

GROWING.
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

\$2.00 a Year. 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JULY 24, 1919

Vol. 4 (Whole No. 212)

Held to District Court on Very Meagre Evidence

Race Riots Continue at Washington

Home Defense Guard Killed in Washington by Negro in Speeding Automobile—Another Fatally Wounded.

SOLDIERS CALLED OUT TO QUELL OUTBREAKS

Clashes Continue Despite Arrival of Troops From Camp Meade and Patrolling of Capital by Police Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Despite all precautions taken by civil and military authorities, rioting between whites and Negroes broke out again Tuesday night in Washington and a report reached the police at 10 o'clock that a white man, believed to be a home defense guard, had been shot and killed in the northwest section.

Soon after the killing of the home defense guard, the police received a report that another guard also had been shot by a Negro. He was reported as fatally wounded. A detachment of cavalry and a squad of marines was rushed to the scene of the shooting, which was at Eighth and M streets, in the heart of a Negro district.

Three Riot Calls

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock three riot calls were sent in simultaneously from a district in the Negro section of the northwest covering an area of about three squares. A cordon of cavalry, marines and infantry, were thrown about one block, in which considerable firing had been going on.

The defense guard killed later was identified as Isaac Halbinger. He was on duty at Ninth and M streets northwest and was killed by a Negro in a speeding automobile. Crowds of whites immediately gathered in the vicinity and several shots were reported to have been exchanged with blacks.

Secretary Baker went to the municipal building early in the evening and held a brief conference with district authorities, presumably relative to the placing of troops brought into the city.

Troops From Camp Meade

The troops from Camp Meade arrived about 8 o'clock and were stationed in various parts of the city. The troops, all of them belonging to the regular army, comprised a battalion of infantry, a battery of machine guns, and four or five truck loads of ammunition.

With the exception of its lower portion, Pennsylvania avenue between the White House and the capitol practically was clear of crowds as darkness fell. In the portion about Seventh and Ninth streets, opposite one of the Negro districts of the southwest section, there were crowds of white civilians, but marines stationed a few yards apart kept them moving.

The police reported a number of posters signed by Negro ministers urging members of their race to stay within their homes and to preserve order, had appeared about the city.

The sheriff of Prince Georges county, Maryland, adjoining the District of Columbia, reported that a large crowd of Negroes had gathered across the district line and were moving toward Washington.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION WIRES PRESIDENT ASKING SUPPRESSION OF RACE RIOTS

New York, July 21, 1919.

In connection with the race riots in Washington, D. C., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today telegraphed President Wilson warning of the danger of such outbreaks elsewhere. The telegram called upon him as president to condemn mob violence in the national capital and as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation to enforce military law. The telegram is as follows:

July 21, 1919.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.
White House, Washington, D. C.

In the name of twelve million Negroes of the United States, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully calls your attention to the shame put upon the country by the mobs, including United States soldiers, sailors and marines, which have assaulted innocent and unoffending Negroes in the national capital. Men in uniform have attacked Negroes on the streets and pulled them from street cars to beat them. Crowds are reported by the New York Times to have directed attacks against any passing Negro by cries of "there he goes." The effect of such riots in national capital upon race antagonism will be to increase bitterness and danger of outbreaks elsewhere. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon you as president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation to make statement condemning mob violence and to enforce such military law as situation demands.

JOHN R. SHILLADY,

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CAPTAIN PEEBLES HAS RETURNED FROM FRANCE

The Last of Omaha's Colored Officers Returns to City After Thirteen Months of Overseas Service.

Captain William W. Peebles, D. R. C., has returned to Omaha after thirteen months' service overseas and two years absence from home. He arrived Wednesday morning of last week. He was attached to the 349th field artillery and after the armistice was transferred to the S. O. S. at Brest. He had a wide and varied experience abroad, which he considers invaluable.



Dr. Peebles, who is a graduate of Amherst college and of the Northwestern college of dentistry, expects to resume the practice of his profession in a well equipped office here, of which due notice will be given later.

Dr. Peebles spent a few days visiting his relatives and friends back east before coming home and says there are many things to attract one to residence in the east. "But confound it, there is something in this old town of Omaha, which grips a fellow and makes him mighty glad to get back here and claim it as his home."

ward Washington. The district authorities dispatched troops and motorcycle police to the district line.

The casualty list to date early Tuesday was placed at 5 dead, 11 dying and scores injured.

GIVES \$10,000 TO HELP GIRLS

New York, March 23.—A Colored woman's remarkable gift to the people of her race in the United States is reported by Dr. J. M. Gaston, chief executive of the Presbyterian board of missions for freedom.

The woman, said Dr. Gaston, is a graduate of Scotia seminary, a Presbyterian school in North Carolina. Left a widow on her own resources, she courageously opened a rooming house in an Ohio city and accumulated \$15,000. Of this she has set aside \$5,000 for business capital and the remaining \$10,000 she has presented to the Freedmen's Work of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., in order, as she said, "More girls may have the same chance I had."

Man Accused of Criminally Assaulting Girl in Broad Daylight Within Few Blocks of Her Home Is Remanded to Higher Court by Judge Crawford on Meagre Evidence.

YOUNG WOMAN MAKES VERY POOR WITNESS

Testifies She Told Her Assailant to Go Across to the Railway Tracks and Get Away Because She Did Not Want to Have Him Round Her Any More Than Necessary.

The Omaha papers of Monday night and Tuesday morning, July 7 and 8, carried under rather glaring headlines the sensational story of a Negro binding a white girl to a tree in the southern section of the city and criminally assaulting her. The alleged crime occurred about 12:30 in the afternoon in a well traveled section of the city. The victim of the attack, Miss Bessie Kroupa, aged eighteen, said that she did not know whether her assailant had carried out his purpose. The papers stated that a medical examination showed that he had. Miss Kroupa described her assailant as a small sized man of a light brown or copper color with a small mustache. Excitement was high as this was the second or third alleged attack of a Negro, of the same general description, reported within a few days of each other. In certain communities, any hapless Negro answering this description, might have been made to pay the penalty of this alleged crime.

The police arrested a man, Ira Johnson by name, employed at the Burlington ice house at Gibson, "who," to quote one of the dailies "tallies" exactly with the description of Miss Kroupa's assailant, with the exception that he is black, whereas her assailant was of a light color." An unessential difference of course.

Johnson, who was working nights at the ice house, was in his bunk in an old way car provided as sleeping quarters for some employees, when he was arrested Tuesday morning. The papers gave the impression that he was hiding in a freight car preparatory to leaving the city. He was taken to the home of Miss Kroupa by the officers, who looking out through the screen door cried out, "Take him away, I don't want to look at any Negro, take him away." The officers insisted that she must look at him and tell them if he was not the man. She then glanced at him, according to her testimony on the stand, and said he was the man. Johnson was locked up and precautions were taken to insure his safety.

C. C. Galloway, acting for the National Association, secured counsel, who with him succeeded in interviewing Johnson. Being convinced that there was doubt as to the man's guilt provision was made for proper legal representation at the preliminary hearing which was held Friday, July 18. Frank S. Howell represented Johnson, Bryce Crawford being the trial judge.

The state introduced two witnesses, Miss Kroupa and George Kyrel. The defense introduced no witnesses. Miss Kroupa testified that she left

her home about 12:30 and was on her way to work. As she came west on Canton street, she noticed a Negro approaching her from an opposite direction. Her impulse was to run, but she went on and just as the man passed her he threw his arm around her neck and holding her hands he carried her about a hundred yards to where there were some small bushes and after tying her hands he threw her on the ground and assaulted her. He then walked some distance away and returned when he tied her feet. He said:

"I'm going to tie your feet so you can't run away and squeal on me." "I told him to go way over to the railroad tracks and get away; because I don't want to have you around me any more than necessary."

She testified that when he came back and tied her feet he sat down near her and wiped his face with his handkerchief and then wiped her face. She said she never got a good look at his face. She said he had on blue clothes and a black hat and had a small mustache. She was sure Johnson was the man. She admitted that she had an aversion for all Negroes.

George Kyrel testified that he passed Johnson in the vicinity about 11 o'clock that morning and was quite sure that the prisoner was the same man. The man he saw had a brownish suit, and his face looked like he had had the small pox. He said that he saw Miss Kroupa standing up with her hands tied and panting for breath and he took her home.

It was upon this "evidence" that Judge Crawford held Johnson to the district court.

A prominent white official said to The Monitor, "it was sentiment, not evidence that is responsible for Johnson's being held. After listening to the evidence, I want to say frankly that I don't believe that Johnson is guilty. The girl made a very poor witness."

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1919

Tuskogee, July 23.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee, which keeps an account of lynchings in the United States, is accepted as an authority and its statistics are looked forward to with much interest.

Principal R. R. Moton sends out a report of lynchings for the first six months of 1919. There were 28 lynchings—seven less than in the same period of 1918.

There is some encouragement in this showing, but the number reported is appalling. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number are: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

In most states the governors and the judiciary are co-operating earnestly to suppress mob law.

Lynchings react upon good order. Every act of a mob means, not a suppression of crime, but more crime.

Prompt action on the part of the sheriffs and the courts will reduce the number of lynchings to the vanishing point.

The First Commissioned California Cadet

JUDGE TERRELL GREETES PRESIDENT WILSON

First Man to Shake Hands With Chief Executive Upon His Return to National Capital From European Sojourn Is Distinguished Washington Jurist Member of Reception Committee.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The first man to shake hands with President Wilson Tuesday night upon his return to Washington was Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. A citizens' committee, appointed by the non-Partisan League, was deputed to meet the president at the Union station, and Attorney Jackson H. Ralston, president of the league and a leader at the local bar, delivered the address of welcome. When the president had made his response and began handshaking with the committee, the first to whom he turned was Judge Terrell, and the cordial greetings followed. This was especially significant in view of the fact that Judge Terrell was the only Colored member of the committee. His selection by the Non-Partisan League was most fitting, as he is the ranking Colored official now in the federal service, and he invariably represents the race with dignity and distinction on occasions where our best foot must be put foremost. President Wilson well remembered the judge as the man he appointed for his fifth term on the bench of the municipal court, solely on his merits, and in the face of a terrific back-fire from members of the senate of his own political faith and order. The president has given evidence more than once of the pleasure he feels in the fact that Judge Terrell has "made good" as a jurist, and he is popular alike with the people of both races throughout the District of Columbia and the nation at large.

FATE OF SOLDIERS IN PRESIDENT'S HANDS

(By Associated Negro Press.)
Camp Grant, Ill., July 23.—The fate of five of the fourteen Colored soldiers accused of attacking a white woman in May, 1918, now rests in the hands of President Wilson, who will review the case. There have been two trials. Eight more are now on trial and there remains another soldier, brought back from France to appear.

Major James P. Hall, one of the three judge advocates in the case, has received his honorable discharge and returned to his duties as professor of law at the University of Chicago.

MAYOR RECEIVES WARNING TO LEAVE HOBSON

(By Associated Negro Press.)
Anniston, Ala., July 23.—A black hand letter surmounted by a skull and cross bones, usually used to spell death in all its horrors, followed by an alleged assault against his person, by two unknown men is given as the reason for the departure for the north of Newman O'Neal, mayor of Hobson City, the exclusive Negro town near Anniston.

A few weeks ago the Hobson City mayor is said to have received a warning that he would be killed unless he left these parts immediately. A short time after the receipt of the letter, the mayor claimed that he had been assaulted near his home, and announced to his friends that he intended to obey the warning in the letter. Accordingly, he gave up his position as head of the government at Hobson City and went north. Since his departure from this section no other of the officers of the town have been recipients of warnings or blackhand letters.

ANXIOUS TO ENTER NATIONAL GUARD

(By Associated Negro Press.)
Columbia, S. C., July 23.—While white young men over the state are displaying a reluctance to enter the National Guard under the present regulations which require a six-year term of enlistment, Negroes in many counties are making application for permission to organize.

Lee Julian Purnell, College of Electrical Engineering, Makes Up Time Lost by Service in Army, Graduates With Class, and Receives Cadet Commission.

OTHER COLLEGIANS MAKE GOOD RECORDS

Many Colored Students Take Advantage of Splendid Educational Opportunities Offered Them in California Universities—Brother and Sister Receive Diplomas.

(Special to The Monitor.)

OAKLAND, CAL., July 23.—That many of our young people are keenly alive to the necessity of taking advantage of the splendid educational opportunities offered them in the famous colleges and universities of this state is shown by the number of recent graduates, who have made good records. The pleasing fact is that they seem to take special pride in their work and are anxious to excel. Some who have completed their arts course will return for technical and professional work in the fall.

Unusual recognition has been given a student in the University of California, Lee Julian Purnell, son of Dr. Purnell, is the young man. He was a student in the college of electrical engineering, when his course was interrupted by the draft. After he was mustered out Purnell returned to the university, made up the six months he had lost and graduated with his class, receiving his degree. Besides receiving his diploma of graduation he was honored with a commission in the cadets, presented by Governor Stevens of California. He is the first and only Colored student who has ever received a commission of any rank in the university cadets.

Stuart T. Davison, of the college of medicine, made a good record completing the work of four in three and a half semesters. His sister, Miss Belinda Davison, completed her course at the same time and it was with a thrill of peculiar pride that their parents and friends watched brother and sister, in top and gown, walking side by side in the long procession of graduates.

Walter Gordon of Riverside, Cal., the noted right tackle of the University of California football team and one of the greatest football players in the country, was awarded the much coveted silver loving cup as the most useful man to his team at the big rally just before the Stanford-California spring meet. He has been appointed assistant coach of the football team for the fall season. He was graduated from letters and science last fall. He returns this fall to complete his law course.

These are only a few of the many who are demonstrating the fact that Colored Californians are keenly alert to the advantages of education. There ought to be more students availing themselves of these excellent opportunities and there doubtless will be. It is, however, gratifying to note that our collegians are making good.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS FOR EMMETT J. SCOTT'S ASSISTANTS

Washington, D. C., July 22.—The office assistants of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who contributed so materially to his success in the discharge of the delicate and trying duties connected with the office of special assistant to the secretary of war, have all been given new assignments, through Secretary Baker at the suggestion of Dr. Scott. As is well known, Dr. Scott has accepted the post of secretary-treasurer of Howard university and will remain in Washington.

Of the office corps, Dr. William H. Davis, Dr. Scott's secretary; R. W. Thompson, who has conducted the publicity service, and James B. Smith, stenographer, have been transferred to the office of the adjutant general, war department; Charles L. Webb, stenographer, returns to the general land office, interior department; Miss Ernestine B. English, stenographer, has gone to the bureau of war risk insurance, where also will be assigned Mrs. Madeline P. Childs, file clerk upon her return from a special mission in France. The changes were effective July 1.

Subscribers, Attention, Please!

Many Subscriptions Are Expiring at This Time

Look at the Yellow Label on your paper. If it reads "7-1-19," or "July 19" your subscription is due. Please drop in Monitor office and pay or phone and our collector will call.