

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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United States Warship Returns From Liberia

Cruiser Chester Dispatched to Africa. Lends Moral Support to Liberian Government.

A LEVEL-HEADED PRESIDENT.

Commander Schofield Favorably Impressed With President Howard. Secretary of Legation Returns on Vessel.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—Sent to the West Coast of Africa for the purpose of giving support to the government of the Republic of Liberia, the United States scout cruiser Chester returned to this country, docking at the Boston Navy Yard on Tuesday, April 11, after ten months' absence.

On board the vessel as passengers were R. C. Bundy, secretary of the United States legation and charge d'affairs at Monrovia, Liberia, who is on six months' leave, his first in four years, and Mrs. Bundy. They made the trip on the Chester direct from Monrovia, leaving there March 24, the cruiser touching at Porto Grande, Cape Verde islands, on March 28. The ship steamed into Boston harbor with a 360-foot homeward bound pennant streaming from her main top, but her rusty sides and a liberal strip of plating showing below her normal waterline were encrusted with barnacles and green with marine growth.

The cruiser was in command of Commander Frank H. Schofield, and he has given some interesting statements concerning the mission of the Chester and incidents of the trip. En route to Africa the Chester touched at Barcelona, Spain, thence to Alexandria, Egypt, and to Jaffa and Beirut, Syria. Hundreds of refugees were rescued at Jaffa and Beirut from the Turks by the Chester and taken to the Island of Crete and to Alexandria. The cruiser touched at Gibraltar and stopped at Funchal, Madeira Islands, for nine days. From here the vessel proceeded to Monrovia, only touching at Dakar, Senegal, en route.

The Purpose of the Cruise.

As to the purpose of the ship's cruise, Commander Schofield said:

"I should say it was to give moral support to the Liberian Government, which was engaged in a tribal war on the part of the Kru Coast. The men of this section are the sailors of Liberia, doing most of the seagoing work on the west coast of Africa.

When we got there the town of Sinu was blockaded by the tribesmen, who had cut off supplies by land and sea from Americo-Liberia through controlling the bar of the river through which they were received.

We arranged peace parleys, but they did not lead to peace. Ultimately the Government got together and armed a force of 300 men, with which it captured, and burned the Kru town

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Major Charles H. Young, Commanding the Gallant Tenth Cavalry in Mexico, Who Rescued Major Tompsett's Command.

"COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY"

Tenth Cavalry Rescues Major Tompkin's Command.

Pershing's Headquarters, Mexico (via Columbus, N. M.), April 21.—Major Charles Young, commanding two companies of the famous Tenth U. S. Cavalry, came to the rescue of Major Tompkins and the Thirteenth Cavalry at Parral and saved the regiment from being entirely wiped out as the Mexicans (both factions) were trying to close in on the retreating U. S. soldiers. Young duplicated the feat that has made this regiment of cavalry famous. It was the same quick work that saved Tompkins as saved the great Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American war. Major Young and his command rode all night and lost no time when arriving on the scene in opening fire upon the Mexicans. Tompkins was shot in the arm. A dispatch from a truck driver today said that he had thirty wounded aboard, but he does not say whether they are Americans or Mexicans. Tompkins had been warned not to enter Parral, and General Pershing is awaiting news to determine whether

he was invited there or went in search of food. General Pershing mentions Major Young in his report to the War Department.

"THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY."

In the civil war records and in the Spanish-American war records the report, "the Colored troops fought nobly," is often found. In the present day Mexican troubles the Tenth United States Cavalry, composed of two hundred Colored troops under Colonel W. C. Brown, went up against an equal force of Villistas and routed them.

It will not do to overlook the fidelity and the courage of these Colored soldiers. One way of showing our appreciation would be by the cultivation of such a healthy public sentiment that such abominable plays as "The Birth of a Nation" would die for lack of patronage.—The Omaha Nebraskan.

From Fair Nebraska to Sunny Tennessee

Incidents of the Trip and Impression Received by Editor on First Visit to Southland.

KEEN GREEKS AND ITALIANS.

The Sons of Italy and Greece Royal Purveyors to the Palates of Princes of Ethiopia.

Who was it, Homer or Virgil, who sang of "Ethiopia's blameless race?" One ought not get hazy or rusty on his classics, but, with the lapse of years, he does.

Well, speaking of the classics, which are going out of style in our modern educational methods, which stress the "practical" and "utilitarian," and minimize intellectual breadth and culture, we are reminded of the aphorism, "Homerus dormat."

No, gentle and patient reader, we have not misspelled the last word. Despite evidences to the contrary, that in spite of the closest scrutiny will creep into our columns (we call such slips "typographical errors") we pride ourselves on still being able to spell such simple words as "door" and "mat." We rather opine that the old Greek poet never had a door mat. This aphorism means "Even Homer nods." That is to say, in modern parlance, even he, slips up now and then, or, as others might say, now and then "slips a cog."

Well, if Homer sometimes forgets what he wrote, how can you blame a busy parson-editor for being a little rusty as to just what the ancient poet has written?"

Homer and Memphis.

But what has Homer got to do with Memphis, Tenn.?

Very much, indeed, as we hope to show. Homer was a Greek.

Now, there are a good many Greeks in Memphis. They are not writing classical poetry; but the kind of poetry which appeals to Americans—bank checks. But how comes it that they are able to write bank checks for sums of considerable size? Now, here's where the princes of Ethiopia come in. These pay tribute to the sons of Greece. And this tribute is paid for a large proportion of grease. For while your Greek resident of Memphis may at his leisure scan Homer and Aeschylus, during his busy time, and that's all day and well into the night, he is frying ham and eggs and other such like things for his Colored customers.

On Beale avenue several fine establishments, like restaurants and ice-cream parlors, were called to our attention which cater exclusively to Negro trade. Over the door in some other conspicuous place appears the sign "For Colored People Only." Exclusiveness can apply to more than one class, if you please. Now, these establishments are run by Greeks. We

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