

GROWING,
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

LIFTING,
LIFT, TOO!

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.
THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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SOUTH SEEK SOLUTION

Notable Gathering of Leading White Educators, Ministers and Business Men to Seriously Consider Improving Race Conditions Throughout the Sunny Southland.

JUSTICE IN COURTS RIGHTLY DEMANDED

Frankly Face Questions of Inadequate Support of Education and Charge By Colored People of Glaring Injustice in Courts of Section. Meeting Part of General Movement.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BLUERIDGE, N. C., Sept. 2.—That the South is beginning to recognize that something must be done to stay the northward trend of its Negro citizenship and that there are white people of this section who are animated by the desire to see justice done to the race is shown by the many gatherings which are being held throughout the South for serious consideration of the "race problem." Many of these gatherings are joint conferences, where thoughtful members of both races meet to talk over matters. This undoubtedly is the wiser way. Other gatherings are confined to white people where they discuss their relations to the black folk. One of the most notable of these gatherings assembled here last week and discussed every phase of social, economic and industrial life of the Negro. Leading educators, ministers and laymen were in attendance.

Among the chief topics discussed were, justice in the courts and inadequate support of schools for Negroes. It was admitted by several speakers that it is practically impossible for Negroes to secure anything like justice in Southern courts and it was urged that efforts be made to correct this. Facts were disclosed showing that in many cases money raised by taxation from Negroes in counties of every state in the South is being used to educate white children, while no schools are provided for the colored children. That this is another glaring injustice which the white people of the South must remove was the unanimous sentiment of those here present.

The topic upon which there was a divided sentiment was the one touching the Negro's political rights; but here there was a notable advance. The part of some who are wise enough to see that the ballot cannot be withheld from the intelligent Negro of the South if he is to remain there. The meeting here is a part of a general movement throughout the South which is being sponsored by far-sighted and justice-loving white men and women who frankly admit that the Negro has many just grounds of grievances and are determined to do what they can to remove them. While this group is vastly in the minority it is animated with a high purpose, dominated by intelligence and rapidly growing.

KATE RICHARDS O'HARE GREETED BY GREAT CROWD

Audience Packs Swedish Auditorium to Hear Stirring Speech By Idol of Socialists Recently Released From Federal Prison. Hundreds Unable to Gain Admittance. Tells Experience. Kindness of Colored Prisoners Removes Inherited Prejudice.

The meeting at the Swedish Auditorium last Thursday evening was a record breaker in points of attendance and enthusiasm. The main speaker was Kate Richards O'Hare, idol of the socialists, and recently released federal prisoner. While Mrs. O'Hare has aged considerably since her last appearance here, she has lost none of her "punch" in putting it over and driving the point home so that the most biased will be compelled to admire her delivery whether they agree with her politics or not.

The meeting was the occasion of the socialists state convention and was presided over by Frank P. O'Hare, husband of Mrs. O'Hare. Mr. (Continued on Page Three.)

INTELLIGENCE CONTEST No. 2

Prize for perfect answer.....\$5.00
Prize for 95 per cent of answers. 3.00
Prize for 90 per cent of answers. 2.00

1. What is the population of your home city?
2. Who is the president of France?
3. From what office did President Wilson come when elected president?
4. Locate Moscow, Cairo, Constantinople, Capetown.
5. Who invented the cotton gin?
6. Who was vice president during McKinley's second term?
7. Who was the democratic candidate opposing Mr. W. H. Taft for president in his first campaign?
8. Which is the largest city in the world?
9. Where is the University of Edinburgh?
10. Name the largest school in this country from a standpoint of students.

Rules: Be as brief as possible. No answer will be accepted unless accompanied with coupon containing questions. All answers must be in the Monitor office not later than one week after date of issue on which same appear.

SERVED THIRTY-TWO YEARS; RETIRED

Some Interesting Facts About R. W. Freeman, Veteran Mail Carrier, Who Has Been Pensioned.

Recently several employes of the Omaha postoffice were retired under the provisions of the pension bill. Among these was R. W. Freeman, who had served as a letter carrier for thirty-two years with the remarkable record of never having been late or missed a day, his vacations not counting, through sickness during all these years. So punctual was he that one day when the office clock stopped, the superintendent saw Freeman coming in and started the clock and the time was correct.

Mr. Freeman's modest career is interesting and shows what determination can accomplish. He was born of slave parents, Jefferson Freeman and Mary Walton Freeman at Lexington, Mo., January 1, 1851, and for fourteen years was a slave. The boy was anxious to receive an education. This opportunity, however, was denied him until he was 24 years old, when he went to Knox Academy, affiliated with Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. Impossible as it may seem he subsisted on 5 cents a day for several weeks. How did he do it? He bought 5 cents worth of oatmeal, which he cooked. One of the professors gave him milk and his food was oatmeal and milk. Nourishing, indeed, but lacking in variety.

Among those who were fellow students of Freeman at that time, although they were in the college department and he in the academy, were men who are now prominent in Omaha affairs. To mention only a few there was John L. Kennedy, C. C. George and Charles Martin.

Mr. Freeman was appointed as a substitute carrier in the Omaha postoffice July 17, 1887, and received his regular appointment February 15, 1888. He was retired two weeks ago after thirty-two years service. Naturally, he is a man of exemplary character and a citizen of whom Omaha has reason to be proud.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2.—North Carolina's state departments of education and of health have issued a little pamphlet for the use of Negro citizens which is worth the attention of anyone interested in Southern welfare. Through these departments the state is promoting Negro community leagues whose main objects are better health, better schools, better farms and homes, and the union of all classes of Negroes in each community to promote these ends.

WHY THE NEGRO IS A REPUBLICAN

By Major John R. Lynch, U. S. A., Retired.

Major Lynch was formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, and under one of the republican administrations was Auditor of the Treasury. Later he was appointed as paymaster in the army, and after several years of distinguished and efficient service, was raised with the rank of major. He was temporary chairman of the republican national convention that nominated James G. Blaine, and has written a number of books of fine interest to the history of the Negro race.



MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH

Under our system of government the exercises of civil and political rights by all classes and groups of American citizens should be guaranteed at all times and in all sections of the country, and this should not be contingent upon the result of the national election. In other words, conditions should be such that no one class, race or group of American citizens should find it necessary to act as a solid body with one political party. This was the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, but those just and honorable forefathers could not foresee the contingency where a political party would be dependent for its very existence upon racial and sectional hatred.

The inherent disposition of the democratic party to either practice or condone peonage, disfranchisement, segregation and other discriminations and reprisals against the constitutional liberties and lives of colored people, has left these people no other alternative but to ally themselves with the republican party, that has ever stood for liberty, freedom of thought and equal opportunity to all American citizens, without regard to race, creed or condition. The Democrats themselves, occupying representation in congress, electing presidents, declaring and conducting war, shedding rivers of blood and mountains of treasure, while they are in a minority as to the great body of American people, are themselves responsible for the fact that the Negro cannot be anything else than a Republican.

I will not hark back to the well known fact that our race found its freedom in the hands of a republican president. I will not remind the younger generations of my race that every right and privilege of citizenship that we now enjoy emanated from the republican party, and every right and privilege of citizenship that has been taken away from us has been taken away by the democratic party. These facts are known even to a little child and are never denied by the most zealous partisan. But I do charge that the extreme narrowness of the Democratic party, depending as it does upon racial hatred for its national tenure, has made the Negro himself narrow in self-defense.

All of the big questions at issue in this campaign are made secondary in the mind of the Negro. The questions of the League of Nations, of reconstruction, of currency, of industrial relations, vital as they are to the life and prosperity and progress of the nation, the consideration of which would broaden the colored American's point of view and raise the standard of his value to the body politic, are forced to the background because he has been bitterly taught that the election of any democrat to the presidency means the abridgement of his rights, the conscription of his labor, the humiliation of his hopes for advancement. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and the Negro, like all human beings, is a child of nature. He enters the campaign handicapped for the consideration of the great issues, knowing full well that he and all of his kind must "hang together" against his life-long enemy the democratic party, or the democratic party, unchallenged for half a century of reprisals against a struggling Negro race, will see to it that he "hangs separately." While Woodrow Wilson, Candidate Cox and their parasitical partisans are sniffing and sobbing about making the world safe for democracy, the Negro, sorely beset by these same hypocrites, must confine his interest, his vote and his endeavors to make the country that he has bled to preserve, safe for himself.

The wrongs and injustices of the colored American were brought to the attention of the two major parties at their national conventions. By the democrats they were entirely ignored, while the republicans, true to the traditions of the party, condemned and promised to remedy them. Senator Harding, the party's choice for president, has since materially enlarged upon the platform declaration. His straightforward utterances upon these important and vital points cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the friends of equal civil and political rights, and to those who believe in justice and fair play and a square deal to all. He takes a strong stand in favor of having lynch law suppressed through the machinery of federal government. He is equally outspoken when he declares that the colored Americans should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights.

This covers the entire ground, for if the colored man is guaranteed all of his rights there will be no further cause for complaint. We firmly believe that this will be the settled administration. At any rate the colored American is justified in believing this will be done, for the republican party has done for the Negro all that has been done. Senator Harding also said: "I believe in law enforcement. If I am elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, and our every commitment is to orderly government."

DR. PEBBLES HONORED BY AMERICAN LEGION

Unanimously Elected Alternate Delegate By State Convention to National Convention of American Legion at Cleveland.

The state convention of the American Legion met at Hastings Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. It was largely attended, much important and forward-looking business



Dr. Wm. W. Peebles

ness was dispatched and the spirit manifested throughout was admirable. Roosevelt Post was represented by Dr. W. W. Peebles and Rufus C. Long, who were shown every courtesy. The names of both delegates were presented at some time in the convention for some position. Mr. Long failed of election by a narrow margin. When it came to the election of delegates and alternates to the National Convention which meets in Cleveland late in September, the quota of this district being only three, Dr. Peebles was unanimously elected first alternate. He was also chosen as a member of the committee on special business.

REDS STRIKE SOUTH TO MENACE PERSIA

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Soviet Russia has followed up its successes against Poland with a thrust into southwestern Asia, and its forces already are threatening the Persian capital of Teheran. This rather unexpected move is believed by some officials and diplomats here to be directed against British and French domain in the near east and Asia.

WILL ENTERTAIN THE GRAND LODGE

Manhattanites Are Making Elaborate Preparations For Taking Care of York Rite Masons Who Will Hold 53rd Grand Communication Here Next Week.

Busy Program Outlined For Four Days' Session. Will Be Welcomed By Mayor of City. Grand Matron Cummings Will Preside Over Grand Court.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MANHATTAN, Kans., Sept. 2.—This busy and enterprising city is making elaborate preparations to entertain the Most Worthy King Solo-



Rev. J. A. Broadnax.

mon Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, National Compact, which opens its fifty-third grand communication here next Tuesday. The general committee of arrangements of which William Cavens is chairman, William Wesley, secretary, and William H. Taylor, treasurer, has been actively at work to see that nothing is left undone to make the meeting a success. The women who are on the general committee have not been idle. They have done their full share also. Indeed, the whisper has gone round that the men have been kept quite busy to keep up with the activity of their Masonic sisters, who have been making preparations for the entertainment of the Grand Court which meets here at the same time.

The Grand Lodge will be called to order at 10:30 Tuesday morning at Peak's hall, Fourth and Houston streets, by the Rev. J. A. Broadnax of Omaha, the popular Grand Master, who will preside at all sessions; and the Grand Court, by Mrs. D. F. Cummings of Kansas City, Kans., the highly esteemed Grand Matron. A joint session will be held at 8 o'clock at night, at which an address of welcome will be given by Mayor V. V. Akin, to which the Rev. J. F. Griffin of Kansas City, Kans., will respond. Other addresses of welcome and responses on behalf of the Grand Court and Masonic fraternity will be made by Mrs. D. F. Cummings of Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. Nora Buffington of Topeka, the Rev. W. M. Dickerson of Topeka and William Wesley of Manhattan.

Wednesday morning and afternoon will be devoted to routine business, and in the evening a public reception will be given in honor of the grand officers and delegates, at which an appropriate program will be rendered under the direction of Mrs. Robert Pryor.

Thursday will be devoted to routine business, the hearing of the addresses of the Grand Master and Grand Matron and the election of officers. At night memorial services will be held in Shepherd's chapel, Tenth and Yuma streets, with sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Griffin.

Friday's session will be devoted to closing business, a grand street parade at 3 p. m. and public installation of officers at 8 o'clock.

As the growth of the order in this jurisdiction has been large during the past year it is anticipated that this meeting of the Grand Lodge will reach the high-water mark.