

Growing.  
Thank You!

# THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

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Lifting  
Lift, Too!

## Ahead of Boche, Says Leader Negro Troops

Colonel William Hayward Tells of 129 Days in Trenches and Interesting Facts of the War.

COLONEL WILLIAM HAYWARD, at the head of a regiment of Negro troops, picked from the Harlem district in New York, has been in the thick of the fighting in France, has been commended by General Chabard, his commander, for the work he and his men performed and is now in a rest camp after hard fighting for a sustained period of 129 days.

Writing to William H. Pitzer, his former law partner at Nebraska City, he says:

"Well, we are at rest." A few days ago a tired, ragged, lousy, battle-scarred regiment trudged out of a sector after being under fire every day for 129 days, after being through the greatest battle in the world's history and after holding what was at one time (14 months after the United States declared war on Germany), one fifth of all the ground the whole American army was holding when that army had about ten times as many commissioned officers in France as we had enlisted men.

"The French generals, from General Gouraud down, say that we did our work as well as the veteran French infantry regiments on either side of us. We captured prisoners, including a German officer and lost none of them. We killed many of them in their trenches and inside our own lines. We were never driven from our front trenches, although assaulted repeatedly. 'No Man's Land' soon became the 15th B. Y. land after we took over each of the sectors we held, the last one being the most active and dangerous sector from Switzerland to the channel, so the French tell us.

"On total killed and captured we are way ahead of the boche—maybe 100. And we did what we were given to do with a minimum of losses. General Gouraud has inscribed to me a copy of his now famous address to his soldiers before the great battle in which he expresses his great esteem 'Au Colonel Hayward et son brave regiment.'

"So as we tramped away to the south in the sunshine and dust of the late days of August and the sound of the damned guns grew fainter and fainter, and we took off our steel helmets and put away our gas masks, temporarily, you can imagine how the spirits of the men grew high, and how they sang marching songs lustily and what our thoughts were.

"And when one remembers the beginnings of this little old handpicked, home-made regiment of Harlem Colored boys and that we were never inspected, never trained, never coached by an officer outside the regiment, that we were never in an American brigade or division, that we never had a training period, even ever so short, as all the other American regiments had, but instead were the cheerful and efficient chore boy of the war department until coming to France—well it's done and that's the answer, and now we're looking toward bigger and better things, after a few weeks rest and training, in open warfare. Pray God we may never again have to go back to permanent trenches in a stabilized position.

"Many acts of individual bravery stand out conspicuously, even in this gallant army of French heroes and veterans. At least thirty Croix-de-Guerres have been awarded officers and men (subject to approval of A. E. F., H. Q.). On the other hand we had, as I presume every regiment must have, some men whose conduct in line and out was not at all credible. But they couldn't all be heroes on \$20 a month, could they?

"We have been here several days. You should see my buddies now. All clean, de-loused, new uniforms, spick and span and happy, and how they can drill and maneuver; I enclose copy of letter from General Chabard, the French general who commanded the infantry of our division so long leaving us to command a division. He seems to think well of us, n'est ce pas?"

Praised by Chabard.

Enclosed in the letter was the following commendatory communication from General Chabard:

"I thank you for the fine things contained in your letter. Be assured that on my part I have kept very pleasant memories of the 369th R. I. U. S., of its brave and excellent offi-



THE NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE—REV. THOMAS A. TAGGART, PASTOR.

### A MONUMENT TO FAITH AND INDUSTRY

By their deeds must we judge men. No other rule is left to us and no other rule is needed. Words may be laden with thought and purport, but work and accomplishment are the things that count. Two years ago a young man was ordained to the ministry and the number of his flock was fifteen. It might still be fifteen had this young man been an ordinary young man, but the pith of this story is that he was not. He can be classed with only the extraordinary young

men. Today his flock has grown to 675 and is still growing. His people love him and have faith in him.

Yet this is only the smallest part of the story. Five months ago this earnest young man sat down by night light and drew plans for a large church in which to house his people. It was an imposing dream and one which many older men would have said was but a vision of untutored youth. But this young man did not advertise his hopes. He carried the plans to his people and asked them if they would help him and with one voice they said, "Yes!" And what is more they meant it. In five months

time this young man with his earnest followers have built a magnificent new church at the cost of \$30,000 and paid every cent of it as they built. None but Colored workmen raised the imposing structure and not one penny of the \$30,000 was given by a white person. The church, a picture of which is shown above, has a seating capacity of 1,200 people and is absolutely completed. On Sunday, September 29, the dedication services were held. Rev. M. H. Wilkinson, of Mount Moriah Baptist church, preached the sermon and, to the sweet tones of a beautiful pipe organ, a

large choir sang their songs of praise to their redeemer. And would it be sacrilege to say that in the hearts of those people there rose as well a silent hymn of praise for their young pastor who has led them to a victory which no other congregation in Omaha can claim? We are proud of the new and beautiful Bethel Baptist church, 28th and T streets, South Omaha, Neb.

Omahans will do well to visit this church and see the actual corroboration of the work that has inspired these words.

cers and particularly of their commanding officer.

"I should have been happy and proud to fight in open warfare, side by side with such warm-hearted collaborators; I would have gone to battle with absolute confidence.

"You had your share in the big battle with the French army, which stopped abruptly the enemy offensive and which enabled us to counter-attack somewhere else, on a large scale.

"My division has been engaged in this counter-offensive and has achieved some good work. For my debut I prepared and carried out an attack supported by an American artillery brigade under command of General Bowley. The success of this attack is chiefly due to the co-operation of your compatriots, who displayed the finest military qualities. 'All right! Colonel, we shall get them.' They have led in the wing. Let us not be sleepy, but let us be also foresighted against the kicks of the animal at bay.

"My friendly regards to Colonel Pickering and to all your officers.

"With a friendly hand shake and with the expression of my entire devotion."—Omaha Daily Bee.

### BLACKS FACE TO COMMIT ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMAN

Okmulgee, Okla., Sept. 20.—Convicted of attacking a young woman on a country road two miles east of this city on the night of July 23, Ira E. Williams (white), aged 36, a traveling salesman, was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the state penitentiary. The crime was one of the most brutal ever committed in this section. Williams is accused by some of having blackened his face in order that the crime would be shifted to another race.

### RACE MEN WANT SEAT AT THE PEACE TABLE

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Negroes of the United States will make a determined effort to be represented at the peace table when the central powers are defeated. Resolutions setting forth their claims to representation were adopted by the Equal Rights league in session here last week and a committee appointed to present them to President Wilson.

### Kultur In Africa

La Vera Simonton Writes of Germany's Atrocities in Africa—New York Sun Publishes From Author's Book, "Hell's Playground."

THE return of Germany's African colonies would not only be the crowning crime to the long list of crimes committed by the white man upon the African, but it would cause a native rebellion from Cairo to the Cape and endanger the life of every white man between.

For Germany's actions in Africa so outbarbarized the most barbarous atrocities of the savages that ineradicable hatred of the German is implanted in the African, and now that he is free of German barbarity and versed in European warfare he will never again voluntarily submit to Prussian rule.

This I know from my own personal observations in the African colonies. I have seen youth and old age chained neck to neck, ankle to ankle and waist to waist with shackles reminiscent of the middle ages, goaded with rifle butt and bayonet point, flogged with the sjambok—that dreaded lash of rhinoceros hide—and forced to labor from sunup to sundown on the land that had been theirs from time out of mind!

I've seen youth and old age drop dead in their tracks, their bodies dragged on by their helpless companions in agony because the German overlords would not let them rest long enough to remove the dead body from its shackles and give it burial!

### New Mothers March Under Lash.

I've seen youth and old age, women and little children, after a day of the hardest kind of labor—road making, jungle clearing and working timber—crowded for the night into huge barracks without windows or beds, filthy and vermin ridden beyond description, veritable hotbeds of contagion and disease and charnel houses for more wretches than could be counted!

I've seen mothers, ten minutes after the experience of maternity, hurry piteously to catch up with the caravan of which they were apart to avoid the

sjamboking they knew would be theirs if they and their loads did not arrive at a given factory on a given day!

I've known girl children from 5 years up the victims of German soldiers; I've seen girls still in childhood set adrift in their hope that they and their young might perish!

For the cowardly Hun hasn't the courage of his crimes. He feared a race of Euro-Africans, a race that would in time become powerful enough to exact retribution. Any babies who survived were blinded, mutilated and poisoned for life with germs.

But the German's bestiality was not confined to his treatment of his half-breed children. To overcome the Euro-African danger the government, under the pretence of offering lucrative positions as barmaids, typists and telephoneists lured young healthy German peasant girls to the colonies and, denied matrimony, they were forced to live with German soldiers and farmers. Many of these women and children, 3,000 of them, if memory serves, were deserted by their men when Britain and Boer invaded southwest Africa in the present war.

Accustomed to the inhumanity of those formerly in power over them, they put no faith in General Botha's stern order, given when his troops occupied Windhoek, the capital, for the scrupulous protection of every German woman and child.

The Hereros welcomed the Germans, expecting, of course, the same treatment they had received from the British and other Europeans with whom they had traded for years. They were unusually friendly to missionaries, too, and professed a sort of Christianity. If Germany ever had a chance to "civilize" a nation which would work to the utmost for her a territory half again as large as her home area and potentially rich beyond computation, she had it in southwest Africa.

But in her conceit and arrogance she thinks there is only one way to rule a subject people—and that is through the abject slavery born of the mortal fear.

Bismarck foresaw failure if too much "iron" were introduced into

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### KING OF ENGLAND SENDS SYMPATHY

Wife of Negro Soldier Gets Imperial Message.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—"The king commands me to assure you of the true sympathy of his majesty and the queen in your sorrow.—Derby, Secretary of State for War."

Mrs. Blanche Saunders, 345 Orleans street, received a card bearing the foregoing inscription properly decorated with the British coat-of-arms Thursday, and her sorrow at the death of her husband in action at the front is tempered by the acknowledgment of the king of England that he sympathizes with her.

The husband, B. K. Saunders, is the first American Negro from Detroit to die in France, and therein lies another distinction for the widow. He enlisted in the Canadian engineer's April 8 of this year and was killed August 17. Besides his widow he leaves a father and mother in Guatemala. For five years previous to his enlistment he was employed by the Michigan Copper and Brass company.

### ONE HUNDRED SECOND LIEUTENANTS COMMISSIONED

Camp Pike, Ark.—At the closing exercises of the infantry division of the central officers' training school at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., one hundred and seven Colored men, representing nearly every state in the union, received commissions as second lieutenants. Capt. Garrison, the instructor in charge of the school, said that the young men had exceeded all expectations and had met conditions as they were in a most cheerful and confident manner and that they had mounted the military ladder of training round by round, showing a degree of proficiency that compared most favorably with their fellows. Their conduct in camp and city was most praiseworthy. They came from all walks of life, from college down.

Elmer Morris of Omaha, Neb., was among those winning commissions. He is now stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

### Signature Fixed With Rubber Stamp

Governor of Georgia Replies to Communications Addressed to Him by National Association—Apparently Too Busy to Sign Letter.

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes public the reply of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, to two telegrams concerning specific cases of lynching in Georgia, in which the Association asked Governor Dorsey what it could "tell America concerning Georgia's co-operation with the president in helping to stamp out mob violence."

The first telegram (August 21st), referred to a memorandum submitted to Governor Dorsey, in person, by the Assistant Secretary of the Association, July 10, in which were given the names of seventeen members of the mob which lynched Negroes in Brooks and Lowndes counties from May 17 to May 22, at which time the governor stated in the most positive terms that he would do all in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice. The second telegram (August 26), urged Governor Dorsey to use every power at his command to apprehend the lynchers of Ike Radney, who was lynched near Colquit, Georgia, on August 11.

Governor Dorsey's reply addressed to John R. Shillady, secretary of the Association, makes no reference to the case of Radney, and is given below. In a statement issued last night, Mr. Shillady says that lynchings have occurred in Texas, Louisiana and Georgia since the president's denunciation of lynching and mob violence was made, and in each case the Association addressed inquiries to the governors of the three states. No acknowledgements have been received from Texas and Louisiana, and despite diligent inquiries the Association has been unable to ascertain that any steps at all have been taken to apprehend the lynchers. So far as the governors of these three states are concerned, President Wilson's proclamation has had no effect, and is apparently wholly disregarded.

Governor Dorsey's letter to Mr. Shillady follows:

Dear Sir: Referring to your telegram of August 21 and 22 (26th), with reference to the recent lynchings in Brooks and Lowndes counties:

"So far as I am able to ascertain no definite results have been obtained in the effort to apprehend the guilty parties.

"I shall take pleasure in advising you in the event any developments take place.

"Yours very truly,  
(Signed) "HUGH M. DORSEY."

Note—Governor Dorsey's signature was affixed by rubber stamp. [But of course no "developments" will take place because, well because it's Georgia and the governor and those in authority will make no sincere effort "to apprehend the guilty parties."—Editor Monitor.]

### COLORED SOLDIERS' WRECK POLICE STATION

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 28.—An infuriated crowd of 300 Colored soldiers from Camp Morrison last Friday night completely wrecked the Second precinct police station here in an attempt to rescue two soldiers who had been arrested on a frivolous charge. Nearly all the windows were broken by flying bullets, bricks and bottles before the officers could open on them with pistols.

Ten Colored soldiers and civilians were shot in the exchange of bullets before the arrival of police reserves and naval guards, who aided the officers in quelling the rioters.

Several of the wounded at the hospital are said to be in a precarious condition.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS FOUR RACE DELEGATES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—G. W. Millner, a Negro, who represented about 1,000 other workers of his own race at the recent American Federation of Labor convention, believes that the condition of Negro labor has profited greatly of late, principally through the aid of the American Federation of Labor. There were three other Negro delegates to the convention and their presence showed conclusively that the color line is no longer drawn in labor's ranks.