

GROWING,
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.

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LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

Would Eliminate Jim Crow Cars

Congressman Madden of Illinois Introduces Bill Forbidding Discrimination in Accommodations for Interstate Passengers.

SENT TO USUAL COMMITTEE

Which Means That the Measure Will Not Be Presented to the House for Discussion, but Will in All Probability Meet an Untimely Death by Strangulation in the Committee Room.

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton, Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—

That a determined effort will be made to force the attention of congress to the iniquitous Jim Crow car system with the hope of obtaining relief from, if not entire elimination of its evils, is evident from a bill that was introduced in the house of representatives by the Hon. Martin B. Madden of Chicago on January 29. The clear intention of the bill is to give a knock-out blow to this undemocratic and dishonest institution. That it is undemocratic is evident upon its face. That it is dishonest is equally patent, because it delivers inferior accommodations for which it charges first class fare.

The bill was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and was ordered printed as is the custom in such matters.

The bill which was introduced by Congressman Madden was drawn by Mr. George Henry Murray, son of Mr. Daniel Murray, the learned and well known assistant librarian of congress, and grew out of a series of conferences between Mr. Madden and several representative men of the district among whom were men of eminent legal ability. These gentlemen all signed it after it was sanctioned by Mr. Madden as proper legislation for the next congress.

The object of having it introduced at this session was to have it given wide publicity by the press of the country, so as to get an expression of opinion. Many members of congress, both republicans and democrats, have given assurance that they will give the measure their support—provided, of course, that it does not meet an untimely fate of so many measures, death by strangulation in the committee room. This fate may be averted, however, if proper pressure is brought to bear upon the congressional delegations from the several states by their constituents.

It is hoped that the press of the country and especially the Negro press will give the widest publicity and editorial comment to the measure frankly pointing out any flaws that may be discovered therein that these may be corrected when the bill is introduced again.

From what your correspondent can determine from the freely expressed sentiment here there seems to be a set and fixed purpose to exhaust every expedient to gain relief from the Jim Crow car system.

Here is the full text of the measure which is known as House Roll 15338:

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges for all persons applying for interstate transportation, and prohibiting discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that an Act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended, be further amended by adding thereto a new section, appropriately numbered, which shall read as follows:

"Sec 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any owner, operator, manager, trustee, receiver, or lessee of any transportation system or systems, by land or water routes within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America and engaged in or soliciting interstate commerce under a common control, management, or arrangement, or any servant, employee, or agent of such owner, manager, trustee, receiver, operator, or lessee, or any other person having

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RACE MEN MADE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 10.—An announcement of especial interest to the race will be the news that Mr. Chas. H. James and Mr. E. L. James, members of the firm of C. H. James & Son, wholesale produce dealers in this city, have been elected members of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, a white organization of this city composed of the leading business men of this section. This honor comes to this Negro firm unsolicited and as a testimonial of worth and business ability shown among his many business conferees and competitors of the opposite race.

REQUEST MEMORIAL FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—Colored people attending an annual race conference here petitioned the general assembly of South Carolina to duplicate subscriptions of \$100,000 by Negroes with which they propose to erect a memorial to Colored soldiers killed in the war.

ROSENWALD GIVES \$25,000 FOR COLUMBUS Y. M. C. A.

Columbus, O.—Announcement is made that Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist has given \$25,000 to complete a Y. M. C. A. building for our people in this city. L. Wilbur Messer (white), general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. confirmed the report.

This is the twelfth building to be erected through the co-operation of Mr. Rosenwald.

372D REGT. WINS WAR CROSS

Brest, Feb. 10.—The Prefect of the maritime district here has decorated the flag of the 372d regiment of American infantry with the French war cross. The regiment has been cited in an army order for brilliant conduct in the Champagne offensive. (The 272d regiment was originally assigned to the 93d division.)

NEGRO SOLDIERS HONORED

Tablet for 44 Who Died in Service Dedicated.

Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The names of forty-four Negro heroes who gave their lives in the service of their country and of many more who served are engraved on an "honor tablet" which was unveiled Sunday, February 2, in New York and dedicated at headquarters of the Williamsbridge Civic League, 719 East 217th street, the Bronx.

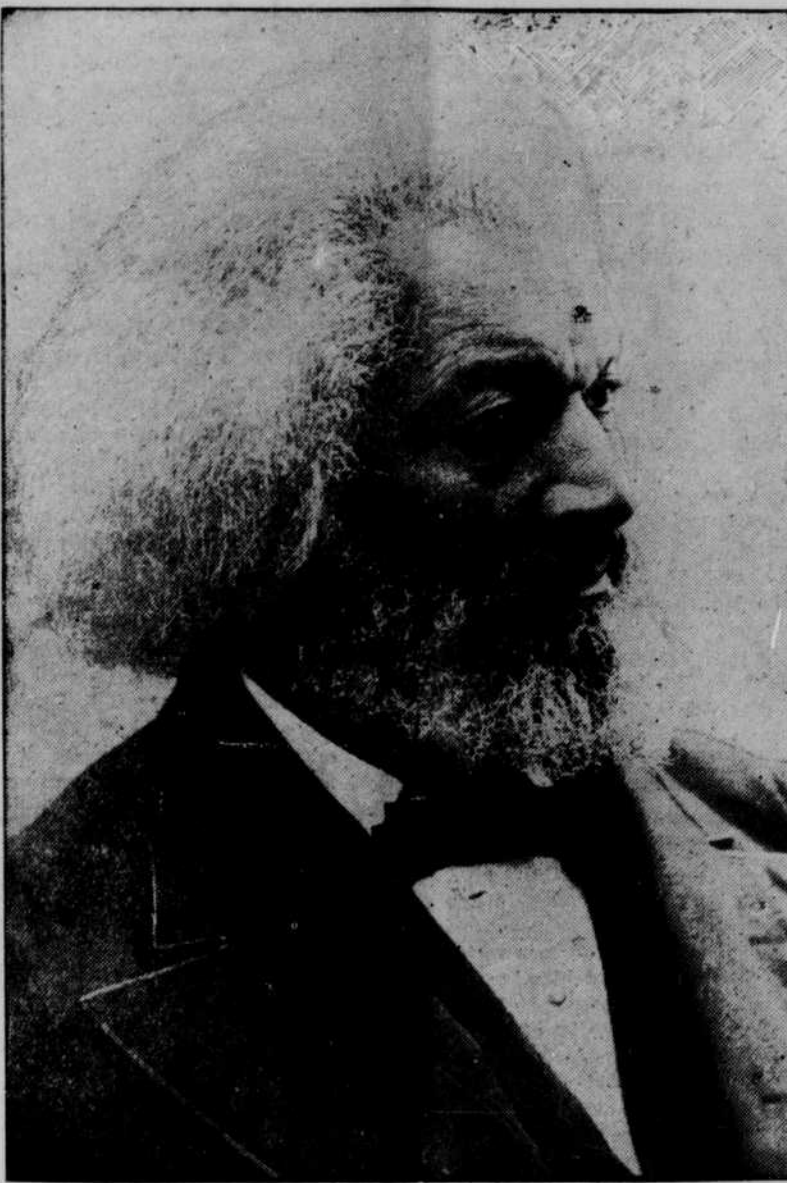
James W. Randolph, president of the league, presided at the dedication and addresses were made by Louis D. Gibbs, Bronx county judge; Counselor J. Frank Wheaton; Major W. H. Jackson, of the Fifteenth regiment; Lieutenant S. E. Leazelle and Lieutenant Marion Rudd. The exercises were attended by thousands of both races.

PROTESTS LYNCHING TO LOUISIANA GOVERNOR

New York, Feb. 10.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegram addressed to Governor R. C. Pleasant of Louisiana, concerning the lynching on January 30 of Sampson Smith, a Negro. Smith was taken from jail by a mob after conviction for murder, without capital punishment. In its telegram to the governor the Association states that during 1918 there were sixty-eight lynchings, nine of which were in Louisiana, and that during January, 1919, there have been three lynchings, two of which were in that state. The Association also wired the Chamber of Commerce at Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Shreveport, asking that they as the leading business organizations of the state assert Louisiana's regard for law and order by insisting that the members of the mob be punished to the full extent.

SHILLADAY SPEAKS IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9.—A mass meeting was held by the colored citizens of this city Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Odd Fellows' building when John H. Shilladay addressed the meeting on "Conditions That Have Grown Out of the War." Prof. Towns of Atlanta University presided.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Born February 14, 1817; Died February 20, 1895.

"Frederick Douglass stands easily the foremost American of Negro descent, during the nineteenth century. His career is typical of the history of the race in the times in which he lived. Other men may have excelled him in some special activities, but he stands pre-eminent in the estimation of the American people and of the world." The Negro in American History by John W. Cromwell.

Southern Governors Ask for Adequate Laws Against Lynching

IT IS gratifying to note that there is apparently a determination upon the part of the best element of the south to suppress lynching. In this connection the action of the governors of Tennessee and Texas is both noteworthy and praiseworthy.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Governor Roberts sent a special message to the legislature deprecating mob violence and urging repeal of the law doing away with capital punishment in Tennessee. In transmitting the message the governor informed the legislators that he had just received information from Shelbyville that mob violence was threatened following the discovery of the mutilated body of Boss Dyer at Chapel Hill.

Calling attention to the plight of the sheriff of Bedford county, who was calling for aid to protect two prisoners in his custody from mobs, the governor asked for more power to stop lynchings. The message follows:

"I received a telephone message from a sheriff of one of the counties of Tennessee, stating that a white man, who is in his custody on the charge of murder, is threatened with a mob.

"Mob violence is at all times inexcusable, and while I am governor of Tennessee I shall use every means and power at my command to prevent the crime of lynching. I verily believe that the 'Bowers law' has been the contributing cause to the commission of the crime of murder and the summary vengeance of the mob on the murderer. The assassin now knows that he will not now forfeit his life by the commission of the most atrocious crime upon his innocent victim. A bill has already been introduced to repeal the Bowers law, and the attorney general has prepared a bill fixing the death penalty for first degree murder, the immediate passage of which bills I hereby urge with great earnestness.

"Let me suggest that the means now provided by statute for the prevention of mob violence are already inadequate. The sheriff above mentioned needs assistance. I can only give him advice."

Austin, Tex., Jan. 30.—In his message to the law makers, Governor Hoby made a plea for better laws against lynchings, with a view of putting a stop to this menace that seems

BALLOU PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO BLACK SOLDIERS

New York, Feb. 9.—The transport Atenas arrived today from Bordeaux with 119 passengers, including eighty-two officers. Major General C. C. Ballou was the ranking officer aboard. General Ballou paid a tribute to the fighting qualities of his division, the Ninety-second, which was composed of Colored soldiers and familiarly known as "The Buffaloes." These troops, he said, did splendid work in the Vosges, Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors. "They were great fighters," declared the general, "and the Germans were afraid of them. Many of the Huns, I am told, believed the Colored boys were going to eat them alive."

COLORED WOMEN'S UNIT SOON TO SAIL

New York, Feb. 10.—A complete unit of Colored women Y. W. C. A. workers will soon be sent to France for work among the Negro troops, the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. has announced. The Paris office made the request that these women be sent, and they are being selected by Jesse E. Moorland, Colored secretary in Washington. Only women of education and especially fitted will be chosen.

The first Colored woman to sail for France for the Y. W. C. A. was Mrs. Helen Curtis of this city, who went last May. She is the widow of James L. Curtis, minister of Liberia, and for many years connected with the Y. M. C. A.

COURT POSTPONES TRIAL OF LYNCHERS

Sheffield, Ala., Feb. 10.—The special term of circuit court for Colbert county convened at the court house in Tusculum this morning at 9 o'clock, Judge J. J. Curtis, presiding. A great crowd of people were in attendance, expecting to hear the trial of Frank Dillard and Jeff Jenkins, who had been indicted in connection with the lynching of the Negroes in Sheffield several weeks ago. At 11:30 the cases had not been called on account of the absence of Attorney General Tate. Counsel A. H. Carmichael made a plea in the interest of the defendants, in which he stated he thought the defendants were entitled to bond or a trial. In the absence of the attorney general Judge Curtis adjourned the court for two weeks.

WRITING HISTORY OF THE WAR

Paris, Feb. 8.—To insure the writing of an accurate history of the war, a score of officers under orders to return to America have been detained and sent to Italy to make a study of the regions over which the Italian and Austrian campaigns were fought. A large number of officers are now engaged in studying the devastated regions of France and Belgium for the same purpose.

VIRGINIANS TO HAVE NEW BANK

Danville, Va., Feb. 10.—Monday night, January 20, at the Southern Ail building a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the possibility and the advisability of organizing a bank in this city. Two weeks prior to this time a similar meeting had been held and a committee appointed to look up certain facts relative to banking. After the reading of the minutes and the report of the committee, those who were not present at the previous meeting were asked to express an opinion as to the possibility and the advisability of organizing a banking institution in Danville. The consensus of opinion was that Danville needed a bank; so a canvass will be made to ascertain if the people care to finance a banking institution.

ATTEMPT ANOTHER LYNCHING

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 10.—Thornton Grooms, a Colored soldier, just returned from France, charged with assault upon and probable fatal injury of Reynolds Dillingham, a white man, was hurriedly removed to Paducah, Ky., for safe keeping because county officials feared mob violence.

Dillingham and the soldier were engaged in an altercation when a number of Dillingham's friends attempted to get him away from the scene. Grooms, it is said, struck him on the head with a rock while his friends held Dillingham so firmly in their grasp he was unable to evade the blow.

Peace Conference Is Perplexed

Many Knotty Problems Relating to the Settlement of International Peace Call for Skillful Treatment.

TWO IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS

Practically Definitely Settled That There Is to Be a League of Nations and International Control of German Colonies.

PARIS.—Many problems relating to the settlement of the world peace and the reconstitution of international friendship and progress have had tentative innings at the peace conference; but two great facts have been evolved. They are:

1. There is to be a league of nations.
2. German colonial possessions will be placed under international control.

While it is true that, at the present writing, the latter decision has not attained a definite crystallization, the weight of evidence seems to point to its accomplishment.

In taking up these two issues it is important to note that while the league of nations was agreed upon almost without debate, when the time for decision actually arrived the launching of the German colonies discussion was immediately veiled in secrecy. The doors were closed. The trend of the debate seems to have entailed some rather heated controversy.

In short, this has been the first protracted battle in the Sallee de la Paix. And the united voice of the correspondents hovering in the vicinity advises the world against taking much of the evidence which has seeped out as indicative of the final settlement.

The question of conquered territory has tested the mettle of the conferees. There were signs at the beginning of the discussion that England seemed to find a way out of many perplexities by asking that the United States assume the trusteeship of some of the conquered territory. This was particularly the case with reference to portions of Africa. The situation has been complicated by the appearance of another secret treaty, between Great Britain and Japan, and referring to the disposition of German colonies entered into before American participation in the war. By the terms of this treaty the Marshall Islands, east of the Philippines and south of Japan, and New Guinea, the Bismarck and the Samoan group would go to Australia and New Zealand. The terms of the treaty have resulted in putting these two British colonial powers with Japan in a fight against internationalized control of captured territory. There have been evident some sentiment on the part of American delegates; according to correspondents in Paris, against giving Japan unrestricted control of these territories she asks for. There are other claims held in the balance and not so well supported. South Africa, a self-governing British colonial power, wants Kamerun and other German properties in Africa. Belgium wants one of the African properties. President Wilson's policy of internationalization was described in various news reports as meaning joint control of Constantinople, Kiao-chau and Fiume, the bone of contention between Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

Forceful accession of territories to which no actual claim exists is no longer held to be tolerable. The plan as it is expected to go into effect will give certain nations a mandatory power over conquered territory, but these nations will remain always in the position of stewards and finally responsible to the league of nations from which they derive their power. There is a disposition on the part of some European observers to believe this is merely a reconstitution of the old system of spoils to the conquerors under another name. Details which will illuminate the justice or falsity of this view are still to be worked out. The Japanese delegates have held themselves aloof in the discussion, but there are signs that Japan will acquiesce when it becomes clear that world opinion demands international control.

CENTENARIAN PASSES AWAY AT SOUTHERN HOME

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 10.—The oldest citizen of Spring Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, died at the age of 106 years, six months and 10 days.