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THE MONITOR

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THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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Colored Troops are Feature of Parade

Three Thousand Stalwart Sable Samies, Headed by Six-Foot Drum Major Landers, Capture Baltimore and Receive Great Ovation All Along Line of March.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLEASSED

Men Show Result of Splendid Training Received Under Colored Officers; Lieutenant Brannon of Fremont, Neb., One of Them.

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Liberty division of the national army marched right into the hearts of half a million people who lined the streets Saturday afternoon, April 6, to witness the greatest military spectacle which has been seen in Baltimore for many, many days. And the boys in olive drab brought the war a bit closer to home. It made the spectators think of the sacrifices which men are making to whip an autocratic power which would crush and dominate the world and it moved them to a realization of their duty.

The 368th the Talk of City

All Baltimore is still talking about the great impression that the 368th Infantry made when 12,000 soldiers from Camp Meade marched in the big military parade. The day was a memorable one in that not only it marked the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war and the launching of the third Liberty loan, but for the fact that President Wilson was here to review the marching troops and at night delivered an address that clearly set forth the aims of the country in its efforts to crush the Germans.

Receive an Ovation

There were four divisions in the parade, the 3,600 men of the 368th Infantry being the only Colored one. These men included draftees from Tennessee, southern Maryland, the eastern shore of Maryland and Pennsylvania. From the time the parade started at Central avenue and Jefferson street until it passed the reviewing stand at Mount Royal avenue and St. Paul street, where President and Mrs. Wilson and a party of distinguished white citizens sat, the Colored troops were given an ovation that far exceeded that given the three divisions of white troops.

Show Results of Training

All the soldiers, white and Colored, made a fine showing and demonstrated the fact that the peace-loving United States can raise and train an army unsurpassed by any in the world. The Colored soldiers, however, attracted particular attention. The men made a very striking appearance.

The 368th regiment was in command of Colonel W. P. Jackson and Colored officers trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and the bearing of the men showed the results of the splendid training they are receiving from their company commanders, Captains Peeks, Seward, Sanders and others, and Lieutenants Webb, Carpenter, Williams and Love, all Baltimoreans and Clyde G. Brannon of Fremont, Nebraska.

President Pleased

It should be recorded that the 368th regiment of infantry made the biggest "hit" of any detachment passing the city hall. The Colored men passed in perfect alignment, and the showing made by the officers of the respective companies was a matter of the most complimentary comment from all who witnessed their soldierly bearing.

President Wilson was very much pleased at the appearance made by the Colored soldiers and paid men and officers a high compliment.

Six-Foot Sergeant Landers

Sergeant Landers, who is 6 feet 5 inches tall, drum major of the infantry band, which was classed as the best of several in the parade, was one of the sensations of the parade, not only because of his commanding height, but also for the skill and dexterity with which he swung his staff. He is a Philadelphian and belonged to the regular army. President Wilson smiled as he recognized his salute.

As the Colored soldiers came past the stand the band detached itself and took up a position directly in front of the president, playing "Over There" and other military and popular airs.

Sneers Turn to Cheers

Of course, as is always to be expected, there were many whites here and there all along the line who thought it smart and a mark of intelligence to pass uncomplimentary remarks. "Here come the smokes!" and

similar expressions were heard from some whites, but when the Colored boys, their band and drum major got closer, their sneers turned to cheers.

It was also noticed and noted that despite the fact that thousands of Colored soldiers were in line Baltimore is not yet sufficiently imbued with the ideals of democracy to give representatives of the Colored race a place on the reviewing stand. But even this will come in time, for Saturday's Liberty parade has made a great impression for good upon the city and country.

PLACED ON DEFENSE COUNCIL

Charleston, W. Va.—At a recent meeting of the Executive State Council of Defense thirty Colored men and women were appointed as an auxiliary Advisory Council of Defense. J. C. Gilmer, former State Librarian, was named secretary and directing head with an office in the state capitol here.

Another appointment of more than usual interest was that of Hugh Bess a Colored man, as baggage master of the union station. Forty passenger trains arrive at and depart from this station.

Another Test of Democracy

Students of Shaw University Subjected to Indignities at Public Patriotic Meeting, Withdraw; St. Augustine's School Takes Similar Action.

INCIDENT IGNORED BY PRESS

(Special to The Monitor.)

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.—Raleigh's democracy was given a practical test on April 9, when the city welcomed Mr. McAdoo and the mayor proclaimed a general holiday. A general patriotic mass meeting was held at the city auditorium to boost the third Liberty loan. Schools, colleges and citizens in every walk of life, irrespective of color, were urged to be present. The Colored attendance promised to be large and it was announced by the committee and through the press that the east side of the auditorium would be reserved for Colored people.

When the young ladies of Shaw university arrived they were forced to wait several minutes before they were shown their places. At last the president of Shaw university was told where they might be seated, and as soon as they were seated they were ordered to move into what is commonly called the peanut gallery, and despite the fact that it was announced that these seats would be reserved for Colored people, they were told that those seats were never intended for Negroes. While some of the students of the white state college hissed and jeered at the Shaw students, the president of Shaw university insisted that the young ladies should keep their seats; but finding that the rudeness grew he deviously led the young ladies not to the peanut gallery, but back to the institution.

When St. Augustine's Normal and Industrial, a widely known school of the city, learned of the action of Shaw, they took similar steps.

The principle involved was not one of race or social equality, but one of civic rights, the rights which belong to every American citizen. Such things are particularly painful in a country which proclaims "liberty and justice for all" and in a patriotic mass meeting where banners bearing the inscriptions, "Stick together," "Make the world safe for democracy," were flying. Up to the present date not a single white paper has mentioned the affair.

BAKERY PRODUCTS MUST HAVE SUBSTITUTES AFTER APRIL 14

On and after April 14 all commercial bakers will have to use substitutes in all products from the bakeries. Heretofore it has been optional, except in baking bread and rolls. Gurdon W. Wattle, federal food administrator for Nebraska, announces that not less than the following amount of substitutes must be used:

Bread and rolls, 25 per cent; crackers, 15 per cent; cookies and ice cream cones, 33 1-3 per cent; pies and cakes, 33 1-3 per cent; fried cakes, 33 1-3 per cent; pastries, 33 1-3 per cent; batter cakes, waffles and quick breads, 66 2-3 per cent.

"Violations of these rules will result in immediate suspension of the license," says Wattle.

The Children of the Sun

By George Wells Parker

HOW old is man? Did he begin his existence as man or as some super-ape, some strange transition from the monkey tribe now lost forever? And where was his first home—in some mythic Eden that bloomed in Africa or Asia, or in some land forgotten and never to be known again? These are some of the questions that students of the human race have tried to answer and the answers are almost as many as the students. If I should answer the questions truthfully I should say that no one knows. Yet there have been many bits of evidence that have helped us to form some slight idea of what may be possible. The game of thinking is an endless game, and the very endlessness of it is the secret power that has lifted man upward from the brute to civilization. These questions may never be answered, but in seeking answers we continually discover facts that help us understand ourselves and each other.

Man is very, very old, perhaps a million years, perhaps more and perhaps less. Whether he began his life as the human we know or as an ape-man is another question that has yet to be settled. Evolution seems to be an answer, but it is an answer that is not complete. And his first home? All that primitive man has left us are a few of his bones, some rude caves and huts, and innumerable bits of flint, bone and ivory, which he has made into needles, awls, daggers and fish-hooks. If he had left these in one place we might say here was Eden; but we have found them everywhere. In Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, America and on the islands of the seas these remains tell us that primitive man was there. But how did he come there? Who knows? It is hardly possible that primitive man could so early have wandered away from a primal home. He might have done so had his first home been on one continent, but how did he reach different continents? He was afraid of the ocean and had he not been afraid he did not have ships to travel the wild and wind-swept waves. So you may realize how difficult it is to answer these questions about mankind. We are only entirely safe when we answer, "We do not know."

The next question is the question of race. Was there originally one race or many? Did God create of one blood all the nations of men and make them in His own image? If so, how came the division into many? How came white and red and yellow and brown and black? This question, too, has been answered in many ways, but lately science is swinging around to the conclusion that originally there was but one race and that the division into many races was caused by various climatic and living conditions which are grouped under the term environment. And of what race was this primal race? Was it white or red or yellow or brown or black? Here we begin to be more sure of ourselves, because the evidence that has been gathered in the last twenty years seems to prove that he first race of men ap-

pearing on the earth was the black race, the race I am writing to you about, the Children of the Sun.

Let us now investigate the evidence in support of this theory. Until about twenty years ago the proof of the racial type of primitive man depended upon one thing, the shape of the skull. Skulls were divided into several groups, the division depending upon length, breadth and thickness. There were found many intermediate types, but these three main types were sufficient to render a fairly good account of the three chief races, black and yellow and white. And among the many skulls recovered it was found that the type of skull belonging to the black race prevailed. It was in proof from this evidence that Alexander Winchell, America's foremost geologist, said: "Thus we get a conception of a vast Hamitic empire existing in prehistoric times, whose several nationalities were centered in Mesopotamia, Canaan, Egypt, northwestern Africa, Iberia, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and central Europe—an intelligent and powerful ethnic family, the first of the Adamites to emerge into historic light, but the records of its achievements buried in gloom almost as dense as that which covers the ruder populations that the Hamites everywhere displaced."

We now come to the evidence that has clinched this argument in behalf of those who claim that the black race was the first to develop civilization. Within the last ten years many caves have been discovered in Europe upon the walls of which these primitive men have carved crude pictures of men and animals, many of which they have colored. And the colors used were red and black—red for many of the animals and BLACK FOR NEARLY ALL REPRESENTATIVES OF HUMAN BEINGS. White men would hardly represent themselves as black would they? This is precisely the position assumed by the greatest students of primitive man today and why the opinion that the black race was the first to flourish civilization is becoming unanimous. This belief is well summed up in the words of Sir Arthur Evans, president of the British Association: "Once more, we must never lose sight of the fact that from the early Aurignacian period onward the Negroid element in the broadest sense of the word shared in this artistic culture, as seen on both sides of the Pyrenees. The Negroid contributions must not be under-estimated, for it is on this Neolithic foundation that our later civilization immediately stands."

Thus may we rest assured in the fact that it is our race that first developed civilization, and in the future articles I shall write for you I shall prove that it is our blood that carried civilization onward and upward to the highest point that it has ever been reached by man. Will not this be something to glory in? Will not this be something to make you prouder of your kith and kin, to deepen your race love and to increase your racial confidence?

NEBRASKANS SAVE GREAT AMOUNT OF WHEAT FLOUR

Nebraskans have responded to the appeal to save wheat, according to reports coming to Gurdon W. Wattle, federal food administrator for Nebraska.

A review of reports show that Nebraskans are consuming less than half as much as before the saving propaganda started. Similar reports come from the United States food administration from Washington.

"It is quite gratifying to know that we are meeting the requirements of our country," said Mr. Wattle, "yet it could not be otherwise. We have a war to win and we must win at all hazards. Just now the thing to do is to maintain the enviable record we have started. I have no fear of the results in Nebraska. The state has been 100 per cent in all its responses and its conservation is no different."

WILL PRESENT ANTI- LYNCHING BILL

Washington.—A committee from the National Race Congress that was authorized by the Congress in its last session, October, 1917, to have a bill drawn and offered in the National Congress of the United States, making lynching and mob violence a Federal crime, waited on Senator Frey-

linghuysen of New Jersey, in regards to the matter and he has agreed to offer such a bill in the United States Senate.

AN APPEAL TO THE TWELVE MILLION NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Our nation is engaged in a war for its very existence. To win this war we must save food, grow great crops of food-stuffs and substitute other foods for those most easily shipped to our associates in this war and our own soldiers in France, thousands of whom are men of your own race. The food administration realizes that the Negro people of this nation can be of the utmost help in food conservation and food production. Every Negro man, woman and child can render a definite service by responding to the appeal and instructions of the food administration and its representatives. The Negroes have shown themselves loyal and responsive in every national crisis. Their greatest opportunity of the present day, to exercise this loyalty, is to help save and grow food. I am confident that they will respond to the suggestions of the food administration and thus prove again their patriotism for the winning of this war.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

LIBERIAN ARMED SHIP SUNK

Attacked by German Submarine That Bombardeed Monrovia.

London, April 13.—The German submarine, which on April 10, bombarded Monrovia, the capital of the African Republic of Liberia, in addition to destroying the wireless telegraphy station, sank the Liberian armed vessel, President Grant, it was announced here today. A number of casualties were inflicted on shore by the shells from the U-boat.

After a bombardment lasting an hour the activities of the submarine were interrupted by a coastal steamship.

PIONEER BUILDER DEAD

Philadelphia, April 10.—Mr. Elias Chase, successful contractor and prominent church worker, died from general debility recently, aged 84 years. He had built a number of large structures in and around this city. He leaves a number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

N. A. A. C. P. to Have Campaign Drive

New Effort to Enlist 50,000 Members Will Be Known as "Moorfield Storey Drive," in Honor of Its President.

Ninety branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, scattered throughout the country in all the principal cities are to join April 17 to 27 in a nation-wide "Moorfield Storey Drive" for 50,000 members. This membership drive has been undertaken by these branches as a testimonial to Moorfield Storey of Boston, the association's president, in recognition of his service to the Colored people of the nation in the Louisville segregation case. In that case compulsory residential segregation of Colored people was declared unconstitutional by unanimous decision of the supreme court of the United States, handed down last November. The Colored people and their friends declare the anti-segregation victory to be the greatest legal landmark affecting the Negro since the fifteenth amendment was enacted.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded on Lincoln's birthday, 1909, and has its headquarters in New York. From its New York office an appeal for public support in its membership campaign is made in the following statement issued recently:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeals to all fair-minded citizens, white and Colored, to join with it in the effort to secure simple justice under the law for our Colored citizens. They represent over one-tenth of our American citizenship. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making a nation-wide appeal for membership not on any narrow grounds of race or class privilege, but on the broad ground of justice, of equal protection of all citizens under the law without distinction of race or creed or class. The maintenance of these just principles is of equal interest to all classes of citizens and an essential element of national strength. We therefore feel justified in asking all classes of citizens to join our association for this common principle of justice and civil liberty. The association admits members upon payment of any amount from one dollar per year upwards.

"The association feels that the American people have a right to be proud of the 100,000 Colored soldiers now serving in the regular army and national army. As a result of an active campaign on the part of this association an officers' training camp for Colored men was inaugurated at Des Moines, Ia., as a consequence of which nearly 700 Negro officers were commissioned.

"The association, through an anti-lynching fund contributed by believers in law and order, investigates as many cases as possible of lynching and mob violence, gives publicity to the facts regarding them and endeavors to arouse public opinion against the mob spirit. Annually, through the gift of the chairman of the board of directors of the association the Spingarn medal is awarded for the highest or noblest achievement by a Negro American during the preceding year."

Counsels Command to Avoid Trouble

Major General Ballou Issues Order to Men Covering Question of Policy in Dealing With Civil Rights Matters.

ONE REGRETTABLE STATEMENT

Apparently Conveying a Thinly-Veiled Threat, Unwise, Unnecessary and Only Provocative of Criticism and Resentment.

FUNSTON, Kan., April 8.—The following order was issued to the Ninety-second Division under date of March 28 at Camp Funston. It is here given without comment:

"1. It should be well known to all Colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the 'color question' to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the Ninety-second Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the Colored race.

"2. To avoid such conflicts the division commander has repeatedly urged that all Colored members of his command, and especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction one of the sergeants of the medical department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided and then called on the division commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred had the sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This sergeant entered a theater, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theater manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless the sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.

"3. The division commander repeats that the success of the division, with all that success implies, is dependent upon the goodwill of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

"4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties and don't go where your presence is not desired."

WHITE THEATER ADMITS RACE PATRONS

(Special to The Monitor.)

Denver, Colo.—For the first time in the history of the Plaza theater, a downtown white movie house in the business district on Curtis street, race members were admitted to any seat in the house on March 20 and 21. Formerly they had been "jim crowed" to a small section in the gallery. After a three-hour debate the manager of the theater was induced to show the famous "Trooper of Troop K" of the Lincoln Film company and to open his doors to any seat in the house without restrictions to the race.

The showing of "The Trooper" proved a grand success, bringing out the best race citizens of the city, and so pleased the management that they desire to book all Lincoln films available and to give the race people permanent equal accommodations in his theater.

Mr. George W. Gross, president of the N. A. A. C. P. of Colorado, and Mr. Clarence Brooks, secretary of the Lincoln firm, deserve credit for the above concession.

CONCERNING FRED C. WILLIAMS

Many inquiries reach us concerning our traveling representative, Mr. Fred C. Williams, whose interesting letters are missed by our readers. Mr. Williams has been ill at La Grange, Tex., but we are glad to say he is much improved and writes that he will soon be able to resume his duties. It is gratifying to him to know that his contributions to our columns are so highly appreciated and he thanks the numerous friends he has made for their kind words.