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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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RACE RIOT IN CHICAGO

Hundreds of Police Called Out
White's Army Masses Against
Blacks in Flat War.

CHICAGO.—A race war, threatening for weeks, assumed sinister proportions on Chicago's South Side last night, when 200 extra police were rushed to the Washington park district.

One Negro is dead; another was said to be dying last night. Both were victims of a small army of white men who early yesterday set out with the avowed intention of "cleaning out the blacks."

Plan Night Battle.

Information was generally distributed among both whites and Negroes that a big fight was to be waged sometime during the night in Washington park.

Police of the South Park board, 200 strong were rushed to the park and kept an all night vigil. Several hundred reserves were ordered on duty at Englewood, Fiftyth street, New City and Stock Yards Stations.

A special police guard was established at Kenny's undertaking establishment, 5438 S. Halstead street, where the body of the slain Negro was held.

Negro Stabbed and Shot.

The Negro killed was Robert Robinson, 514 W. 54th Place. Robinson was simply walking to his home. There had been no fight or disturbance. A gang of savage hoodlums attacked him.

He had been shot several times, stabbed repeatedly in the back and beaten over the head with billiard cues. The murder occurred shortly after Saturday midnight at 55th street and Princeton avenue.

Ollis Harris, 5647 Grove avenue, is the Negro said to be dying. He was shot through the stomach, stabbed and beaten at 57th street and Lafayette avenue.

Both blacks were attacked by the same mob. Persons questioned by the police say the whites numbered 150 men.

Lieut. Fred Guernsey of the stock yards station and a squad had arrested about two score suspects yesterday, but only eleven were being held last night.

Lieut. Guernsey refused to give the names of the men held, because, he explained, the Negroes might obtain vengeance by attacking the homes of those held.

Won't Discriminate—Alcock

"The situation is most serious," First Deputy of Police Alcock said last night. "We had better meet it now than later. I have instructed the precinct commanding officers to see that their men do their duty. There will be no discrimination."

Battle Preranged.

Yesterday mornings excitement appeared to have been preranged. At 12:30 a. m. the stock yards station received a telephone call that a white mob was "out to kill all the blacks." A small squad of police was rushed out, but failed to connect with the gangsters. Knives, razors, billiard cues, clubs and several revolvers were picked up along the trail taken by the whites.

Yesterday's developments convinced police, city officials and others who have studied the racial problem that Chicago must deal with one of the

most difficult situations in its history.

The actual conflicts between whites and Negroes come, it is pointed out, as to be expected climaxes to the series of bomb outrages perpetrated on the South Side in the last few days.

One of those who yesterday discussed the matter believed any policy of residential segregation would be a solution.

is Rosenwald, who has given time and money toward the development of the Negro people, said: "The racial problem in Chicago has been too long awaiting solution. The newspapers can perform a big service by bringing the public to a realization of the seriousness of the problem."

"I have no panacea. This question is too big to be solved with an off hand word. It is our duty to begin studying it at once, for the situation is critical."

"Of one thing I feel certain—any policy of segregation is out of the question."

Our own leaders are inclined to blame the rough element among the recent immigrants from the south for the increasing evidences of friction as well as the tough whites who are encouraged by the sensational daily newspapers. Movements are on foot among the leading white and colored organizations to get together in an effort to cope with the situation.

"THE HUNS OF THE EAST HAVE COME" —Senator Phelan.

Philosophy of Democrat Senator From California Has Slightly Familiar Sound—Counsels Cancellation of So-Called Gentlemen's Agreement With Japan.

Washington, June 25.—"The Huns of the east have come. Already they have spread over California and are stripping the state of its Americanism. They have invaded South America, and have obtained a firm foothold in Mexico, where they are protected and are a part of the Carranza machine. Some day the Mexican and Japanese problem will come to smite us with united force."

The Japanese are not to be compromised with. They must be eliminated entirely like a swarm of locusts, which they alone equal in economic destructiveness. Not a quarter of a per cent should be allowed to come. Legislation should be enacted to bar them entirely. This might hurt Japan's feelings, but America comes first. The sore spot of the world is in the Orient. It is the place which we must watch zealously and unceasingly."

NEBRASKA NEGRO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

The second annual meeting of the Nebraska Baptist Association of Nebraska and auxiliaries was held at Bethel Baptist church, 29th and T streets. The meetings began on Monday, June 16 and closed on June 20.

An unusually attractive program was rendered. The session was one of the best in the history of the state. Rev. W. F. Botts, B. S. T., moderator, Bethel Baptist church has earned a reputation for hospitality that is commensurate with the reputation for doing things quickly and well which it already holds.

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ROOSEVELT HONORED AT TUSKEGEE FOUNDERS' DAY EXERCISES

Hon. J. O. Thompson, of Birmingham, Ala., Pays Wonderful Tribute to Most Democratic American President Since Lincoln—Immense Crowd Eagerly Listens to Eloquent Message.

"I am very grateful to you here at Tuskegee for the opportunity of paying a slight tribute to the memory of one of the nation's greatest men, and one whom I had the honor to call friend over a period of eighteen years. I had two other invitation to speak today in Birmingham, but I felt if I were to speak at all on this memorial occasion I should speak in this presence, for it was another of the nation's greatest men and one whom I had the honor to call friend over a period of thirty years who favorably presented me to President Roosevelt in 1901. I held both Colonel Roosevelt and Dr. Washington in the same high esteem; they were men whose characters were so definitely fixed that their friends knew just what they would do as new situations arose. Their friends throughout the country had with them a spiritual understanding. Just such an understanding as the devout men and women of any congregation have with their pastor.

"A gentleman asked me the other day how long Colonel Roosevelt lived. I replied, 'He died in the sixtieth year of his age, but when we consider his activities, as compared with the activities of other men, he must have lived six hundred years, so full was his life.' I thought of him at Harvard, and his activities there; I thought of him as a leader of his party in the New York legislature at twenty-two years of age, and his activities in that assembly; I thought of him as a ranchman in Dakota, and how readily those men of an entirely different type from the men among whom he was raised in the east, adapted themselves to him, and they somewhat rose to his ideals, and how he gave to the cattle business a new impetus, a business which has finally grown to be one of the great industries of the west. I thought of him as United States civil service commissioner, helping Uncle Sam to work out a merit system for his employees throughout the length and breadth of the land. I thought of him as police commissioner in the City of New York, giving to his municipality such reform as they are enjoying today, and beginning the first great movement against the grafter in office, and which movement has finally spread into every state in the union.

"I thought of him as an assistant secretary of the navy, as giving the order which turned the guns of Dewey loose on the Spaniards at Manila bay. And then hurrying to his chief, Mr. Long, tendering his resignation, and Mr. Long's protesting that his services were needed there, and his reply 'No, I am not willing to remain within the protection of these walls while other men fight the battles of my country.' I thought of him as boarding the fast train in New York for San Antonio, and how his coming through the south was heralded by the Associated Press, and how his patriotic zeal fired the hearts of the southern youth. I thought of him as the train paused at Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Charlotte, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans and how the southern boys swung on his train and begged to become members of the Rough Riders regiment. I thought of him in that memorable charge up San Juan hill, under the command of our own general, little Joe Wheeler.

"I thought of him in his triumphal entry in New York as the hero of the Spanish-American war and the expression of appreciation of his services to his country by the people of the Empire state in making him their governor, and his many activities in that position.

"I thought of him as vice president, and as president at forty-three years of age, and his thousands of activities as chief executive of the nation. I thought of him as sending for the mature and dependable senators to discuss with them the serious affairs of state, men like Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Berry of Arkansas, Bacon and Clay of Georgia, Frye of Maine, and Lodge of Massachusetts, and the next day putting the machinery in order for the impeachment of other senators who had violated the laws they had helped to make. I thought of him cabling the Sultan

of Morocco, 'I will give you twenty-four hours in which to produce Peri Carris alive, or Rosollean dead, and in less than twenty-four hours Peri Carris was released and allowed to go upon duties as an American missionary, and that without the payment of a dollar's ransom. I thought of him as cabling the Russian government in the Russian-Japanese war, 'I will give you twenty-four hours in which to remove the contraband on cotton; you shall not deprive the southern farmer of the fruits of his labor at the moment he is seeking a market for his product, and in less than twenty-four hours the contraband was removed and cotton allowed to seek the markets of the world through its usual channels. Twenty-four hours was about the limit of time Theodore Roosevelt gave the individuals or a nation to get right. I thought of him as sending for the German ambassador and saying to him, 'However much I regret Venezuela forgetting the due date of her obligation to Berlin bankers, the Monroe doctrine still exists, and shall be maintained. I do not appreciate the menacing attitude of German war vessels in Venezuelan waters,' and as the German ambassador turned to leave without making satisfactory reply, President Roosevelt called to him and said, 'You will please cable the emperor, I will give him ten days in which to withdraw his men of war and you might add in this connection that Admiral Dewey is now cruising with his fleet in South American waters.' In less than ten days they had fired up and steamed away.

"I thought of him as turning things 'topsy-turvy' in this country, and arranging for the building of the Panama canal over night, while congress debated and how the press of the country, in scare headlines, called attention to the reckless daring of the young man in the White House; but as an earnest of the appreciation of the American people for the initiative and character of Theodore Roosevelt in building the Panama canal, there is a movement on foot to change the name of Panama to Roosevelt canal, and to erect a suitable monument to his memory somewhere in the zone, and in this connection, I hope at the same time there will be a suitable monument erected to the memory of our own senator, John T. Morgan, for it was he who kept up the agitation in the senate for thirty-odd years.

"I thought of him in the panic of 1907. You will recall it was the panic resulting from too much, rather than too little business; industries were developing faster than capital could be found to finance them. The Tennessee company, one of the largest corporations of the country, was unable to go any further, and appeal was made by a committee of the best business men of America to President Roosevelt to allow the absorption of the Tennessee company by the United States Steel Corporation and after hearing their argument at great length, and giving due consideration to all of the angles in the case, he smiled and said, 'This is a complete reversion of my insistence for a strict enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law; but, however, that may be, I shall make this the exception that proves the rule, and as an earnest of the appreciation and character displayed by Roosevelt in saving this institution, which meant so much to the people of this state, I will be disappointed if there is not soon a movement on foot to erect somewhere in the Birmingham district, a fitting monument to his memory.

"I thought of him leaving the White House sending for John Burroughs to discuss animals and birds and flowers and trees. I thought of him sending to South Hampton, England, for Sir Harry Johnson to discuss the characteristics of the big game in Africa. I thought of him in the jungles of Africa, killing big game for several months. I thought of him as emerging from the wilds of Africa and lecturing at the capitals of Europe to the 'Ph. D.'s,' 'L. L. D.'s' and statesmen, and how they marveled at his learning. I thought of him at Chicago, surrounded by 15,000 red-blooded Americans, literally destroying the (Continued on Page Eight.)

HUMANITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS CALL OUT FOR JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 25.—A careful survey, covering the entire nation, has disclosed to the Associated Negro Press the fact that there is a new awakening for justice in behalf of the people of our racial group.

In speaking of this change of sentiment, the outrages of various sorts, are not overlooked. It is a fact, however, that there has been more written and spoken in truth, in the last six months, relative to the injustices heaped upon us, than has ever before occurred since slavery was abolished. The expression quoted herewith, from the Pittsburg Chronicle is typical rather than exceptional, so far as the newspapers are concerned. For some reason, the editorial writers seem to have "struck their gait," on the subject of fair play, and are going at the hypocracies in a fashion that should bring good cheer to any people.

Speaking with reference to the denial of rights, in the light of the conspicuous attitude of the peace conference, the Chronicle says:

"These American citizens are not merely denied their political rights; they are denied that 'protection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous condition' to which they are entitled by ordinary considerations of humanity, as well as by specific provision in the constitution of the United States. In effect they are calling attention to the humiliating facts that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution are virtually dead letters. They have heard that the proposed League of Nations is to insure justice to all the peoples of the earth, and they want their share. Our Negro citizens are not to be blamed for their appeal to what they suppose to be an all-powerful, super-natural organization. Other races are doing exactly the same thing with reference to their own particular problems and injustices. But how humiliating it must be to our delegates at Paris to hear a body of their fellow citizens appealing to the League of Nations for relief from cruelty and oppression. They can scarcely escape the conviction that reform, like charity, should begin at home and that a splendid start could be made by safeguarding the life and liberties of our host of Negro citizens of the southern states."

Concerning this, A. D. Baker said: "That kind of sentiment cannot swing in the air very long without hitting something."

"IRISH QUESTION LOADED WITH DYNAMITE; NEGRO QUESTION LOADED WITH TNT"

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, June 25.—The bringing of the "Irish Question" into the peace conference, has caused the American delegates no end of embarrassment, because that question has been regarded as strictly domestic. It has been argued by many different people that if the Irish be permitted to air their grievances before the conference, the Negroes of America have the same right, and many of the delegates from various nations have taken that stand.

Concerning the logic of it, the New York Sun, daily, says:

"Now if the Irish question is loaded with dynamite, the Negro question is loaded with TNT. Outside of Ireland nobody questions the legality of the kingdom's rule in that island, and inside of Ireland a good many persons do not question its legality, however much they object to it as a political fact. But inside the United States and outside of the United States everybody knows that the political condition imposed upon the Negro in the South is brutally, openly and completely illegal. That condition is imposed on the Negro in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and this violation of the Constitution is tolerated with the full knowledge and consent of a large majority of the white population of this country, North and South.

CITY TO CELEBRATE JULY FOURTH AT FONTENELLE PARK

The city administration and many Omaha business men are lending their support to the annual Fourth of July celebration to be held at Fontenelle park July Fourth. The fireworks display will be on an elaborate scale. This celebration is open to all Omaha citizens with a special invitation to returned soldiers and sailors.

Archibald H. Grimke Is Awarded Fifth Spingarn Medal

Ex-Consul to San Domingo Earns Recognition for Seventy Years of Distinguished Service to Race and Country.

Cleveland, O., June 25.—The Spingarn medal, presented every year to the American of African descent who has made the highest achievement in any field of elevated human endeavor, has been awarded to Archibald H. Grimke, of Washington, lawyer, author and ex-United States consul to Santo Domingo. The announcement of the award is as follows:

The fifth Spingarn medal has been awarded to Archibald H. Grimke, of Washington, D. C., for seventy years of distinguished service to his country and race, as consul to Santo Domingo, as president of the American Negro Academy, as author and scholar and especially as president of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which under his leadership has become the safeguard of the rights of eleven million people at the capital of the nation.

Mr. Grimke was born in Charleston, S. C., August 17, 1849.

He was graduated from Lincoln university in 1870, took his master's degree in 1872, and the degree of L. I. B. at Harvard in 1874.

For a number of years Mr. Grimke devoted himself to journalism, editing the Hub, a Boston periodical, and writing for the Boston Transcript and the Traveler.

From 1894 to 1898, Mr. Grimke was United States consul in Santo Domingo.

Among his literary works are Lives of William Lloyd Garrison and Chas. Francis Sumner.

Since 1903 he has been president of the American Negro Academy.

Mr. Grimke, in addition to being vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, and is a member of the Author's club of London and the American Social Science association.

WHO SHALL PAY FOR THE HOUSTON RIOT

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 25.—Houston citizens who suffered personal and property losses during the mutiny of Negro soldiers on August 23, 1917, may be held for all damages suffered at that time if a bill that Senator Morris Sheppard has introduced into the senate is finally passed. The bill provides for the investigation by the court of claims of all complaints for damages made by Houston citizens as a result of the mutiny, according to advices received from Washington Wednesday night.

The bill was introduced in the senate during the last session by Senator Sheppard, but no action was taken on it. Under the law these suits against the government cannot be instituted until congress authorizes the court of claims to proceed with the investigation.

Major John H. Crooker, who was district attorney at the time of the riots and active in preparing claims for personal and property losses, said Wednesday night, there were about fifteen claimants. The amount asked for in reparation at first was more than \$80,000. Major Crooker said, but this was cut down at Washington to about \$35,000.

KANSAS CITY GETS PAROLE OFFICER

Kansas City, June 25.—Mrs. Sallie C. Rogers, who has been identified with the schools for a number of years, employed in several of the largest grade schools of the city, has discontinued her service in that capacity, and is now a member of the force of the Board of Public Welfare. She is eminently qualified for the work. The municipality is to be congratulated. Her work will be parole officer, with young girls her especial province.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CHURCH CIRCLES

Richmond, Va., June 25.—Before leaving Richmond today Mary E. Taylor, of New York, Negro woman evangelist, announced that she would enter the race for bishop of the A. M. E. Zion church.

Mr. Advertiser:

The Monitor is read in practically every Colored family in Omaha, Council Bluffs and Lincoln.

It has also a wide circulation in Nebraska and other states.

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