

GROWING.
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

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Women's Federation Observes Anniversary

Over Seven Hundred Representative Women of Race Attended National Convention at Tuskegee Institute. Every State Represented. President Delivers Notable Address.

SENATOR HARDING SENDS TELEGRAM

Motion to Endorse Republican Fails to Pass.—Courteous Resolutions Sent by Convention.—Portrait of Mrs. Talbert Unveiled.—Miss Hallie A. Brown Elected President.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama, July 29.—The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs July 17, closed a five-day session here, with which marks the 25th anniversary of its organization—a quarter of a century of service dedicated to the advancement of the race, to the elevation of the standards of home and community life, to the promotion of peace and good will among the races, and to all worthy movements which have for their object the betterment of the human family.

Every state in the union was represented, and there never has been gathered at Tuskegee Institute a more representative group of visitors than has been true this week. The 700 delegates and visitors, and the 600 summer school teachers taxed the dormitory space to its utmost, but in spite of the crowded condition everyone fell readily into the spirit of the occasion willingly and with good nature, thus making lighter the burden of the Reception Committee of the Tuskegee Woman's Club.

Beginning Saturday, July 10th, delegates began arriving, many groups coming in special Pullman cars. By morning there were 14 Pullman cars on the institute grounds, and every available room in the dormitories was taken. Monday morning and afternoon was given over to preliminary meetings, and the session proper opened Monday evening in the Institute Chapel, at which time, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Robert R. Moton, vice president of the Tuskegee Woman's Club, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the Tuskegee Woman's Club.

Dr. Moton's Welcome Address.

Dr. Moton spoke in part as follows: "We are glad to have you ladies here. You know this is the fortieth year of Tuskegee's history, and I do not think anything is more encouraging or more fitting than that you should on your twenty-fifth anniversary meet here on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of this Institute. "And this is particularly true because this school was founded as you know by a man who had nothing of ancestry of which to boast. But in spite of all the difficulties he faced he was able to establish this school here among people, many of whom were prejudiced against him and his work.

"I realize now as never before that the Negro race—no race—can rise higher than the womanhood of that race, and the truth of the matter is, I never knew any race to rise as high as its womanhood. That is what we are struggling for—that we men of the race rise as high as the womanhood of our race."

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell responded to the address of welcome by Dr. Moton, and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, Ohio, responded to Mrs. Moton's address.

Mrs. Talbert's Address.

On Tuesday evening the address of the president, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, was delivered in the Institute Chapel to one of the largest audiences assembled during the session. Mrs. Talbert recounted in detail her activities during the war period, and the work she did for the Liberty Loan campaigns, and other war movements. She also referred to the work the Association has done in the restoration of the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, Maryland. The purpose being to make this one of the historical spots of America, which colored people, visiting the nation's capital, may go and feel the inspiration of being in the home of one who meant so much to the Negro.

Senator Harding's Telegram.

In the midst of the session on Wednesday morning the following telegram from Senator Warren G. Hard-

ing, republican nominee for president, was received:

Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Please extend to the members of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs now gathered at Tuskegee, my cordial greetings and the best wishes for a most successful and interesting convention. Let me express the hope that the Association will be guided by that broad and uplifting spirit which characterized the founder of Tuskegee Institute. Booker Washington was one of the really useful men of the country, devoting his life to the service of his people, teaching them the true way to live and pointing out the paths which they must follow for the uplifting of their race. His example is the greatest heritage which your people should guard zealously.

When the telegram was read, motion was offered that the Association go on record as endorsing the republican party, but the motion did not carry.

The following telegram was sent in reply to Senator Harding.

Hon. Warren G. Harding, Marion, Ohio,

The National Association of Colored Women's clubs acknowledges cordial greetings extended to us through Dr. R. R. Moton, and thank you for sentiment so warmly expressed. We can assure you that during this session which marks the 25th anniversary of the Association, as in past sessions, we will be guided by that broad uplifting spirit which characterized the life and work of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. For 25 years the Association has dedicated itself to promoting true Americanism, peace and good will. We regard this message, coming at this momentous period of our nation's history, and from so distinguished a citizen, as most inspiring and encouraging. With best wishes.

MARY A. TALBERT, President, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Unveiling of Portrait.

On Wednesday, July 14th, at the evening session held in the Institute Chapel, a life-size portrait of Mrs. Talbert, painted by Mrs. Fannie R. Givens of Louisville, Kentucky, was presented. The applause which followed the unveiling of the portrait showed how much the members of the Association appreciated the splendid and unselfish effort of their president to make the work of the Association a success.

Mrs. Givens is the founder of the National Historical Art League of America. This portrait is to be hung in the Frederick Douglass Home.

Ceremonies at Dr. Washington's Grave

One of the most impressive incidents in connection with the meeting of the Association was the visit to the grave of Booker T. Washington, by the delegates in a body, at 5 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, at which time a beautiful wreath of roses was placed on the grave and Mrs. Mary Talbert, president, spoke of the debt of gratitude which the Negro race owes to Booker Washington for his vision, foresight and sacrifice that the masses of his people might be uplifted.

The motto of the association, "Lifting as We Climb," was most beautifully referred to by Mrs. Talbert in comparing the spirit which animated the life of Booker Washington

Tuskegee Remembered.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated by the Association to be applied to the Scholarship Fund of Tuskegee Institute as a token of love and respect for Tuskegee, and as an evidence of the appreciation of the courtesies extended to them while here. The interest from this money will go to pay the tuition of one student each year.

Election of Officers.

There was much interest of course, in the election of new officers, which passed off harmoniously. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, Ohio, was elected president, and Mrs. Jamie Porter Barrett, of Peake, Virginia, first recording secretary.

SUPREME COURT SETS ASIDE VERDICT OF GUILTY

(By Associated Negro Press.) Spartanburg, S. C., July 29.—The state supreme court in an order received here sets aside the verdict of guilty in the case of Will Kelly, an aged Negro of Cowpens, this county, convicted of attempted assault upon a little white girl and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and orders the Negro's release. The supreme court says there was no evidence upon which to base a conviction.

GRACE MORRIS HUTTEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COLORED COMMERCIAL CLUB

Grace Morris Hutten, whose picture appears above, has been secured for one year as Assistant Commissioner of the Colored Commercial Club of Omaha, beginning August 1st, 1920.

Grace Morris Hutten is a product of Omaha and Nebraska. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. David Morris, whose family is one of the most remarkable families in the United States.

Mrs. Hutten attended the Omaha grade schools and graduated from the Omaha Central High School. Later she graduated from the Teachers College of Bellevue College, Bellevue, Neb. After her graduation at Bellevue, she taught for two years in the district school at Brownlee, Neb. where she made a study of the distribution of colored labor in agriculture. Afterward she taught for two years at Buxton, Iowa, where she studied colored labor in the mining industry and in agriculture. Subsequently Mrs. Hutten studied at the University of Chicago and in New York City two years ago she was appointed a teacher in the schools of Porto Rico, where she has been engaged up to this summer. Shortly after the beginning of her service in Porto Rico she began the study of the Spanish language through the extension course of the University of Porto Rico and graduated from this course, and just prior to her leaving for Omaha she was appointed Supervisor of English in the schools of Boyamon, Porto Rico, at a good salary. During her two years on the island Mrs. Hutten made a study of labor and is planning to write a tract on that subject for the



United States government and the government of Porto Rico.

At the age of 35 Mrs. Grace Morris Hutten comes to the Colored Commercial Club of Omaha with unusual equipment and a ripe experience of which the community will receive the immediate and future benefits. Successful in her own career she will be better able to counsel others concerning theirs.

Mrs. Hutten will take charge of the club rooms August 1st, where she may be seen by anyone who has business to do with the Colored Commercial Club of Omaha.

The home of the Colored Commercial Club of Omaha for the present is in Columbia Hall, 2420 Lake street, upstairs.

DR. LEROY BUNDY GIVEN AN OVATION BY LARGE AUDIENCE

Courageous and Interd Leader Who Defended His People Against Blood-Thirsty East St. Louis Mob on Fateful Night of July 1, 1917, Gives Simple Recital of Story of Awful Event. Gives Causes Leading Up to Riot and Shows Failure of Police to Protect Victims of Mob Violence.—Tells of Fighting Extradition Until Passion of Community Cooled and of Return to Illinois a Deposit of \$500,000 as a Guarantee of Good Faith That His Life Would Be Protected.

GROVE Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded to capacity last Friday night to hear Dr. Leroy N. Bundy tell the story of the awful East St. Louis riots which began May 28 and continued intermittently until July 1, 1917, when they culminated in the massacre of 111 colored men, women and children on the fateful night and the killing of several members of the mob, when 29 determined colored men checked the mob with three volleys at Bond street, the beginning of the Negro section, as it swept down with guns and torches and bludgeons bent upon wiping out the Negro residents of East St. Louis.

Dr. Bundy is a splendid type of manhood. As the audience looked upon his tall, well-knit form, his cultured and refined face, over shadowed with thoughtful sadness, and listened to the simple recital of the ordeal through which he passed, a simple story in which there was no attempt to arouse passion in his hearers, every one instinctively felt that he was listening to a man, from the ground up, in the fullest meaning of the term.

Dr. Bundy told of the causes leading up to the riots. They were industrial. Negro laborers who were satisfied with their wages and work refused to strike. A meeting was called at the City Hall to see what steps should be taken to drive out the Negroes who had "taken the place of white men" and to prevent others coming to the city. An attorney, an attorney, an Irishman by accident of birth, openly advised mob violence. It was his speech and advice that incited the riot of May 28, with which the trouble began. More than 5,000 went out from that meeting determined to drive the Negroes from East St. Louis. Acts of violence and intimidation of the colored population continued intermittently throughout the month of June.

On the night of July 1, white hoodlums attacked a poor colored widow who, having four children to support, walked to and from her work over the Eades bridge to save money. They stripped her of her clothing, subjected her to unmentionable brutalities and told her to tell the "nigger bucks" what they had done to her and in-

tended to do to them. The plight of this poor woman fired the blood of the men of the race, who determined that things had gone far enough. A car load of hoodlums on this same night had ridden through the Negro section firing into homes, one of these shots scattered the brains of a sick baby on the breast of its mother who was holding her child in her arms at the window to get fresh air. Men of the race armed themselves, established a dead line, and determined to shoot any white men who again invaded that section. An automobile without lights filled with men armed with riot guns was driven into the district. They were plain clothes men; but the Negroes taking no chances fired on the machine and two officers were killed. It was claimed that this started the riot and to avenge the death of these two officers a mob of 10,000 determined to wipe out the Negro residents.

Dr. Bundy told how he had appealed to the chief of police to protect his people and was told by that official of his impotence to stop the mob; how he had asked him to send ambulances to carry the wounded to hospitals and the dead to the morgue and was told that he was crazy to expect such a thing. He told how when the mob began its march on the Negro section 29 men fired three volleys into it and the mob retreated leaving the dead and wounded. He told how that they charged him with conspiracy to murder in connection with the killing of the two officers, when at that time he was 20 miles out of the city and of his flight to Ohio where he fought extradition for three months until the passion of East St. Louis, where his life was not safe, had cooled; of his return to East St. Louis for trial only after Governor Cox of Ohio had exacted a deposit of \$500,000 as a guarantee of good faith that Dr. Bundy be given safe conduct and his life be protected. He told of the change of venue granted from St. Claire county, to the adjacent county of Monroe, of which there is not a Negro resident and where Negroes are forbidden to remain over night and of his trial and conviction for life to the penitentiary under these conditions. He

told how after a year in the penitentiary, by the herculean efforts of his wife and his attorneys, he had been released from the penitentiary on a writ of supersedas issued by Judge Carter of Chicago, after reviewing the evidence in the case. The speaker concluded with a plea to look upon the future with hope, to have confidence in one another, and a greater love to be manifested for each other, to be so imbued with the spirit of true manliness that we become party and parcel of the race to which we belong in reality, and in his own words state: "I come as a messenger of peace; I may not have another opportunity of looking into your faces and addressing you, but if my suffering, and my going to a prison cell, if the judgment is not reversed, will open up an avenue for better treatment of my people as citizens of this great democracy, I willingly go. I LOVE AMERICA, BUT AMERICA MUST LOVE ME, TOO."

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. John Albert Williams, who introduced Dr. W. W. Peebles, who presided. "America" was sung lustily by the audience; the invocation was said by the Rev. Russel Taylor, pastor of the Seward Presbyterian church. J. C. Calloway of Kansas City one of Dr. Bundy's attorneys, briefly reviewed the legal aspects of the case and introduced Dr. Bundy, who was given an ovation at the beginning and close of his speech. Mrs. Bundy was called for and coming to the platform modestly thanked the audience for the interest manifested in her husband's fight for justice. As Dr. Bundy sat down, a small boy, Robbins, came up quietly behind him and placing a dollar bill on the table said: "Please take that." An opportunity was given for donations for the expenses of legal procedure in his case which comes up in October and \$301.50 was laid on the table within ten minutes, several giving \$5.00 each. An effort was made to get the names of all contributors, but the people came forward so rapidly that only a partial list was secured; but the total amount was as stated and The Monitor has been requested to thank all the contributors for their generous response.

Many of the citizen's committee who contributed to making the meeting a success had seats on the platform.

ANOTHER BANK ORGANIZED (By Associated Negro Press.) Bennettsville, S. C., July 29.—Bennettsville's new bank, the Workers' Enterprise Bank, organized, owned and operated exclusively for colored people, was opened for business last Saturday. The deposits for the first day amounted to \$20,180.97. The bank is located in a new brick building constructed for it north of the public square.

EXODUS FROM ELAINE (By Associated Negro Press.) Helena, Ark., July 29.—Ever since the Arkansas massacre colored people have been quietly leaving Elaine, and other sections of Arkansas, going to Chicago, Michigan, Ohio and other points in the north and east. Whites who are greatly in need of labor, are assuring the people that they will be protected if they remain, but the feeling of unrest cannot be quieted.

ARE PLEASED WITH MISS BROWN'S ELECTION (By Associated Negro Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—The election of Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, as president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, is regarded in Ohio as a well deserved compliment. Miss Brown has been an active worker in the organization from its beginning 25 years ago.

FIGHTING BOLL WEEVIL (By Associated Negro Press.) Columbia, S. C., July 29.—Negro workers have been added to the home demonstration force of the state by the government. There are about 17 of these workers over the state, and they have been put in counties infested with the boll weevil where this was possible.

Gut Out This Coupon GOOD FOR ADMISSION TO LOYAL THEATER Saturday Afternoon, July 31st, Only For Any Child Under 14 Years COMPLIMENTS OF THE MONITOR

Mme. Schumann-Heink Fond of Colored Folk

Noted Grand Opera Star Gives Views on Race Which She Considers a Wonderful People, Highly Gifted and Certain to Be of Great Value to America's Life.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND AMERICAN PREJUDICE

Chicago Residence Adjacent to Colored Neighborhood. Finds People Pleasing. Son Commanded Colored Troops. Praises Valor and Intelligence. Artist Assists Musical Youth.

BOSTON, MASS., July 29.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, in an interview with Olin Downes, musical critic for a Boston paper, Sunday, July 18, was asked some reflections after 42 successful years on the stage. The famous grand opera star told the critic how she enjoyed being an American in spite of her German ancestry. She said that one among her happiest reminiscences was the memory of her friendship with Negroes. Here are the words in which the great singer voiced her love and sympathy for Negroes: "And one more thing. This is not a thing you asked, but I wish you would publish it. Why do we continue to treat the colored race with prejudice? Let me tell you that if it were Negroes who worked our mines and industries instead of the scourgings of foreign nations we would not have the outrages, the Bolshevism, the anarchy which has been and is so threatening a symptom in American industrial life.

"These Negroes—how they fought in the war! How you would be thrilled if I were to tell you the anecdotes of one of my sons who had work in preparing and drilling a Negro regiment, and what occurred when those men were brought out to drill for the first time and it was explained to them what it meant to wear the American uniform. Some of the things were funny. Some of them were simply tremendous.

"Did they not fight? Are they not intelligent? Will they not repay courtesy and kindness with the same? I know. I am living in Chicago in what is now near Negro quarters. Almost next door to me is a public school where there are many Negro children. Let me tell you that not once, through all those terrible race riots, not since I have been in that house, now for many years, has a single flower in my garden been touched, a single discourtesy of any kind shown me. There is no safer place in the city, no place where I am more at home, more secure, unmolested.

"I love these little children so much. They like me. They come out of school and see me, 'Are you back again?' And the voices are unique in their music. And the musical nature of these people is wonderful. There is a young Negro composer in Chicago who has had no musical training, but who composes extremely promising songs without being able even to write them down grammatically. I have several of his works under consideration.

"It is a wonderful people; a people with a genius of its own and a genius certain to be of value to American life. Now, must we continue to treat these people unfairly and—one of the greatest horrors of civilization—lynch them? You may say what you like. It may make some people very angry, but I ask this question: Where there is a lynching is it invariably the fault of the Negro? We believe in courts and in the settling of wrongs without bloodshed.

"Cannot all of us—you, born here; the Negro, born here; myself, come from a foreign land—can we not all be American and substitute in our own lives and interior affairs the doctrine of right for might?" "Ah, but I am proud of being an American!"

It is probably not well known, even in Chicago, that Mme. Schumann-Heink is in a large measure responsible for the success of DeKoken Thompson, son of the late Rev. James E. Thompson, rector of St. Thomas' Church, the well known colored song writer. Mme. Schumann-Heink was attracted by the originality of his compositions and featured one of his songs widely on her concert tours. The young composer thus sprang immediately into popularity with music lovers, and his success as a song writer became assured.

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