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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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Colored Troops in Togoland Campaign

Interesting Account of the Fighting Which Ended Germany's Dream of African Empire.

BLACK MAN'S PART IN WAR

Native Author Sends Official Review of African, British and French Action Which Rid the Dark Continent of the Hun.

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Special to The Monitor:

OF all the British Possessions the Gold Coast Colony was the first to take an active part in the war. Within a month from the start of hostilities it had carried through a campaign which compelled the surrender of 34,000 square miles of territory under the German flag.

Togoland is a wedge of territory on the Gulf of Guinea, sandwiched between the British Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east. With only thirty miles of seaboard, it widens at a short distance from the sea and extends inland about 350 miles, possessing a total area of a little less than 34,000 square miles, slightly larger than Ireland. On the north it is enclosed by the French territory. The chief port, Lome, is only a few miles from the British port of Kitta, and about 110 miles from Accra, the seat of the Gold Coast Government. Large sums had been expended by the Germans in developing the Colony, in making the port of Lome into a depot for trade; and laying down a railway of about 100 miles to the town of Kamina, almost due north of Lome. They had acted with their usual cruelty towards the Natives of the country, whose rights were totally disregarded, the country being treated as an appanage of the German Empire, whose resources, both commercial and human, were to be employed solely for the advantage and profit of Germany and the Germans. Many complaints of brutal disregard of human life and human rights, and of scandalous outrages of decency by the Germans, officials and others, had issued from the people, but these had been unheard in Europe till German arrogance threatened Europe itself, when it was decided that Germany must be turned out of Africa.

There was a special reason for turning them out of Togoland. At Kamina they had erected one of the most powerful wireless installations in the world, with such secrecy that the French authorities in Dahomey were not aware of its existence. It communicated direct with Nauen, near Berlin, and with the German Colonies of Cameroon and Southwest Africa, and was no doubt intended to maintain communication between Berlin and German warships and commerce-raidings operating in the Atlantic. The installation had been completed just before the outbreak of the war, and the designer, Baron Codelli, was still in the Colony and was taken prisoner by the British forces.

On the declaration of war with France, Major von Doring, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Togoland, assuming that Great Britain would remain neutral, made preparations to seize the French possession of Dahomey, but had not committed any hostile act when Great Britain entered into the war on the 4th of August. The German Governor, by instruction from Berlin, then cabled to the Acting Governor of the Gold Coast and to the Governor General of French West Africa, proposing that neutrality should be observed between the European Colonies of the Gold Coast, Togoland and Dahomey, on grounds of humanity and the desirability of maintaining the prestige of the White Races in presence of the Black Races, who might learn dangerous lessons if allowed to take part in a campaign in which White men were opposed to each other, the bulk of the troops engaged being, of necessity, Natives. The proposition was not even answered by the Governor of Dahomey, and on the 6th of August Major von Doring was informed that the British Government could not entertain any such suggestion. On the same day French forces entered the German territory and, meeting with no opposition, occupied the port of Little Popo (which the German called Anecho), and on the 8th occupied the town of Togo, a few miles inland.

On the Gold Coast preparations for hostilities had started at 11 p. m. on

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WESTERN UNION EMPLOYEES NEGRO MESSENGERS

Colored Lads Replace White as Messengers.

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 23.—The day of miracles has not passed. As a proof of this assertion one has only to behold the Colored messenger boys darting hither and thither on their wheels, delivering and receiving telegraph messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company, regaled in the headgear and other paraphernalia of the local company. And the messages coming in contact with their hands do not seem to be polluted.

At first one doubted the truthfulness of his eyes, but the more he looked the more Colored messengers he saw and now they are commonplace. When the first two or three Colored boys were given employment the white lads stated they would not work with "niggers" and as fast as one quit another Race youth was employed, and thus Colored messengers are greatly in the majority now, and from all angles.

FAVOR FEDERAL ACTION AGAINST LYNCHING

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The Houston Post comes out with the Columbia State in a statement of the abundant justification for federal action against lynching in view of the utter failure of the state to deal effectively with that persistent evil. Nothing shows more plainly the determination of the best thought of this section to crush out this disgrace.

TO PROTECT COLORED GIRLS

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The association for the protection of Colored girls is pushing a vigorous campaign for \$5,000 in the Memphis territory to be raised this month. This is a movement in harmony with similar plans by the federal government to safeguard the health and morals of the cities.

MOTON VISITS NEGRO TROOPS

Head of Tuskegee Institute Finds Conditions Good Abroad.

Paris, Jan. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee institute, who recently returned from a 1,000-mile motor trip on a visit to the American Negro troops in Alsace-Lorraine and elsewhere, has reported to the American peace delegation that the condition of these soldiers is satisfactory. Dr. Moton addressed many organizations, urging the Negroes to exercise self-control in France and leave such a reputation that the allies would respect the American Negro because of his character.

Dr. Moton came to France at the invitation of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, as adviser to the American delegates on African affairs.

RECEIVES \$1,500 DIAMOND

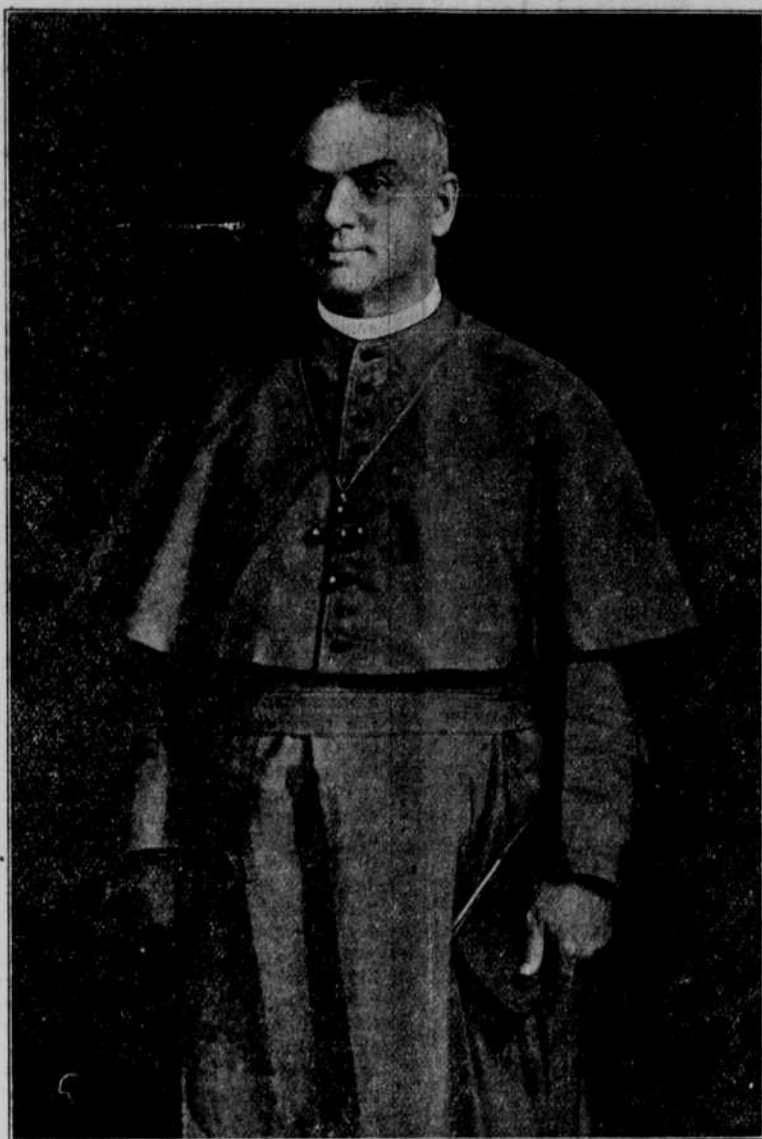
New York, Jan. 26.—Joseph L. Ray of 702 North Linden street, Bethlehem, Pa., who for more than thirty years has been private caterer to Charles M. Schwab, is sporting a handsome \$1,500 diamond, a Christmas present from the well known steel magnate. Mr. Ray will be in charge of Mr. Schwab's private car, Loretto, which will convey Andrew Carnegie's daughter and her husband on their honeymoon trip to California in the near future.

UNION LABOR FIGHTING NEGROES

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 30.—White switchmen employed by three roads here—the Illinois Central, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley and St. Louis & San Francisco—joined in a walkout to protest against the employment of Negro switchmen with the white crews in the local terminals. Union leaders declared more than 100 men are on a strike, and it is stated that others may join in the walkout later. Railroad officials declare there has been no serious congestion of freight or interference with the movement of trains as yet.

INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

Columbia, S. C.—Mr. J. E. Dickerson has been appointed inspector of agriculture. The Race is very proud of his appointment, as there are only two inspectors in the state.



THE RT. REV. ARTHUR LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, S. T. D. Third Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska, Whose Sudden Death Early Wednesday Morning Has Removed a Lover of Humanity and One of the Most Loyal Friends of Our Race.

South Carolina's Brilliant Galaxy of Colored Leaders

Concluding Article of the Interesting History of the Negro in National Legislative Halls as Recalled in "Random Recollections of a Half Century," by Col. A. K. McClure, Published Nearly 20 Years Ago in the Washington Post.

LAST week's article told the significant story of the rejection of the cultured J. Willis Menard, duly elected member from the Second district of Louisiana, by a Republican Congress from his seat in that body, of Hiram B. Revelles' admission two years later, or in February 1870, to the United States Senate and of the entrance the same year of Rainey, of South Carolina, and Long, of Georgia, to the House of Representatives. For thirty years, or until 1900, the race was represented in Congress. Congressman George H. White, just deceased, was the last representative. In his retiring speech he said: "Mark me, sir, the day will come when the Negro will return to these legislative halls and when he returns, he will come to stay."

Colonel McClure, when he wrote the article here republished, could see no immediate hope of the fulfillment of Congressman White's words. The Monitor, however, ventures the prophecy that within the next five years either Illinois or New York, probably both, will send a member of the race to Congress.

In this concluding article we have the story, as told by Colonel McClure, of the Negro in Congress from 1870 to 1900:

South Carolina had the most brilliant galaxy of Colored leaders of any state in the south, and the Negro never had such opportunities to prove his ability to exercise high official authority and to vindicate his race. I spent part of the winter of 1870 in Columbia, the capital of the state, for the purpose of completing an air-railway line to the south, and I was brought into very close connection with the authorities of the state. The governor was a weak white man—weak in intellect, more than weak in integrity, and the playing of a coterie of spoilsmen. Cardosa, a highly educated Negro and long a minister in Massachusetts, was treasurer of the state, and certainly he meant to use all his efforts to maintain a thoroughly creditable administration, but he had little encouragement from either the whites or the blacks around him. Of all the white state officials Secretary Chamberlain, afterward governor, was the only one who seemed to appreciate the opportunity and the duty to restore a great com-

monwealth to some measure of prosperity. With Cardosa were Rainey and Smalls and Nash and Elliott and Purves, who bore an honored Philadelphia name, and Whipper, and Wright, then a supreme judge, and Delaney and Boneman. I met them frequently, and several times in general conference, for every interest with which I was identified would be aided or hindered by good or bad local government.

The circle of Negro leaders possessed an unusual measure of intellectual force. Cardosa was thoroughly cultured; Rainey served longer in congress than any other Negro of our history, and maintained himself creditably in point of ability; Elliott was the most brilliant of all, and later started the country by his reply to Stephens, ex-vice president of the confederacy, on the floor of the house, and proved himself a foeman worthy of the steel of the able southern leader; Delaney won college honors in Ohio, and boldly struggled for honest government until the last hope perished, and Roseman who wanted to make a creditable record for his race, finally gave up the battle and nestled down as postmaster of Charleston. True, the environment of these Negro leaders gave little encouragement to those who sought to make the government of South Carolina distinguished as an illustration of the ability and integrity of a Negro ruler. All of them were impoverished, and they soon saw only profligacy and demoralization around them on every side. One by one they faltered and fell, with very rare exceptions, and today four of them are convicts in the criminal records of the state; convicted in their own courts by Negro juries, and some of them are holding department offices in Washington. They escaped sentence by the peace made in 1877, when the federal authorities and a number of South Carolinians convicted as Kuklux marauders, and one of the United States senators from the state was a fugitive from justice. An unwritten compact was made that the Kuklux convicts and the criminal convicts in the state courts should not be called for sentence, and that Gen. Butler, the representative of the Hampton government, whose election to the senate was then contested, should be

admitted to the senate. Such in brief is the story of Negro opportunity and Negro failure in South Carolina.

Three of these South Carolina Negroes were elected and promptly admitted to the Forty-second congress, viz: Rainey, Elliott and DeLarge. Rainey served five terms in congress, and Elliott, when in his second term, resigned his seat to accept a more lucrative local office. In 1873 John R. Lynch, another prominent Negro, appeared as a member of congress from Mississippi, and was one of seven Negroes in that body. He was elected for three consecutive terms, and I saw the rapidly growing tolerance of the republican leaders for Negro political fellowship very impressively portrayed at the Chicago National convention in 1884. When the chairman of the national committee called the body to order one of the youngest members of the convention rose, and in a speech of singular elegance and force nominated Representative Lynch as temporary chairman. In presenting this nomination the young orator said that it was "a fitting thing for us to choose to preside over the convention one of that race whose right to sit within these walls is due to the blood and treasure so lavishly spent by the founders of the republican party. Mr. Lynch was promptly and unanimously elected, and the young orator who thus presented the first Negro to preside over a national convention, and the only one of his race who has ever been in charge of such a body, was Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States.

The Forty-fourth congress brought two Negroes into the house who became conspicuous in the political movements of their party. They were Jerry Haroldson, of Alabama, and Robert Smalls of South Carolina. Haroldson's service was brief, but he was long a potent political factor in his state, and gained thrift by his shrewd and always close dealings in the sale of delegations from his state in the national conventions. Smalls served six years in congress, and attracted much attention because of his heroic act in the early part of the war, when he took his family in a boat and sailed out of Charleston harbor to join our blockading fleet, after which he rendered very important service to the Union cause. He was one of the Sea Island slaves of South Carolina and very illiterate. He took no part in congressional debate, but was an active, energetic, and in some degree an influential member. He was one of the principal Negro leaders of the state, who made a sad record in the criminal courts, but was saved with others by the universal amnesty of 1877, and has since been rewarded with important federal positions in his state.

When congress met in 1879 the entire Negro population in the house had been effaced, and Senator Bruce alone represented his race in the national councils. In the succeeding congress Smalls and Lynch reappeared as representatives, and in the following congress James D. O'Harra, representative from North Carolina, was the only Negro in either branch of the national legislature. He was defeated for re-election to the Fifty-fifth congress, and no Negro was elected to either house or senate from any other state, thus leaving that congress without a single Negro representative in either branch. In the Fifty-first congress the Negro appeared again in Representative John M. Langston, of Virginia; Thomas F. Miller, of South Carolina, and Henry C. Cheatham, of North Carolina. In the Fifty-second congress Cheatham was the sole representative of the race, as was George W. Murray, of South Carolina, in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses, and George H. White, of North Carolina, served

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WILSON SUMMONS U. S. CONSUL AT MOROCCO

Paris, Jan. 20.—Maxwell Blake, American Consul General in Morocco, according to the Depeche Marocaine of Tangier, has been summoned to Paris by President Wilson, who wishes to consult him on Moroccan questions.

The President's act has brought renewed hope to those who earnestly desire universal peace and know that such a peace is possible only upon the basis of universal justice.

If a paper is worth reading it is worth paying for.

The Negro and the South After the War

Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary of War, Discusses Conditions That Should Follow the Return of Honorably Discharged Negro Soldiers.

ENTITLED TO MAN'S CHANCE

Returning Home in No Hostile Spirit, the Negro Soldier Simply Desires Fair Treatment Which America Should Ungrudgingly Grant.

TUSKEGEE Institute, Alabama, Jan. 23.—The second day's session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was devoted to a discussion of "Problems Connected with the Demobilization of Negro Soldiers." The principal address before this session of the Conference was delivered by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who has been serving in Washington, D. C., since the outbreak of the war, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, advising in matters affecting the interests of Colored soldiers and Colored Americans generally. The Tuskegee Negro Conference, the fame of which is now nationwide, was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington and meets annually at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. The Conference has always sought to encourage Negro farmers and the Negro people of the South generally in forward-looking directions. The same policy of helping Colored farmers in practical ways and of seeking to cement friendly relations between the two races in the South has been and is being consistently carried out by Dr. Robert R. Moton, the present Principal of the Institute.

In discussing the subject, "The Negro and the South After the War," Dr. Scott took a broad view of the situation and sought to allay and to dissipate the spirit of unrest and apprehension which seems to obtain in the South with reference to the return to this section of discharged Negro soldiers. Incidentally he revealed the plan and policy of the War Department to gradually demobilize the thousands of Negroes in the Army as rapidly as suitable civilian employment can be found for them. Extracts from his address follow:

"The Negro and the South After the War."

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the fact that hundreds of thousands if not millions of soldiers must soon be discharged from military service and thus be changed from a military to a civilian status, presents a problem requiring the best thought for its proper handling and solution, and indeed makes the problem of Peace equally if not more complex than the problem of War. At one time during the war, German propagandists would have us believe that the American Negro had neither the inclination nor the ability to efficiently fight under the Stars and Stripes and to fully perform his share of civilian work and military service so essential in the support of our country's program at home and overseas, but the ready response of Negro draftees to the Selective Service call, the splendid record made by nearly 400,000 Negro soldiers in camps and cantonments at home as well as in the war zone and on bloody battlefields of France, together with the whole-souled support and numerous patriotic activities of Negro-Americans generally, showed how false and unfounded was that thought.

Negro Loyalty Proved

In this connection, it is both interesting and encouraging to note the testimony by Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and by Captain George B. Lester of the Army Intelligence Service, before the United States Senate Committee, which is investigating the activities of German propagandists in this country. In referring to the efforts that were repeatedly made to discourage loyalty on the part of the Negroes of this country Captain Lester said:

"This propaganda became so serious from the military end that active measures were taken to suppress it. The real leaders of the race in this country were called to a conference in Washington on June 19, 20, 21, 1918. There was a large number of these representative men of the Colored race present, a list of which I have. As a result of the conference,

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