

# THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Eight Thousand Colored People in Omaha and Vicinity, and to the Good of the Community

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## Disfranchisement and Non-Representation

Civil Disabilities and Injustices Imposed Upon Colored Americans in Certain Sections.

### PROTECTION FOR NEGRO WOMEN

John E. Milholland Boldly Speaks of Conditions as He Observes Them. Hope in Education of Races.

Continuing the interesting article by Mr. Milholland which was originally published in the San Francisco Bulletin, at the point at which it was broken off in last week's issue of The Monitor, he charges his race with ingratitude for democracy which he maintains is the "priceless gift of the Ethiopian." He notes as evidence of this ingratitude disfranchisement, non-representation and the need of protection for Negro womanhood. This is what Mr. Milholland says on these points:

#### Disfranchisement of Negro.

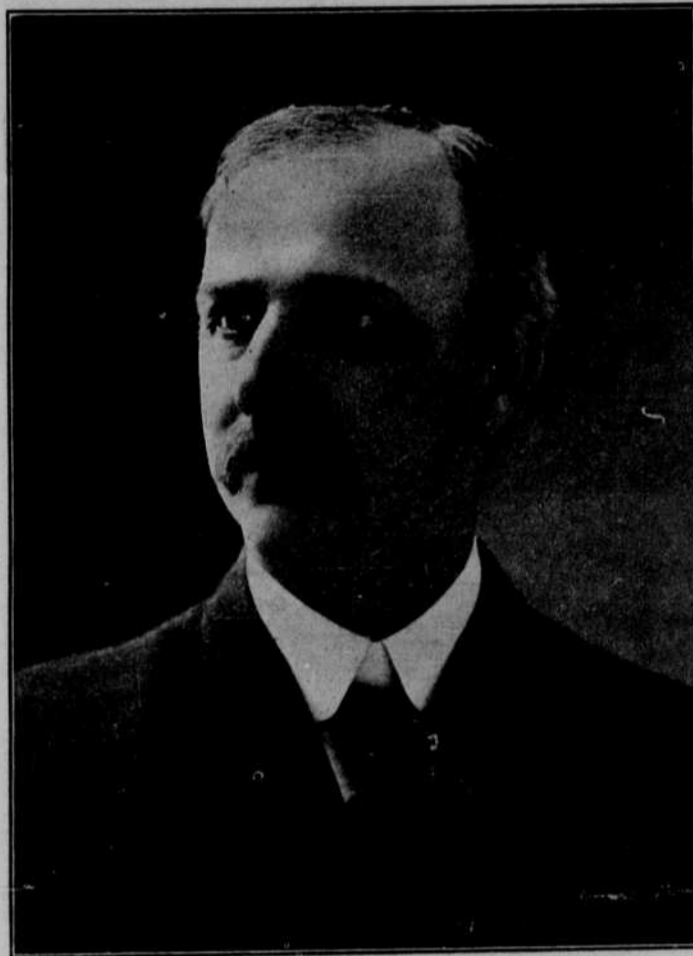
"Today the Negro of the South is, to all intents and purposes, disfranchised. In the vast region south of the Potomac, wherein reside the overwhelming majority of the ten million colored citizens of the United States, Negro suffrage is a negligible quantity. It is practically abolished. Why? Because the Negroes are poor and ignorant? Certainly not. The census of 1900, which is the only one I have to hand, shows out of four million colored voters, fifty per cent fully literate. Of the 181,000 registered voters in the state of Alabama, more than 73,000 could read and write. More than 11,000 of these colored citizens owned or own their little farms. Nearly 3,000 more were part owners. More than 56,000 were cash tenants, and nearly 24,000 were share tenants. There were fully 1,000 colored male teachers in the public and private schools of the state. There were colored merchants, bankers, lawyers, editors, physicians and ministers to the number of not less than 5,000 in all. Yet, of all this vast army less than 3,000 of the 181,000 voters—that is less than two per cent—have been allowed to vote since the alleged adoption of the new state constitution, which from the standpoint of equity, if not of law, is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Why, Dr. Booker Washington himself has admitted that to vote at all he is at times compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. In Tallapoosa county, with a colored population of more than 2,000 only one Negro was allowed to vote in the entire county. Even Negro principals of colored schools were denied registration.

#### The Negro Has No Representation.

"Just think of it—eleven millions of American citizens denied representation in the cabinet, in the courts or

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## Do You "MUF?"



CHARLES O. LOBECK, Congressman.

### ISAAC FISHER WRITES A SUCCESSFUL PLAY

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 24.—Mr. Isaac Fisher, many times prize winner in national essay contests, keeps adding to his laurels. Recently, the Birmingham News of Alabama said: "Isaac Fisher, editor of the Tuskegee Negro Farmer, who has gained nationwide fame as a writer on economic and business questions for which he has won many prizes, has written a love drama entitled, 'When True Love Wins.' So good is the story that the Southern Motion Picture Company, a local firm, has put it into a play, using a number of prominent people in the cast."

This play was shown for the first time in the Champion Theater in Birmingham on September 13 and 14. The manager of the motion picture company has already asked Mr. Fisher to write other plays. In addition to this, Mr. Fisher won \$10 in the recent Rice Leaders of the World contest for ideas, his name heading the list for Alabama.

### WANTS THE NOMINATION

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24.—John Norris, a prominent club man, has filed the necessary papers and will make the fight in the primary for the nomination as councilman from the Thirtieth ward.

### SEARCHING FOR HEIRS OF RICH NEGRO WOMAN

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—J. O. Faris, 7 North Jefferson street, a Negro secret service investigator, has been retained to find the whereabouts of the legal heirs of Elizabeth Mary Simpson, formerly of New Orleans, La., who died in Paris, France, March, 1901, at the age of 73.

Mrs. Simpson was familiarly known as "Aunt Liza Simpson," and was a chambermaid on a Mississippi river steamer in the latter part of the seventies and early eighties, under the late Captain Peter Layman. She had three sisters and two brothers, and it is supposed that there must survive some nieces or nephews.

She left an estate which is said to be worth \$80,000. She was never married and died without making a will. A reward has been offered for information as to the location of any of her relatives.

### FEDERATED CHARITIES CONTINUE GOOD WORK

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24.—The Federated Charities of Memphis, Tenn., have just published their annual report. During the past year they have reached and helped over 5,000 persons. H. C. Shepard is president and V. W. Broughton, secretary.

## Scathingly Rebukes Southern Lawlessness

The Milwaukee Free Press Publishes Strong Editorial Against Rampant Spirit of Blood Lust.

### ARRAIGNS SOUTH AT THE BAR

Hopeful Sign When White Press of the Country Unmasks Hypocrisy and States Unpleasant Facts.

(Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Press.)

The spirit and method of the Ku Klux Klan has once more triumphed in Georgia.

Once more southern "gentility" and "chivalry" have revealed their true character in murder, secession and anarchy.

For the same bestial spirit that sought to disrupt this union, the same spirit that lashed and ravished the helpless slave, the same southern spirit that even today is celebrating the blood-lust of the Ku Klux Klan as a virtue, is living in the persecution and murder of Leo Frank.

Americans have gazed askance at the bloody immorality of Serbia. But Serbia is a paradise of civilization compared with the state of Georgia.

Southern readers have written that we must not confuse the Georgian rabble with the "better classes." But where have the "better classes" been during all the nightmare of Frank's persecution? If the "better classes" permit the rabble to run Georgia's courts, its newspapers, and now its penal institutions, they are worse than the rabble—a cheap, spineless and degenerate social group.

If there exist in Georgia any appreciable number of men and women who have passionately resented the prostitution of the most sacred machinery of government, the most precious dictates of humanity, the holiest considerations of justice, they have damned themselves far worse than the mob, because they have tolerated and through toleration condoned.

And this is not the worst. The worst is that the spirit of Georgia is typical of the spirit that prevails throughout a large portion of the old South. Every southern state that tolerates lynch law, whose people revel in the writhings of tortured blacks, is capable of Georgia's monstrous outrage. Every community that burns Negroes at the stake or hangs them for unproven or petty crimes would act as Georgia did in the case of Frank.

How can the nation—the civilized, responsible and self-governing part of it—longer tolerate this anarchy, this blood-lust on the part of a section that once defied humanity and government till it had to be broken with swords and bullets?

The North, with the familiar sentimentality of the conqueror, has been

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