

## Lynch Endorses Wood--Young Goes to Liberia

### MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH ENDORSES WOOD'S CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENCY

Well-Known Retired Army Officer, Ex-Congressman, Distinguished Author and One of the Most Influential Members of Race, Commends Monitor Editorial—Served Under General in Cuba—Speaks From Twenty Year's Personal Acquaintance of Candidate's Qualifications.

"His Administration Will Be Broad, Liberal, Fair and Just to All Races, Classes and Groups of Which Our Citizenship Is Composed," Declares Lynch.

MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH, who has had a most distinguished and honorable public career for a half century as congressman, auditor of the navy, army officer and author, and has a wide acquaintance with public men, and is therefore in a position to speak with authority, most heartily endorses the candidacy of Major General Leonard Wood for the nomination for the presidency. Major Lynch speaks from a personal acquaintance with General Wood of more than twenty years, under whom he served as army officer when Wood was military governor of Cuba. Writing from Chicago, where he now resides, under date of December 11, Major Lynch, commending The Monitor's editorial gives cogent reasons for General Wood's nomination which he hopes will be by acclamation. He writes: "Dear Father Williams:

"I write to congratulate you upon and thank you for the splendid editorial in The Monitor of the 4th inst., in support of General Leonard Wood for president of the United States. In this I assure you that you have made no mistake. I have known General Wood favorably and well for nearly twenty years, and can therefore speak of him from personal knowledge and contact.

"For president of the United States we would have in General Wood the right man in the right place.

"Some say that we ought not to have a military man for president. We have had a military man for president immediately succeeding every war in which our country has been engaged. Why not follow that custom now, in view of the indisputable fact that we have in General Wood a man that will measure up to the requirements of the occasion in every particular?"

"The present abnormal conditions growing out of the recent world war render it imperative that we place in the presidential chair a man of the experience, ability and calibre of General Wood. He is not merely a military man. He has demonstrated remarkable and splendid executive and administrative ability and capacity in every station he has been called upon to fill. It was my good fortune to

serve under him as an army officer while he was the military governor of Cuba. It will not be denied that that country never had a better administration than it had under General Wood.

"General Wood does not pose as the special friend and champion of any one race, class or group, but he believes in giving every one a square deal, regardless of race, color or nationality, and that is all we ask, expect or desire. Racial proscription and official segregation will neither be countenanced nor tolerated by him. In matters of official recognition the rule by which he will be governed will be merit and not race, fitness and not color. In other words no race or color line will be drawn by him or by any one else officially connected with his administration. His administration will be broad, liberal, fair and just to all races, classes and groups of which our citizenship is composed, whatever their race, color, nationality or religion, provided they are true and law-abiding Americans. He believes in national supremacy, human rights and manhood suffrage, because he will see that every American citizen is protected in the exercise and enjoyment of his civil and political rights at home as well as abroad, as far as it may be in the power of the chief executive to do so. Leonard Wood is the man of the hour. His nomination and election will be to the colored American a new emancipation. It will give him new hope, encouragement and inspiration. It will strengthen and increase his loyalty to his country and his devotion to the flag and to our American institutions. Let us hope that popular sentiment in the party will be so thoroughly concentrated upon General Wood that the name of no other candidate will be presented to the convention and that he will be nominated by acclamation. Very truly yours,

JOHN R. LYNCH.

New York, Dec. 12.—As part of its work, the section on music of the department of religious education of the Young Women's Christian Association is compiling a book of Negro melodies suitable for girls' voices.

### SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER MAN, MANAGING EDITOR OMAHA BEE, SUPPORTS MONITOR'S CHARGE OF ROBBERY OF NEGRO FARMERS

IN 1917 Taylor Kennerly, a brilliant southern newspaper man, was on the staff of the New York Evening Post of which publication Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, was for so many years the editor-in-chief. Mr. Villard retired from The Evening Post some months ago to devote his time to the publication of The Nation. The policy of The Post during Mr. Villard's editorship was most friendly to the Negro. It was the one great New York publication which fearlessly championed the Negro's cause. Then, too, it is noteworthy that in 1917 the United States entered the world war. The Negro was needed. Newspapers, north and south, were sounding his praises. There was a vast deal of truth telling about the mistreatment of the Negro in the United States and especially in the South. Conscience-smitten, America pleaded eloquently for a square deal to the most loyal of her citizens, the black American. The patriotic press, and especially that portion of it which was friendly to the Negro, sought writers who knew the truth about southern conditions and specifically the causes underlying the exodus from the south, and employed such writers to prepare articles to carry out the policy of the paper in bringing such facts to the attention of the discerning public. Newspapers have a policy. It is the duty of members on the staff to carry out that policy.

The Post could not have secured a more competent writer than Taylor Kennerly, formerly managing editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, to prepare a series of articles on "The Negro Exodus From the South." Three articles written by Mr. Kennerly, under this caption and published in The Post of May 25, and June 2 and 9, throw such a flood of light upon the conditions responsible for the so-called "Negro uprising against the whites" at Elaine, Arkansas, a few weeks ago and for which eleven Negroes were sentenced to death in SEVEN MINUTES and more than sixty others were given life or long-time sentences in the penitentiary, that their republication will prove timely, interesting and instructive. In this connection, it will be recalled that The Monitor's special correspondent, who gave the facts about the Elaine "uprising," stated that "The Negro Farmers' Protective Association" had been formed to seek legal redress against a system of robbery of which they had been victims at the hands of unscrupulous whites for years. Mr. Kennerly's articles, and the fact must not be overlooked that they are from the pen of a southern white man who would much rather write a different story, fully corroborate The Monitor's position.

Mr. Kennerly has for the past year been managing editor of the Omaha Bee, which also evidently has a policy. His articles as published in The New York Evening Post will be republished in The Monitor under the exact headings given them in the original publication. They are articles worthy of preservation. Here is the first:

#### THE NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH

Southern Newspaper Man Discusses the Phenomenon Which Is Giving the Old South Cause for Deep Anxiety—How Half a Century of Economic and Social Oppression Is Bearing Natural Fruit

FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES BY TAYLOR KENNERLY.

LABOR agents working in Alabama will be required to pay \$500 state and \$250 county license. The State Equalization Board has addressed a letter to all of the county license officers urging them to greater activity in collecting this tax or apprehending those who seek to induce the immigration of Negroes or others without the license required under the Revenue Act of 1915.

"The duty of collecting this license tax devolves upon the license officers, and the State Equalization Board has been working for some time, attempting to bring about a more rigid enforcement of the statute. The license is charged against each agent and all of his sub-agents equally.

"F. C. Marquis, member of the Equalization Board, returned Friday from Jefferson and Walker Counties, and states that the industrial section of the State has been hard hit by the emigration of Negroes to the North, brought about through the operation of labor agents, and that the Board will give its assistance to the county authorities to break up the practice or make it yield a larger revenue to the State."

The above article was printed on the front page of the Montgomery Advertiser, one of the oldest and best newspapers of the Old South, Saturday, May 12. To the average reader this small item means little or nothing, but to one born and reared far below the Mason-and-Dixon line and who knows that, next to the present war, the "Negro Exodus" is alarming certain sections of the South today more than any issue with which it has been confronted since the days of the Civil War, its meaning is very significant and far-reaching.

#### THE SOUTH "OWNS THE NEGRO."

First of all it means the Old South still feels that "these Negroes down here are our Negroes, always have been, always will be, and you folks up North and East must let them alone, or else the low-bred labor agents you send down here to entice them away from us must pay for his 'niggers' just the same as the man did who bought them sixty years ago. We have no use for them down here as citizens and would not think of letting them vote. But still they belong to us and no one else has any right to offer them better wages and better living conditions than we give them."

What the large majority of people outside of the Old South—and when I say Old South I mean Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas—cannot understand is why the white man of these States cares what the Negro does, whether he remains a resident of their particular State or moves away to Chicago, Boston, New York, or some other place. Taking Alabama as an example, this State having lost 40,000 or 50,000 Negroes through emigration to the North and East in the past year, which is more than some and less than other States, possibly no better explanation could be given than the following statement of the Hon. W. T. Robertson, present Mayor of Montgomery, Ala. In discussing why the Negro was quitting the farms and seeking his fortune elsewhere, he said:

"There is money in farming, lots of it, but the Negro farmer has been systematically robbed by the white man since the close of the Civil War. They haven't been treated right and no one can blame them for quitting the soil. If the Negro farmers would be returned all the interest in excess of 8 per cent charged them for money advanced them, they would today be living in brownstone mansions, just as the rich white advancers do. How the Negro has been treated is borne out by an instance which happened last week. An old Negro came to me

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### COLONEL YOUNG RECEIVES APPOINTMENT AS MILITARY ATTACHE

Liberian Government, Recognizing His Splendid Qualifications, Makes Formal Request for His Appointment.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Colonel Charles Young, retired, the only Negro officer of the army to attain that rank, has been selected as military attache to Liberia at the request of the African republic. Some years ago Colonel Young organized the military establishment of Liberia.

He was retired in 1917 for physical disability, just before 250 colonels were promoted to brigadier generals, but was called to active duty during the war, and detailed to train recruits.

As the highest commissioned colored officer in the United States army and a West Pointer, Colonel Charles A. Young enjoys a very unique position in the estimation of colored America.

Born in Ohio, a graduate of the High School at Ripley, Ohio, he was certified to West Point, from which institution he was graduated after a strenuous struggle against the usual odds with which a colored man has to contend.

In speaking of his school days at West Point Colonel Young has often said that the harder prejudice was brought to bear against him the more

determined he became to make himself the best in everything he undertook.

Not only did he finish the prescribed military course with honors, but also studied music and art, and has made some contributions of more than passing merit.

In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Colonel Young organized the Ninth Ohio. He saw service in the Philippines and Mexico and was in a number of brushes with the Indians in the great West.

Why he did not go overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces he will undoubtedly tell readers some day in his own language:

Colonel Young has done special work for the government in Haiti; was military governor of Liberia; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce university. He is now restored to active duty after a retirement of several months.

He offers perhaps the highest example of courage, patience and training to the American youth of color.

Colonel Young will sail for Liberia January 1.

### North End Club Openly Advocates Segregation

Formulates and Circulates Petitions Praying Mayor and Council to Arrange Certain Zones or District for the Colored and White Persons of This City.

#### MOVEMENT FOR A "BIGGER AND BETTER OMAHA"!!

THE following self-explanatory article was published last week in the North Omaha Booster, a weekly publication circulated gratuitously in the territory around Ames avenue:

"The Central Park Men's Club, at a meeting last week formulated the following petition and have circulated about fifty for signatures of all interested parties.

"There has been no disposition on the part of the petitioners to stir any unfriendly feeling among the population, but they feel that the situation must be taken care of for the future benefit of our city.

"There were nearly one hundred members present at the meeting and all heartily endorsed the petition with the spirit that it is for a 'Bigger and Better Omaha.'

"The following is the petition that will be presented the mayor and council when the petitions are filled with names:

"To the Mayor of Omaha and the Honorable City Council:

"We, the undersigned citizens and voters of Omaha, Nebraska, hereby petition your honorable body to take such action as may be within your power or in some amicable manner or way, if possible, arrange certain zones or districts for the colored and white persons of this city.

"There is an ever increasing disposition on the part of certain white persons for pecuniary reasons to endeavor to sell their homes in districts occupied exclusively by white persons, to colored persons.

"There is no disposition on the part of your petitioners to stir any feeling between the white and colored population of this city, but on the other hand our purpose is to maintain peace and quietude by so separating in some manner the colored and white population so that there will be no clash or interference by the white people with the colored people, or vice versa. In short, your petitioners believe it is to the best interest of both races that there be a proper separation of the districts where said races may inhabitate.

"Respectfully submitted."



Major John Roy Lynch, U. S. A., Retired.



Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., Who Goes as Military Attache to Liberia.