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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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## Omaha Boy First to Cross Lake Ontario in Frail Canoe

Hazardous Feat in Face of Storm—Preston W. Bryant and J. Clarke, a Native of Barbadoes, Two Young Colored Men, Paddle in a Sixteen-Foot Canoe From Toronto to Niagara-on-the-Lake.

WAS A NOTEWORTHY EVENT

So Far as Known This Is the First Time Such a Feat Has Been Accomplished Except Perhaps by Indians Before Coming of the White Man.

(Special to The Monitor.)

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—A feat of unusual daring was accomplished here Saturday, July 5, when Preston W. Bryant of Omaha, Neb., a musician, now residing at 184 Queen street, this city, and J. Clarke from Barbadoes, a silver spinner, residing at 234 Simcoe street, set out from the foot of York street in a frail sixteen-foot canoe, with the purpose of paddling forty miles across Lake Ontario. It was not as daring as crossing the ocean in a flying machine, but it took a lot of courage on the part of Bryant and Clarke to undertake this voyage. By many it was considered a fool-hardy trick.

They left York street at 6 o'clock and were out of sight of land at 7:10. They were passed by the Cayuga at 8:10 twelve miles out, and by the Chippewa at 10:15 both on the same journey. A severe wind and rain storm overtook the frail craft about noon and the men were glad to sight land about 2 o'clock, and to land at Niagara on the lake at 2:40. When the Chippewa passed within fifty feet of them Bryant exchanged greetings with his wife and sister who were on board. A mist closed in on them when they were eight miles out and bothered them considerably. The men wore only trousers and shirts, used side paddles and steered by compass. A local newspaper says these "two Colored gentlemen, of 34 and 38 years of age, undertook the hazardous task as an experiment and are to be congratulated on their success. So far as known this is the first time this feat has been accomplished."

Bryant is the son of Charles Bryant, the well-known horseman of Omaha.

CONTRIBUTING GENEROUSLY FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

(By Associated Negro Press.) Statesville, N. C., July 16.—Charles H. Moore, state inspector of Colored schools, finds that in 38 counties of the state, Colored people have contributed for building new school houses for their children the sum of \$32,453.75, public school officials in the 38 counties appropriating \$43,000 for the same purpose.

It means that the Colored people of 38 counties have voluntarily contributed, in addition to their regular taxes, an amount almost equal to that appropriated from the public funds to build school houses for their race.

DUPONT, POWDER KING, GIVES \$400,000 FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

(By Associated Negro Press.) Wilmington, Del., July 16.—Pierre S. DuPont, president of the DuPont Powder company, has created a trust fund of \$2,000,000 for the remodeling and modernizing of the public schools of Delaware, outside of Wilmington, to be expended during the next four years. Four hundred thousand dollars will be applied to the improvement of schools for Negro children.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR FALLEN HEROES

Providence, R. I., July 16.—A memorial meeting to commemorate the death of Negro young men in the war was held in the Union Congregational church. Rev. Alfred F. Ware of Worcester, Mass., delivered an address. He was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries of the Ninety-third division, which included the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry, known as the "Hell Fighters."

FOR HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—A movement for intensive health activity among Cincinnati's Negro population was launched at a special meeting of the board of health, attended by Mayor Galvin, and some of Cincinnati's leading business men, physicians and social workers.



Preston W. Bryant.

### NOT "UNDESIRABLE" SAYS CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Chicago Daily Says, "The Colored People Were Not 'Undesirable' When They Donned the Khaki and Went Away to War, and Are Not Now."

"UNDESIRABLE" IS FALSE NOTE

"Races Must Cooperate for Betterment of Community. Adjustment Must Be Reached by Honest Methods, Cards All on the Table."

Chicago, July 13.—In an editorial on "Candor Between the Races, July 1, the Chicago Daily Tribune makes a scathing denunciation of the treatment Colored people are receiving, because of their natural tendency to improve their living conditions. Referring to the residential trouble in Chicago, the Tribune says in part:

"Malice and envy and jealousy and revenge must not enter into the negotiations. In at least one instance we have noted the use of the word 'undesirable;' it is a false note. The Colored people are firmly established in the United States, and, of course, in Chicago. They were not 'undesirable' when we needed thousands of them to carry on war industries here; not 'undesirable' when they eagerly donned the khaki and went away to war; and they are not 'undesirable' because they obey the instinctive desire for a home.

"It is not to be denied that racial characteristics prevail among the white people to the extent that they are most content when living among those of their own race; but the same is true of the Colored people. They want their own homes, their own locality, their own institutions, this because if the Colored race is to find salvation, as its brightest minds, testifies, it must alone work it out.

"We believe the Colored people are agreed that what they most want is the right to comfortable living conditions. We believe they have not thought of intruding, maliciously, into districts far removed from the centers of their race. We believe the thoughtful Colored people grant to the whites the same ideas of ethical segregation.

"The principles of the adjustment, it seems, cannot fail to lie thus; lines of demarcation to be adopted out of consideration for the needs and comforts of both races; willingness to cooperate in all essentials of community betterment; and complete eagerness to confer on all subjects without recourse to bitterness.

"In other words, the white people cannot adjudicate the matter to suit themselves; nor can the Colored people. Clash will surely follow. The settlement must come in a meeting of the minds, so that the Colored people will not think themselves wrongly used, but will have the assurance that whatever ethical understandings are adopted are with their approval and for their best interests.

Property rights are inviolate; but just as much for the Colored as the white. Adjustment must be reached by honest methods; cards all on the table."

Y. M. C. A. COMMITTEE TO MEET SUNDAY

Mr. Nate Hunter, general chairman of the Y. M. C. A. committee, requests the members of the committee to meet with him at Pleasant Green Baptist church Sunday afternoon at the close of the N. A. A. C. P. meeting.

### Longview, Scene of Riot, Under Martial Law

Trouble Caused by Invasion of Colored District at One O'Clock in the Morning by Group of White Men Who Seek to Punish a Highly Respectable School Teacher for Alleged Publication in Chicago Newspaper of Article Said to Be a Reflection Upon Character of Young Woman.

ACTION OF MOB IN BURNING RESIDENCES IS DENOUNCED

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONGVIEW, Tex., July 16.—This city has been the scene of a serious riot, and though feeling runs high there is a determination upon the part of the authorities and the best citizens of both races to prevent further disorder and to protect law-abiding citizens. Members of the National Guard arrived here Friday night in response to an appeal from the local officials to Governor Hobby, who expressed themselves as unable to cope with the situation. The troops are still here and will not be withdrawn until all danger of another outbreak is passed. The city is under martial law.

The trouble started early Friday morning when a party of fifteen or twenty young white men invaded the Negro section in search of F. L. Jones, a popular Negro school teacher, who was accused of causing the publication in the Chicago Defender of statements derogatory to a young woman of Kilgore.

This is the article, published in the Defender of July 4, which it is claimed is responsible for the outbreak:

"Despite the fact that every effort has been made by officials here to keep the outside world from learning of the lynching of Lemuel Walters at this place June 17, the news has leaked out. Walters was taken from the Longview jail by a crowd of white men when a prominent white woman declared she loved him, and if she were in the north would obtain a divorce and marry him. No charge was preferred against Walters other than the statement made by the white woman to her personal friends. The woman has been prostrated since the lynching occurred. She is under the care of a physician at Kilgore, Tex., where Walters was arrested prior to being spirited here for 'safekeeping.'"

"The sheriff of the jail gladly welcomed the mob and acknowledged recognitions from the men as they passed

in the gate to seize the prisoner. Walters was taken to the outskirts of the town and shot to pieces. His nude form was thrown near the roadside. He was buried by people of his race. While people here are angered because our people have been leaving this part of Texas in droves, and since this lynching all the farm hands have left."

Two of the young woman's brothers met Jones on the street and beat him severely, although he protested his innocence. The brothers were not with the crowd who approached Jones' house about 1 o'clock Friday morning, when they were met with simultaneous fire from all sides of the residence, where Jones' friends, anticipating an attack, had gathered to protect him. The whites returned the fire and retired for reinforcements. They returned to renew the attack at 4 o'clock, but found the Negroes had dispersed. The mob then set fire to five of the homes owned by the principal citizens of Longview, among them being those owned by Jones and Dr. C. P. Davis. Several of the white men were wounded severely in the first attack, among whom were Ernest White, Ed Nelson, Albert Carey and Louis Baer.

Twenty-five representative citizens met with the state officials at noon Sunday, passed resolutions denouncing the burning of the residences of Negro citizens and decided that it would be advisable to keep the soldiers here in charge of the situation. The authorities are investigating responsibility for the outbreak. Fourteen white men have been arrested on warrants charging "assault with intent to murder" in connection with the pitched gun fight.

Longview is a prosperous railroad center, with a population of about 18,000, about one-third being Colored. The relations between the races have been generally amicable, and this unfortunate outbreak is keenly regretted.

PLAN INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

(By Associated Negro Press.) San Francisco, Cal., July 16.—A campaign is on to raise \$150,000 to erect a headquarters building for the Colored Young Men's and Women's Industrial Christian association. A desire to provide proper quarters for returning soldiers and to uplift the Colored race generally is given as the reason for the campaign by Rev. J. A. Dennis. Hotel accommodations will be a feature of the building. An industrial training department like the one founded by Booker T. Washington is included in the plan. A free employment department also will be operated.

RECEIVES HIGHEST DECORATION OF WAR

Boston, July 17.—Clarence R. Van Allen, corporal of Company L, 372d Infantry Regiment, who put a German machine gun out of action single-handed, killing four of its crew and capturing three others, one of the bravest exploits of the war, has been decorated with the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor France confers on an enlisted man. Officers of the Northeastern department, who turned out in a body to honor the man, who was formerly a waiter here, said they believed he was the first American soldier to receive the decoration. His valor is a distinction for the entire race.

### DETERMINED TO EXERCISE FRANCHISE

Well Organized Movement Among Colored People of the Southland to Secure the Ballot and Use It Intelligently.

CAUSES UNEASINESS AMONG CONGRESSMEN

War Activity and Education and the Adoption of the Suffrage Amendment Render Further Denial of the Vote to Race an Impossibility—Propaganda Spread by Churches and Newspapers.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Literature pouring in on members of congress demonstrates the existence of a well organized movement among the Colored people of the south to secure the ballot in the south and the application of the theory of "self determination" to themselves.

The movement is creating uneasiness among southern senators and members of the house, who realize that participation in the war by the Colored men and the adoption of the suffrage amendment will make it more difficult than before to deny the ballot to the Colored element of the population.

In addition to that the 1920 census is coming, with its consequent reapportionment, and it is realized that the south may have to show why its representation should not be based on voting strength rather than on population, so far as representatives in congress is concerned.

The Negro propaganda is being worked through the various church organizations and the newspapers are giving it wide publicity. The claim is that since the principle of "self determination" has been adopted as the fundamental element of the peace treaty they can see no reason why it should not apply in Alabama as well as in Czecho-Slovakia. They claim they bore their share in the fighting and should not be denied participation in affairs as a result. In addition to the letters which they are now pouring in on members of congress, especially those from the north, they will, it is understood, petition the president for interference in their behalf in support of the theory of "self determination" which he has advocated at Versailles and Paris.

The situation is regarded as extremely embarrassing to the southern members, who have first been compelled to accept woman suffrage, which they feared in its possible results on the ballot situation in the south, and are now being urged by the administration to support a peace treaty which the Colored people are using as their argument for the right to vote.

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Many Subscriptions Are Expiring at This Time

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### Harry Buford, Popular Police Chauffeur, Soars in the Clouds

Harry Buford, the popular police chauffeur, for whom speedy crafts of all kinds have a special attraction, took a 4,000 foot flight into the clouds in an aeroplane from the Center street aviation field Sunday afternoon. It is believed that he is the first member of the race anywhere in this vicinity to take an aerial flight. Harry is most enthusiastic about his trip and says it is great to be soaring up among the clouds.