

THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the civic, social and religious interests of the Colored People of Nebraska and the Nation, with the desire to contribute something to the general good and upbuilding of the community and of the race.

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IT WAS a little past midnight. Like some great gray ghost against the starlit dark, a huge transport was slowly plowing its way through the deep black waters. It had passed Fire Island and was now passing Sandy Hook and entering the lower bay. The deck was crowded with soldiers, black soldiers, who were coming home from the blood drenched fields of France. From the moment that land had been sighted far out in ocean, roar after roar had risen from their dusky throats, for they were glad to be coming home again. They had gone far from their native strand to fight an enemy who had threatened the world; an enemy that would have destroyed freedom and democracy and liberty. They had fought like brave men, and like brave men hundreds of them had remained in France to sleep the eternal sleep beneath her poppy strewn fields. Those who were coming back had paid their debt to their country, and as the great transport trembled into its final harbor, it was no wonder that they were glad.

All of a sudden they beheld the Statue of Liberty full against the sky, and high above their heads blazed her torch which was lightening the world. Again a roar burst from their lips and then stopped—suddenly. Why? No one knew. Blankly for a moment they looked into each others' faces and then each saw an unexpressed question come into the eyes of everyone. Not a word was said; not a sound was uttered. It seemed that for the moment they remembered that they were black soldiers and that they were black soldiers explained everything. The silence was tense, so tense that one voice suddenly began singing "Home, Sweet Home," and at once a thousand voices caught up the strain.

DO WE NEED A CHANGE IN TACTICS?

IN THE report of the annual meeting of the N. A. A. C. P., we read that during the year the association sent out 74 telegrams to governors and Chambers of Commerce and received only 21 replies. Couple this fact with the coarse and vulgar rejoinder of Governor Bilbo to a press correspondent that he would, in effect, tell the above mentioned association "to go to hell," it is probable that the majority of the 53 who did not reply, felt pretty much the same way and not a few of the 21 who did reply felt the same way also, only they were polite enough not to be as brutally honest as Bilbo. Anyway, the report tends to bring the question to our minds, "Do we not need a change of tactics?"

This constant agitation does not seem to be accomplishing much toward the amelioration of the race's condition in America.

In his report to Congress, Secretary Wilson says: "Among the circumstances disclosed by Dr. Dillard's investigation, was the fact that the exodus of Negro workers has been the largest where lynching and other forms of race friction had been greatest. Later reports from the field indicate that such evils are retarding the efforts of the department of labor to allay labor unrest."

Does not this suggest that a more effective way of attacking lynching would be in encouraging emigration?

Aside from this, there should be some new effort that will cause the white man to stop and think so that he will exert himself to put a stop to these outrages which, as a matter of fact, his better self deplors. Our present methods of agitation are not doing this, and until we do make him think, we will accomplish little. Let us search for new methods.

MAYBE SO

LAST week a well known local lawyer received a letter from an English Viscount relative to a book which the lawyer recently published. The latter is well known to several of The Monitor staff and as one of them passed his office he was called in and shown the letter. The first few lines of it ran as follows: "The white man's civilization is on its last legs and we have got to try and save it, although I don't think there is much chance. Europe is doomed, because the menace of bolshevism is spreading too rapidly for safety. I really believe that the safest thing a white man can do is to

go to Africa, marry a native woman and become as near an African as is possible."

Perhaps the Viscount has overdrawn conditions, yet on the other hand, it is possible that he is in a position to know the existence of many conditions of which we on this side are ignorant. In building his civilization the white man sowed the wind and someday he will, according to the inevitable laws of nature, reap the whirlwind, but is that time yet? Maybe the Viscount had indigestion when he wrote that letter, or maybe Lloyd-George is again framing up on English nobility. At any rate, the Viscount has given us something to think about.

THE DUAL TASK OF THE COLORED MINISTRY

OUR ministry has a twofold task: First, there is the insistence upon righteousness; the building up of the people spiritually; the fearless proclamation of "Thus saith the Lord." This is the primary duty before our ministry, as before the ministry of the dominant race. Insistence upon obedience to God's commandments which teach plainly man's duty towards God and towards his neighbor is an imperative charge laid upon all religious ministers and teachers. There is need everywhere for fearless, but loving and insistent and persistent teaching of true religion which means purity, chastity, honesty, truthfulness, charity, kindness, brotherly love, temperance and sobriety. This then is the first duty of our ministry. But since our ministers are in positions of recognized leadership and the need of our people along commercial, economic, business and industrial lines is so great, they have laid upon them the added duty of teaching the people to improve their material condition by saving their money, buying homes, engaging in business enterprises and supporting business and professional enterprises that our children may have better advantages and that we may make a place in the commercial and industrial world.

This is the dual task laid upon the Colored ministry. We wonder if they recognize it and are rising to meet the emergency.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

A SUFFICIENT number of states have ratified the prohibition amendment to make it a national enactment. The law becomes operative within a few months. There can be no doubt but that now prohibition may be made to indeed prohibit. The elimination of much that was hypocritical and farcial in state prohibition is now possible. With an honest administration and enforcement of the law the liquor traffic with its attendant evils will now be abolished.

THE MATTER OF THE LIBERIAN LOAN

SEVERAL weeks ago The Monitor published an Associated Press dispatch to the effect that the Liberian loan had been denied, because England had notified our state department that such a loan would be considered as an unfriendly act and would establish a sphere of influence in Africa for the United States. The Monitor at once addressed a letter to Mr. Emmett J. Scott, relative to the matter, and the answer to the same is published below.

It is apparent that Mr. Bass, the Associated Press correspondent, had some grounds for his statement that Liberia had not yet been allowed her loan. We are glad that the loan has not been denied and we hope, with Mr. Scott, that the \$5,000,000 will soon be placed at the disposal of the imperiled black republic and enable it to get upon its feet:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 13, 1919.
Mr. George Wells Parker,
The Monitor,
1119 N. 21st St.,
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir:
I regret that your letter of December 21 has remained unanswered so long. I was in the South during the Holidays with my family. I returned to Washington for a day or two and then went to Oyster Bay for Col. Roosevelt's funeral.

I have made inquiry at the State Department regarding Mr. Bass' statement that Liberia had been denied the loan, etc., etc.

This is not true; the loan has not been denied, but has been established as a credit for the Liberian Republic. It so happens that the parties to the loan of 1910 were Americans, French and Germans. There is one or two diplomatic snags which are to be surmounted before the present credit can be effective. This is really all there is to it. Personally, I have very great hope that the \$5,000,000 which is to be placed at the disposal of the Liberian Republic will enable it to get on its feet. Sincerely yours,
EMMETT J. SCOTT.

Obvious Observations

THE gag put over the peace conference is certainly going to put a crimp in the Colored delegates who were going to come back and tell us folks all about it—for 50 cents per.

The calendar says it is January, but confidently we think it is April.

It is becoming more evident every day that a German is about as trustworthy as a rattlesnake.

Looks sort of like President Wilson's cabinet is trying to duck the republican congress by getting loose, doesn't it?

Soldiers are yelling because women won't let go of their jobs. Well, one can't blame women for holding on. H. C. L. would make a guy hold onto a hot poker these days.

If you think there aren't any bolsheviks in the U. S. A., just listen and read the papers about Chicago's labor convention.

Unk Sam is going to keep an army of 500,000 men. Thought there was going to be world peace?

Europe's quietude reminds us of a cat fight on the back fence somewhere near midnight.

Better pay up that subscription! The cutter is going over the mail list and he ain't sparin' nobody no time no how.

The war ended so quickly that Unk Sam is having a— of a time putting on reverse.

Thanking you kindly for your wraopt attention, we will now go in and get acquainted with friend bath tub.

SKITS OF SOLOMON

The Gag

THE peace conference being held at Vursoy, France, has been gagged. In other words, a Maxim silencer has been placed over the vocal cannon of the members. Naturally, the world is hot under the collar and wants to know the whyfor of the whereas, but after all it may be better. The chances are a silencer will be needed, because there are going to be daily explosions great enough to rock the government sismograph. The chances are that there will also be some rough and ready matches with free for all rules governing the scrap. The peace conference sure would make good reading and have Nick Carter's legends beaten seven ways from Sunday, but the gentlemen of said conference had decided to spare friend public from any rising in temperature. The gag rule will go sort of hard with the self-appointed culud delegates who expected to gather in mouthful of chatter to bring back homewards and deliver at so much per. It will also be tough on the newspaper boys who expected to keep typewriters full of rheumatism from overwork. President Woody wants them wide open, but maybe after he gets in a session or two, he will thank goodness that the halter was slipped over the publicity end of the conference. It is dimes to doughnut holes that they won't spare Woody or anybody else when they get down to hair-pulling and fist-jabbing. The peace conference will be everything else but a peaceful gathering, and it might need a few six shooters and rapid fire guns before it over. As Caesar said the night before Brute handed him the Ides of March, "You never can tell."

SOUND THE WARNING NOTE BLACK BOLSHEVIKI IN THE MAKING

The menace to the peace of the world now is not international but intra-national. The forces of unrest and of anarchy which have ravaged Russia, that are seizing Central Europe and are now menacing France and England, are seeking a foothold upon these shores. Ex-President Taft has recently declared that the only way for America to deal with them is to shoot them. So far as twelve million of the most loyal citizens in this country are concerned, we wish to issue a warning to all the white patriots of America. Socialism and Bolshevism will some day get a hold upon tons of thousands of black people in America unless the forces of race despotism and oppression now driving them into those camps are stopped, and at once. There is a widespread and growing feeling among Colored citizens that the wave of barbarous mob law which recently lynched two black sisters and two brothers defending the girls' honor, and the week before strung up in cold blood a Black soldier in uniform—can only and must

be eventually stopped by violence. The maddening injustice which the Civil Service heads in Washington have used, even during the war, to deny competent Colored girls employment, has caused many of the best Colored families to grow sick at heart and desperate. Discrimination in all walks of life against Colored people is running amuck since the armistice was signed, carrying bitterness and revenge into the very souls of Black men and women. The number of them is growing who believe that neither the next Republican Congress nor any other force within or without the Government is going to rise up to stop the wholesale inhuman crimes against Colored citizens. We submit that these are Black Bolsheviki in the making. The conservative Colored citizens of America call upon America again and again to give their people their inalienable rights.—New York News.

SOME OF OUR HEROES WHO HAVE THE CROIX DE GUERRE

New York City.—George C. Lacy, formerly of the Fifteenth New York Regiment, but now of the old Eighth Illinois, was decorated by General Vincendon of the Fifty-ninth French army, with the Croix de Guerre on December 6, 1918.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Corporal Albert Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, of this city, has been decorated with the French Croix de Guerre for bravery in action.

Princeton, Ind.—Second Lieutenant Aaron R. Fisher, 366th Infantry, cited for bravery by the War Department, is the son of Benjamin Fisher of Lyles, four miles west of Princeton. He has been a member of the regular army six years. His citation reads as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Lesseux, France, September 3, 1918."

The citation under which Corporal Isaac Valley, Girard, Kas., received his D. S. C., stated that "a hand grenade was dropped among a group of soldiers in a trench, and when he might have saved himself by flight, he attempted to cover it with his foot and thereby protect his comrades. In the performance of this brave act he was severely wounded." Corporal Valley served three years in the Philippines.

Hampton, Va.—One of our heroes recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross is Thomas Henry Davis, 268th Infantry, a former Hampton Institute student. The citation for heroism follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action at Binarville, September 5, 1918."

SUCH SENTIMENT MUST DIE

We are determined to know nothing down here but the Damngger and Him Terrified.—Daily State Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

While this may represent the sentiment of the Daily State Journal, we believe that such sentiment as this must and will speedily die, even in North Carolina.

NEGRO TOYMAKER DISCOVERED

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—America isn't going to miss German made toys at all. Before the war the quaint wooden toys which bore the imposing stamp, "Made in Germany," were considered just a little better than any other.

In the war America found herself in more ways than one.

At Fort Des Moines an Alabama Negro soldier is daily turning out just as attractive wooden toys as Germany ever thought of making. Cunning little animals, birds mounted with the laughing heads of Colored Dinahs and Topsy—all these are being evolved under the nimble fingers of men who used to laugh and sing

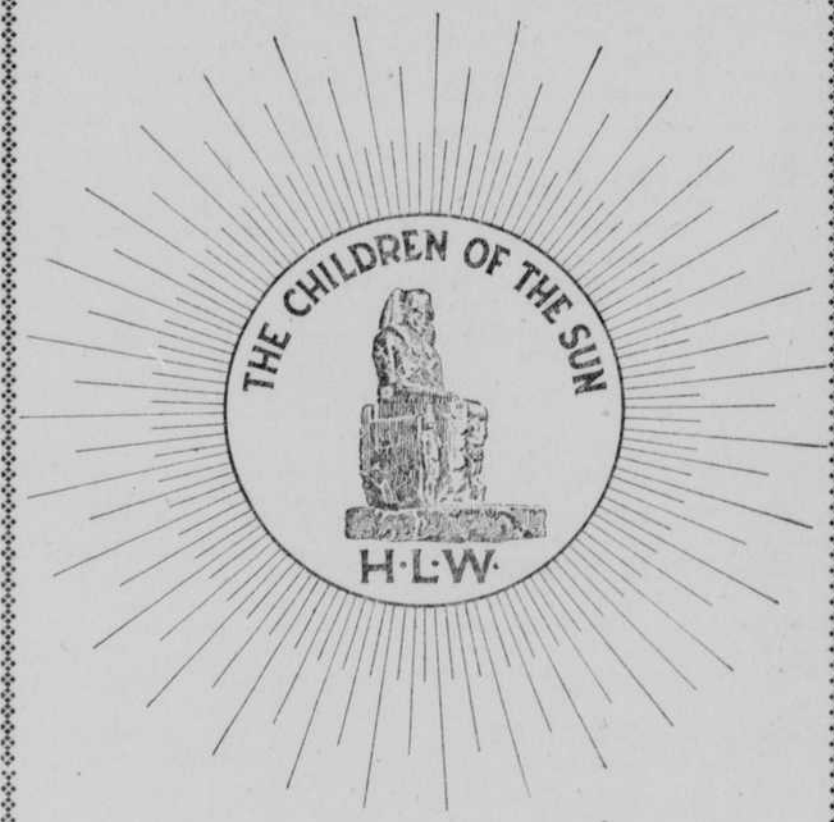
in the cotton fields and didn't even know the meaning of the words "boche" or "kultur" several years ago. An effort is being made to have the toys put on the market.

Dr. Earnest E. Graves

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The book that is waking up America and establishing the Negro as the greatest race of all human history.

Send 25 cents (no stamps) for a copy of this wonderful study in historical research and become a member of the greatest educational organization ever founded for the uplift of the African races throughout the world. Then study the insignia and send in your story.

THE HAMITIC LEAGUE OF THE WORLD
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Sixteenth Street

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

We have moved our office Down Town
Right Into Heart of Business District