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LIFT, TOO!

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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## PROUD THAT HE IS A NEGRO

Colonel Young, U. S. A., Tells Graduates His Reasons—The Educator Calls Attention to Early Civilization of Black Kingdoms and Urged a Study of Their History.

The sphinx of Egypt is fashioned with the flat nose and the mouth of the black man. No one knows when it was carved from the rock, or what early nation or artists fashioned it. I am proud that I am a black man, and every black man should be proud of his race. We need more knowledge of our history.—Col. Chas. Young, U. S. A., to the graduates of the Western university at Quindaro.

KANSAS CITY, KAS., June 11.—Speaking to four thousand Negroes, who attended the annual commencement exercises of the Western university here Thursday, June 5, Col. Chas. Young, U. S. A., who has attained the highest position in the American Army ever held by a Negro, appealed to his race to be proud of their color.

Colonel Young, who also is one of the leading Negro educators of the country, was graduated from West Point in 1889. He served as an officer in the American army in Cuba in the Spanish-American war, in Mexico, in Haiti, and as a military attaché in Liberia. He retired as commanding officer of the Tenth cavalry and later took up active service at Camp Grant, Ill., where he is now stationed.

### Should Quit Hating White Race.

In urging his people to be proud of their race, Colonel Young appealed to them to quit hating the white race.

"If you want the freedom that President Wilson has asked for the world, and I take it that he means freedom for both white and black, you have got to get back to God, and realize that there is a divine consciousness in the world," Colonel Young said.

"The black people have gone to hating, and that gets you nowhere. Love, Christianity, gentleness, kindness and courtliness get us everywhere. How many here can give several good reasons why they are proud of the black race?"

A sprinkling of hands went up in the audience.

"I am proud God made me black," said Colonel Young. "I am proud that I belong to a race that has solved problems in Africa that we are struggling with in America today. In Africa, among the black nations, there is no poverty; no prostitution; no ill harmony among the peoples. The missionaries who went there to save the black people found the black people were saving themselves and that many others did not need saving. I am proud that I am of a race that has a higher sympathy for its fellow man, and which has a more beautiful disposition and a more appreciative view of art, literature and culture, in spite of its poverty."

### Civilized Long Before 1861.

"Contrary to the stated belief, the black man was not freed fifty years ago in America, a savage. We were a civilized people under the highest laws of men when we came over here, and we were a civilized people when we were freed. Had we not been, we could not have taken the white man's language, religion, customs and habits

—good and bad—and progressed as we have. I am proud of that achievement.

"Beginning back in ancient history, the black people had kingdoms and civilization. The sphinx of Egypt is fashioned with a flat nose and the mouth of a black man. No one knows when it was carved from the rock or what early nation of artists fashioned it. I am proud that I am a black man. When it comes to statesmanship and ability, you will find plenty of it among the black men.

"You had better get out your good black clothes that the good God made you in and stay with the genius of the black man he has given us. We need more knowledge of the history and accomplishments of our race."

Twenty-five members of the graduation class were given diplomas. An entertainment of music and speaking was given, in which three students delivered orations of their own composition. A parade of the Lincoln High School band and cadets preceded the ceremonies.

## NEGRO'S PATRIOTISM PRAISED

Tanning Plant Executive Gives Great Credit to Colored Employees for Services in War and Peace.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—A striking tribute to the patriotism of Negroes and to their usefulness in industry is paid them by an executive officer of a large North Carolina tannery where 50 per cent or more of the help is composed of Colored employees. The views of the tannery official are thus expressed in a communication sent to Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics, department of labor:

"To say that the work of the Colored men is satisfactory would be putting it mildly. We have always considered their work equal to that of the others and have paid them accordingly."

"Of the 52 employees from this plant who entered the service 22 were Colored. Of these a number have returned and the pleasing part of their return was that they immediately came to us and went to work. We have tried not only to make room for those who were in our employ, but also for a great number who were not in our employ before entering the service."

"There cannot be too much said of the Colored men who stayed with us during the war. We purchased at the tannery \$66,000 in bonds, notes and stamps, and when it is considered that the employees are 50 per cent Colored it is evident that the Colored men stood right back of their Colored brothers in the service. As we were 90 per cent government producers, the Colored man's work was the foundation of victory and equal credit is due him for his services in the industrial field. His contribution to the Red Cross and other war drives was very creditable; in the United War Work drive every man in the tannery donated a day's work, and in the Fourth Liberty loan every man bought a bond."

The Colored employees of the plant have recently formed a band which made its first appearance during the Victory loan drive.

The following high school boys enjoyed camp life at the annual encampment of the high school cadets held last week at Valley: Sergeant James Lewis, Floyd Maxey, Ledrue Galloway, William Chambers, Martin Chambers, George Goff, Albion Simonds and John Horton.

## Taft Says Negro Migration to North Proves Effective Defense Against Injustice.

Declares Racial Prejudice Cannot Be Removed by Argument—Despite Many Discriminations He Points to Great Progress Since Days of Slavery—Expects Next Quarter Century Will Bring Better Conditions.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

WICHITA, KAS., June 12.—Racial prejudice is a fact which cannot be gotten out of the way by merely pointing out its injustice. It must be worn away by the logic of events, by education, by stimulation of the moral sense, and by the operation of economic causes and enlightened selfishness. Frontal attacks on it by argument rarely, if ever, succeed. On the other hand, its dying embers may be easily blown into a flame again by evil-minded agitators or blind extremists.

These social truths are relevant to some of the present phases of the Negro question in this country. The historian who correctly judges progress by centuries and half centuries must conclude that the Negro race is the last half century since it emerged from slavery, has made great progress. Its illiteracy has been reduced from 90 per cent to less than 50 per cent. Negro farmers have become owners of cotton plantations and farms throughout the south, so that a very considerable part of the agricultural products of the south is the result of their investment and industry.

### Benefits Through Education.

The vocational education of the Negroes, begun with General Armstrong's experiment at Hampton, is extending its beneficent influences among the Colored boys and girls of that section, with a most encouraging stimulus to better Negro community conditions. Leaders of organized labor are wisely admitting Negro artisans to their ranks and the advantages of equality of dealing with employers. But progress of this sort only more clearly discloses the unjust obstructions to the pursuit of happiness by the Colored race that still remain.

Education has fitted a number of Negroes for leadership of their race. They are divided into two classes. The first class resents so deeply the unfairness which racial prejudice leads to that they seek to end it by direct protest and frontal attacks upon it and its consequences. They yield to the temptation of stirring up the indignation of their own people and emphasizing the discriminations against their race, which even to a not oversensitive nature are cruel, undemocratic and unchristian. They have only too many true stories of harsh and ungrateful affront and the poignant heartburnings they cause, with which to appeal to their fellow Negroes.

### Held as Inferiors in War.

The war, which the Negroes eagerly accepted as an opportunity with which to demonstrate their patriotic citizenship and their right to equality of treatment, has not proved to be as useful in this regard as they hoped. Circumstantial accounts of the ill-advised efforts of American white officers, with greater or less authority, to create among our allies a sense of the inferiority of the Negro soldier and officer that must be maintained in American military circles, have made the Negro soldiers feel that they were not permitted even to die on equal terms with white soldiers. Their feeling is intensified by the complete lack of race prejudice they found among the French against the Negro, whether French or American.

### Realize Peril of Violence.

The second class of Negro leaders are far wiser than the first. They are conscious that the return to civil life of 300,000 or 400,000 Negro soldiers, even though aflame with indignation and sense of injustice and ingratitude, can, if it results in ebullitions of violence only lead ultimately to worse things for the Colored race and involve in an outburst among the whites of racial prejudice and fear, forcible measures of resistance, causing injury to many innocent and unoffending members of the Colored race.

They are wise enough and noble enough and self-restrained enough clearly to see that the way to ameliorate conditions is not by direct frontal attacks of resentment or revenge, but

by the education of their people and a stimulation of them to greater industry and economic success, so that it shall be the enlightened selfish policy of the controllers of public opinion in the south to welcome the industrial development of the race for the benefit of the whole south, white and black.

### Learns Economic Interests.

The education of the Negro, defective as it is, is teaching him from day to day to know his rights, to understand his economic interests and to respond to them by action. He is learning that the is not as well paid in the south as he would be in the north. He is learning that the injustice which he suffers in the magistrates' courts and even in the other tribunals, and the danger of maltreatment and lynching by mobs, he can avoid in great measure by moving to a northern state.

The investigation of the labor department shows that the recent migration of Negroes to the north that gave southerners so much concern, was in large part due to the causes mentioned. If it continues, as it is likely to, not in such swarms, but in a constant flow, the employers of labor in the south will have forced upon them the necessity for bettering the conditions which have caused this movement. This is a flank attack on the injustices of racial discrimination which is far more effective for real progress and reform than inflaming propaganda spread by Negro newspapers and speakers.

### Real Benefactors Are Wise.

The leaders who caution their people to prudence and self-restraint, to education and industry and to a better moral life, like Booker Washington and Major Moton, are the real benefactors of their race and real leaders. They feel as deeply the injustices by which this racial prejudice manifests itself as any member of their race, but they are wise in their generation. They have vision and they count upon the passion of their race for education as a means of preparing them to win their way to the recognition of their economic value and thus of their economic and legal rights from those whom only economic and selfish reasons can effect.

The enemies of the Colored man at the south are not the descendants of the former slave owners who were once the leaders of that section, and many of whom continue to be. The chief factor in dislike of the Negro is his old competitor, the poor white man of the south. Neither ever loved the other. Illiteracy in the south is not confined to the Negro. It is unduly large among the whites.

### South Needs More Schools.

The south is only just awakening to the necessity for great expenditure of great effort to afford not only the blacks, but to the whites, opportunities for education long denied them. Statistics reveal a discrimination against the Negro in educational opportunities offered as between him and the white man, but these are growing less, and they are not due wholly to racial prejudice, but to circumstances which it is difficult to overcome.

The educated wealthier classes of the south are friends of the Negro, and, while many are supersensitive over fear of social equality, they recognize how valuable properly trained Negro labor is to the south, and they are anxious in every way to improve the condition of the race which makes up so large a part of their population. It is this kind of men and women in the south to whom the Negroes must look for the most effective assistance in their upward and onward course.

### Lynchings Most Deplorable.

The horror of lynching sends a chill of despair through the well-wishers of the Negro in the south and the patriotic student of the social race question. It is difficult to measure the amount of this due to race feeling and that which should be attributed to mere brutal lawlessness in country communities where ignorance and violence.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## Colored Student Does Not Cheat

Ninety-Eight White Dental Students Implicated in Most Disgraceful Examination Scandal; Purchase Stolen Question Papers.

SINGLETON AND FLEMING ARE EXONERATED

Only Two Who Are Permitted to Take the Examination; Pass With High Averages; Attorney General Excoriates Guilty Students; Threatens Prosecution; Singleton Omaha Boy, Graduate of High School and Howard University.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 11.—Attorney General Clarence Davis and members of the State Dental Examining board sprung a sensation here last Friday, June 6, when they announced that examination papers, the basis of the test of 100 applications for dentists' licenses, had been stolen from the state house and sold to the applicants, most of whom are graduates of the University of Nebraska or Creighton university.

At a dramatic meeting at the state house the attorney general threatened criminal prosecution against the guilty and demanded that the students divulge the names of the guilty. If a "clean breast" is not made he announced that he would prosecute them.



John Andrew Singleton, D. D. S.

announced that none of the applicants involved will be permitted to take an other examination before the Nebraska board or that of any other state.

### Smiles Disappear.

Many of the students entered the meeting with smiling faces. At the end they were plainly much disturbed. "I want every man who had nothing to do with this and who did not see the questions in advance of the examination to stand," said the attorney general.

Only one man, the only Colored student present among the one hundred, John A. Singleton of Omaha, stood up and looked Attorney General Davis frankly and fearlessly in the face.

"I understand," said the attorney general that there were two who were not parties to this disgraceful affair.

"Stand up Fleming," shouted half a dozen and Paul Fleming of Wilsonville arose to his feet and addressed Mr. Davis. "I saw the questions," said he, "but I refused to buy them as soon as I saw what they were."

"That's right," said a young man in the back part of the room. "I know he refused to take them. He is not to blame."

The dental board permitted Singleton and Fleming to take the examination which they passed with high averages and were most highly complimented by the attorney general and examiners. All other students were proscribed.

### "Shameful Act."

"This is one of the most shameful things that has ever occurred in any examination for professional privileges," said Attorney General Davis, speaking as the law-enforcing officer of the state and as a representative of the dental board.

"Men unknown to us broke open a desk in the state house and stole the examination papers. It appears also that another set was stolen in Omaha two days previously. These papers were taken to a fraternity house in Lincoln and sold for from \$2.50 to \$5 to applicants for licenses.

"The men who stole these papers were guilty of a criminal act and should go to the penitentiary. It is my intention to prosecute them and

there is no promise of leniency if their identity is made known."

The attorney general censured severely such acts by men as old as the applicants, graduates of reputable schools and applicants for the right to practice a profession vitally affecting the public health. The tests, he said, were designed to protect the public from incompetence and men who would seek to pass the examination by fraud could hardly ask to be considered fit to minister to the public.

Members of the examining board are: Drs. F. A. Allen of Loup City, M. O. Fraser of Lincoln, J. H. Wallace of Omaha and F. Grieff of Sutton.

After consultation with authorities it has been decided to permit the students to take their examination late in July.

Dr. John Andrew Singleton, who is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Singleton of Omaha was born and reared in Nebraska's metropolis. He was educated in the schools of this city, graduating from the High school, where he received his commission as lieutenant of cadets. He was graduated from Howard university, college of dentistry, class of 1918, and enlisted in the medical reserve corps, but was not called to service. He passed successfully the Maryland state board last June and was licensed to practice. He was offered opportunities for practicing elsewhere, but the call of Nebraska was strong and he returned to Omaha a few months ago. He is now associated with his brother, Dr. Clarence H. Singleton, one of Omaha's most successful dentists in a well-appointed, up-to-date office on South Fourteenth street over the People's Drug store.

## EMINENT SPEAKERS AT CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

Men of International Reputation to Participate in Tenth Anniversary Session of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR DAVIS

Moorfield Storey, National President, Will Preside at Great Opening Mass Meeting—Emmett J. Scott, James Weldon Johnson and William Pickens Announced as Speakers.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland and Paul L. Feiss, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, are to deliver addresses of welcome at the tenth anniversary conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people which opens in Cleveland on June 21 and will last through June 28. At this conference it is expected that announcement of a membership exceeding 100,000 throughout the United States will be made.

"The Battlefield of America" is announced as the subject of the opening mass meeting on Sunday, June 22, which is to be addressed by Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, is to preside at this meeting, and among the speakers are Jas. Weldon Johnson and Dean William Pickens of Morgan college, Baltimore.

During May 22, five churches in Cleveland are to be thrown open to the conference and addresses are to be delivered by five members of the conference, four of them Colored. The speakers in the churches of Cleveland are to be Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis; John R. Shillady, secretary of the association; James Weldon Johnson, Dean William Pickens and Dr. J. Max Barber of Philadelphia.

Negro migration from south to north during the war, and the Negro in labor and industry are among the subjects on which speakers will deliver addresses. Among the prominent men and women who will speak are George E. Haynes, director of the bureau of Negro economics of the department of labor; Julia Lathrop, director of the federal children's bureau; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Dr. E. T. Bosworth, acting president of Oberlin college; W. H. Phillips, mayor of Oberlin; Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university; E. H. Baker, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Professor George A. Towns of Atlanta university.

A feature of the conference will be the presence of wounded Negro soldiers and Negro soldiers who have received medals and decorations.

The glory of a good man is the testimony of a good conscience.—Thomas a-Kempis.

## Mr. Advertiser:

The Monitor is read in practically every Colored family in Omaha, Council Bluffs and Lincoln.

It has also a wide circulation in Nebraska and other states.

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