

\$2.00 a Year 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, MAY 12, 1921.

Vol. VI No. 45 Whole No. 306

PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE VISITS

GOVERNOR DORSEY ISSUES BOOKLET

Georgia's Chief Executive Compiles Publication Giving Detailed Account of Cracker State's Crimes Against Colored Americans.—Specific Instances to the Number of 135 Are Cited of Crimes Against Black Citizens of Georgia Within the Past Two Years.

WIDE-SPREAD PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN BEGUN

Georgians Themselves And Not Outsiders Must Take Necessary Steps To Purge State of Atrocities Which Must Bring Punishment From a Righteous God. If Permitted to Continue, Declares Governor. Publicity, Evangelization, Education And Co-operation Among Suggested Remedies.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—Under the title "The Negro in Georgia," Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey has issued a booklet form evidence of 135 instances of "Negroes lynched, Negroes held in peonage, Negroes driven out by organized lawlessness and Negroes subjected to individual acts of cruelty" in various counties of the State within the past two years.

"In some counties," said the Governor, "the Negro is being driven out as though he were a wild beast; in others he is being held a slave; in others no Negroes remain. No effort has been made to collect the cases cited. If such an effort were made, I believe the number could be multiplied. In only two of the 135 cases cited is the 'usual crime' against white women involved."

"The Governor then added: 'If conditions indicated by these charges should continue, both God and man would justly condemn Georgia more severely than God and man have condemned Belgium and Leopold for the Congo atrocities. Not worse than that condemnation would be the continued toleration of such cruelties in Georgia.'

Lynchings, of which there have been 408 in Georgia since 1885 (a larger number than in any other State), form the smallest group of the charges of instances of peonage, among which was listed the Williams case recently brought to a climax. Still more stress is laid upon the driving away of Negroes, instances of which embrace a number wherein the prosperity and industry of the victims seem to have been the occasion of offense.

In the evidence offered appeared charges against the Ku Klux Klan, as well as "White Caps" and "Night Riders." One charge against the Klan was discredited by a Sheriff, who was himself a member of it, however.

A call for the purging of Georgia by herself closes Gov. Dorsey's statement which was first made public at last Friday's meeting of the Inter-racial Committee. Of the remedies that should be sought, the Governor said:

"I place the charges before you as they came to me, unsoftened. I have withheld the names of counties and individuals because I do not desire to give harmful publicity to these counties. I am convinced that even in these counties where the outrages are said to have occurred the better element regrets them, and I believe far therefore that the better element in these counties and in the whole State, which constitutes the majority of our people, will condemn such conditions and take the steps necessary to correct them.

"The investigation and the suggestion of a remedy should come from Georgians and not from outsiders. For these reasons, I call your attention to the following suggested remedies:

1. Publicity, namely, the careful gathering and investigation by Georgians and not by outsiders of facts as to the treatment of the Negro throughout the State and the publication of these facts to the people of Georgia.

2. An organized campaign by the churches to place in every section of Georgia a sufficient number of Sunday Schools and churches where in their separate places of worship the young and old of both races will learn from suitable teachers the gospel of justice, mercy and mutual forbearance for all.

3. Compulsory education for both races.

4. The organization of State committees on race relations one committee composed of leading white citizens, another of leaders among the Negroes, and a local committee made

Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1893.
Sec. 1. Civil rights of persons. All persons within this state shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, public conveyances, barber shops, theatres and other places of amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to every person.

Sec. 2. Penalty for violation of preceding section. Any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person, except for reasons of law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated in the foregoing section, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

"The original act was held valid as to citizens; barber shops can not discriminate against persons on account of color. Messenger vs. State, 25 Nebr. page 677. N. W. 638."

"A restaurant keeper who refuses to serve a colored person with refreshments in a certain part of his restaurant, for no other reason than that he is colored, is civilly liable, though he offers to serve him by setting a table in a more private part of the house. Ferguson vs. Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."

in the lower house of the state legislature. During the Spanish-American war, he was colonel of the third North Carolina regiment, a Negro troop.

Col. James H. Young was a very prominent church and Fraternity worker. He was a member of the First Baptist church of Raleigh and an officer in the same for nearly 30 years. He was financial secretary for the church at his death. He was also a prominent Mason, being Endowment Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for many years. He was founder of many commercial enterprises in that state during his lifetime and in the company with others, he helped to promote many others. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Maud Carter formerly of Winston-Salem, N. C., and a widow. He succeeded in amassing great wealth while he lived, being until hindered by poor health in recent years reputed to be one among the wealthiest of our group in the South. He owned and operated among other things, The Raleigh Undertaking Establishment a successful business enterprise in that city located on the corner of Blount and East Cabarrus streets.

CHURCH RAISES LARGE SUM

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—Bethel church has the distinction of raising the largest amount of "dollar money" in the history of the connection, securing \$1,400 last year. Rev. Frederick Douglass is the pastor of the church.

PROMINENT TENOR WINS FAME IN EUROPE

LONDON, England, May 12.—Roland W. Hayes, the celebrated Negro tenor, has had fine recognition during his visit to London where he has been giving a series of recitals in the best concert halls. His accompanist, Mr. Brown, has been equally praised for his fine playing. Last November he was selected from among a group of American artists in London to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Thanksgiving Celebration by Americans in London.

Mr. Hayes left New York for Europe last year. The remarkable success he has enjoyed since coming to England culminated in an invitation from King George to sing before the Royal family at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Hayes sang some beautiful numbers, among them some Negro Spirituals to the delight of the Royal family. The King took occasion to compliment him on the excellence of his voice, its range and firmness and the skill displayed in the rendition of his songs. The King observed how different the Negro Spirituals were from what the English people have been taught to believe were the characteristic Negro melodies. Mr. Hayes was presented with a diamond pin by King George.

FRANCE SENDS BLACK TROOPS INTO GERMANY

MAYENCE, France, May 12.—One division of cavalry, under commands of General Simon, in fifteen trains left this evening for the Ruhr. They arrived in Dusseldorf on last Thursday morning. It is said in diplomatic circles that this is a reply to the German propaganda spread abroad in America against the use of black troops against Germany.

NEGRO COLLEGIANS WIN OVER WHITES

Howard and Lincoln Athletics Out-Class Big Eastern Colleges

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The winning of the only two events entered by representatives of Negro colleges at the recent Penn Relay Games on Franklin field Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 29th and 30th, on part of the track teams from Howard University and Lincoln University, reflects great credit not only upon the schools themselves but also directs attention to the fine type of athlete produced at these schools, in spite of the inadequate facilities in many instances for proper training. The Howard University track team composed of H. K. Perry, Robert Craft, R. E. Contee and Leo G. Robinson, won the One-Mile Relay over such schools as Rensselaer Polytechnic, Carnegie School of Technology, Hobart College, Tufts College, Bowdoin College and a number of other colleges. The Lincoln University track team won a One-Mile Relay over George Washington University, Gallaudet College, and a number of other white colleges in her class. Each of these track teams from these two Negro colleges brought back to their schools a banner showing the names of the various institutions who were entered in the race which they won. Each member of the two teams was awarded a gold watch, also bearing the names of the institutions entered in the event.

NEGROES FORM "K. K. K." TO FIGHT KU KLUX IN SOUTH

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

May 12.—"Fighting Fire With Fire" certain groups of Negroes in various sections of the South have formed an underground drastic organization that is throwing actual terror into the hearts of the members of the nefarious Ku Klux Klan.

The name of this mysterious but certainly effective organization is the Knights of the Kerosine Kan. The word has gone out, and has reached the places where words count most, that for every Negro terrorized or unjustly put to death, there shall be a demonstration in fire works in the community therabouts. So mysteriously are the workings of this invisible that neither heads nor tails of it can be located, and yet it is known that where certain perpetrations of terror have been carried on, there has simultaneously occurred mysterious fires that have lighted up the country for miles around.

In one southern city, well-known throughout the nation, where the Klux sought to terrorize the community because of the mere alleged attack of a Negro upon a white woman, and the Klux called for "all red-blooded Americans" to meet at a certain point at a certain hour to wipe out the Negroes, there was one of the biggest fires in the business district that was ever seen there. The fire occurred at the "appointed hour" and detracted attention from the proposed event.

Conservative white people of the South know of this turn of affairs, and that accounts for one of the reasons why they are so boldly denouncing the Klux.

HAITI ASKS YANKEE FORCES WITHDRAW

Delegation Presents Strong Memorial to President Setting Forth Many Charges of Torture and Atrocities Committed Against Natives by American Forces of Occupation. Resentment of "Military Autocracy"

In a memorial presented to President Harding, and made public Saturday, a delegation of three Haitians reviewed the five years of occupation by the American Naval forces, declaring it to be "the most terrible regime of Military Autocracy" ever carried on in the name of the great American Democracy.

The naval intervention is characterized as a "joke" and Rear Admiral Knapp is accused of having done "nothing at all" when he visited Haiti under orders from Secretary Daniels to make an inquiry.

"The Haitian people feel," says the memorial, "that if the naval court of inquiry has not fulfilled in Haiti the broad mandate conferred on it by Mr. Josephus Daniels, it is because it was faced with charges of such a horrible nature it thought best to pass them over."

Charge "Water Cure," Among acts charged against the American occupation are:

"Administration of the 'water cure' and other tortures by American officers and marines and the commission of 'numbless abominable crimes,' of which twenty-five cases are given.

Removal of \$500,000 of Haitian government funds which American marines "took on board the gunboat Machias," and which were deposited in New York to "force the Haitian government to accept control of the customs houses by depriving it of financial resources."

Entrance by Brigadier General S. D. Butler on June 19, 1917, revolver in hand, followed by American officers, armed, "into the Haitian assembly."

Enforced ratifications on June 12, 1918, of a new Haitian constitution, with marines presiding at the ballot box, only ballots bearing the word "Yes" being issued.

Exclusion from board of equity of "all Haitians who had anything to say regarding the numerous cases of murder, brutality, arson, etc."

Furthermore, it is charged that more than 4,000 prisoners died in 1918, 1919 and 1920 in the prisons at Cape Haitien, and that at Chabert, an American camp, 5,475 prisoners died.

Ask Yanks to Leave

The memorial states that during the five years of American occupation, Haiti "has passed through such sacrifices, tortures, destructions, humiliations and misery as have never before been known in its unhappy history." For these "wrongs and injuries" the Haitian people ask reparations, says the memorial, and they also request: Immediate reorganization of the Haitian police and military forces and withdrawal of the American forces.

Abrogation of the convention of 1915 under which American military occupation began.

Convocation of a constituent assembly with all guarantees of electoral liberty.

The Haitian delegates represent the Haitian Union of Haiti, described as a non-partisan organization.

PRISCILLA NEEDLE CRAFT
The Priscilla Needle Craft Club met at the Y. W. C. A. Thursday afternoon with Mrs. C. Bailey as hostess.

HARDING RECEIVES LIBERIAN EXECUTIVE

Chief Executive of the Republic of Liberia Makes Official Call Upon the Chief Executive of the United States Who Returns Official Courtesy.—President Harding Expresses Great Interest in Future of African Republic Offspring of American.

FIRST FOREIGN RULER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Incident One of Historic Significance Being The First Time In History of America That The Ruler of Any Foreign Country Was Received at the Executive Mansion.—President King In Thanking President Harding Expressed Hope For Highly Developed Trade Relationship Between Two Countries.

Washington, May 12.—For over a month colored Washington awaited adequate diplomatic recognition of the Plenary Liberian Commission by the Government of America. The long expected happened April 15. At four o'clock two White House automobiles drove up in front of the residence of the Liberian commission at 1317 R street northwest, Robert Wood Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, walked briskly up the steps of the R street home of the commission, where floated the one-starred Liberian emblem. In formal tones Secretary Bliss announced that the President of the Republic of America would receive the President of the Republic of Liberia, at the Executive Mansion. Fifteen minutes later the two automobiles stopped in front of the White House. Secretary Bliss, President King and Associate Justice Johnson of the Liberian Supreme Court came out of the first auto and ascended the White House steps, pausing to wait for Mr. Morris, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Dennis, the Secretary to the commission. The party entered the Blue Room, where Secretary Bliss presented President King to President Harding. Mr. King then presented the respective members of the Commission to President Harding, who in turn presented the Commission to Secretary of State Hughes. Mr. Hughes had met the Commission before, but diplomatic procedure required a second presentation by Mr. Harding as a matter of course. A cordial and informal conference followed, in the course of which Secretary Bliss observed that "All the records had been searched, and this was the very first time in the history of America that the ruler of a foreign country was received at the White House."

Harding Returns Visit

At five o'clock a third White House automobile drove up in front of President King's residence on R street. President Harding was returning the visit of the Liberian Commission. Accompanied by his military aide, Mr. Harding entered the official residence of the foreign envoys, while White House secret service men waited at the entrance. The President spent some time with the Commission. Mr. Harding took care to make President King realize that "The American Government is always interested in any nation whose ideals are democratic," and said further that he, himself, had always been deeply interested personally in the history and development of the African Republic. He also expressed the hope that the stay of the Commission in America would be most pleasant.

President King in thanking Mr. Harding expressed the wish and the hope that the most highly developed trade relationship would soon exist between America and Liberia. Mr. Harding inquired of President King as to the chief exports of Liberia, and both Presidents discussed the coffee production of Liberia at some length.

The conference came to an end. President Harding again wished the Commission a pleasant stay in America. The long looked for exchange of diplomatic courtesies between the President of America and the President of Liberia had taken place.

KNOW THE LAW

You ought to know the new laws enacted by the State Legislature during its last session which ended April 27. The Monitor will publish at least one of them every week until all of the most important of them have been reproduced. Each installment will remain three weeks.

Banks and Banking.
House Roll No. 65—Amends general banking laws. Commercial banks by agreement may require notice and presentation of pass book for return of deposits; restricts use of word "bank" to firms incorporated under banking laws, except firms doing business more than ten years prior to passage of act; minimum examination fee increased from \$15 to \$25; minimum capital increased from \$10,000 to \$35,000; commercial banks need only 5 per cent reserve against deposits subject to withdrawal only on presentation of pass books; in case of assessment bank may sell a sufficient amount of stock of a shareholder who does not pay assessment within three weeks to make up the amount; additional teeth in law relating to fraud on the part of bank officials or employees; all bank executives must obtain license and meet character qualifications; and all loans and investments must be approved by an executive secretary.

House Roll No. 602—Co-operative bank bill. No person to own more than 4 per cent of the capital stock; limits dividend on capital stock to 10 per cent per annum; distribution of patronage dividends of net earnings over and above expenses and surplus to stockholders only on basis of either borrowings or deposits; amends commercial bank laws so that co-operative banks can loan to stockholders

Senate File No. 193—Knocks out requirement that banks must wait two years before coming under the guarantee law; state banking department may deny charter to new bank unless convinced that public necessity, convenience and advantage will be promoted; new banks pay 4 per cent of capital stock to guarantee fund subject to adjustment later on the basis of average daily deposits; banks organized during the last two years come under guarantee law.

Senate File No. 351—Gives the department of trade and commerce authority at any time to demand that a court remove a receiver appointed to wind up affairs of a defunct bank whenever it appears that such receiver is not doing his duty in a satisfactory manner.

Senate File No. 123—Eliminates provision of old law exempting banks complying with the reserve requirements of the federal reserve act from compliance with the state law on maintenance of reserve.

Senate File No. 140—Refunds to liquidated banks their unused balances of state guarantee fund, after three years.

CAMP FIRE
Group Ocoawan entertained their mothers to supper Friday evening. A short programme between courses was given as follows: Vocal solo, Pauline Black; Instrumental solo, Nolly Turner; Recitation, Florence Jones; Reading, Mrs. Larry Peoples. Several Camp Fire songs by the entire group ended the programme.