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Thank You!

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

Lifting;
Lift, Too!

\$1.50 a Year. 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 18, 1917

Vol. III. No. 7 (Whole No. 111)

FOLLOW UP SILENT PROTEST PARADE

Greater New York Committee Goes to Washington.

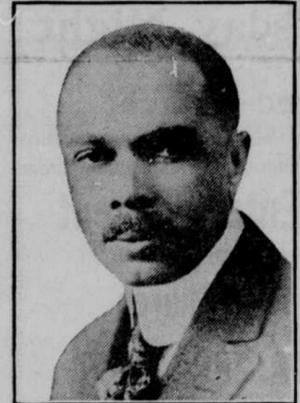
JOHNSON SPEAKS FOR RACE

Petition to President and Congress Asks That Lynching Be Made a National Crime Punishable by Law—Nation Cannot Fight Battles of Civilization in Blood Smeared Garments.

Washington.—Negroes of the nation carried to the White House Wednesday, Aug. 1, their protest against the atrocious attacks made upon their race at East St. Louis and other industrial centers recently. They appealed to President Wilson through Secretary Tumulty to speak "some public word" that would give hope and courage to the colored people of the United States. Mr. Tumulty listened to the reading of a petition and promised the delegation, which was headed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the matter would not be neglected.

The remarks of Mr. Johnson, spokesman for the delegation, in addressing Secretary Tumulty were as follows:

"We, the committee of the Negro silent protest parade, in which 15,000 colored men, women and children took part on Saturday, July 28, in New York, come to present to you, and through you to the president and congress, a petition for redress of certain grievances. We come representing not only the Negro silent protest parade, but the colored people of Greater New



HON. JAMES W. JOHNSON.

York and the sentiments and aspirations and sorrows, too, of the entire Negro population of the United States.

"We come representing 12,000,000 citizens whose devotion and loyalty to the nation have never been questioned—12,000,000 citizens who, when the present storm broke over our land, took their unqualified stand with the original American stocks that landed at Plymouth rock and Jamestown.

"We feel that in coming to you we are well within our rights—the right given by birth, the right given by labor and the right given by loyalty. We feel, further, that it is especially fitting that we come at this time, when the heart of the nation is so deeply touched by the cause of democracy and of humanity.

"We come asking that the president use his great powers to have granted to us some redress for the grievances set forth in our petition, and we come, further, praying that the president may find it in his heart to speak some public word that will give hope and courage to our people, thus using his great personal and moral influence in our behalf. And to these ends I have the honor to read and respectfully present the following petition:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the committee of the Negro silent protest parade, representing the colored people of Greater New York and the sentiment of the people of Negro descent throughout this land, come to you to present a petition for redress of grievances.

In the last thirty-one years 2,867 colored men and women have been lynched by mobs without trial. Less than half a dozen persons out of the tens of thousands involved have received any punishment whatsoever for these crimes, and not a single one has been punished for murder. In addition to this mobs have harried and murdered colored citizens time and time again with impunity, culminating in the latest atrocity at East St. Louis, where nearly a hundred innocent, hard-working citizens were done to death in broad daylight for seeking to earn an honest living.

We believe that this spirit of lawlessness is doing untold injury to our country, and we submit that the record proves that the states are either unwilling or unable to put down lynching and mob violence. We ask, therefore, that lynching and mob violence be made a national crime, punishable by the laws of the United States and that this be done by federal enactment.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH DENIED

The Richmond, Va. Planet Barred from the United States Mails.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1917.—The post office authorities here held up the today's issue of the Richmond, Va., Planet, pending further instructions on account of the publication therein of an article from Uzziah Miner, former editor of the Howard University Journal, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Miner spoke for himself only and gave reasons for not entering the United States army as a volunteer. He called upon President Wilson to speak out against the East St. Louis, Ill., riots as ex-President Roosevelt had done and wanted the Department of Justice to bring the guilty parties to a "strict accountability."

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., upon enquiry, was informed by Postmaster Hay T. Thornton that the action was not taken on account of any editorial utterances, but solely on account of the matter contained in this contributed communication. An attempt to secure the return of eighteen sacks of mail today was without result and the information was given that a final decision in this matter would be taken up Monday.

Editor Mitchell is endeavoring to find out if the constitutional guarantees of citizenship have been suspended and by what rule the management of the paper must be guided in the absence of an established censorship by the Congress at Washington.

The edition was subsequently released.

TEACHERS HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING

New Orleans, La.—That the Colored people should be represented on boards of education in Southern communities and that the race should be given a more equitable share of school funds were urged by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which concluded its fourteenth annual session here last Friday.

The meeting was largely attended by teachers. Besides discussing questions of professional interest, the recent race migration northward was the theme of several speakers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FINDS DEAD BABIES

Springfield, Ill.—George Washington Jones, an employee of the garbage reduction plant here, found the bodies of two white babies. He later found what he suspected to be the body of a Colored infant, and quit work. He returned to work, however, when he found out that the supposed Colored baby was only a Negro doll.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN TREMBLE NEEDLESSLY

Washington, D. C.—Fearing that the Fifteenth New York Regiment would be sent with three white New York regiments to the training camp at Alexandria, La., Mississippi Congressmen made a protest to the War Department. They were told that no such action was contemplated.

WHITE WELCOME COLORED CARPENTERS

Pittsfield, Mass.—The white carpenters' union of this city has welcomed the employment of 150 Colored union carpenters from the South in building bungalows here. The men will be organized into a separate union.

REALTOR INSTITUTES INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

Chicago, Ill.—Eugene F. Manns has instituted injunction proceedings to prevent white residents of Morgan Park, a suburb, from interfering with his renting an apartment building to Colored tenants.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WHITE SUCCEEDS BASS

Philadelphia, Pa.—George H. White, a former member of Congress from North Carolina, has been appointed assistant city solicitor here to succeed the late Harry W. Bass.

After a strong fight, Colored citizens of Savannah, Ga., have prevented the white bawdy house district from being located among them.

Wilson Retires Young--- Appoints 200 Generals

Machinery Was Well Oiled and Did Not Slip a Cog in Eliminating Negro Colonel in Line for Promotion as Brigadier General.

PRESIDENT RETIRES YOUNG WILSON APPOINTS GENERALS

Washington, Aug. 8.—Col. Charles Young will not have an opportunity to serve as an officer in France, his retirement with the rank of colonel having been ordered by President Wilson last Friday, Aug. 3. Physical disability is given as the reason for the retirement, which is to date from June 22, 1917.

The news of Colonel Young's retirement has been expected ever since he was recently ordered before an examining board at San Francisco. Protests began to pour into the War Department against any "shelving" of Colonel Young because he is a Colored man. The examining board, it is said, recommended his retirement on the ground that he was suffering from high blood pressure. This was astounding news to his many friends, who believed that he was in and is now in the best of physical condition, at least as much so as are many white officers who have served in the army as long as he.

False Hopes Loom

In response to an inquiry from Prof. Kelly Miller, of Washington, Secretary of War Baker replied on July 7th, that Colonel Young had been surveyed by an examining board and found to be "afflicted with a chronic disease."

"The report of the board," Secretary Baker stated, "was approved by the surgeon general, but in view of the fact that Colonel Young's record is a long and honorable one, and the government needs officers of his rank and ability, it was directed that the board re-examine the question so as to make quite sure that there could not be an error in the matter."

Baker Requests Report

"I have directed that the report of the board be returned to me personally before being acted upon, not because I find myself able to believe that any prejudice would produce the deep dishonor of a false report, but because I want to be able to give the assurance to all who inquire that I have given my own personal thought and attention to this case, in which so many are interested.

"I hope that the board will find Colonel Young still able to perform active duty. In the meantime, I have directed that he be restored to active duty, and have at least the hope of being able to have his assistance for the present."

A report was sent out from Washington that a new examining board had found him physically fit and recommended that he be advanced to a colonelcy.

President Writes Moton.

In response to a query from Maj. R. R. Moton, President Wilson, under date of July 9, wrote the Tuskegee principal:

"I have your letter of July 7th. You may be sure that I am no less deeply interested than yourself in the matter to which you call my attention, and I think that you are laboring under a misapprehension as to the case of Lieut. Col. Charles Young. There is no possible ground in that case for the fear that he is in any way being discriminated against, and you may be sure that he will be treated as any other officer would be in similar circumstances. I know that is the disposition of the authorities of the War Department, and it is certainly my own purpose."

War Secretary Apprehensive.

It will be noticed that both the letters of President Wilson and Secretary Baker were written two weeks later than the time from which Colonel Young's retirement is to date (June 22.) Secretary Baker shows in his letter to Professor Miller that he was apprehensive of criticism when he stated that he ordered "the report of the board be returned to me personally . . . because I want to be able to give the assurance to all who inquire that I have given my own personal thought and attention to this case, in which so many are interested."

Retirement General Talk.

The news of his retirement became

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—Nominations of more than 200 new major generals and brigadier generals who will hold commands in the new army were sent to the senate today by President Wilson. They include all the National Guard general officers.

The seniority rule has been followed generally in the nomination of generals, although there are numerous instances where men have been passed over. The commissions for brigadier general were distributed proportionately among the three arms of the service—the infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Some of the new major generals were colonels a year ago and only recently received their promotions to be brigadiers.

A general conversation topic, and it is probable that no officers being taken from active duty in recent years, created such interest. On one side was the feeling that Col. Young had been discriminated against because of his race and on the other was the desire to assure all that he had been treated fairly. The prospective retirement has been the theme for discussion in race journals throughout the country.

A West Pointer.

Colonel Young, who has an unblemished record, was graduated from West Point in 1889. He, Lieutenant H. O. Flipper and a cadet named Alexander have been the only Colored men graduated from West Point, so great has been prejudice at this government school as well as at the Naval Academy. Nine other Colored men have not been able to complete courses at West Point. Young rose to the highest rank ever attained by a Colored man in the United States Army.

A man of ability, and popular, Col. Young slowly waded through race prejudice to his present rank. He has been stationed with the Ninth, Tenth and Seventh Cavalries, the latter composed of whites. He was at one time military instructor at Wilberforce University and has also served as military attaché both in Haiti and Liberia. A little over a year ago he was presented the Spingarn Medal as a recognition of his achievements.

His retirement means that he will lose the chance of becoming a brigadier general.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL YOUNG

Do not overlook the fact that there is a scheme on foot to retire Lieutenant Colonel Young. He is sixth in line for promotion as a brigadier general. It is suddenly been discovered that his "blood pressure is too high" for service in the army and it is rumored that he is to be retired, although he has never felt better in his life. Protest through your senator and representative against Col. Young's retirement. France may point with pride to her Negro general. A Negro general in the United States army would be regarded as a calamity. If Young is not retired he will be a general. Can you not see why it has suddenly been discovered that his "blood pressure is too high"?—Editorial in Monitor July 7, 1917.

AGITATION AGAIN WINS

The tremendous protest that went to Washington against the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Young has again demonstrated that the race can do by united action. It shows, too, the power of the Negro press. The press was a unit in its dignified, but insistent demand that Col. Young's physical incapacity for active service be fully established before he be retired. The physicians' finding that his "blood pressure was too high" was taken with a most liberal allowance of salt by the race throughout the country. His forced retirement would have aroused resentment, as in the light of events which reasonable and thoughtful men cannot ignore, it would have been re-

garded as a clever ruse to rob us of representation in the higher ranks of the army. Fortunately, however, "for the present," to quote the suggestive words of Secretary Baker, Col. Young is not to be retired. He has been restored to active duty and promoted to Colonel, his promotion dating from June 22. This is a victory won through alert and united action.

Just how elastic the term "for the present" will prove, remains to be seen. But "for the present," agitation again wins. It is now Colonel Young. We indulge the hope that in due time this gallant officer whose record is untarnished, may become General Young.—Editorial in The Monitor July 28, 1917.

TRAIN NEGRO OFFICERS FOR INFANTRY ONLY

Des Moines, Ia.—Col. C. C. Ballou, commander of the Seventeenth Provisional Training Regiment for Colored officers at Fort Des Moines, Ia., called a meeting of the entire regiment last week, and after congratulating them on their wonderful progress and decided success, announced that upon his recommendation to the Secretary of War, infantry training only would be taken up at the camp for the remainder of the course.

It has been hoped that enough officers would have been trained in all arms of the service to completely outfit an entire Negro division, which would be composed of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one regiment of engineers, one signal corps and one medical corps.

It was Col. Ballou's own pet scheme to train enough officers in all these various arms to completely officer such a division, but owing to the size of the camp, which is only 1,250, it will be impossible to provide sufficient men; secondly, owing to the lack of Colored non-commissioned artillery officers at Ft. Des Moines, it would necessitate the sending away of men to be trained at other camps in the East. Cavalry training has been practically dispensed with at the majority of white camps throughout the country.

Col. Ballou thinks that the best plan will be to keep the idea of a complete Negro division but the regiment's of artillery and engineers should be officered by white officers until the Colored men under them acquire enough knowledge to get their commissions. The present camp will furnish the officers for nine regiments of infantry. This plan has been approved by the War Department.

JORDAN, CHIEF GUNNER'S MATE, BACK IN SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa.—William F. Jordan, who was retired from active service as chief gunner's mate several months ago, having served in the navy the required number of years, is at League Island, having recently been ordered to duty by the Navy Department. He is not serving as a mess attendant, but enjoys the rank of chief gunner's mate, as he did before retirement.

There are many high officials in the navy who do not share with Secretary Daniels the belief that the Negro is only fit to serve as coal passer or mess attendant. "Fighting Bob" Evans is often quoted by navy men as saying during the battle of Santiago, "I'd like to have two or three ships of Colored boys and I'd wipe out the whole harbor."

TEXANS TRYING TO ENJOIN NEGROES FROM GOING NORTH

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.—An application for an injunction to prohibit the transportation of a number of Negroes from Dallas to work as laborers in the north was filed in district court here recently. The application named "D. Garza and others," and specifically mentioned the Pennsylvania railroad. It was signed by Ben F. Swift and others.

Garza, according to the application for the injunction, maintains an employment agency in Dallas to recruit Negroes for labor on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The order ordered the defendants to appear in court August 1 for disposition of the injunction.

BISHOP WALTERS MONUMENT UNVEILED

New York.—With impressive services, a monument to the late Bishop Alexander Walters was unveiled in Cypress Hills Cemetery Wednesday, August 1.

GAVE HIS LIFE TO FELLOW MEN

Entire Nation Mourns Death of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell.

HAMPTON'S HEAD FOR YEARS

He Labored With Voice and Pen For Uplift of Institution Which Has Been Power For Good in the Land—Member of Many Philanthropic Boards and Recipient of Many Honors.

By the death at his summer home, Whitefield, N. H., of the Rev. Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell on Sunday evening, Aug. 5, the colored race and the nation at large have lost one of their very best friends and valuable citizens. Dr. Frissell had been president of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute for nearly a quarter of a century. He was greatly beloved by the faculty and students at Hampton and a long list of educators and business men and women throughout the nation.

Dr. Frissell was born in Amenia, N. Y., on July 14, 1851, the son of A. C. and L. B. Frissell. He spent three years at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., going from there to Yale, where he was graduated with the class of 1874. After graduation he taught for two years in a young woman's seminary at Rhinebeck, N. Y., which place he left to enter Union Theological seminary. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1879, and became assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, where he remained until 1880, at which time he became chaplain of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. It was in 1893 that he became principal, and in this important office he devoted all of his time and energy to the upbuilding of the school and the problem of the education and betterment of the Negro race.

Any account of Dr. Frissell's life is necessarily also an account of the growth and development of Hampton Institute, for which he ceaselessly worked to raise funds and for the organization and welfare of which he constantly strove. Under his guidance it became not only the leader and pioneer in the industrial education of the American Negro and its center of uplift, but also a forum where southern and northern white men and Negroes meet on common ground to discuss problems of education, agriculture and sanitation in the south. It has sent out over 7,000 Negro teachers, farmers, tradesmen and home builders to southern states, and it has been instrumental in decreasing the illiteracy of the race from almost 100 per cent to the present figure of 27.5 per cent.

In 1893 Dr. Frissell received the degree of D. D. from Howard university. In 1900 the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard, in 1901 the degree of LL. D. from Yale and in 1909 that of LL. D. from Richmond college. He was a member of the Century, City and Yale clubs of New York, of the Society of Scroll and Key of Yale and of the Cosmos club of Washington.

He is survived by his wife and one son, Sydney Dodd Frissell, who until he recently joined the army had been connected with Hampton Institute and who has done much toward the practical education of the Negro along the line of scientific farming.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO HOLMES

Evening World Praises Courage of the Murdered Police Officer.

Honor to the courage and devotion to duty shown by the Negro policeman, Robert Holmes, who was shot to death early on the morning of Aug. 6 while pursuing a burglar known to be armed and desperate.

This city can well afford to pay a special tribute to the bravery and faithfulness of one of its Negro guardians of public safety at a moment when in other parts of the country white men who call themselves Americans have been ready to cast aside law and justice and plunge into vicious, insensate, murderous persecution of unoffending citizens whose skins are black.

New York has felt nothing but disgust for such brutal perversions of true Americanism. It has sympathized with the aroused sentiment of law abiding Negroes in this city and lately viewed with understanding and approval the orderly demonstration by which the colored people of New York silently registered their protest.

Policeman Holmes was shot while faithfully performing his duty.

For the rest of the country that means that the city of New York trusted a Negro with one of the most responsible functions of its public service—that of public protection—and is proud to report that he gave his life to show himself worthy of that trust.