

EMINENT LIBERIAN BRINGS MESSAGE

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel H. B. Cassell, President of Liberia College, Monrovia, West Africa, Speaks to Large Audiences and Makes Many Friends for the Little Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel H. B. Cassell arrived in Omaha Saturday from Chicago, where he filled many engagements planned for him by Prof. Frederick Starr of Chicago university, who had visited Liberia and is deeply interested in the country.

Dr. Cassell, who is a priest of the Episcopal church, is president of Liberia college. He is a Christian gentleman of broad culture and a man of most winsome and attractive personality. He is an easy, fluent and eloquent speaker, whose sincerity and great earnestness captivates those to whom he speaks. He is a man of faith and vision and has a real message for our race. Being anxious to speak to as many of our people as possible, while here a program was arranged by which he was enabled to get into touch with several different groups of our own people, as well as speaking before people of the other race. Most of his audiences have been white audiences, therefore he appreciated the opportunity of speaking to Colored people.

Sunday morning Dr. Cassell spoke in Trinity cathedral to a large congregation, where he made a most favorable impression. Sunday afternoon he delivered a most inspiring message to the N. A. A. C. P. forum in Grove M. E. church. Sunday night he preached at St. Philip's church; Monday night he addressed a large audience in Bethel Baptist church, South Side; Tuesday night he spoke before a large congregation in St. John's A. M. E. church; Wednesday afternoon he addressed the members of the Woman's auxiliary in Jacobs Memorial Hall; Wednesday night he spoke at Zion Baptist church and Thursday night at a joint meeting of the Masonic lodges, to which fraternity he belongs, at Rescue Hall.

He adapted his message to each audience, the keynote of each, however, being Liberia's God-given place in the family of Christian nations. He removes many misunderstandings about Liberia; shows how resisting absorption by England on the one hand and France on the other Liberia has had to struggle for her very existence. She has, however, stood for the highest moral and Christian ideals. Liberia needs industrial and economic development and offers a splendid field for the right class of emigrants from this country. Dr. Cassell believes firmly that Liberia is the place where the man of African descent, be he in the United States or elsewhere, is to work out his destiny. This, of course, calls for trained and efficient leadership, which can be secured only through the highest, best and most thorough education. This is the work that Liberia college is doing. Hence the imperative need of supporting such institutions and fully equipping them.

Dr. Cassell will speak before the annual meeting of the junior auxiliary, which supports a scholarship in the girls' graded school at Bromley, Liberia, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday night he will address a joint meeting of the U. B. F. fraternity in their hall, leaving late Saturday night for Kansas City.

Dr. Cassell has been delighted with his visit to Omaha, where he has made many warm friends not only for himself, but for Liberia.

COLORED GIRL WOUNDED BY INFERNAL MACHINE

Maid in Home of Senator Hardwick of Georgia Loses Both Hands in Unwrapping Package Sent Employer—Mrs. Harding Also Injured.

(By Associated Negro Press.) Atlanta, Ga., May 8.—The old saying that "A Negro is in everything," had a tragic realization here when the explosion of an infernal machine, sent to the home of former Senator Hardwick, resulted in the serious injury of his wife, and their Colored maid.

The package, coming through the mail, was opened by the Colored maid, on the request of Mrs. Hardwick. It was supposed to contain pencils. When the wrappings were removed, the machine exploded. Both hands of the maid were blown off, and Mrs. Hardwick was injured over the face and body. The senator believes it was an attempt by bolsheviks to get rid of him because of his attitude on certain questions while he was in the senate.

BOUGHT HOMES

A few of our many buyers who are satisfied: Mr. John W. Smith bought 2728 Burdette street. Nimrod Johnson, Webster 1302.

Things are happening that make even a preacher swear.

PREDICTS GREAT INFUX OF JAPANESE AND CHINAMEN

Immigration Secretary Believes That Within the Next Fifty Years One Hundred Million Orientals Will Have Become Residents of United States.

(By Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, May 8.—Abraham Bowers, white, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., stated in an address recently that an average of 2,000,000 foreigners will come to this country, in a short time, annually, for a period of fifty years, when there will be 100,000,000, practically all Japanese and Chinese. He stated that the matter will be looked at economically, only. The country will need laborers, and European countries, because of the war's devastation, will be unable to supply them.

He continued, "Only Japan and China can furnish the answer to the labor problems. Therefore, they are bound to come, coolies and all, and they will come unrestrictedly. And I believe they will intermarry with our people as other immigrants are doing. Japanese and Chinese frequently marry our university girls now. They will over-ride racial prejudice, literacy tests and every other obstacle."

PLEADS FOR FAIRER TREATMENT FOR RACE

Mrs. Daisy Buckley, One of the National Secretaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Speaks at First Methodist.

Mrs. Daisy M. Buckley, a national secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, spoke before more than 300 women in session at the First Methodist church Wednesday night, and made a most impressive and impassioned plea for fairer treatment of the American Negro.

"Two hundred and forty years of slavery have tended to make the Negro what he is. But even so it was his effort, his muscle and his labor that transformed the southern swamp lands into gorgeous plantations. The white men of the south reaped the results of the Negro's toil while the Negro himself sunk deeper into ignorance and despair.

"We emphasize the destructive forces of the Negro's nature, but the constructive forces are but barely touched.

"The black race is not an inferior race. It is handicapped by unjust treatment and inferior treatment. "Africa must be saved by the Africans, and China can be redeemed only by the Chinamen."

Mrs. Buckley is a graduate of one of the missionary schools at Camden, S. C. She is a nationally known figure in the field of missionary work.

Events and Persons

Miss Inez Gordon and Mrs. Grace Cisco of Beatrice, were the week-end guests of Mrs. H. W. Black and their uncle, Lieut. H. J. Pinkett. Mrs. H. W. Black entertained a number of young people informally Saturday in honor of her guests.

Luther Risner of Hastings, Neb., came up to attend the Crispus Attucks auxiliary's reception last Friday. He returned home Sunday.

Miss Madeline Roberts took Miss Inez Gordon and Mrs. Grace Cisco of Beatrice for an auto and sight-seeing trip Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Berry Thompson of Minneapolis, who was called to Omaha Sunday by the death of his sister, Mrs. Lola Cumber, left for home Thursday.

Eugene Thomas has purchased a Ford touring car.

John H. Broomfield is spending most of his time these days on his farm near Florence.

Mrs. Daisy M. Buckley, one of the national secretaries of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the guest of Mrs. J. H. Hutten this week.

The funeral of Rodney Halston, the returned soldier who was asphyxiated at the Patton hotel, was buried from the Silas Johnson Western Funeral home last Sunday. Halston had no known relatives and was penniless. The Red Cross was interested in the case and defrayed the expenses of the funeral. Interment was at Mt. Hope. Rev. John Albert Williams officiated. Six returned soldiers served as pallbearers.

Any King Would Do.

"I can trace my descent in a direct line from one of the early kings of England," she said, "Which one?" he asked. "I don't recall the name. What kings did England have?"—Springfield (Ohio) News.

Home Made Cakes

Webster 5660

MAJOR MOTOR TELLS OF VISIT TO FRANCE

(Continued From First Page.) In other fighting units, as well as Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest, where many of the service of supply troops were located, and at many other places, I made the same investigations. I interviewed American and French commanding officers, I talked as well with scores of American and French officials of lower rank. When the records were taken, as was the case with the 92d division, the number of cases charged were very few. I likewise spent much time with members of the peace conference, and with Americans engaged in various branches of war activities in an effort to disprove and set at rest this awful slander upon the Negro race. I spared no pains or effort to do this, and it would appear from subsequent investigations on this side of the water and from reports which have come to me from overseas, that the momentum of these damaging rumors had perceptibly lessened.

Negro Officers and Their Critics.

There was apparently no doubt in anybody's mind in France, as far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier, when led by white officers. There was also little question about the fighting record of the four regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d which had been brigaded with French divisions—but when it came to the 92d division, there was a subtle and persistent rumor in Paris and in other places in France, as far as my travels, observations, and investigations went—substantiating the rumor which was also prevalent in America—only in France it was much more generally accepted as true; namely, that the Negro officers "had been practically a failure," and that it was a mistake to have ever attempted to have a division with Negroes as officers.

A Single Failure Magnified.

I took a great deal of pains and care, as did also the gentlemen with me, to run down every rumor. We spent much time in and out Paris ferreting out every statement that came from the "Whispering gallery." Finally found that, so far as the 92d division was concerned, only a very small portion of a single battalion, of a single regiment had failed.

Later, in talking with the highest American military official in France, regarding his story of the failure of Negro officers, he said that the possibilities were that any officer, white or black, under the same adverse circumstances that these men faced, would have failed, as the very few did. About a dozen officers of the battalion were sent before a board for trial for having shown cowardice. They were not, however, all found guilty; and to offset this, some of the other Colored officers of the regiment for conspicuous bravery in the same engagement were promoted and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

It would appear that this small part of a battalion whose failure was so widely reported, had never before been under fire, and had been taken from a quiet sector and brought forward with the expectation that they would not be put into the fighting for several weeks; but it so happened that the Germans were much stronger than the French behind which this unit was placed. When the French troops were badly cut to pieces, the Negro unit in question had to go into the fighting within twenty-four hours after reaching the front, which was much earlier than expected. In connection with this alleged failure, there are also some other very important considerations that will later probably be brought out officially.

It was gratifying to find that the commanding general, who knew all phases of the affair, did not take this failure anything like as seriously as the rumor about it seemed to warrant. The facts in the case in no sense justified the common report.

In talking with the commanding general at Le Mans, I referred to the fact that something like fifteen Negro officers had been sent back as "inefficient." He said to me: "If it is any comfort to you, I will tell you this: we sent back through Blois to America in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month, who failed in one way or the other in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few Colored officers who failed."

We talked with Colonel House, Ray Stannard Baker, Capt. Walter Lippman, and leading Y. M. C. A. workers, and many, many others. Everybody assured me that they, so far as they were able, would stop the slanderous rumors concerning our Negro soldiers, and were glad to get the facts. I spoke to white officers in a number of places—at one place, to two hundred of them, and candidly stated the facts in the case, I raised

the question, if they did not think it was a good and fair thing to stop this rumor of the "whispering gallery," which was defaming a race, which might cut down the efficiency of the Negro troops, and was, of course, putting America in a bad light before the world.

Many of the difficulties and troubles among the officers and men of the 92d division, as well as in other Colored units, could have been avoided, if we had had at general headquarters in France, a Colored man to have rendered the same wise, dignified and efficient help, such as Mr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee institute, had so splendidly rendered in the war department at Washington, to both races and to the nation. President John Hope of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Georgia, who under many trying conditions has done fine overseas work in connection with the Y. M. C. A., felt this need very much. General Pershing would have gladly had such a man if it had occurred to any of us to suggest it.

Commanding Officers Open to Suggestions.

In almost every instance I found the commanding officers open to suggestions regarding relieving the needless embarrassment of the Colored soldiers. I found in the service of supplies that Colored stevedores were working twelve and sixteen hours a day and sometimes more, which made it impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to do any effective work along educational lines with the thousands of Colored soldiers in the service of supplies. I took this matter up with the commanding general, and within three days, orders had been given to reduce the time of work to eight hours. At several places the quarters of the Colored men seemed unfortunately located. In many of these places, changes were soon made.

I took up with care, also, the matter of excluding Colored women from France, going to the source of the trouble, or at least where it started. Here again, I found that there seemed to be no justification for wholesale exclusion of the women of our race from overseas service. This I took up with proper authorities, military and otherwise, and before I left, arrangements had been made to send for more of our Colored women, and men also, and some have already gone over. The best Y. M. C. A. hut I saw, from every point of view, was the one where Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Mrs. J. L. Curtis and Miss Katherine Johnson were located. There was here a very fine spirit of co-operation between the white and Colored workers. Mr. Wallace, the manager of the district, whom I later met in Paris, was loud in his praise of Secretary Nichols, Secretary Whiting, Chaplain Oveltra and other Colored workers.

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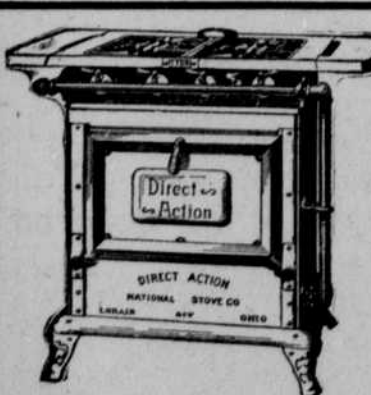
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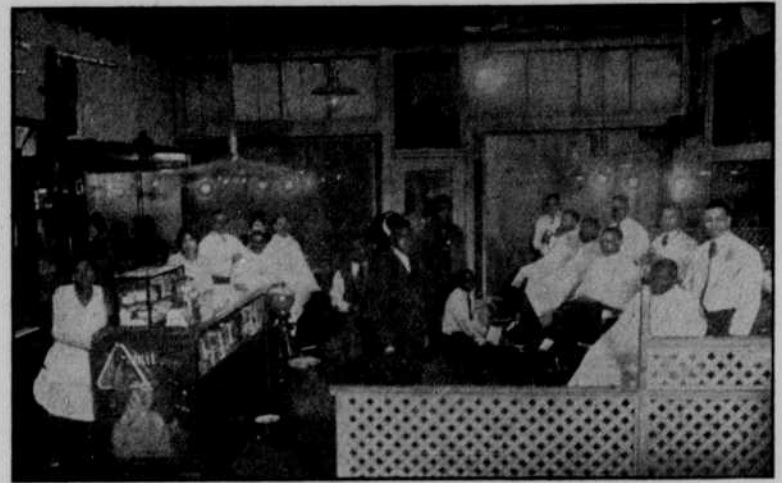
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