

GROWING,  
THANK YOU!

# THE MONITOR

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

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LIFTING.  
LIFT, TOO!  
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## Concerning the Negro Officer

Col. Charles Young Makes Answer to Editorial Appearing in the International Military Digest Relative to Negro Military Leaders.

### PREJUDICE STILL RAMPANT

Idea of Negro Officers Inefficiency Still Persists in Spite of Recent Brilliant Record—Does Not Square With America's Sense of Fair Play.

THE writer of this article has given both in peace and in war throughout thirty years as a commissioned officer in the United States army, in this country, in the Philippines, in the West Indies and in Africa, the very best that was in him.

He loves the country, its flag, its institutions and its people both white and black, both in the north and in the south. He moreover has confidence and faith in the justice, fair-play, and sportsmanship of the American people; and believes that they love too much the square deal to withhold any honors due the Negro American for his devotion to the flag and for his prowess in war. He further believes that the American people will tolerate no attempt or propaganda having in view making a lower caste of an officer or man of the Negro race that has offered itself for the honor of the country in this war.

The strength of the American constitution and of the worthiness of this government to endure will be determined by the treatment of the American Negro, whether an unvarnished square-deal has a full-fledged citizen is given him or whether an attempt is made to reduce him to a lower caste.

President Durkee (white) of Howard University at Washington in an address on race building and leadership recently said: "Let us make no mistake in this late date of history. Every race that fulfills its destiny must be led to that destiny by its own leaders who can see. Such is the word of history. Who disputes it?"

"I affirm that any system of schools saying to students of any race, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further,' is flinging a lie in the face of God.

"I affirm that only as every system of schools and every leader of the Colored race shall follow this age-old wisdom of man and this ordination of God, shall they be true to the race they lead, the generation they mould, and the God they serve."

Recently on the editorial page of the "International Military Digest" (published at West Point, N. Y.), was an article entitled "The Negro Officer," which has been deemed by many officers both white and black to have been unfair when it is stated that the leadership of Negro troops by Negro officers was a failure and that there was nothing to warrant the statement that Negro troops led by Negro officers could stand against white troops led by white officers.

The object of this reply is not to be controversial, but simply to state a few facts that the editor has forgotten, some of which perhaps have not come to his knowledge.

It is sure that a journal of the high tone of this one would not be guilty of joining any propaganda against Colored officers as such or against the leadership of the Negro soldier by officers of his own race.

This leadership must be acknowledged and encouraged or American institutions fail.

The ability and willingness of the government and its people to fit the Negro into the body politic with all the rights, privileges and immunities of a full-fledged American will be the test before the world which knows and sees the relations and acts of the individuals and states of the United States.

Human equity and respect for law and truth must be sacred with us. The spirit of America is the square deal and fair play, and that a man has a right to be judged by a jury of his peers. Before that judgment can be rendered both sides of the question must be heard, and all the factors entering the case must be considered and the result be rendered by an impartial jury.

This granted as an American principle, the Negro people of the United States demand to know whether the sweeping generalization of lack of leadership and the capacity of the Negro officer was derived by consulta-

tion of the records of the war department, the press both white and Negro and the reports of impartial officers.

The black officer feels that there was a prejudgment against him at the outset and that nearly every move that has been made was for the purpose of bolstering up his prejudgment and discrediting him in the eyes of the world and the men whom he was to lead and will lead in the future.

Considering the contention in that article as to the mulatto's inefficiency, the Colored people of the United States are asking: "What is a Negro?" According to the editorial any man that evinces the leadership and capacity as an officer be he near white, yellow, brown or black as the ace of spades is a mulatto, that being the case and considering that nine-tenths of the Negro Americans are of mixed blood the remaining portion of these people are negligible and the Negro problem is solved as pertaining only to the one-tenth.

Remembering the multitude of the Croix de Guerre and citations on the breasts of the returning Negro officers (for the Negro people for the purpose of achievement claim them in their own racial group) and the distinguished service crosses to boot, the Negro officer is smiling, not discouraged with himself and is still carrying on for the flag, the country where he was born and where the bones of his fathers are buried, and for the uplift and leadership of his people for a more glorious Americanism.

History tells us that on the continent of America that Toussaint Louverture, who with a leadership that no man ever surpassed and who routed the best troops of Napoleon Bonaparte, was a pure Negro and a slave until after fifty years old.

Major Martin R. Delaney was a pure Negro, "Fagan" and others that can be mentioned were pure Negroes.

Ex-parte judgments will not go in the future history, for the black man will not only act his history but he will write it, and be it said that he knows history methods, and that with him they are not those which come from the heat of prejudice and a direct concerted attempt to discredit any group of American people.

Unpatriotic and unwarranted statements do no good and lull the country to sleep, and throw it off its guard while the effects of these statements are causing just rankling in the breasts of the Negro people who have had a new vision.

The Negro officers know the psychology of their own race and also of the white race; but it is to be feared the latter will never know the mind and motive forces of the Negro if, he imagines that this group has not had a new birth in America, whose language it speaks, whose thought it thinks for its own betterment, and whose ideals both social, political, and economic it emulates.

CHARLES YOUNG,  
Colonel U. S. A. Retired.

### MISS ETTA CATON RAPPS MULLEN

Hastings, Neb., March 21.—At the woman's suffrage meeting held at Clarke hotel Friday, Miss Etta Caton, well known local orator, addressed the assemblage. In reference to the recent remarks by Mullen of Omaha, Miss Caton said:

"Woman need not lose one iota of her womanhood because she votes. She need not become a militant suffragette. For that woman is no more the highest type of true American womanhood than is the I. W. W. the highest type of true American manhood, or that (thing) in Omaha who made the exceptionally brilliant remark 'We make a mistake in giving "niggers" the vote, let us not make the same mistake in giving the vote to woman.'

"But, if he did make a mistake in placing the franchise in the Negro's hand, yet when he found out his precious head was threatened with danger by a foreign foe he made no mistake in placing in the hands of the Colored man the gun and the bayonet. And the Negro proved himself brave enough, noble enough, unselfish enough to give his life that 'things' like that referred to and his gang might live, and be free.

"That remark was intended as an insult not only to the black man but to the American woman as well, for to minds such as his woman is not an equal, a mother, wife, sister, companion; she is simply a plaything, an article of convenience, an inferior creature, a sort of lower animal, a cow, a breeding machine."

### EGYPT HAVING REBELLION

People Want That "Self-Rule" Preached by Wilson and Allies.

London, March 24.—There has been rioting at Tanta, Egypt, in connection with the disorders which have occurred there during the past week. On March 12 three thousand persons tried to rush a railroad station at Tanta, but the attack was met by troops and police and was frustrated. There was some fighting and 22 casualties are reported in a Cairo dispatch received here.

(Tanta is an important town on the Nile, 75 miles above Alexandria, and is the capital of the Province of Gharblyia.)

A Reuter's dispatch from Cairo under date of March 12, reports extensive riotous demonstrations by students and the populace, with considerable destruction of property necessitating the employment of military forces.

The motive for the demonstrations is not stated in the dispatch, but it is believed that the disorders were a result of a recent national agitation in Egypt.

### ARABS CAUSING APPREHENSION AT PEACE MEET

Whole Arab World in State of Ferment and Authorities Confer on Situation.

Paris, March 23.—The Arabs are causing lively apprehensions among the peace conferees.

The whole Arab world is in a state of ferment, according to newspaper dispatches received here, and General Allenby, who arrived here only Wednesday, conferred hastily with Premier Orlando, Foreign Ministers Pichon and Balfour and General Diaz and left last night for Egypt.

The French are pleased with Premier Lloyd-George's decision that England will not take charge of either Syria or Armenia. Nevertheless, it brings up a vital problem to be settled by the "big three," that is apportionment of the Levant. It is felt that France, England and Italy must each be responsible for certain portions and be in a position to quell any possible upheavals.

The Temps says editorially that the Arabs are inclined to take the principles of popular self-determination too literally.

"We have proclaimed grand principles, says the Temps, "without taking the trouble to define forthwith their limitations. Better had we said that self-disposal cannot apply to peoples incapable of governing themselves.

"What's worse, some powers—Britain more than France—have been permitted to over-excite the Arab imagination by admitting Emir to the racial conference, which throughout the orient is interpreted to mean that the most primitive Bedouin is entitled to absolute independence."

### Appeal to Conference.

Paris, March 23.—Leaders of the Egyptian nationalist movement, describing their body as "the Egyptian Association of Paris," have addressed to M. Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, a letter asking that the conference, in accordance with the doctrine of the right of peoples as proclaimed by President Wilson, head and adjudge the claim of the Egyptian people to national independence, apart from autonomy.

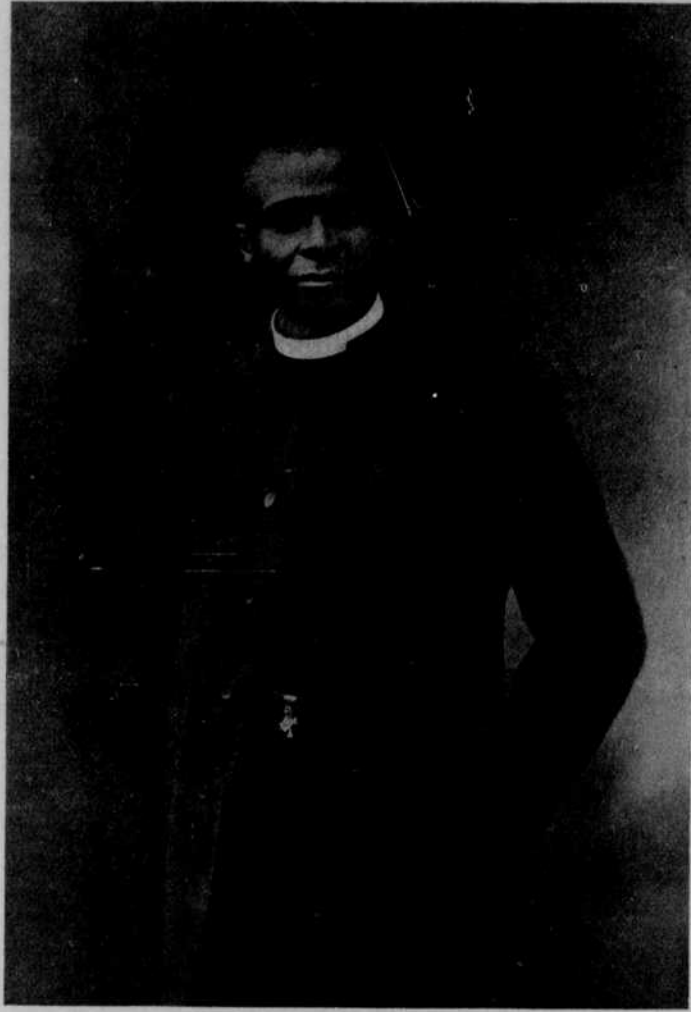
### JURY SUSTAINS NEGRO'S RIGHTS

Samuel Dett, Government Clerk in Falls Postoffice, Wins Suit Against Theater.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 24.—The story of his embarrassment, told in supreme court yesterday before Justice Taylor and a jury, today won a \$392 verdict for Samuel Dett, a Negro, of Niagara Falls, against the Arcade theater company of the same city for injury to his feelings as a result of being denied the privilege of occupying seats on the lower floor of the theater after purchasing tickets at the box office.

### NEW ORLEANS HAS NEW COLORED THEATER

(By Associated Negro Press.)  
New Orleans, March 26.—A theater for the Colored population of New Orleans has recently been opened. It has a seating capacity of more than 2,000 and is one of the most beautiful in the city.



THE REV. NATHANIEL H. B. CASSELL, PH. D. President of Liberia College, Monrovia, Who Is in America on a Campaign for Higher Education in West Africa, and Has Accepted an Invitation to Visit Omaha, Probably Early in May.

### A CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA

THE Republic of Liberia, the Liberian Episcopal Mission, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church of America, and the Liberian college have all simultaneously been well represented in the United States by the Rev. N. H. B. Cassell, who has been traveling extensively, lecturing and preaching in the interest of Liberia. As a matter of fact, no other Liberian, since the incipency of the black republic as an autonomous state, has ever conducted such a systematic and prolonged campaign in the interest of the church and state, and pre-eminently for the establishment of higher education as has Dr. Cassell. Cassell represents a fine type of the full-blooded African educator—born, reared and educated in Liberia—and so affords a fitting example of the influence of Christian and higher education, of which he is a product.

He comes well accredited from the Liberian government, having credentials from President Howard and from the Liberian secretary of state, who is now the principal delegate at the world peace conference in France. He has had the able support here of the president of the Episcopal board of missions, in New York, Bishop Lloyd. The doctor has a message which he delivers in an honest, frank and simple way, and has been well received both by his white and Colored audiences wherever he has held meetings.

He was the third rector of Trinity Memorial church in Monrovia for sixteen years, and has been responsible for the rebuilding of a new Trinity

### OPPOSE REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARDS AMONG COLORED

(By Negro Associated Press.)  
St. Paul, Miss., March 26.—Labor leaders and socialists opposed the bill before the legislature to provide for a regiment of National Guard among the Colored people of this state. They stated that every time a regiment was formed it was only another weapon against unions when they desired to strike. These men were told by Representative Hompe, who defeated the bill; that if the labor people behave themselves they need not fear the National Guard.

### COLE BLEASE CHASING A FORLORN HOPE

(By Associated Negro Press.)  
York, S. C., March 25.—Former Governor Cole Blease is now catering to the Negro vote of South Carolina in his fight against President Wilson who wrote a letter asking for his defeat for United States senator. Blease has spoken recently before several Negro audiences, and was introduced as "the real friend of the race." In a recent address here Bishop Chappelle was on the platform with him and each called the other his friend.

church, and for putting it on a self-supporting basis. The doctor is now president of Liberia college, and it is in this capacity we are now introducing him to our readers, as he hopes to devote the rest of his stay in the states exclusively to a campaign for the establishment of a better system of education, and its permanence in Africa, in keeping with the march of time; and the time for this is opportune.

In the city of New York, on the evening of March 7, 1919, at the residence of Mrs. Lelia Walters, wife of the late Bishop Walters, Dr. Cassell held the first inaugural meeting for the establishment of a campaign committee for work among Colored people in this country, interested in the education of Africa. There were present: Rev. F. Wilcom Elleger, formerly vice principal of Cuttington Collegiate and Divinity school, Liberia, and subsequently superintendent of Julia Emery Hall, school for young ladies, Bromley, Liberia; Mrs. Lelia Walters, Mr. John E. Bruce, Rev. C. N. Dunbar, Mrs. M. F. Mosselle of Philadelphia; Mrs. Florida Howard Johnson, Mrs. S. Scott, Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Mr. Arthur Schomberg and Mrs. Franklin. These parties represent a portion of the advanced class of the race in New York and have consented to assist in the endeavor to create an interest in the doctor's educational propaganda.

Dr. Cassell expects to visit Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other western cities. He has accepted an invitation to include Omaha in his western itinerary and expects to be here the last of April or early in May. Due notice of his visit here will be given in The Monitor and the daily press.

### THE BRAVE SON

A little boy, lost in his childish play,  
Mid th' deep'ning shades of the fading day,  
Fancied the warrior he would be;  
He scattered his foes with his wooden sword  
And put to flight a mighty horde—  
Ere he crept to his daddy's knee.  
A soldier crawled o'er the death-strewn plain,  
And he uttered the name of his love,  
In vain,  
As he stumbled over the crest;  
He fought with the fierceness of dark despair  
And drove the cowering foe to his lair—  
Ere he crept to his Father's breast.  
—ALSTON W. BURLEIGH.

### NEGRO ARTIST SHOWS REMARKABLE TALENT

(By Negro Associated Press.)  
New Orleans, La., March 25.—Arthur Edwin Johnson of this city is the name of a new Negro artist who has been discovered in the last few days. He has never taken a lesson in art, but his productions are regarded as marvelous and hundreds of people of both races flock to his humble gallery every day to see his handiwork.

## Sees Silver Lining in Southern Cloud

Fred B. Moore, Editor of the New York Age, Notes Changing Sentiment in South—Says Tendency to Give Race Square Deal Is Growing.

### SOCIAL EQUALITY SPECTRE

Chief Bugaboo Which Still Frightens Superstitious Bourbons—Bleese Gives Interview and Frankly Favors Mob Murders—Colored Men of Wealth—Large Land Owners.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Fred R. Moore, editor of "The New York Age," a national Negro weekly, a few days since returned from an extended trip through South Carolina and Georgia, where he visited politicians, educators and leading business men with the idea of getting trustworthy information concerning the condition and prospects of Negroes in those states.

"In South Carolina they are beginning to understand the true meaning of the oft-used word 'democracy,'" he said, "for throughout the state I found intelligent white people more disposed to give the Negro a square deal. The ballot continues to be a ticklish question, but in a general way there is a growing sentiment to treat the Negro more as a man and a fellow citizen. The only subject on which the white people of the state seem absolutely devoid of reason is the 'social equality bugaboo."

"I found many conscientious ministers, but a lot of worthless ones—many barnacles and grafters. The people expressed themselves as wanting more conscientious teachers and leaders.

**Bleese Favors Lynching.**  
"I had a chat with former Governor Cole Bleese. Governor Bleese said he was in favor of Negro education, but declared he was an absolute believer in lynching. He said lynching was the surest way to stop assaults upon women. He said he would just as willingly lead a black mob to lynch a white brute as to lead a white mob to lynch a black brute.

"Governor Bleese said that he had the greatest faith in the Negro; that the race had made the most remarkable progress of any people in history, and that he could not understand why the Negro did not assert himself and stand up for his rights.

"Governor Cooper favorably impressed me. He favors compulsory education. He believes in withholding the ballot from the Colored men until they are better educated, and thinks that they will come to it in about fifty years.

"In Florence I called on the sheriff in the interest of the Boys' Reformatory, at Columbia. I urged that the inmates be accorded decent treatment, as they had no religious service, and no educational advantages. Some had been in the institution twenty and thirty years, and had forgotten their names. I was assured that the inmates at Columbia would be transferred to Florence, where interest in them similar to that taken in white boys, would be taken.

**Colored Men of Wealth.**  
At Darlington I met L. C. Wood, a lumber dealer. Some of his Colored employes are worth from \$4,000 to \$15,000, he said. One Colored man, to whom he referred as his partner, is worth \$70,000, and receives a salary of \$10,000 yearly.

"In and around Sumter I saw Negro farmers owning from ten to 1,000 acres, owning from two up to 100 mules, and raising from twenty to 5,000 bales of cotton, worth from \$1,000 to \$100,000, having in white banking houses from \$1,000 to \$30,000, and more.

"Jonas Thomas, of Bennettsville, is in partnership with one of the leading white men and Thomas took down his portion last year of \$50,000 in profits.

"J. E. Coleman buys second-hand shoes in ton lots from the East Side in New York, makes them over and sells them to Colored and white customers.

"At Augusta I visited one of the greatest preachers of our race, Dr. C. T. Walker. He is building a \$125,000 institutional church, and when completed there will be none like it anywhere."

**MRS. JOHN E. BRUCE ILL**  
New York, March 20.—Mrs. John E. Bruce, wife of Hon. John E. Bruce, is ill with the influenza. The most recent report is that she is slightly improving. It is to be hoped that her recovery will be speedy and complete.