammond, Rt. Rev. Frederick F. Reese, Episcopal bishop of Georgia; Desha Breckinridge of the Lexington Herald, Lexington, Ky.; Quincy Ewing of Louisiana; A. T. Stovall, J. R. Bingham, J. B. Hutton, Jack C. Wilson of Mississippi; W. D. Weatherford of North Carolina; Bishop Thomas F. Gaylor, James H. Kirkland, Fayette A. McKenzie, Bolton Smith of Tennessee; James H. Dillard, William H. Huntley, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia.

In announcing the call, the committee representing the signers, of which Moorfield Storey of Boston is chairman and John R. Shillady of New York, secretary, says that 3,216 lynchings, exclusive of the East St. Louis and other mob riots, have occurred in the United States in the last thirty years, 702 of which have been lynchings of white people and 2,514 lynchings of Negroes; that 63 Negroes and 4 white persons were lynched in 1918; that some of the recent lynchings have been particularly atrocious, involving burning at the stake and torture of the victims.

The opening session of the conference will be held at Carnegie hall on the evening of May 5. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held May 6 at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the closing session at the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture on the evening of May 6.

The call is as follows:

The prevalence in many states of the spirit which tolerates lynching, accompanied too often with inhuman cruelty, and the inability or unwillingness of the public authorities to punish the persons who are guilty of this crime, threaten very seriously the future peace of the nation. Not only is lynching a denial of the right secured by law to every man of a fair trial before an established court in case he is charged with crime, not only does it brutalize the communities which suffer it by breeding a spirit of lawlessness and cruelty in the young people who see barbarities unpunished and uncondemned, not only does it terrorize important bodies of



OMAHA'S BEAUTIFUL SCHOOLS

Liberia--The Land of Promise

An Inside Story of the Black Republic Which Nations Have Called a Failure—Its Past, Present and Future—Why Liberia Must Become the Home of Thousands of American Negroes.

George Wells Parker

TAKE down your geography and turn to the map of Africa. Along the western coast and about four degrees north of the equator, you will find a country by the name of Liberia. Of course you all have heard of it before, but to all of us it is but a dim recollection. We have a hazy remembrance that the United States had something to do with it, that years ago many of our people went there and that time and time again we have read that Liberia was a failure.

There is a saying as old as man that every question has two sides and that there is a modicum of truth upon each. It is easy for the world to say that Liberia is a failure, but the world does not always know. To one who has studied Liberia there comes the conviction that she has been far from a failure. Few men, indeed, are acquainted with the factors that have worked against that little black republic from the day of its founding, but when these factors are known we are apt to wonder if, after all, Liberia has not been a success, and that this very success is evident in her continued existence and triumph over difficulties that have swept away nations far stronger.

Let us with brief words explain the cause of all Liberia's trouble. To the north of Liberia is Sierra Leone, a British possession, while almost surrounding her is a part of the French African Empire, an empire larger than Europe itself. The British and French are there because Africa is rich beyond the world's imagination. Liberia is rich, too, wonderfully rich, and Britain and France know it. They want Liberia and have wanted it for a long time, and had they only the weak Liberians to contend with they would have had it. But the United States has been Liberia's protector and because of American protection these greedy nations have hesitated from exploiting the country and taking it for themselves.

But even in the fact of the nominal protection of the United States, Liberia has suffered many aggressions. By a treaty of 1892 she lost to France sixty miles of coast line and extensive territories in the interior, and by the treaty of 1907, 2,000 square miles of territory. In 1885, by a treaty with Britain, she lost considerable coast line to the north. Two loans of very small amount by British capital almost led to Liberia's undoing and there have been other and various schemes attempted whereby this little country would fall to Britain and France. Is there any wonder, then, that Liberians dislike the English and French? The story of England's African empire and the story of France's African empire are as bloody a tale as German's ever was and Liberia knows it. That is why little Liberia is holding out her arms to the United States and to the American Negro for help, and these are the reasons why the United States and the American Negro should give help.

Liberia is America's child. In 1847 Liberia was founded by the United States to the end of making a home for such of her black citizens who wished to return to the land of their birth. The plan was originally advocated by Thomas Jefferson and although the plan grew into disfavor, the really thinking Negro of today knows that some sort of colonization must some day become the means of solving the so-called Negro problem in the United States. Of course there are millions of Negroes who would not go and, too, there are millions of Negroes who should never be asked to go. Liberia needs farmers, laborers, and business men, and those farmers, laborers and business men who will go to Liberia, shall find fortunes awaiting them there. This is no idle dream, no fantastic reverie.

The day will come when race men of vision shall arise and turn the eyes of the American Negro to Liberia. We are asleep now. But others are not. France has offered to build a railroad into interior Liberia to tap its

inexhaustible wealth, but Liberia says no. Why? First, because she knows it will mean her ruin; secondly, because she is longing, hoping and praying that the American Negro will awaken to the opportunity and come back to the land of his fathers and partake of the wealth that she has been fighting to hold for him these many years.

And so some day when the call shall come; some day when Liberia is ready to welcome and handle the immigrants; some day when ships become burdened with black folks going back to the land of their fathers; do not laugh and sneer. They will be going back to real freedom, real hope, real opportunity. You may stay here if you will; it is your privilege. But over there those who went will be singing amid the cotton blossoms, the rubber forests and among the palms. They will be singing as they bring their wealth to the market place, singing as they pile it aboard the winged vessels, and singing as the world drops its gold into their palms. They will have dreamed a dream and shall live to see their dream come true.

Liberia is only waiting for us to awake.

CLEVELAND ORGANIZES ADVANCEMENT LEAGUE

Advocates Enforcement of Law, Home Ownership, Business Co-operation and Efficient and Progressive Citizenship.

By the Associated Negro Press. Cleveland, Tenn., April 23.—The Colored people of Cleveland have organized a league of the advancement of the Negro race, and it is hoped much benefit will result. C. V. Hardwick, is president; Dr. E. T. Stevens, secretary. The object of the league is: The enforcement of law, the juvenile law included; better schools and churches, the buying and owning of property, more business in the race, better streets in the Negro section; better light, water and sewerage conditions, and to discourage loafing.

"Certainly," said one of the officers, "this kind of an organization could work with equal force in any community in America where our people reside, for in all cities in these respects we have many needs and requirements."

WASHINGTON Y. M. C. A. ADDS 1,055 MEMBERS

A Great Campaign—Women Take Active Part.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a drive which had as its goal 500 members in five days, the Washington Y. M. C. A. added 1,055 members to the roll. The enthusiasm throughout the campaign and especially the last night was the greatest ever known in the history of the Twelfth Street branch. On the last day of the drive men from all ranks left off their daily work and went from house to house securing members for the Y. M. C. A.

The organization of the campaign was largely in the hands of R. P. Hamlin, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. J. Hayden Johnson was general chairman with D. O. W. Holmes and Dr. R. T. Nelson as division leaders. There were 18 teams. The work of the teams cannot be too highly commended.

Several features of the campaign deserve special mention. The most striking of all is that more members, 676 were secured the last day than during the first four days. Another fact of interest is that women for the first time in the history of the branch took conspicuous part in the drive. Mrs. R. O. Robinson was captain of the team that secured 276 members, the largest number reported by any team. Mrs. Robinson reported in the midst of deafening applause 211 members on the last night of the drive. Too much credit cannot be given to the enterprising young men who did some of the best work of the drive. The team of which Mr. Edgar Westmoreland was captain distinguished itself by its work in the high schools and by its great spirit. The Soldiers and Sailors team under P. A. Tolson as captain secured 115 members.

Splendid addresses during the campaign were made by Dr. Jackson of Wilberforce university; John W. Lewis, president Industrial Savings bank; Dr. J. E. Moreland, Clifford Johnson, associate general secretary of the Washington association; Prof. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. church; Dr. C. G. Woodson, editor Journal of Negro history. Dr. John W. Davis, secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., was called upon to make the closing address of the campaign. In a most virile address Secretary Davis reviewed the progress of the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A., showing the various ways that the association has served the community, the large number it has reached and the much more extensive fields which the association must invade and conquer.

BUNDY JUROR INSANE

Suffering From Malady of Long Standing—Is Sent to Asylum—Attorneys for Defense Ask for New Trial on Ground That He Was Insane at Time of Verdict.

St. Louis, Mo.—Daniel Davis, a farmer living in Prairie de Long, Illinois, one of the jurors who convicted and sentenced Dr. Leroy N. Bundy to life imprisonment at Waterloo, March 28, was declared insane, April 7 and ordered committed to the asylum at Anna, Ill.

Attorneys for the defense in their motion for a new trial, filed Wednesday, among other grounds set up the insanity of Juror Davis as reason for a new trial; basing their contention upon the fact that he was insane at the time he was a member of the jury that convicted Dr. Bundy.

Their contention seems to be borne out by the facts developed by the commission at the time Davis was examined, in that it was found he was suffering with an insanity of a progressive character, and that diseases of this kind developed slowly and extend over a long period of time and are not the result of excitement or shock.

The motion for a new trial is being argued in Waterloo today (Friday.) After the same is passed on the attorneys for Dr. Bundy will ask that bail be fixed, but in the meantime Dr. Bundy remains in jail.

SOUTH CAROLINA ERECTS TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM

Columbia, S. C., April 23.—The state of South Carolina has appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a tuberculosis sanitarium on state grounds, for Negroes of the state. To this amount the Negroes are expected to add \$6,000.

For Read, tment of All Industry

President Wilson to Issue Call, Upon His Return From Europe, for Representative Industrial Conference.

NEGRO LABOR LARGE FACTOR

Personnel of Conference to Be Complete Must of Necessity Include Representatives of Race Now Recognized as Important Asset in Industrial World.

(By the Associated Negro Press.) CHICAGO, April 23.—That there is a determination to really "Get Somewhere" in the new conditions arising out of the results of the "world war," is strongly evident from the discussion relative to the big industrial parley to be held in Chicago or New York, on return of President Wilson.

It is stated by leaders of thought here that there must be no "parley" of the magnitude suggested without representatives of the Negro group being present and taking an active part in the deliberations.

The information was sent out from Washington during the week that President Wilson upon his return to this country, will issue a call for an industrial conference, the purpose of which will be to enable, capital, labor and the government to join hands in an amicable program for readjusting industry. It is to be held late in May, or early in June if possible.

The president has already received the suggestion in a report from Washington and is understood to favor it. The report suggests a clarification of the industrial situation by the two following moves on the part of the chief executive:

1. A calling for an industrial conference, or parliament, to devise a constructive program to meet the peace needs of the country's business life.

2. The reaffirmation of the authority of the war labor board as a co-operative tribunal of justice, during the transitory period, or until the industrial conference conclusions are put into effect.

It is pointed out that the personnel of no such conference would be complete without the presence of representative Negroes. During the last three years the Negroes of the country have been a most important asset to the industrial world. While there is a temporary scarcity of work in some quarters in the north, where more than 500,000 Negroes have migrated, there is a demand for labor in the south. While southerners are making all sorts of inducements to start a flow of migration back south, not two per cent of those who have come north have returned, or have the inclination to do so.

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to organize the Negro in all avenues of employment both north and south, and while some look on the motives with suspicion, others are accepting the plan as the greatest opportunity for industrial justice.

That the American Negro will never again be reduced to the limited lines of employment in which he was held prior to the war, is being attested by both whites and race leaders everywhere.

One leading business man remarked with reference to the proposed conference: "If we are not officially invited, hundreds of us will be there anyhow to find out the reason why."

BAPTISTS FORM \$10,000 CORPORATION TO OPERATE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

(By Associated Negro Press.) Columbia, S. C., April 23.—The executive board of the Baptist state convention of South Carolina, representing a membership of 260,000, in a recent meeting formed a \$10,000 corporation to operate a weekly newspaper in the interest of the church work. The state Baptists will, also, raise \$50,000 for education.

COLORED PEOPLE OWN MUCH PROPERTY IN PHOENIX

Phoenix, Ariz., April 23.—There are 1,700 Colored people in Phoenix, who own property valued at \$700,000; they are represented in all the professions except law, and in all the trades. Ninety per cent of the Colored people own their own homes. There are four churches and the Tribune is the local race newspaper.