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THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

Lifting
Lift, Too!

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The United States Indebted to Africa

Rev. Louis G. Wood, Field Secretary of the General Board of Missions of Episcopal Church, Presents Some Significant Facts to Omahans.

WOULD LOSE WAR IN 60 DAYS

If the Twelve Million American Citizens of African Descent Would Strike and Refuse to Aid and Support the Government, Says Speaker.

"If there is one country on the globe to which America is deeply indebted that country is Africa," declared the Rev. Louis G. Wood, field secretary of the General Board of Missions of the Episcopal church, before a large congregation in All Saints' church Tuesday night.

"We went there, or if we did not go ourselves, we bought from those who did go, the citizens of that country and brought them here to fell the forests and dig wealth out of the earth for us. A vast amount of the wealth of which the United States boasts today is the direct product of their toil.

"And think, if you please, of the great debt we owe to the twelve millions of African descent in this country, and how largely we are dependent upon them for the necessities of life in certain sections of our land. What would become of the rice plantations, for example, in the South if it were not for them? White men would die of the swamp fever to which they are immune. Where would you get your cotton for your explosives or khaki to clothe your soldiers? If these people were to prove disloyal and go on a strike and refuse to labor or to support the government we would lose the war in sixty days. Let us not forget the debt we owe to Africa. And what are we doing as Christian men and women to send the gospel to Africa? What are we doing for the people of African descent here?"

The Rev. Mr. Wood then spoke of the work the Episcopal church is doing in Liberia, where the first work was begun in 1834 and carried on under the late Bishop Ferguson, who died some months ago.

This was part of the address given Tuesday night in connection with the intensive missionary campaign for mobilizing the man power of the Episcopal church which has been conducted in Omaha this week. The campaign opened last Sunday morning with an out-of-town speaker in every pulpit, the Rev. Dr. Rollit speaking at St. Philip's. At 3:30 in the afternoon there was a Sunday school rally in All Saints' church and on Sunday night a united service in Trinity cathedral. The music was given by the united choirs of the city and the cathedral was packed to the doors. The music was inspiring and stirring addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. J. Clark of New York, the Rev. Louis G. Wood of Charleston, S. C., the Rev. Charles C. Rollit of Minneapolis and Bishop Williams.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and evening conferences and instructions on the world-wide mission of the church were given by the Rev. Louis G. Wood, who is an eloquent and lucid speaker and a man of great spirituality. He illustrated his subjects by means of charts and maps, and made every one who heard him feel the importance of doing his bit in helping to evangelize the world in this generation.

Sunday afternoon every Episcopalian family in the city is to be visited by a committee and to be given the privilege of making a definite weekly pledge for the support of the church at home and its extension wherever needed throughout the world.

A great deal of preparatory work for the intensive campaign, which has made a great impression upon the city, has been done by a central committee under the chairmanship of Mr. John T. Yates. The Rev. Arthur H. Marsh has been the efficient secretary of the committee and the various parish chairmen are deserving of praise. All who have taken part have received a larger vision of church life and its responsibilities.

APPOINTED CITY NURSE

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.—Miss Louise H. Sandler, R. N., a recent graduate of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, was appointed city nurse on May 6 at a salary of \$900 a year.

American Huns Rampant In Georgia

Lynch Four Men and One Woman; Men Alleged to Have Been Implicated in Murder; Woman Claimed to Have Made "Unwise Remarks"

BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Mary Turner, wife of Hayes Turner, was hanged the afternoon of May 24 at Folsom's bridge over Little river, about sixteen miles north of Valdosta. Hayes Turner was hanged at the Okapilco river in Brooks county last Saturday. His wife, it is claimed, made unwise remarks about the execution of her husband and the people in their indignant mood took exceptions to her remarks, as well as her attitude, and without waiting for nightfall took her to the river, where she was hanged and her body riddled with bullets.

This makes five persons lynched in this section as a result of the Smith tragedy at Barney. All of Sydney Johnson's relatives, including his mother and father, were landed in jail here last night. Owing to the increased feeling among the people the jail is being strongly guarded to prevent trouble. Besides the chase after Sydney Johnson posses are looking for other Negroes in this section and feeling among both white and black seems to be growing more intense.

On Thursday night two Negroes stole a shotgun from Hampton Smith at Barney and shot and killed Smith in his home. Mrs. Smith fled from the house and was attacked. She awoke the following morning in a creek and went to a Negro cabin for aid. Those who investigated her story found Smith's body and the Negroes, farm hands, had disappeared.

Since then the farming section of that part of the state has been greatly aroused.

A double guard was placed around the jail.

It was learned that posses were searching for still another Negro beside Johnson, known as Julius. This Negro, it was said, aided Johnson to escape from the posse.

Court Renders Important Decision

White Race Cannot Continue Practice of Sequestering All Revenues From Corporation Taxes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Insofar as it provides that all the revenues arising from taxes on corporations shall go to the support of white graded schools to the exclusion of the Colored, Section 3588A, Kentucky Statutes, was held unconstitutional and void by the court of appeals today in an opinion by Judge Sampson, the whole court sitting.

This was decided in the case of the trustees of the Mayfield Colored graded school district against the trustees of the white graded district for its proportionate share of the corporation taxes. The amount involved is \$2,797.43, and the Graves circuit court decided in favor of the white trustees under the statute. Mayfield is a fourth-class city.

The court said: "The white race under the rule sequestering all revenues from the property of white people to the support of white schools—a very questionable right—has decided the best of the situation," as it is cutting the Colored schools off from any share of the corporation taxes.

Such a rule is an "open invasion of the Bill of Rights" and violated the constitutional direction for the support of education. The court went on to say that ignorance is a menace to the republican form of government, and the extension of free opportunities for education to both races is essential as a safeguard. Corporations are neither white nor black, and taxes from them must be apportioned between white and Colored schools on a per capita basis of the number of pupils.

NEW OFFICERS' SCHOOL AT CAMP MEADE

Camp Meade, Md.—The second officers' training school at Camp Meade, Md., opened on the 15th of the month and will continue until September 1. The school will train men for commissions in the infantry and the artillery. Nine thousand additional acres have been added to the original 4,000 acres, making a total of 13,000 acres in this camp.

LIBERIA HAS POWERS OF DEVELOPMENT

Should be Judged by Her Ideals Which She Has Been Patiently Working Out. Bishop Arthur Selden Lloyd Gives Sympathetic Report of Conditions Found by Him in African Republic.

NEW YORK.—The Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the General Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, was sent to Liberia to investigate the work of that Church in Africa. The following impartial report of his investigation will be read with interest by those anxious to learn about Liberia:

"When we reached our journey's end, I had hardly landed at Monrovia before I realized that all my notions about Liberia were essentially wrong, but I have not written it down because this was so great a surprise to me that I have waited to test my impressions. Each day has made it more evident that the impression was correct as it has become unmistakably clear that all my thinking about Liberia had unwittingly been colored by the idea that here was a weak people whom some strong arm must carry. This conception had been unconsciously strengthened by the almost universal exhibition of kindness and good nature with which men speak of this Republic. It is as if men would say, 'The aspirations and ambitions of Liberia are most praiseworthy, but we know they are futile because the people are not capable of establishing free institutions, just because it was taken for granted that they were incapable of developing the necessary moral force. In face of this I found a people possessing a quality I had not dreamed of; clearly realizing the obstacles to be overcome, recognizing that any mistakes on their part will be immediately seized upon as an excuse for exploiting their country; facing problems which demand for their solution the most perfect skill of experts, and natural obstacles which only wealth and wisely used can control; yet calmly and courageously proceeding with their splendid enterprise, depending on the Almighty God to bring them to their desired haven—and there are certain well-authenticated records which tell of other peoples who have rested their cause in this dependence and have not failed of their hope.

Meantime Liberia is beset without and within by many difficulties. The governments of England and France are both friendly towards Liberia and yet under due process of law England has pre-empted a large and very valuable territory on the north. I am informed that this territory alone makes the Sierra Leone railway profitable. On the south, France by the same token controls an even larger area, perhaps the richest of the territory over which her authority extends. After the war is over the civilization prevails in the earth, it is to be hoped that by some means these nations may be induced to cede back to Liberians what is theirs by every right which civilization respects; for the present these "benevolent occupants" are a constant reminder of what may befall. The war has caused desperate loss to a nation already embarrassed financially. The commerce of Liberia is practically suspended so that receipts from customs have fallen to a very small amount. With commendable fidelity to her allies, Liberia has severed all intercourse with Germany and has thus eliminated an important factor in her economical development. These conditions have increased the difficulty of establishing for the present an adequate school system without which free institutions must always be in danger. The immediate result of illiteracy shows in the sequestration of tribes to which the ideals of human liberty are unknown by individuals whose interests are served by Liberia's internal unrest, so that at a time when Liberia needs to conserve all her resources much of her strength must of necessity be expended in protecting the law-abiding and in preserving the respect due to law and order. The difficulty is made more serious by the malcontents being well armed and provided with ammunition as if from the clouds. The law of the land purposely forbids the importation of fire-arms. Add to these the difficulties so well known in America and which must beset democracy everywhere until all mortals become free, and quite a clear impression can be formed of the trials

to be met and the problems to be solved by Liberia.

If you were on the spot you would see how all these things emphasize the ability and courage and industry with which the Republic is facing these obstacles to its growth; and when you had learned the story of what had actually been accomplished by men who had no resources except their own strong arm and their faith in God to sustain them, you would share the conviction that has been growing in me ever since I landed at Monrovia that the problem can be solved by the people to whom God has committed it and that when it is solved it will throw the light which the Revelation in Christ Jesus caused to shine all over Africa, as it has shined from America over our hemisphere.

Let Liberia make good and she will have made possible the realization of the phrase "Africa for the Africans," whereas the benevolent occupations which now control the greater part of Africa mean inevitably that Africa also must become the white man's country. That Liberia can do it would be evident to any one who coming in contact with her people has the wish to see and comprehend the miracle that has been wrought in her civilized people by their surrender to the splendid ideals which made men of the first settlers.

However, we came to see what the church is doing and how affairs have been administered. From what I have witnessed it must be evident that no mission of the American church has been beset by so many difficulties, nor is confronted by so many perplexing and delicate problems as this. And yet it is with profound satisfaction that I am able to say to the American church that I have seen no sign of negligence, nor of wasted money, nor of weakness in administration. Indeed the respect in which I ever held the late bishop of Liberia has grown into definite admiration since I have seen the results he accomplished with entirely inadequate means and in the face of obstacles which confront no other bishop of the church with whose work I am acquainted. With opportunity for education which we would not dignify with the designation of opportunity, the church here has a body of clergy who need not be apologized for. I had the privilege of ordaining three young men as deacons. Examination showed that they clearly understood the significance of the work to which they were being set apart as well as apprehending the church's standards and doctrine. They were healthy and good looking and made definite impression of single-mindedness. They were trained at Cuttington. To see the poverty of equipment there, is to have new demonstration of our Lord's ability to accomplish His purpose in spite of man's heedlessness. The American church ought to make Cuttington very good.

With a task to be performed that is literally colossal they are working at it with a good will and full of hope. They need everything, but they accomplish good results in spite of conditions. The religious life of the body of the people in the church reminds one of the manner of life which used to prevail in America before America became rich and sophisticated. In every home where I have been, family prayers have been a matter of course and the reverence with which the household has taken part has been most refreshing.

The service the American church has rendered Liberia has been altogether out of proportion to the cost of it. The service she may render if she will is beyond estimate. To think of what would be the effect throughout the continent of Africa if in Liberia free institutions were definitely established, is to make one tingle with enthusiasm. Nor is there any question that this is entirely within the ability of the people if they have such help as only the church can render. Liberia's resources are most abundant. Her people are fine. I have not seen the least sign of degeneracy.

If one were writing the true story of America, the great things the nation is striving for would be emphasized. The discouraging features and the weakness resulting from the wrong-doings of evil men would be recognized as those inevitable obstacles to be recognized and overcome. These would not be reckoned as ex-

Hampton's Fiftieth Annual Report

This Famous School Has Splendid Record of Notable Achievements in Social Uplift During Its Half Century of Service.

Hampton, Va., May 31.—Dr. George P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute since 1908, in his report to the Board of Trustees, discussed the School's work since the death of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell and reviewed the growth of Hampton during fifty years.

He said: "General Armstrong had to justify his new project in the eyes of three groups of people: The Negro race, who would supply the student body; the white North, who alone of all the people of the country were able to finance the venture; and the white South, who were skeptical as to the value of any kind of education for Negroes."

The average annual enrollment at Hampton has been as follows: First decade, 220; second, 550; third, 661; fourth, 755; and fifth, 878. These figures do not include Hampton's neighborhood school or the summer school. Dr. Phenix said:

"That the people of the North have believed in the type of training for which Hampton stands is proved by the generous manner in which they have supported it. The same friends who have contributed to current expenses have created an endowment fund to assure the permanency of the school.

"The sympathy of the white South with Hampton's work is absolutely essential. Sympathy has grown with understanding, and the school today enumerates among its most loyal friends Southern men and women of influence and prominence.

"The financial aid which the Slater Fund, the General Education Board, and the Jeanes Fund have contributed for Negro schools in Southern communities has done much to acquaint Southern people—especially school men—with this type of education, which was literally 'new' not so long ago.

"The close of the first half-century of Hampton's history finds the relation between the races in the South, the progress of Negro education, and the school itself, in a condition which the most extreme optimistic of fifty years ago could hardly have dared to hope for, and there is every reason for facing the second half-century with faith and courage.

"Generations of children yet unborn will have a better chance in life without ever knowing to whom they are indebted, because of the life and work of Hampton's late principal, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell."

hibiting the truth about America: I have told the truth about Liberia. If the church will help her to attain her ideals, we may be sure the ugly and deplorable details would disappear as they will from America when a majority of us desire that which is high and clean.

FORCE CHILDREN TO VIEW MURDER

Tennessee Mob Makes Race Women and Children Witness Atrocious Crime.

Johnson City, Tenn., May 20.—

When a white mob here cornered and shot to death Thomas Devert, a Colored man, accused of murdering a white woman, the mob dragged the body back to town and, invading the Negro quarter, forced the Colored population of seventy persons, mainly women and children, to come out of their homes and line up while the gathering mob piled wood and crossies on the body, setting fire to the pile.

Several Colored women fainted at the barbarous spectacle and young children clung in fear and terror to the skirts of their heartsick mothers.

MAN GIVES UP TOBACCO TO AID WAR

Lufkin, Tex.—A party of ladies who went out to Colwood Lumber company to organize a war savings society report the neighborhood 100 per cent—every one having joined. An old Colored man bought \$50 worth of stamps and said he would give up his tobacco, although he had been chewing for fifty years, and put the money in thrift stamps. The mill manager has promised to give all employees their rent free if they will put the money in stamps.

Murderous Huns of Tennessee

Endangering National Welfare by Frequent Lynchings and Burnings of Human Beings; Governor Urged to Take Action to Stem Peril.

New York.—John R. Shillady, on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which he is Secretary, makes public a letter sent to Governor Tom C. Rye of Tennessee, in which Mr. Shillady repeats the text of a telegram sent by him from Washington on Wednesday night in regard to the lynching and burning of Thomas Devert at Erwin, Tenn., on Monday night. Mr. Shillady points out that the forcing of the whole Negro population of the town to line up and witness the burning of Devert's body added to the horror of lynching that of terrorizing innocent and law-abiding citizens whose only offense lies in their color. The letter follows:

May 24, 1918.

Hon. Tom C. Rye, Governor, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: I wired you on May 22 from Washington as follows:

Lynching and burning of body of Thomas Devert at Erwin, Tenn., Monday night, again makes it patriotic duty of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to urge that you bring to trial in Tennessee courts lynchings who by repeated burnings of Negroes accused of crime are imperiling unity of nation at this most critical time. Five out of the six lynchings occurring in your State since our country entered the war have been accompanied by burnings either before or after death. This last case adds to previous horrors that of forcing the whole Negro population of Erwin to line up and witness burning of Devert's body, thus avenging crime of an individual by terrorizing innocent law-abiding people who only offense lies in their color. Every patriotic American must realize danger to national welfare involved in allowing lawless elements to believe themselves free to lynch and burn Negroes without fear of swift and certain punishment. Your State cannot sit back and say as you have in the past that your laws are inadequate to punish lynchings. We implore you in the name of our common country to exhaust every resource of law, money and patriotic endeavor to stem the peril which these burnings show to be one of terrible reality.

The frequency with which men are lynched and burned in Tennessee as well as the recent lynchings in Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, seems to point to an epidemic of this crime. Lynching is indefensible at any time, but when the nation is at war the lynching of Negroes by whites becomes a matter of extreme danger to the country as a whole lest such outrages be regarded as an attack by the white elements of our population upon the Colored. I need not point out to you the patriotic duty owed by every American in such a crisis as the country now faces. The duty and responsibility of a Governor to stop these lynchings, it seems to us, transcend every other duty which the law imposes upon him.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1,500 RACE CHILDREN IN PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—A patriotic pageant, in which more than 1,500 race school children appeared in representation of all the nations at war with Germany and which was witnessed by an audience of more than 1,000 men, women and children, was held on the athletic field adjoining the general offices of the Board of Education at Ninth and Chestnut streets last Thursday afternoon.

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN ARE WANTED

New Orleans, La.—Hans Jacobsen, director of the Federal Employment Bureau, with an office at the city hall, has been asked to recruit 300 Colored women for the Lake Shore Land company to do light work on the company's property eight miles from the city. This is the first movement of any consequence in the South looking to the employment of women on the farms.