

GROWING,  
THANK YOU!

# THE MONITOR

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

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LIFTING.  
LIFT, TOO!

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## Colored Officers and the Regular Army

Great International Movement for Improvement of Status of Black Race Is Organized at Representative Meeting at Historic French Capital.

DIAGNE, FRENCH DEPUTY, PRESIDES AT SESSIONS

Dr. DuBois Prime Mover in Convening Congress—Ex-Mayor Archer of London, England, and Candace, Deputy of Haiti, With Others, Active in Deliberations of Body.

Special to The Monitor:

PARIS, France.—The hour has rung when all races and nationalities are seeking to obtain a right to their share of the sunshine which floods the world and to the liberties which certain races had, until now, appropriated for their own particular use.

Races are today expressing their demands freely and fearlessly, knowing that the moment has come for them to assert themselves. Thus it was that a Pan-African congress was held recently in Paris, presided over by Mr. Diagne, deputy of Dakar, and one of the most energetic of the Colored members of the French parliament. It was he who took such an active part in the recruiting of the black troops whose splendid conduct during the war filled the world with admiration. Other prominent members of the congress were Prof. W. E. DuBois of New York, and Mr. Archer of London, as well as Mr. Candace, deputy of Haiti, all Colored men.

### Significant Action.

The congress passed many resolutions, which, if put into practice, should prove of great advantage to the black race, but, for some unaccountable reason (as is generally the case in France in what concerns colonial questions and French colonial questions in particular), little or no mention was made of this congress in the French press. Yet it may mark an important epoch in the history of the black race.

In organizing the Pan-African congress, Mr. Diagne said he felt that the hour had come for the situation of the black race to be definitely established. Thanks to the magnificent conduct during the war of all its members, who placed themselves unhesitatingly by the side of those powers fighting for the sake of justice, it had won the right to be recognized.

Although the Pan-African congress was organized on the initiative of the Colored deputies of the French colonies, the latter, as Mr. Diagne declared, are by far the most indirectly interested in the question, for the Colored races under French control enjoy all the rights and privileges of other French citizens; they are represented in the French parliament by Colored deputies they have elected and in short have equal rights with other Frenchmen. Nevertheless, the French Colored men did not feel that they could dissociate themselves from the interests of their less favored brothers in other parts of the world.

### Aim of the Congress.

"The congress," said Mr. Diagne to a press representative, "was prompted by a desire to bring about decided improvements in the general condition of the black race throughout the world and will bring about that progress which will enable it to occupy the place which belongs to it by right of its common humanity with other races. I have already said the French Colored men have few if any demands to make. But it is generally hoped amongst all the leaders of the Colored races that now that the United States have placed themselves in the vanguard of civilization, they will stand by the assertions they have made concerning the ideal of nationalities and the right of people to dispose of themselves.

"Yet, in the opinion of the Pan-African congress, this does not at present seem to be the case and in spite of their declarations concerning this ideal, the United States do not, as yet, seem more liberally disposed toward the black race than of yore."

### American Problem.

Nevertheless, Mr. Diagne is convinced that the problem of the black race is infinitely more serious in America than in any other country. In 1860 the United States, he said, numbered 4,000,000 Colored men amongst its population whilst today it has more than 12,000,000. Mr. Diagne considers that the policy actually followed by the United States as regards the Colored element of its population is far from a happy one,

and that the constitution of so formidable a state within the state is a great danger to national security. Moreover, he does not believe that after the war, in which they have taken so great and splendid a part, the Colored men will be content to possess only in theory a liberty which they wish to put into practice. Therefore, the congress considers that the demands of the Colored populations of the states are quite legitimate. Mr. Diagne also believes that those Colored American troops who have witnessed the absolute liberty and equality which their French brothers enjoy, will constitute an element of discord and that they will return to the states with newly awakened aspirations toward obtaining, in what is popularly believed to be the freest country in the world, the prerogatives to which they have a right as citizens. During their stay in France they will have had time to realize that the motto of the French republic, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," is not a vain formula, and they may possibly wish to see it applied as universally in the United States.

### Pan-African Congress.

The Pan-African congress also expressed the desire that everything should be done to elevate and educate the Colored people and to bring about the development of a race which is still for the most part uncultivated. That is why the congress hopes that the United States of America which has always been the champion of oppressed and downtrodden peoples will assist the black race to obtain its demands.

It is also interesting to note that in Mr. Diagne's opinion the prejudices existing in America amongst the whites against the Colored element of the nation are not only limited to the black races, but are also directed against the yellow races, so that the problem thus raised really attains world-wide proportions.

### MEMBER OF DANIELS' OFFICIAL PARTY

Name of Robert Gaines, Messenger, Figures in Official List Sent By Cablegrams.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., May 15.—There has been quite a stir of comment among the official family in Washington, and outside as well, because of the fact that all the cablegrams giving the names of the "official party" traveling with Secretary of the Navy Daniels on his tour through Europe, the name of Robert Gaines, a race man appears. Gaines is described officially as messenger, but his name is always on the official list sent by cablegrams.

### BOSTON GUARDIAN MISSES ISSUE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Boston, Mass., May 15.—The failure of the well known Boston Guardian to make its appearance last week has created quite a stir among the people of this section, who for years have received their information about affairs of the race from that newspaper, and read the opinions of its doughty editor, Wm. Monroe Trotter. Even those who have not always agreed with the policy of the Guardian are hoping that it may soon again make its appearance.

### FORMER SOLDIER PROBABLY LYNCHED

Mob Takes Him From Georgia Jail Where He Had Been Held for Attacking White Man.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Moultrie, Ga., May 15.—Dan Mack, a former soldier, was removed from the Sylvester jail by a mob composed of about thirty men. It has been impossible to find what they did with the man, who is charged with attacking a white man on the streets. There are those who think the man was given a sound thrashing and told to leave the county. Some believe he has been lynched. The mob traveled in automobiles.

### CRACKER TACKLES WRONG MAN

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Hawkinsville, Ga., May 15.—W. J. Ferguson, white, county tax receiver, was given a sound thrashing by a race soldier when Ferguson became abusive in his language to the soldier, who was walking on the sidewalk with two young women. The soldier knocked out two lower teeth of Ferguson and bruised his jaw badly. There have been no arrests to date.

## Jackson Kills Man Who Strikes Him

City Employee and Teamster McCool Arguing About Accident When Roy Teeter, Unknown to Disputants, Rushes Up and Knocks Jackson Down, Who Draws Gun and Shoots Assailant Dead.

### JACKSON HELD FOR MURDER

Has Been Employed as Dog Catcher For Several Years; Omaha Branch National Association for Advancement of Colored People Taking Active Interest in Case.

AN unfortunate and regrettable tragedy occurred on the Locust street viaduct Saturday evening about 6:30, when Roy Teeter, a young man 19 years old, because of his ill-tempered interference in a quarrel with which he had nothing to do, was shot and instantly killed by Albert Jackson, who has been city dog catcher for several years.

The dog catcher's automobile, which was driven by George Hockley, had collided on the horseshoe turn of the viaduct with a rubbish wagon driven by Joe McCool. Bert Mitchell, who worked with McCool, was also on the wagon. By the collision the wagon tongue was broken. McCool and Jackson, who had walked together toward the head of the horses, were arguing about the accident, when Roy Teeters, whom none of the disputants knew, rushed up to Jackson and struck him a murderous blow in the eye, knocking him down. As Jackson staggered to his feet he drew his gun and shot Teeters, killing him instantly. Said A. L. Hillinger, one of the eye-witnesses: "I believe that Jackson was so stunned by the blow that he had just presence enough of mind left to draw his gun and shoot in self-defense."

George Green, in charge of the city dump, another eye-witness, said: "Roy had no business butting in and hitting Jackson, who had not even seen him."

At the coroner's inquest, held Monday afternoon, all the witnesses examined testified that Jackson shot after he had been knocked down by Teeters. A. M. Frieman, who tried hard to manufacture facts and was free in his use of the term "nigger," to which the editor of The Monitor objected, but which offensive term Deputy County Attorney Ready permitted him to continue to use, corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses that Jackson shot as he was rising to his feet.

### Verdict of Jury.

The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict: "Teeters met death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Albert Jackson. We recommend that Jackson be held to the district court for trial. We decry the habit of permitting irresponsible persons to carry firearms."

Jackson and Hockley, as special officers, were permitted to carry revolvers, as other officers of the law, and are under bond to do their duty as such. Jackson was in pursuit of his duty when the accident occurred. All concerned are white except Jackson and Hockley.

A committee from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People interviewed Jackson and Hockley, who was held as a witness, early Monday morning. At Jackson's request the committee arranged for counsel for his defense. Attorney Frank Howell represented Jackson at the inquest and pinned witnesses down to facts. This committee was also present at the inquest. The N. A. A. C. P. is deeply interested in seeing that in every case in which our people are involved they are given a square deal.

### POSTAL AUTHORITIES HOLD MAY CRISIS

Action Causes Comment and Wide-Spread Protest Which Ultimately Results in Release of Publication.

(By Associated Negro Press.) New York, May 15.—Considerable comment has been made here with reference to the May issue of the Crisis being held up by the federal authorities until an investigation of its contents were made. After considerable effort on the part of the officials of the magazine, permission was given for the edition to go forward, but several days late. In the edition the magazine has some startling information with reference to treatment of soldiers in France. Dr. DuBois makes a veiled attack on Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and Emmett J. Scott of the war department.

### PROCLAIMING AFRICA THE PROMISED LAND

(By Associated Negro Press.) Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—An oily tongued member of the race has been going about the smaller suburbs here preaching freedom and Negro rule in Africa. He has been telling them that a new nation, with a Negro for king, is to be set up in the dark continent; that bread grows on trees and honey flows from springs; that when they once get there, all their troubles will be over, and all they will have to do is eat and rest themselves under the shade of the giants of the forest. About twenty families are said to have sold their possessions and are packing to go to the "land of promise."

### KITTRELL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Graduating Class Small, But Institution Has Had Most Successful Year In Its History; Visitors Present From Many Sections.

### TRUSTEES COMMEND PRESIDENT

BY CHARLES STEWART, Special Correspondent The Monitor.

KITTRELL, N. C., May 14.—Kittrell college has just closed the most successful year in its history. While there were only five graduates, the interest ran high, and many were the visitors from all parts of the country, and the trustees were loud in their praises for the work done by Prof. G. A. Edwards, the president.

The exercises opened with the model school exhibition, under the direction of Miss Della E. Leo, which was the presentation of a cantata, "Fairies of the Season." The commencement sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M. E. Davis of Richmond, Va., whose text was, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." (Philippians, iv:8.)

The address to the religious societies was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Cowan of Ashville, N. C. The annual address to the literature societies was delivered by Rev. L. L. Berry of Norfolk, Va.

There was a pleasant meeting of the trustee board, in which the report of President Edwards was made and audited, and he highly commended for having carried on the school during the past year without debt, and had a balance in the treasury.

Plans were inaugurated for the rebuilding of the boys' dormitory, which was destroyed by fire, and for a lighting plant for all the buildings and campus. The latter was started by Trustee Richardson, who put down \$100 for that purpose.

Bishop J. Albert Johnson, D. D., presided on commencement day, and several thousand people were present during the day. The commencement exercises took place at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The music for the occasion was the best ever heard in the school. It was under the direction of Mrs. G. A. Edwards. Dr. C. H. Stepteanu made the opening prayer on commencement day. Plantation melodies were sung, diplomas were presented by Bishop Johnson, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Hunter presented prizes and the commencement address was delivered by Charles Stewart, A. M., D. D., of Chicago, who discussed "Cultivated Mind."

### LIEUTENANT EUROPE FOULLY MURDERED

Famous Bandmaster of the Famous "Hell" Fighters Who Won Renown in France Is Stabbed by Member of Band.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Boston, May 15.—Lieut. James R. (Jim) Europe died here from a wound alleged to have been inflicted by Herbert Wright, drummer in the famous Negro "Hell Fighters" (369th infantry) band. The band, recently from France, was playing at Mechanics' Hall when Europe called out to Wright to "put more pep in the sticks." Wright left his drum, walked hastily over to Europe, and the police allege drew a knife and slashed Europe in the neck. Wright was arrested.

### To Wax Paper.

If one needs some waxed paper quickly and there is none handy, melt some paraffin in a shallow pan and put strips of thin paper (tissue paper is good) through it.

### PROPOSE COLORED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Suggestion Made by Similiar White Organization That the Business and Professional Men of Race Organize Commercial Body.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., May 15.—The formation of a "Negro Board of Commerce" for the business and professional men of Knoxville has been suggested and proposed by the white Board of Commerce of this city, through O. J. Stevens, retiring secretary. The suggestion will be taken to the board of directors for their approval. If the suggestion is approved, an extensive organization will be formed.

W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News, states that the suggestion of Mr. Stevens will meet with unanimous approval by the race. Mr. Porter stated that, in his opinion, 200 members could be secured. This probably is the first instance in the history of the country where a large commercial body of whites has sought to form a co-operative body of our people to work for the progress of the community. If this goes through in Knoxville, a precedent will be established which may well be followed by other communities, in view of the fact that co-operative relations are necessary, and there is little or no opportunity to get into the "parent body."

There are a few rare instances of our men being accepted as members in local Commercial bodies. For example: William Owens, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and James M. French, of Sandusky, Ohio.

### CELEBRATE 300TH ANNIVERSARY LANDING OF FIRST NEGROES IN AMERICA

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Charleston, W. Va., May 15.—The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first Negroes in America was celebrated here this week with a wonderful array of national talent, among whom were: Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago and James Weldon Johnson of New York. The celebration was under the direction of the churches of the community.

There was a grand street parade, participated in by thousands, and every band in this section took part. The parade was in two sections, the first showing the primitive state of the Negro; the second showing the progress that has been made.

The people of Charleston are noted for the wonderful material, moral and educational progress made, and they have an international reputation for hospitality. Booker T. Washington was born near here in Kanawha county and his name was on all lips during the celebration. The only race bank in the state is in Charleston.

### SEND REQUEST TO PEACE CONFERENCE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Denver, Colo., May 15.—The Colorado African Colonization company sent a request to the peace conference asking that African people be left to develop in their own way. The request states that blacks and whites now are friends, but "if you continue to torture and afflict us in the future as has often been the case in the past, what will be our relations tomorrow?" The plea is signed by J. N. Walker, president; and S. H. Robinson, secretary.

### COLORED AMERICAN BATHES IN KAISER'S BATHTUB

Paris, May 12.—The champion boxers and wrestlers of the American expeditionary force returned to Paris today to prepare for the inter-allied games after a two week's tour of the area of occupation.

While the touring party was at Neuenahr, a watering place near the Rhine, Deo Patterson, and the lightweight champion of the A. E. F., bathed in the tub formerly used by the former German emperor.

### LYNCH NEGRO AND THEN BURN BODY

Vicksburg, Miss., May 14.—Lloyd Clay, aged 24, a Negro, alleged to have assaulted a young white woman, was lynched and then his body burned tonight by a mob of between 800 and 1,000 persons.

A monthly Review of Africa and the Orient, \$1.50 per year. Monitor office or 158 Fleet street, London, E. C. 4, England.

## Pan-African Congress Is Notable Event

Chief of Staff Revokes Finding of Army Board Which Declared Negroes Disqualified for Officers and Leaders of Men—Record in All Wars Show Race Is Not Deficient in Moral Fiber.

### SCOTT SECURES VITAL DECISION

Special Assistant to Secretary of War Takes Up Astounding Verdict of Board of Officers With Department With Favorable Results.

Special to The Monitor:

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Letters have been forwarded to the war department by Bishop Charles Spencer Smith as chairman of the commission on after-war problems, of the A. M. E. church, W. T. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md., and others of like prominence in public affairs, calling attention to an indorsement which has been placed on the application filed by a Colored officer who had been overseas, relative to his fitness for admission into the regular army. The indorsement, or recommendation, signed by a board of officers, appointed to investigate the qualifications of candidates for assignments in the reorganized United States army, after summing up all citations and observations, was as follows:

"The board recommends that he be not examined. Reason: unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the Negro race; an opinion of the board, based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

### War Record of Negroes Refutes Absurd Finding of Army Board.

The writers of the communications to the war department, in addition to condemning the injustice to the officer involved made it quite plain that the Colored people of the country resent most strenuously the reflection upon the race as a whole in the bald declaration that "Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, etc.," and regard it as an unstained indictment of the entire race as a group of incompetents and failures. They declare the charge to be absolutely discredited by the written record of the brilliant achievements of Colored officers under fire in the fiercest offensives of the war, and by the published testimony of General Pershing, of Colonel Hayward, and of a score of French officers of highest military standing, all of whom had the advantage of knowing exactly how the Colored commanders bore themselves at crucial periods on the field of battle.

The objectionable memorandum is refuted, the writers assert, by the unbroken chain of valorous deeds and heroism of Negroes in all the wars of the republic from Bunker Hill to Carrizal and in France from Verdun to the siege of Metz.

### To Be No Exclusion of Any Officer on Account of Color.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, taking up the matter directly with the war department, made this reply, upon the authority of the officials having charge of the question at issue, in a letter addressed to Editor Andrews, of the Baltimore Herald:

"With reference to the marked copy of the Daily Herald, containing an editorial, quoting an indorsement placed upon the discharge of a Colored lieutenant who applied for retention in the service, I beg to say that this whole matter has been before the war department, and I am pleased to inform you that the chief of staff has personally directed the commanding general at Camp Meade to revoke the finding; he has also directed that in the matter of Colored officers being commissioned in the army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color.

"I am sure you will be pleased that this action has been taken by the war department, and I personally share with you and the entire race the satisfaction of feeling that the finding quoted by you, and which was placed upon the record of the Colored officer, will not appear in his permanent record as filed in the war department."

The answer of Dr. Scott to the editor of the Baltimore Herald will serve as a reply to the many inquirers who have shown an anxiety to know the status of Colored officers who desire to be retained for service in the regular army.

Honor thy father and thy mother.