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# THE MONITOR

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A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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## Brutality of Mob is Inconceivable

Special Investigator of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People Submits Report to Governor of Georgia.

### WILSON ALSO GIVEN FACTS

Eleven Persons Were Lynched for Crime of One Man—The Gruesome Story of Mary Turner's Murder and That of Her Unborn Babe Unmatched by Anything in the Annals of Savagery.

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, announces that the names of two ring-leaders and fifteen other participants in one of the mobs which lynched the first two of the eleven victims of the five days lynching orgy, which took place in Brooks and Lowndes counties, Georgia, from May 17 to May 22, were put before Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, in person by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the association, who spent four days in South Georgia investigating the affair. A full report of Mr. White's findings, which were of a sensational character, were at the same time placed before Governor Dorsey. The summary of the association's report which follows below states that eleven authenticated cases of lynching instead of six as reported in the press at the time, were discovered by their investigator. The report describes the lynching of Mary Turner, the wife of one of the first victims, which was most revolting and brutal. The eleven persons lynched met their fate as the result of mob frenzy, following the killing of Hampton Smith, a white farmer, and the wounding of his wife, on May 16. One of the men lynched is said by the association to have stated to several persons interviewed by Mr. White, that he alone did the shooting and that no others were implicated.

The association says that Mr. White's findings were submitted to Governor Dorsey at the latter's request on July 10 and that a copy was mailed the president for his information a few days ago.

In making public the results of the assistant secretary's investigations into the South Georgia lynchings, Mr. Shillady, the secretary said that the association was gratified beyond measure at the recent magnificent pronouncement of President Wilson in condemnation of the mob spirit and lynching.

"The association appreciates," said Mr. Shillady, "as perhaps no other organization in the country can, the full meaning of the danger which President Wilson seeks to avoid when he calls upon the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States \* \* \* to make an end to this disgraceful evil."

"The lynching of Negroes," said Mr. Shillady, "has become so much a habit in certain sections of our country that the president's prestige was needed to give impetus to the movement to overcome it. Governor Dorsey, who in his message to the Georgia legislature on July 3 denounced mob violence in strong terms, and the state of Georgia are now challenged to measure up to President Wilson's great appeal. In one memorable sentence President Wilson has put it squarely up to each community. As the president says, 'it (lynching) and mob violence cannot live where the community does not countenance it.'"

A summary of the report follows:

"Instead of six victims of the mob which ranged over Brooks and Lowndes counties from May 17 to May 22, eleven authenticated cases were discovered during an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Hampton Smith, a white farmer of Brooks county, Ga., and the wounding of his wife near Barney, Ga., on May 16, and of the lynchings which followed. Press dispatches at the time named Will Head, Will Thompson, Hayes Turner, Mary Turner, his wife; Eugene Rice and Sidney Johnson, the latter of whom had stated before he was captured to several persons interviewed that he alone was implicated in the affair and that the five who had previously been lynched (the five already named) were not involved in it. Five additional victims were

found, Chime Riley, Simon Schuman, and three unidentified Negroes whose bodies were taken from the Little river just below Quitman, Ga., about a week after they had been lynched. Negroes of the neighborhood told the investigator that there were eighteen victims, but no more than eleven could be authenticated.

"More than 500 Negroes have left the region since the outbreak so that a number of Negroes who were said by acquaintances to have mysteriously disappeared could not be located nor their whereabouts ascertained and are not included in the investigator's findings. Hundreds of acres of once productive lands are now overrun with weeds and dozens of farm houses and cabins deserted by their former occupants despite the threats involved in the statements of the mobs that any Negro attempting to leave the region would be considered to be involved in the killing of Smith.

"Chime Riley was lynched and clay turpentine cups, used to catch the gum when turpentine trees are cut, was tied to his body and the body thrown into the Little river, near Barney, Ga. Simon Schuman was called out of his house near Berlin, Ga., on the Moultrie road, at night and has not been seen since. The interior of his house, as well as the furniture, was completely demolished.

"The story of Mary Turner's fate was related to the investigator by men who affirmed that they were present at her death and is related with every desire to avoid the gruesome except as is necessary in giving the facts.

"Mary Turner, wife of Hayes Turner, who had been reported by the press as having been lynched because of 'unwise remarks' concerning the lynching of her husband and who was approaching confinement, was tied by the ankles and hung head downward. Gasoline was taken from the automobiles of the lynching party and poured on her clothing which was then burned from her person. After her clothes had burned off she was disembowled and her unborn child fell from her womb and while still alive, was crushed by the heel of a member of the mob. The woman's body was riddled with bullets from high-powered rifles until it was unrecognizable. She was buried ten feet from the tree and at head of her grave was placed a whisky bottle with a cigar stump in the neck of it. A photograph of the grave as described is in the possession of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

### MAKE RECORD BAYONETING FOE—FRENCH CALL FOR MORE

London, Aug. 15.—Officers from the front bring astonishing reports of the work done by American Negro troops brigaded with General Gouraud's army, east of Rheims. Their specialty is the bayonet, in use of which they excel all others, and they have piled up a score with this weapon in killing Germans, which breaks all previous records. French officers are delighted with their prowess, and will welcome fresh Negro drafts to work alongside their own men.

### COUNTY HAS NO MEN TO FILL ORDER

Shelby, Mont.—Toole county has been called upon for three Colored registrants to go toward making up the next contingent of Colored men from this state. This puts Sheriff Alsop in a perplexing position in view of the fact that there are no Colored men in the county and he is at a loss as to how he is going to fill the requisition.

### RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—Elmo Moles Anderson, the only son of Col. John Anderson, a mail carrier of Pittsburg, has been appointed assistant field secretary of the western camps with headquarters at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas. He will have full charge of plans for all religious, social and educational needs of the Colored soldiers in camp.

### ARRESTED AND FINED FOR LOANING MONEY TO PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS

Galveston, Tex.—Rev. Elijah C. Branch was arrested and fined \$100 and given 30 days in jail because he advanced money to people of his race who desired to go North to better their condition.

## Texas Newspaper Gives \$100,000 For Suppression of Lynching

Publishers of the San Antonio Daily Express Have Set Aside Sum of \$100,000 to Be Employed as Rewards—National in Its Scope—\$1,000 Where Mob's Victim Is Colored and \$500 When Mobocratic "Kultur" Claims White Victim—Recommendation of Colonel George W. Brackenridge, One of the Most Humanitarian Philanthropists in the Entire Nation—Will Be in Effect Five Years.

### HOW FUND WILL BE USED

The anti-lynching fund of the San Antonio Express will be employed in this manner:

A reward of \$500 will be paid to each person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment, of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching, or in putting through the lynching itself, when the individual lynched was not a Negro.

A reward of \$1,000 will be paid in such cases when the victim of the lynching was a Negro.

The difference in amounts of rewards, as between the lynching of Negroes and of others, is due to the fact that a large majority of the crimes of lynching have Negroes as their victims. Therefore, the larger reward and the more stringent measures should be applied to the more prolific phase of this evil.

This offer of reward will be in effect for a period of five years, and applies to all persons, whether officers of the law or private citizens.

The publishers of the San Antonio Express have established and set aside a fund of \$100,000 to be used in combatting the crime of lynching in this country; thereby to aid in stamping out the lawlessness and violence of the mob.

At the latest meeting of the stockholders of the Express Publishing Company, August 1, it was determined to devote this sum of money to the purpose of rewarding persons who shall be directly responsible for the arrest and conviction of those who incite riots and mob outbreaks that result in lynchings, and of those who perpetrate the lynching crime itself.

It was the earnest expressed opinion of every member of the stockholding body at the meeting that the irreparable injustices, the debasement and degradation worked by a crime that invariably exhibits a contempt for law and order, and an enmity to the decent systems of courts and law enforcement, must be brought to an end throughout the United States.

Lynching must no longer go unpunished, or lightly punished, in any states or district of this nation.

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A reward of \$1,000 will be paid to each person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment, of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching or in putting through the lynching itself, when the individual was a Negro.

This fund of \$100,000, and the offer of reward thereunder, will be maintained and in effect for a period of five years from August 3, 1918.

The system of rewards will apply to any and every crime of lynching committed within the bounds of continental United States—that is, exclusive of the American possessions of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine islands, the Panama canal zone, etc.

These rewards will be paid to private citizens—persons of either sex—or to peace officers of whatever class; sheriffs, their deputies and possemen; constables and their deputies; United States marshals, their deputies and

possemen; city or state police, rangers, etc.; officers and men of the organized military forces, or National Guard, of the several states; and to any and all other persons who may not be debarred legally from the acceptance of a reward of this character of law enforcement.

Five hundred dollars is fixed as the reward for directly bringing about the arrest, conviction and punishment of a person or persons guilty of lynching an individual other than a Negro and \$1,000 is fixed as the reward in the case of the lynching of a Negro, for this reason:

A heavy majority of the crimes of lynching in this country have Negroes as their victims.

Therefore, the larger reward and the more stringent measures should be applied to the more prolific phase of this hideous evil of lynching.

As compared with the number of instances of such outrages against Negroes—and against the law, the decency and the morality of the people—instances of the lynching of whites are rare.

It must be noted that payment of these rewards is strictly conditioned upon, not only the arrest, but the conviction and punishment—by court, or jury, according to the system that may obtain in the jurisdiction wherein the crime was committed—of the lynchers. Only by stringent punishment may this destructive crime be kept down and finally eradicated.

Those entrusted with the use of the Express' anti-lynching fund will have nothing to do with the cases in which conviction is followed by suspended sentence, or by any punishment that does not fit the crime; that is there must be the death penalty, or a term of years in state's prison, according to the circumstances of the crime, in evidence.

Wherever claim shall be made for the payment of reward out of this fund, the management of the Express will investigate fully as to the claimant's connection with the arrest and trial of the lyncher; whether the lyncher's conviction and punishment were affected through the genuine interest of the claimant, by information to the authorities and by honest testimony in court.

Further details as to the operation of this system of rewards may be announced at some future date.

The creation of this fund was voted by the stockholders on the recommendation of George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio. Mr. Brackenridge has been energetically and practically interested for years in the various efforts of both legal authority and social organizations throughout the union to do away with mob violence, especially when it takes the form of lynching.

The San Antonio Express, like most other self-respecting newspapers on either side of the Mason and Dixon line, has for years made its vigorous fight editorially against a combination of lawlessness and brutality that blackens the name and besmirches the citizenship of any community, South or North, that witnesses and allows a single lynching.

Public sentiment against this crime is steadily gaining in strength in the numbers of adherents pledged to law and order, and in stern expressions by assemblies of good citizens, everywhere in the United States.

Some two years ago the presidents of universities and colleges in this state and region met in Waco and organized a plan and propaganda against lynching, after denouncing in strongest terms the vicious effects of the practice upon the people and civic structure of the commonwealth. Especially since the entrance of this nation into the world war, and the attendant creation of a demand for the fullest possible measure of law-abiding, orderly conduct here at home while every energy of the government and the people is being devoted to the cause of military and economic strength, is the inimitable practice of mob violence condemned.

### CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE

Charleston, W. Va.—Attorney T. Gillis Nutter, long prominent in fraternal circles, has announced his candidacy for the lower house of the West Virginia legislature and is making an active campaign for the nomination.

### FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER IN FRANCE

New Orleans, La., Aug. 15.—Walter Washington, a New Orleans Colored man, was the first American fighter to set foot on French soil, according to a telegram from the war department received Wednesday by Chief Clerk Raphael of local exemption board No. 4. Washington registered June 6, 1917, and was sent to Camp Pike by board No. 4, being one of the first men to go there. He went over with the first transport which left for France.

### NEW COLORED REGIMENTS ARE BEING FORMED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The war department has authorized the organization of eight Pioneer Regiments of Infantry (Colored). These regiments are designated as the 809th to 816th, inclusive.

Additional officers authorized will be provided. The 801st to 808th Infantry (Colored), now being organized, will be designated as the 801st, 802d, etc., Pioneer Infantry.

### NEGRO BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZED IN KANSAS

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 15.—The first Negro troop of Boy Scouts ever organized in Kansas under the Kansas Scout Council has been organized here with thirteen Colored lads. The boys, three of whom are members of the Calvary Baptist church, will meet in their own church for instructions. Two other Colored troops were organized in Kansas City, Kas., but under the jurisdiction of the Missouri council.

### APPOINTED QUARANTINE OFFICER; HER WORK HIGHLY COMMENDABLE

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. J. H. McPherson has been appointed quarantine officer in the city health department. She is not only the first woman of color to hold the position, but also first woman, and her work has been highly commended by the Health Commissioner.

### FIRST COLORED BISHOP FOR UNITED STATES

Consecration of Archdeacon Demby to Take Place in All Saints' Church, St. Louis, Mo., August 24—Dignitaries of the Church Will Take Part in Impressive Ceremonies Attending First Consecration of Colored Priest as a Bishop of the American Episcopal Church.

Special to The Monitor.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15.—Great preparations are being made here for an epoch-making event in the history of the Episcopal church. On the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Saturday, August 24, the Venerable Edward T. Demby, bishop-suffragan-elect of the province of the southwest will be consecrated in All Saints' church, this city, which is one of the largest, handsomest and costliest churches in the country owned by Colored Episcopalians. This unique event will bring dignitaries of the Episcopal church from all parts of the country who will take part in the impressive and imposing ceremony. Among the bishops who will take part are: The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., presiding bishop; The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee; the Rt. Rev. James R. Winchester, bishop of Arkansas; and the Rt. Rev. Edwin W. Sapphore, bishop-suffragan of Arkansas.

The Venerable Edward T. Demby, who has been archdeacon of the Colored work in the diocese of Tennessee for several years, was elected a few months ago as bishop-suffragan of Arkansas and the Province of the Southwest, for the express purpose of aggressively pushing the missionary work of the Episcopal church among the Colored people of that territory. He has the unique distinction of being the first Colored man to be elected to the office of a bishop in the Episcopal church, for work in the United States. The Rt. Rev. Jas. Theodore Holly and the Rt. Rev. David S. Ferguson were both consecrated in New York several years ago, but the first was for Haiti and the other for Liberia. His consecration is therefore being eagerly awaited.

Another Colored bishop will be consecrated sometime in the autumn. For Archdeacon Delaney, vice principal of St. Augustine's school, Raleigh, N. C., was recently elected bishop-suffragan of North Carolina.

## Captain Peebles is Somewhere in France

Writes Interesting Letter to His Wife, in Which He Speaks of the Friendliness of the People of that War-Stricken Country.

MRS. W. W. PEEBLES has just received an interesting letter from her husband, Captain W. W. Peebles of the 349th field artillery, who has arrived safely overseas. It will be recalled that late in June Captain Peebles was given a leave of absence to visit his family in Omaha. Before he reached Omaha a telegram was received here ordering him to return at once to his regiment. He was able to spend only a few hours with his family as he had to take the first train east. Before he could reach the east his regiment had sailed. He allowed as soon as possible and rejoined his command.

Here is what Captain Peebles writes from "Somewhere in France," under date of July 18:

"At last I am fixed for awhile. After leaving the 'rest' camp we were trained for this beautiful section of a very beautiful country. Arrived here last night and immediately got in touch with my regiment, where I received a very cordial welcome from the colonel down. So again I feel in good spirits. Some of my things have not shown up, but I expect them in due season.

I am billeted with a real nice French family. Nice big room and strange to say plenty of light and air. Nice soft feather bed. So you see I can easily rest. Our camp is beautifully located on the banks of a river and ten minutes from the city. These grateful French people are more than friendly and one feels strongly that you are in the midst of your best friends. Absolutely no sign of fear, distrust or difference.

You should see, or rather hear my efforts to speak French. I am progressing slowly but surely. I can ask for what I wish but have difficulty in understanding them. But you know I shall soon catch on.

I am so very tired that I cannot write you of the very interesting things I have seen. You don't see a man between 18 and 50 who is not in uniform. So evident is the lack of young men that a child could see it. Even young women you see little of as most have left for the large centers where they are in the munition factories doing their part along other lines for their country. Poor France seems to have been stricken or bled dry. Our sympathy goes out to them automatically.

I am feeling fine and you know my thoughts are constantly with you there.

I know little about the progress of the war. You get more news there than we do here. Please send me the "Crisis" and that issue of the "Cosmopolitan" with the finish of "Virtuous Wives."

Please write to me often. I wrote you while on board ship and gave the letter to a sailor to mail, as I thought it might reach you sooner. He will mail it on his return to New York.

Best wishes for you on your birthday. May we not be separated long and here is hoping that many other natal days will find my dear little wife, bright, cheerful and happy.

The letter ends with matters strictly personal and with affectionate greetings to his son, Bill, and sister-in-law, Miss Lena Paul.

### TO TRAIN COLORED DRAFTED AT HAMPTON, VA.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a school call for 309 Colored registrants qualified for general military service and grammar school graduates, 159 to be inducted in Virginia and 150 in the District of Columbia. Induction was voluntary up to August 7. They will entrain August 15 for Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

### TUSKEGEE ORGANIZES RED CROSS CHAPTER

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 15.—Perhaps the first and only chapter of the Red Cross among the Colored people was organized at Tuskegee institute this week. Dr. Mecon, principal of the institute, received word some time ago that the Gulf Division of the Red Cross had received authority to establish the Chapter at Tuskegee institute.