

Negro Made U. S. Attorney

N. A. A. C. P. BACK OF BILL FOR MONUMENT TO NEGRO SOLDIER

Special Recognition Asked for Colored Soldiers Attached to French Army

New York, N. Y.—The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its meeting last week, endorsed the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, providing for a monument costing \$30,000 to be erected in commemoration of the valiant service in France of three American regiments composed of colored soldiers. The regiments whose bravery is thus to be commemorated are the 369th, the 371st and the 72nd, all three of which were attached to the fourth French army.

"The bill," writes Representative Fish in a letter to the N. A. A. C. P. "is practically the same as the one which was favorably reported out of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House last year. . . . I believe it would be effective if you would ask your readers to write every Congressman no matter what district they represent in behalf of the tardy recognition of the colored people."

In the favorable report on the bill by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, it is stated: "Three of these regiments had their colors decorated with the French War Cross for gallantry on the field of battle." The regiments together with the 370th, had killed and wounded amounting to 40 per cent of their men. The four regiments received more than 400 individual decorations for extraordinary heroism under fire, officially proving the gallant conduct of Negro troops in modern warfare. The report further states:

"These colored soldiers belonging to these combat units demonstrated that if properly trained, equipped and led that they will equal the best soldiers in any army in the world for bravery and fighting qualities. They endured all the hardships without a murmur, slept in the cold rain, and faced death from high explosives, shrapnel, gas and machine guns with the same fortitude, loyalty and courage as the other American divisions. These colored regiments were known to the French as 'les Joveux,' or the happy ones, as they carried out orders without grumbling and always made the best of the conditions with which they had to contend.

"There were over 400,000 Negro soldiers in the United States army by the armistice and about 40,000 on the battle line. The erection of the proposed monument would be a wonderful inspiration not only to these 400,000 colored soldiers, but to the entire Negro race in America, amounting to 12,000,000 people, who contributed their blood and their treasures to help win the war. Such a monument would not only teach loyalty and patriotism but would carry a message to the Negro race that there is no discrimination for the soldier who wears the United States uniform and is willing and glad to lay down his life for his country; for the life of a colored soldier is just as dear to his mother, his wife, or his family as that of any other soldier that was ever born. The record of these Negro infantry regiments entitles them to the grateful recognition of a grateful republic."

APPEALS FOR GIRLS' HOME

Orangeburg, S. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Mrs. Etta B. Rowe, corresponding secretary of South Carolina's Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, in a just published article, makes a noble appeal in behalf of the Fairwood Industrial school, a community home for working girls. She explained the purpose of the institution and the efforts of the federated women and local Sunlight club are launching in order that \$10,000 may be raised to rebuild the home recently destroyed by fire.

MOTHER IS HERO

Marianna, Ark.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—After fire had broken out in her home, in which her four children slept, and firemen had given up hope of saving the home or rescuing the children, Mrs. Isaac McGinnis came home. Undaunted by the warnings of white firemen, she tore into the burning house in an unsuccessful effort to save her offspring. She was so terribly burned that she died the next day.

NEW JERSEY N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTING FOR NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the State of New Jersey are fighting for the enactment in the legislature of an amendment to the Civil Rights Act, which would give persons discriminated against in places of public accommodation the right to bring civil suit for damages. At present the right to bring action rests in a state official.

The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. has written all of its New Jersey branches asking them to communicate with Joseph Altman, chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Bills; Anthony Siracusa, chairman of the Judiciary committee; and to their own representatives and state senators, asking that the bill be expedited to enactment.

Assemblyman Altman has written to Dr. J. C. McKelvie, of Long Branch, the following letter:

"I am perfectly willing to let the bill out of committee and vote favorably on the same as I have told you; Mr. Nutter, but I cannot get two other members of my committee to sign it out. If the colored citizens of the various counties can prevail upon two other members of the committee to sign the bill out, your bill will receive necessary consideration, but I do not purpose to be "damned" by all the colored citizens of the State of New Jersey for an attitude that does not exist in my mind."

Dr. McKelvie reports that it is commonly supposed the bill is meeting with organized opposition from the associations of hotel men in Asbury Park and Atlantic City, and that there is a disposition on the part of New Jersey legislators to "pass the buck."

Assemblyman Altman's entire committee is as follows: Darwin of Newark; Albert Comstock of Patterson; James H. White of Hackensack, and William H. Gilfert of Hoboken. All colored citizens of New Jersey are asked to write to this committee and send them church, lodge and other resolutions.

NEW ORLEANS SEGREGATION UP TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Dr. George W. Lucas, president of the New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P. reports that the residential segregation case, originating in that city, on which adverse decisions have been rendered by state courts, is now ready for presentation on appeal to the United States Supreme Court in Washington.

The N. A. A. C. P. will base its fight in this case on the Louisiana segregation case, won in the Supreme Court in 1917, by Moorfield Storey president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which the Supreme Court held that ordinances of states or municipalities establishing residential segregation were unconstitutional.

The New Orleans case originates in a Louisiana state law, directing violating the Supreme Court's decision, enabling the city of New Orleans to establish colored and white zones, into which no citizen of either race would move without unanimous consent of the other group.

TEN YEARS FOR ACCIDENTAL KILLING

Covington, Tenn.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Charles Williams has been found guilty and sentenced to ten years in prison for the accidental killing of George T. Kurtz, February 23.

EDITORIAL

There are some among our people who do not grasp the fundamental principle at stake in the fight that must be uncompromisingly waged against residential and other forms of segregation. Such persons apologetically deplore the desire or effort of the more prosperous of our group moving into neighborhoods where "they are not wanted" and "where their presence will only make trouble."

Some are short-sighted, foolish and envious enough to charge those who seek better environment of trying to get away from their race. This last charge springs from the sentiment so prevalent among us that all Negroes are alike, that there is no difference between us, and that one is as good as another. This is the viewpoint of the large majority of white people and, sad to say, of black people also. There is reluctance to differentiate between the intelligent and ignorant; the industrious and the improvident; the virtuous and the vicious; the wealthy or well-to-do and the poor. But all Negroes are not alike by any means, and because a man is a Negro does not make him the social or intellectual equal of every other Negro. This is a fallacy which many, even of our own people, must rid themselves of.

When a prosperous member of our race wishes to have a better home, he desires to do just what any other prosperous American citizen does, and that is to build or buy in a neighborhood which fits his pocketbook. For example, if he has been living in a neighborhood where the houses have an average value of \$2,000 and he is able to own a home worth \$20,000; naturally he seeks a \$20,000 neighborhood, which he has a perfect right to do. He would be very foolish indeed to build a \$20,000 house in a \$2,000 neighborhood.

Segregationists would deny and attempt to deny a fundamental right of peaceful domicile or residence guaranteed by the Constitution to every law-abiding American citizen. If the American Negro be an American citizen, then his right to purchase and occupy property anywhere his circumstances will allow cannot be abridged or denied. The fight against residential segregation is a fight for a fundamental right of American citizenship. Therefore, let no member of our race who lays any claim to intelligence or ordinary common sense, lend the slightest aid to the creation of any adverse sentiment or opinion that will deny this fundamental right of any American citizen, be he white or black, Jew or Gentile.

STUDENTS IN ANNUAL RECITAL

Daytona, Fla.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—The music department of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute gave its annual student recital in the auditorium of the White Hall. In every respect it was the most finished and delightful entertainment given this year. The compositions selected and the brilliant and accurate performance of the pupils reflected great credit upon the department of music. All who attended got a new appreciation of the training and ability of Miss Mildred Jones, head of the pianoforte department of the school of music.

BROOKLYN N. A. A. C. P. PRESSES CASE AGAINST POLICEMAN WHO BEAT WOMEN

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has announced its intention of pressing charges against Patrolman Thomas McAuliffe, who is accused of having beaten and threaten two women because one of them, Mrs. Estelle Benson, a colored woman, had refused to go out with him. The white patrolman was arrested on charges of felonious assault and held in \$3,500 bail, which was furnished by a bonding company.

Mrs. Benson's complaint recites that the patrolman stopped her on the street and invited her to enter his car. When she refused, he punched her, knocked her down, dragged her across the street and threatened her with his revolver. A second complaint substantiating Mrs. Benson's charges, was made by Miss Cecilia

Thouluc, white, who went to her aid and was herself struck.

O. D. Williams, secretary of the Brooklyn N. A. A. C. P., states that Stanley Douglas, an attorney of 200 Broadway, will press the charges against the patrolman, and that the association will seek to have the case taken from the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court to a higher court. Civil action is also to be instituted in behalf of Mrs. Benson against the patrolman.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS GIVE CASH TO "Y" FUND

Little Rock, Ark.—(A. P.)—Twenty-five thousand dollars, the second goal set by the leaders of the Y. M. C. A. campaign fund in this city was reached here Monday. More than \$30,000 were raised. Scipio Jones division led with \$18,524 and both high teams for largest sums in cash and pledges were members of his division. One of the features of the campaign was the cash subscription of \$125 by pupils of Gibb's high school. A. E. Bush, one of the most prominent business men of the city, gave \$3,000 at first and promised \$2,000 more when the general fund should have reached \$23,000, made his offer good Monday. A cartoon, drawn by W. Anthony, in the interests of the campaign, was reproduced by the white newspapers of the city. R. B. DeFrantz, of the national council of the Young Men's Christian Association, declared that the work here was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of united effort that he has witnessed anywhere. E. C. Robinson of Des Moines, Ia., will become executive secretary of the local Y, April 1.

AN IMPORTANT WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The postal regulations require that for newspapers to be sent through the mails subscriptions must be paid in advance. A reasonable time, thirty days, is allowed for renewals. At the expiration of this period, where subscriptions are not renewed, the paper must be stopped. If this is not done, postal privileges are denied the publication. Those, therefore, who desire to continue receiving The Monitor must see to it that their subscriptions are paid, as the law requires, in advance. Statements are being sent to all those who owe, or our collector will call—and unless your subscription is paid we will be compelled to cut off your paper which, of course, we do not want to do.

We, as publishers, MUST comply with the law or pay the penalty.

APPOINT COLORED ASSISTANT U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—U. S. District Attorney Buckner in announcing a list of new appointees has included that of Richard L. Baltimore, who has been assigned to the immigration division. Robert S. Conklin, 21st Assembly district leader, is credited with sponsoring Baltimore, who was born in Washington and is a graduate of Armstrong high school and Howard university.

WHITE KENTUCKIAN ATTACKS NEGRO GIRLS; NO TROOPS NEEDED TO PREVENT LYNCHING

In Lexington, Ky., where 1,000 state troops were called out recently to prevent lynching of a colored man accused of murder, a white man has been arrested, charged with rape of an 11-year-old colored girl, an attack upon a 17-year-old girl, according to reports received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. To date no call for troops has been sent out to protect the white rapist from mob violence.

The Lexington Leader, a local white daily, states that the young white man was accused by two colored girls, one 17 and one 11 years old, of forcing them at the point of a revolver to accompany him into a laundry, where he tore off their clothes and assaulted the younger girl.

A doctor who examined the younger girl shortly after the attack, is reported to have found she bore traces of having been criminally assaulted. Both girls identified the young white man as their attacker, after he had been found and arrested.

The attack occurred six days prior to the hanging of the Negro, whom it had been necessary to protect from a mob with 1,000 state troops.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has advised its Lexington branch to bring all possible pressure upon the state authorities to enforce the law equally against the white criminal colored people having stood for law enforcement against the colored murderer, who was convicted in court and hanged.

"FUNNIEST BOOK ON EARTH." DONE BY WILLIAM PICKENS

Pickens' newest book, now in press, called "American Aesop—Humor of the Negro, the Irishman, the Jew, and Others." It will contain over 220 stories, all told in the inimitable style of the author. The book is being done by those exquisite printers, the Jordan & Moore Press of Boston.

One of the first stories in the book is the reproduction of a sermon on "The Last Judgment" by an eminent old-style Negro preacher, whose name is not given, and it is accompanied by a full page reproduction of the picture of "The Last Judgment" which is frescoed on the walls of the Sistine chapel of the Vatican or pope's palace in Rome, Italy, by the great Michelangelo.

It is the first stereotyping of the best Negro humor of a quarter century, and contains an equal number of stories giving the best humor of all other races. It will be of invaluable service to lecturers and after-dinner speakers, and will cost the buyer only \$2; postage prepaid by the publisher.

ONE MAN DISPERSES KLAN MOB

Royston, Ga.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Fifty members of the Ku Klux Klan who surrounded the home of H. L. Bigby, a lumberman, were dispersed when Bigby came out on his porch and met the mob with a volley of shot. One of the klansmen was killed and several were injured when a few of them returned the fire before fleeing. Bigby was struck once, but not seriously. They came to talk to him about his attentions to married women in the town.

ROLAND HAYES SINGS TO HUGE AUDIENCE AT WICHITA, KAN.

Famous Tenor Fills Wichita Auditorium With Charmed Listeners

Wichita, Kansas—Roland Hayes, internationally famed tenor, conquered Wichita in his concert here Saturday night at the high school auditorium. The artist and his accompanist, William Lawrence, were given an ovation as they appeared on the stage. The applause lasted for several minutes, both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Lawrence being forced to bow repeatedly before beginning the concert.

After the first bar of the Mozart aria, with which Mr. Hayes opened his recital, the audience of 1,900 people sat back in enthusiastic wonderment. The small black man on the platform had cast his spell over them even as he had charmed the most critical audiences in the music capitals of the world.

Applause brought the tenor back twice to bow an acknowledgement of the appreciation of his listeners.

In the second group of German lieder songs, two by Schubert and one by Wolf and the one French offering by Massenet, the artist showed clearly the reason critics in Berlin have become enthusiastic Hayes devotees. His diction in all the languages is flawless and his interpretation of the German and French spirit as well as the mere music is the wonder of all audiences.

Prolonged applause forced an encore to this group—Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of Night," which in turn got a burst of applause.

The next group of songs in English led off with Rachmaninoff's "All Things Fade," an odd piece. The graceful and artistic accompaniment of Mr. Lawrence came into particular prominence in "Murmuring Zephyrs" which earned more applause than any other single number. Burleigh's "Scandalize My Name" was an encore to this group.

In the four spirituals on the program and the three request numbers that followed, Mr. Hayes rose to unprecedented heights. He seemed to fairly to be breathing forth the longings and innermost thoughts of his race. It was here that the fine shading, delicate tone quality and infinite tenderness and sweetness of the voice of Hayes held his listeners literally enthralled. "The Crucifixion," the final number, sung without accompaniment, left the audience unable to applaud. A few scattering handclaps broke the spell long seconds after the last note had died, even as the artist was turning to leave the stage.

More than half the audience was white. Four white business men purchased a block of seats for 300 girl reserves, all white, who attended in a body following their banquet in the cafeteria of the school.

White and colored patrons were seated indiscriminately in the house.

After the final number the audience applauded for ten minutes. The Hayes party left Sunday afternoon for Denver where the tenor sang Tuesday night.

Morning and evening papers were generous in their treatment of Mr. Hayes, The Beacon printing his picture and a long story Saturday evening prior to the concert and both The Beacon and The Eagle published enthusiastic reviews Sunday morning. Both Henry Allen, publisher of The Beacon and Victor Murdock, publisher of The Eagle, were in the audience.

BARS "BIRTH OF NATION" FILM

Columbus, O.—Attorney General Crabs in a ruling Wednesday, barred from private showings in Ohio the old motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation."

S. W. Lawrence, an official of the K. K. K. had requested permission to show the picture at a private Klan meeting as a part of the educational entertainment program of the Klan in the state.