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THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

LIFTING.
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SELF-DEPENDENCE IS NECESSARY

Negro's Place in American Civilization Must Be Won by Himself, and He Must Not Depend Upon Others.

JERNAGIN'S MESSAGE TO RACE

National Race Conference Receives Report of Its President's Visit to France; Important Business Transacted; Successful Meeting.

BY CHARLES STEWART.
(Special to The Monitor.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—"The Negro's place in American civilization must be won by himself, and he must not depend on others," is the declaration made by the National Race Conference through the executive committee at a reception given to Dr. W. H. Jernagin at Mount Carmel Baptist church last Friday night. The occasion was Dr. Jernagin's return from France, where he represented the conference in the Pan-African conference and at the peace conference.

During the day the executive committee held an important meeting, perfecting plans for the next annual session, and to hear the report of Dr. Jernagin and a report from Prof. John R. Hawkins on the \$250,000 defense fund. Both reports were far-reaching and predict better things for the race in the future. The Rev. Dr. H. J. Callis, chairman of the executive committee, presided, and at the opening said some plain things to the members of the committee. "The Negro in America must no longer sleep, but must wake up and do something," he declared. "What was won overseas will sink into nothingness unless we back it up by real service over here. Let us plan well today and work it out tomorrow."

Every section of the country was represented at the board meeting, and over two thousand people attended the reception at Mount Carmel church Friday night, presided over by Dr. Callis. Special music was rendered by the choir of Mount Carmel church, and then followed the report of Dr. Jernagin, who was the only man sent by an organization over to France. He said that the large crowd was to him a source of inspiration, and from the greeting he was determined to do more than ever for his race.

He was sorry to say that in many instances the Negro, especially of the labor battalions, had not received a square deal in France, and the white officers had carried their race prejudice into France and had not failed to exhibit it when the occasion presented itself. "But I thank God I am able to say to you that in the face of all of this our boys discharged their duty and were heroes. Some of them died, and at the command marched into death like they were going into a banquet hall. The world will give them credit of being soldiers."

Dr. Jernagin told of his experience in getting over to France, his experience after he got over there, what he had seen on the battlefields, in the trenches, and how he was received by the men over there. His address was punctuated with outbursts of applause and, concluding, he made a strong appeal to every man and woman to rally to themselves, to the call of their race. "We must do it ourselves," he said, "and not depend on others, for if we do we will be left."

Invitations will be sent to all organizations, and every race loving man and woman to attend the next session of the National Race Conference, which will be held next October in Washington.

URGES PUNISHMENT OF LYNCHERS

New York, May 1.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegram to Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, urging an investigation of the lynching of Sam McIntyre, a Negro, on April 23, at Forrest City, Ark., and the punishment of the lynchers.

The attention of the governor is called to the fact that the lynching of McIntyre is the twenty-first known lynching since the signing of the armistice and that all twenty-one occurred in Southern states. The telegram urges action by the state authorities and states that vigorous prosecution of the lynchers of McIntyre and adequate punishment of them will do much towards preventing future similar outbreaks and will show America that Arkansas does not stand for mob violence and lynching.



OMAHA SKYSCRAPERS

NOTABLE EVIDENCE OF NEW ERA OF JUSTICE

Review of Reviews, Leading Magazine of Country Dealing With Current History and Events, Tells Part the Negro Played in Winning War.

SOME FACTS TO REMEMBER

(By Associated Negro Press.)
NEW YORK, May 1.—Another notable instance of the new era of justice is brought out in the Review of Reviews, one of the great magazines of the country dealing with current history and events. The information concerning the part the Negro played in winning the war, from an industrial standpoint, is not even generally known by us, and is of greatest moment.

Here are some of the things done along industrial and agricultural lines: Helped build ships, to dig coal, to operate railroads, to raise corn, wheat, oats, hogs and other food products, and to raise cotton and other staples. Worked in powder plants and munition factories; helped to build cantonments. The brawny arms of black stevedores and screwmen loaded many vessels with supplies on the docks at Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, New York, Baltimore and other places, and unloaded vessels in record time at foreign ports. When the full story of the war is written the black stevedore regiments at French docks, who sometimes worked night and day without relief, will have a high place in the annals of victory.

A gang of Negro riveters at Sparrows Point, Md., first broke the world's record for driving rivets into the hull of a ship. Thousands of other Negro workers in the shipyards—at Newport News, Charleston, Wilmington, Tampa and other places—helped to build the "bridge of ships" for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe. Negro piledrivers at Hog Island established new world's records, which still stand.

In the coal fields of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama other thousands—many of them working extra shifts—mined coal during the serious winter months of 1917-18, thus helping to provide fuel not only for homes, but also for industry and transportation during the mad race of war. In agriculture, during the past

four years, the values of the twelve principal food and feed crops in the Southern states increased more rapidly than the value of cotton crops, great as those were. The Negro farmer and farm laborer had a large share in this increase.

LOVE IS BLIND; FINDS A WAY

French Maiden Uses Burnt Cork and Travels Incognito as Stevedore to Marry Man of Her Choice.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, April 30.—A new lesson in true love has been brought to light here by the arrival of the transport Turrialba from France. On board and in the custody of the officers was Mlle. Alexandria Boyer of Marseilles, bride-to-be of Michael Black, a first-class boatswain's mate, and Colored.

Mlle. Boyer traveled incognito for the first two days until, according to soldiers on board, she became seasick and so pale that her heavy coating of burnt cork failed longer to deceive the ship's officers. Much to the surprise of the officers it was discovered that the "stevedore" was an aristocratic French woman who had fallen in love with Black and who was unable to marry in France because of the "red tape" necessary to go through before the ship sailed.

The woman has been turned over to the immigration authorities, but both the woman and man maintain as soon as the trouble is straightened out they will get married.

CELEBRATE THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF SLAVES

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Newark, N. J., May 1.—The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first Negroes brought to this country in slavery was celebrated here this week under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. Mayor Gillen, A. K. Bugbee, candidate for governor, and Rev. W. A. Byrd were the speakers, as was also Governor Edge. The occasion was a memorable one.

Grocery Saver.
Danger of breakage is eliminated in new motor-driven dish washer in which the dishes are held stationary in wire baskets and water is forced round them.

COLORED AMERICAN IN WAR WORK

Excellent Opportunities Offered Ambitious Young Men to Train for Efficient Service; Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Military Instructors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—

Following the demobilization of the Students' Army Training corps, shortly after the signing of the armistice, the war department, to stimulate the patriotic spirit of young men in the colleges and schools of the land and to fit them for efficient service in defense of the nation, formulated plans for the establishment of a reserve officers' training corps. Under this system the students of the various educational institutions who are able to meet the required standards, mentally, physically and temperamentally, are trained to become officers in the army, prepared to take their places in the active military service, should necessity arise.

Watchful of the welfare of the Colored young men and anxious that the Colored schools of the country should be given a proper opportunity and share in this advance work of preparedness, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, took up the matter with the committee on education and special training of the war department, in charge of the training and instruction branch of the war plans divisions, general staff, with the result that twelve of the leading Colored schools of the country have been selected as centers for the establishment of units of the reserve officers' training corps. In addition to having the schools enlisted under this advantageous banner, Dr. Scott was able to have a number of thoroughly competent young Colored army officers stationed at the schools to serve as instructors in military science and tactics.

R. O. T. C. Units and Their Military Instructors.

Herewith is given a complete list of the schools selected up to April 1, 1919, together with a roster of the officers designated as military instructors therein. All of the instruction for the present is in infantry movements:

Major Milton T. Dean and First Lieut. Campbell C. Johnson.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Captain Russell Smith, First Lieut. James C. Pinkston and Second Lieut. Harry J. Mack.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio—First Lieut. Percival R. Piper.

Negro A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.—Second Lieut. Horace G. Wilder.

South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.—First Lieut. Samuel Hull.

Hampton A and I. Institute, Hampton, Va.—First Lieut. Leonard L. McLeod.

Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.—Second Lieut. Ernest C. Johnson.

Prairie View N. and I. College, Prairie View, Tex.—First Lieut. Walter A. Giles.

Tennessee A. and I. School, Nashville, Tenn.—First Lieut. Grant Stuart.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.—First Lieut. John H. Purnell.

Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.—First Lieut. Elijah H. Goodwin.

Straight College, New Orleans, La.—Captain Charles C. Cooper.

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS COMING TO THE FRONT

Nearly Four Hundred Publications Supplying News and Moulding Sentiment Among Race in All Sections of the Country.

READERS RAPIDLY MULTIPLY

Intercommunication Unifying Racial Sentiment, Consciousness and Activities; Spreading Gospel of Justice and Equal Opportunity.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

CHICAGO, May 1.—The newspapers of the race are finally and forever on the map. With more than 400 publications of various kinds in the field, more than 100 of the weekly newspapers have increased in business, prestige and influence by leaps and bounds in the last five years.

So great has become the influence of the newspapers that in certain sections of the South there has been a determined, though unsuccessful, effort to prevent the circulation of certain race newspapers that are spreading the gospel of justice and equal opportunity.

Circulation for more than a score of the newspapers has been doubled, trebled and in some instances quadrupled in the last four years. There is no event of importance happening at the present time that is not known from one end of the nation to the other in a week's time. This intercommunication has enabled the 12,000,000 people of our group to act in unity on many subjects that in former years required weeks and months to disseminate.

Everywhere editors are displaying the liveliest and most progressive interest in getting the news to the people. Their increase in circulation has given them an increase in advertising and an opportunity to raise rates, and hence it has at last reached the delightful point where race journalism has become a paying investment.

The latest addition to the files of Negro journalism is the Associated Negro Press, with headquarters at 312 South Clark street, Chicago. This service, which is modern in every respect, gathers news from every section of the country and distributes it among more than 100 newspapers. The service is copyrighted.

NORTHWESTERN FEDERATION TO MEET AT GRAND FORKS

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Fargo, N. D., May 1.—The biennial meeting of the Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will be held in Grand Forks, N. D., July 1-3. Mrs. Johanna Porter of Chicago is president. There will be much important business transacted with reference to equal justice and reconstruction.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HAS FIRST COLORED FIRE DEPARTMENT

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., April 30.—For the first time in the history of the nation's capital there is a Colored fire department in this city, in the southwest section of the city. The commissioners made the transfer a few days ago, placing the white men into other positions. The Southwest Civic association plans to hold a reception in honor of the new department, and resolutions of thanks have been sent the commissioners.

NEW ORLEANS HOME OF ORIGINAL JAZZ

Lieutenant James Reese Europe, Famous Band Leader, Says Popular Jazz Originated in Southern City.

MUSICIANS CAPTIVATE CROWDS

Three Famous Aggregations Making History by Their Rare Entertainment and Catchy Music; First Jazz Band Under Direction of Mr. Razz.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—Lieutenant James Reese Europe, of the famous Fifteenth New York band, said recently that so far as he could learn the word "jazz" originated with a band of four pieces which flourished about fifteen years ago in New Orleans. The queer little band was under the direction of a man named Razz and was known as Razz's band. It is supposed that with the passing of time the name was changed to "jazz" there by the members of the race.

There are three aggregations, however, that are making history in the way of arousing sentiment and creating happy feeling. They are the old Eighth regiment band of Chicago, the old Fifteenth regiment band of New York and the New York Syncopated orchestra. These are under the direction of George Duff, James Reese Europe and Will Marion Cook, respectively.

These organizations, of more than fifty men each, have been touring the country in recent months and "setting the people wild" by their rare entertainment and music. The white people have fallen in line and are hurrahing everywhere for race music, instrumental and vocal. Last week the New York Syncopated orchestra played a return engagement to a packed house in Orchestra hall, one of the great centers in this city.

A most unusual recognition was given the orchestra. In the series of symphony concerts, where the "400" attend, the Russian Symphony orchestra concert date was cancelled and the management announced that the date would be filled by the New York Syncopated orchestra. The announcement was received with remarkable applause.

The Fifteenth New York band is filling a week's engagement at the great Auditorium in the loop district, which is recognition never before attained in the history of the country, and the mammoth place can hardly accommodate the great throngs who desire to hear Europe's players and that marvelous voice of Lieutenant Noble Sissle of Cleveland and New York.

ELEVEN YOUNG WOMEN GO TO FRANCE AS "Y" WORKERS

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, May 1.—Eleven of our young women have gone to France in the capacity of Y. M. C. A. secretaries to add their service to the work that forty-two of our men secretaries have been carrying on for our soldiers since the beginning of the war.

Nine of these women are college graduates. Five of them are school teachers; one in public education work, two in public health work, two bookkeepers and one in business.

They are: Miss Helen Hagin, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Rilda Phelps, Xenia, O.; Miss Florence Lee Thomas, Cleveland; Miss Meta Evans, Huntington, W. Va.; Miss Ernestine Suarez, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Miss Hallie Craigwell, New York; Miss Lillian Woods Turner, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Florence C. Williams, Raleigh, N. C.; Harriet S. Edwards, and Althea E. Roche, New York City.

The two men secretaries abroad, as well as the 282 men secretaries in the American camps, are all men of high moral character and special training.

METHODISTS CLOSE SUCCESSFUL SESSION

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Lexington, Ky., April 30.—The Lexington annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church closed a successful session here, after going on record in their annual "message to the country" as favoring "equal and exact justice for all, and a definite, untiring working out of the great problems of reconstruction." This conference comprises more than 50,000 members and speaks for its work in the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and the Methodist work in Chicago and southern Michigan.