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# THE MONITOR

Lifting  
Lift, Too!

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

\$2.00 a Year. 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JULY 20, 1918

Vol. IV. No. 3 (Whole No. 159)

## National Association Obtaining Results

The Practice of Excluding Colored Patients From the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium Is to Be Discontinued—Both Races to Be Admitted Under Same Conditions.

### GOVERNOR ACTS PROMPTLY

Alleged Brow-Beating Methods of Local War Savings Committee in Louisiana to Be Investigated—Attorney General Given Case of Private Jones Expelled From Train.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, announces that through its instrumentality two victories have been won for the Colored people.

The state board of control of Wisconsin, upon the initiative of Governor E. L. Philipp to whom the Association wrote a letter of protest against the exclusion of Colored patients from the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Statesan, Wis., has directed that Colored people be admitted into the Sanatorium under the same conditions as white persons and that no distinction be drawn between Colored and white people. The superintendent of the sanatorium, Dr. R. L. Williams, is quoted in one of the Wisconsin daily papers as saying that Negroes and whites alike would be given treatment in the same wards and rooms. The letter from the state superintendent of control follows:

Mr. John R. Shillady, secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dear Sir:

Governor Philipp has submitted to this board your communication to him under date of June 17, concerning the admission of Colored persons into the Wisconsin state tuberculosis sanatorium at Statesan, Wisconsin.

This matter was called to the attention of the board some time ago. The matter was taken up with Governor Philipp and he was of the opinion that Colored persons were entitled to the same privilege as white people in the matter of admissions to the sanatorium.

The board at that time wrote Dr. Williams, the superintendent of the sanatorium, and directed that Colored people be admitted into the sanatorium under the same conditions as white persons and that no distinction be drawn between Colored and white people.

At the present time the institution is filled to its capacity and there are a large number of applications for admission, which cannot be received until vacancies occur, but hereafter Colored people will have the same privileges at the sanatorium as white people.

We do not understand why the management of the sanatorium assumed the position that Colored people were not entitled to the same privilege as the whites, because no suggestion of that kind was ever made by Governor Philipp or this board.

We were glad to receive the letter which you wrote to the governor, so that we would have an opportunity to give you information as to the action of Governor Philipp and this board in reference to the admission of Colored persons into the sanatorium.

Very respectfully, State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

By M. J. Tappins, Secretary.

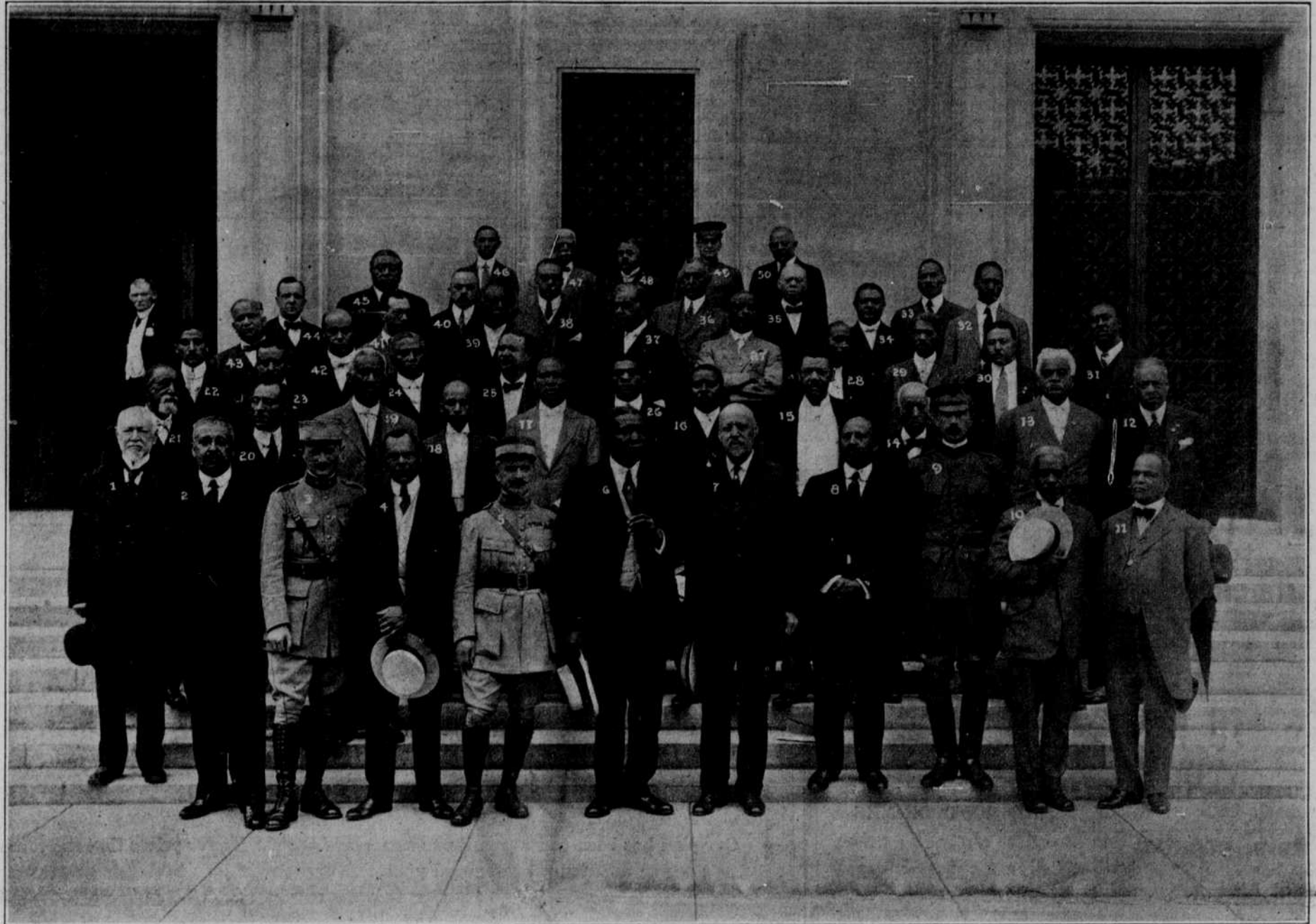
The second victory of the N. A. A. C. P. follows a letter of June 21 to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in which the N. A. A. C. P. calls the secretary's attention to the fact that the chairman of the war savings stamp committee of Caddo Parish, La., of which Shreveport is the center had, according to a press article in the Shreveport Times, declared that he would adopt force to compel Negroes to buy War Savings Stamps.

The Association announces that it is in receipt of a letter from the assistant secretary of the treasury, in Secretary McAdoo's absence, in which the acting head of the treasury department says that the clipping sent by the N. A. A. C. P. will be promptly investigated and that the local war savings committee will be asked to see that the practice complained of is not repeated.

The N. A. A. C. P. also announces that acknowledgement of the Association's inquiry concerning the case of Private S. P. Jones, who was forced from a Pullman car at Texarkana, has been made by the third assistant secretary of war, who informed

## Group of Editors and Other Leaders Recently Summoned to Washington by the War Department for Conference on Methods of Cooperation of Colored Americans

Report of the Conference Was Published in The Monitor July 6th



1. Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana.
2. Charles W. Anderson of New York, former collector of internal revenue of New York City.
3. Major L. P. DeMontelle of the French High Commission.
4. Emmett J. Scott, assistant to the secretary of war.
5. Major Edward ReQuin of the French High Commission.
6. Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee institute.
7. Hon. Robert H. Terrell, judge of the municipal court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
8. William E. B. DuBois, orator and writer and editor of the Crisis, New York City.
9. Major Joel E. Spingarn of the general staff, U. S. A.
10. Chris Perry, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune and president of the National Negro Press association.

11. Dr. Ernest Lyon, consul general of the Republic of Liberia.
12. A. E. Manning, editor of the World, Indianapolis, Ind.
13. George L. Knox, editor of the Indianapolis Freeman.
14. John H. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
15. John Mitchell, jr., banker and editor of the Richmond Planet, Richmond, Va.
16. Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender.
17. Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Independent, Atlanta, Ga.
18. William H. Davis, official stenographer and secretary of the conference, Washington, D. C.
19. W. P. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.
20. Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C., one of the race's most famous surgeons and chairman of the local entertainment committee.

21. William H. Steward, editor of the American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.
22. Merrill Curtis, M. D., son of Dr. A. M. Curtis.
23. Dr. H. M. Minton, general hospital, Philadelphia.
24. John C. Dancy, Washington, D. C., secretary Extension Board, A. M. E. Zion church.
25. Harry C. Smith of the Gazette, Cleveland, O.
26. Henry A. Boyd of the Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.
27. K. Robinson of the Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.
28. J. E. Mitchell of the Argus, St. Louis, Mo.
29. Ralph W. Tyler of the Cleveland Advocate, former auditor of the navy.
30. R. W. Thompson, newspaper correspondent, Washington, D. C.
31. Nelson C. Crews, editor of the Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

32. W. E. King, editor the Dallas Express, Dallas, Tex.
33. W. L. Houston, Washington, D. C., past national grandmaster of Odd-fellows.
34. Walter J. Singleton, Washington, D. C.
35. Charles N. Love, editor Texas Freeman, Houston, Tex.
36. John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C., financial secretary of the A. M. E. church.
37. E. A. Warren, editor the Amsterdam News, New York City.
38. James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C., former assistant United States district attorney.
39. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of Nineteenth Street Baptist church, Washington D. C.
40. George W. Harris, editor New York News, New York City.
41. P. B. Young, editor the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

42. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, assistant superintendent public schools, Washington, D. C.
43. Dr. Sumner A. Furniss of the Ledger, member of the city council, Indianapolis, Ind.
44. Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
45. Major Allen W. Washington, president of the Virginia Organization society, Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.
46. R. L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, assistant state's attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
47. Dr. A. H. Grimke, Washington, D. C.
48. Dr. George W. Cook, secretary of Howard university, Washington, D. C.
49. Captain Arthur S. Spingarn, medical reserve corps, national army.
50. Fred R. Moore, editor the New York Age, New York City.

the Association that he had referred the matter to the attorney general upon instructions from the Secretary of War Baker.

Omaha should have a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Let's get busy and have one.

### REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

German Agents Try to Stir Up Trouble Among Natives.

Pretoria, July 5.—Premier Botha of the Union of South Africa has issued a statement showing that serious unrest exists in South Africa. Strong police and military measures are being taken to cope with the situation.

Premier Botha said that had not prompt and effective military measures been taken the situation would have culminated in a grave disturbance and probably serious loss of life.

The South African natives, already restless under the rule of the white colonists, have been stirred up and incited to riot by enemy propaganda.

### London Knew of Troubles

London, July 5.—South African troubles have been the subject of rumors in London for some days. It has been known that serious strikes have been in progress in the Transvaal mines, and it has been reported that these had an anti-government purpose and had been stirred up by German agents.

## National Association of Colored Women Hold Great Convention

Mountain City Welcomes Representative Women From All Sections of the Country With Truly Western Hospitality; Governor of State and Prominent Citizens Make Addresses; Epoch-Marking Sessions Held; Mrs. Mary B. Talbert Re-elected by Acclamation; Nebraskans on Program.

(Special to The Monitor.)

DENVER, July 15.—This city has entertained many conventions, but none that has made a more favorable impression than the Twelfth Biennial Convention of Colored Women, which closed a week's busy session here Saturday. This dignified, well conducted assemblage of forceful representative women, with high purposes and intense earnestness, has proven a veritable eye-opener to the people of this city and state.

The attendance of the convention was somewhat lowered by the increase of rates, which became effective June 1, but in spite of this more than 200 delegates from every section of the country were at attendance.

The convention held its regular meetings in Shorter A. M. E. church. Sectional meetings were held in the Negro Women's club house, the Y. W. C. A. clubrooms and the People's Presbyterian church. The art exhibit was in the art building.

The convention proper was called to order Monday morning with more than 200 delegates in attendance, Mrs. Mary A. Talbert presiding. A great meeting was held in the City Auditorium. Welcome addresses were made by Governor Gunter of Colo-

rado, Dr. Sharpley, representing the mayor of Denver; Mrs. Gertie N. Ross, Rev. David E. Over, Mr. L. H. Lightner, Mrs. Isabelle Stewart and Mrs. Theta Miller. Responses were made by Miss Elizabeth C. Carter of New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of North Carolina. Music was rendered by Miss Freita Shaw of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Jennie Hicks Le Noir, Mr. George Morrison, Mr. Valaurez Spratlin and the Morrison orchestra of Denver.

Madame C. J. Walker gave a short talk by request of the president. Tuesday morning the convention was presided over by Mrs. J. C. Napier, wife of the president of the National Negro Business league and daughter of the late Congressman John Mercer Langston. Mrs. Talbert, the president, delivered her annual address. This address was a wonderful document, covering two years of active service of about 100,000 club women, who have as their motto, "LIFTING AS WE CLIMB."

### Some of the Things Accomplished

In her address Mrs. Talbert spoke out against lynching, riots, all forms of segregation, jim crow cars, and discrimination of all sorts. She also stressed some of the many important things accomplished during the last biennium, which were:

Special support of the government in the present war; subscriptions to the third Liberty loan of \$5,000,000; co-operation with the Red Cross membership and subscription campaigns and thrift stamp drives; protests to national and state executives and mayors of cities against unconstitutional acts towards the Colored population, resulting in some cases in improvement; the establishment of reformatory schools for children between the ages of 8 and 12 years, instead of convict camps, in certain parts of the South, and the lifting of the debt from the Frederick Douglass Home, which is to be used as the headquarters of the association and

preserved as an historical building for the race.

### Mortgage Burned

Wednesday was a great day in the association's life, as the mortgage on the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacosta, Washington, D. C., was burned at the public meeting held in the evening at Shorter church, Madame C. J. Walker applying the lighted taper. This generous woman of the race, who has acquired wealth through her own efforts, contributed \$500 to the liquidation of this debt. This home is to become the permanent headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, and should be viewed with pride by members of the race. Many relics, including the violin Mr. Douglass played, will help to make the home attractive.

Among the speakers were Mrs. W. H. Kistler (white), chairman of the Women's Council of Defense, and Miss Emily Griffith (white) of the Opportunity school, who spoke on support for the war and in favor of race equality, respectively. Greetings in telegraphic messages were received from the war department and other official heads of our government, expressing delight in the success attending the convention.

### Mrs. Jewell of Omaha Sings

Mrs. James G. Jewell of Omaha was on the program for a solo, "Goodbye," by Tosti, giving as an encore, "Rose in the Bud," and was tendered an ovation at the conclusion of her number, and graciously responded with another encore.

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