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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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Black Historical Society

# Chicago Harvests Race Hatred Propaganda

## Monroe Trotter Outwits Government

**Boston Editor, Delegate to Equal Rights League, Denied Passports to Peace Conference and Pan-African Congress, Finds a Way.**

EMPLOYED AS COOK ON CUNARD LINER

**Distinguished Harvard Graduate and Man of Letters Works in New York Lunch Room to Qualify as Cook in Order to Go to Paris and Plead for Race.**

(Special to The Monitor.)

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The secret of how William Monroe Trotter, fearless editor of the Boston Guardian, got to Paris in spite of the opposition of the state department at Washington, has just been made public. It will be recalled that the Equal Rights League and Race Congress chose delegates to attend the Pan-African congress to be held in Paris in December or January and if possible to secure an audience with delegates to the peace conference for the purpose of inserting an equal rights provision in the world covenant.

The state department refused to grant passports to any of the delegates chosen, stating that France was opposed to the holding of a Pan-African congress. This statement was subsequently proven to be absolutely erroneous. France willingly gave her consent despite opposition not from France, but from the United States and in spite of this opposition. The congress was held in January, but only a few colored Americans were able to be present because of the denial of passports. The state department, however, readily granted passports to Irish-American delegates who desired to present Ireland's claims before the peace conference. This was clearly an interference in England's domestic policy. This action is here cited to show how inconsistent the state department was in refusing passports to Colored Americans, while granting them to Irish Americans.

William Monroe Trotter did not get to attend the Pan-African congress, but he did get a chance to do effective lobbying among delegates to the peace conference, and put them in possession of facts touching the treatment of the race in the United States by the loud-voiced propagandists of democracy for the world.

One day Mr. Trotter dropped out of Boston life. No one knew where he had gone. His whereabouts caused anxiety. A few intimate friends smiled and said that the public need not worry about Trotter, he was perfectly able to take care of himself. Some months passed and cables brought back the news: "William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, is in Paris." The race papers, recalling his interview with President Wilson a few weeks ago, whom he had ardently supported during his first campaign and presumed to question his segration policy and non-fulfillment of pre-election promises, facetiously remarked, "Trotter is in Paris; Wilson is also there."

The question was, "How did Trotter get to Paris?" This question has just been answered by Professor Allen W. Whaley, national organizer for the Equal Rights league, who has recently opened an office at 2952 Fifth avenue for the purpose of expanding the work of the organization. Professor Whaley has been for several years an intimate associate of Mr. Trotter and spoke with authority. He labeled Trotter as a man of deeds and told of the self-sacrificing spirit he displayed in fighting for his race. Concerning Mr. Trotter, he said:

**Elected Delegate.**

"Trotter was selected to represent the league at the peace conference in Washington last December. When he sought to leave this country he and his party were refused passports by the state department on the ground that the French were opposed to the holding of the Pan-African congress in Paris. While the delegates were chosen to represent our people at this conference they were primarily interested in the inscribing of an equal rights article into the world covenant. Trotter was determined to make his plea to the big four, passport or none.

**Cooked in Lunchroom.**

"He came to New York city and lived at 237 West 37th street. Trotter forgot he was a Harvard graduate, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and took up cooking in a lunchroom. He worked in some of the very cheap places at first, but finally worked his way to some of the larger establishments. There was a shortage of cooks on a trans-Atlantic liner. Trotter finally saw his chance and enrolled on one of them. As soon as he reached France he gave up cooking and went into diplomacy and international politics. He was received by the Japanese delegation and received courteous replies to his early correspondence with Clemenceau and Lloyd George."

Mr. Trotter was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by admiring friends in the A. M. E. Zion church, New York city, Tuesday evening, July 22. Many citizens of note, including men and women, were present to do honor to the champion of the Equal Rights League. There were several fervent speeches made lauding the courage of Mr. Trotter, who in response briefly referred to his efforts to get to France and promising to give details subsequently of his trip and experiences.

OFFICERS N. W. F. W. C. VISIT OMAHA; GUESTS OF THE O. N. E.

**Mrs. J. Snowden Porter**
President of the Northwestern Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Mrs. Porter with Mrs. Eliza Johnson, president of the Chicago City Federation are on an extensive tour through the northwest speaking in behalf of club work for women.

On Friday evening, July 25, a program and lecture was given at St. John's A. M. E. church under the auspices of the O. N. E. club, with Miss Darline Duvall, president, presiding.

Invocation, Rev. W. C. Williams.

Welcome address, Miss Madree Penn.

Introduction of the speakers, Mrs. Lenora Gray, State Federation president.

Lecture, Mrs. Johanna Snowden Porter.

Talk, "The City Association," Mrs. Eliza Johnson.

Remarks, Rev. W. C. Williams, Dr. McCracken and Mrs. Julia Hudlin.

Benediction, Rev. McCracken.

Mrs. Porter told of the need for a new outlook and a new vision and the great and mighty future that would be the heritage of the northwest with women expressing themselves at the polls. She urged the women to aid in the work of reconstruction, to work for the ratification of the suffrage amendment and uniform divorce laws and child labor laws. The tribute paid to the Colored soldiers was a fine one. "We owe it to these men who fought for a new and better democracy that we should fight for the maintenance of the good government in behalf of which some of them died," said Mrs. Porter.

Mrs. Johnson painted a very graphic picture of the splendid work the organized women have done in Chicago.

Please remember that your subscription is due, and be kind enough to drop into the office and pay it promptly.

**Monitor office, Douglas 3224.**

## Windy City in Grip of Race War

**Twenty-Seven Reported Killed, Hundreds Wounded as Blacks and Whites Clash—Whites Attack Provident Hospital Throwing Patients Into Serious Condition—Trouble Starts When August Strauber (White) Threw Stone Knocking Colored Lad Into Lake Michigan, Who Drowns Before Rescued—White Policeman Refused to Make Arrest—Outbreak Follows.**

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Emanating from the Bourbon south, the home of mob rule and lynch law and the mother of the Klu Klux Klan there has come in the last few months a distinct propaganda which has as its design the inciting of race animosity, discrediting the Negro soldiers and bringing the record of the fairer north and west down to the level of its own. A deliberate, organized attempt has been made and is still being made, to inflame the passions of men and incite to deeds of violence. The nation's capital has disgraced herself and now America's greatest cosmopolitan city follows as the next city to reap the results of this propaganda.

Sunday afternoon, July 27, was a sweltering hot day. Thousands of Chicaogans were seeking relief in the cool waters of Lake Michigan when a white hoodlum seeing a Colored lad paddling out into the lake picked up a large stone and hurled it at the youth. It knocked him into the water and he drowned before assistance could reach him. Onlookers immediately called the attention of a white police officer to this fact and asked that the thrower of the stone, Augusta Strauber, be arrested. This the officer refused to do. His refusal angered the crowd, and they immediately began to clean up the beach, hurrying to their homes they returned with weapons of all sorts. A mellee followed, at the end of which hundreds of whites lay wounded. Meanwhile Strauber was arrested by two Colored detectives, Middleton and Scott.

**News of the Outbreak Spreads All Over the City.**

Every section of the city heard the news; it spread like wildfire. All up State street on nearly every corner thousands gathered in tense groups and talked in low tones over the situation. Sunday night and Monday morning early there were nearly two dozen different fights in which over two hundred people were injured, the majority of whom were white, scores of police officers when they showed a tendency to administer justice too filled with prejudice payed the penalty of their zeal. Hundreds of police reserves and four hundred mounted policemen were called out Sunday to quell the riot. They rendered most effective service and were most successful in putting down disorder when they showed no discrimination, but set themselves to the task of riding down, shooting into and arresting white offenders as well as Colored. Chief of Police Garriety, Alcock, his assistant, Mayor Thompson and leading organzations of both races are working zealously to restore the peace, while 4,000 soldiers of both races are held in reserve in the armories. The officials are confident they can handle the situation without military assistance.

The governor, who was en route to Nebraska, turned back at Burlington and hastened toward Chicago.

The police list of riot fatalities rose to 25 at 10:30 p. m., when Thomas Joshua, Negro, was killed by a detective, who fired into a crowd of rioters on the South Side, and when B. F. Hardy, a Negro died at a hospital.

**List of Killed Tuesday's Report.**

ATENBERG, ALEX (Negro.)
BAKER, HENRY (Negro.)
CAPPEL, EUGENT (white.)
CRAWFORD, JAMES (Negro.)
DILLON, AUGUST (Negro.)
DEDRICK (white.)
GENTLE EUGENE (white.)
GILLER, EDWARD S. (white.)
HARDY, B. F. (Negro.)
HEFFERMAN, E. (white.)
JOSHUA, THOMAS (Negro.)
KAZZOURAM, C. (white.)
KLEINMARK, N. (white.)
MARKS, DAVIS (white.)
LOZZERANI, MIRRO (white.)
MILLS, JOHN (white.)
POWERS, JOSEPH (white.)
SUNDBERG, ALEX (white.)
SIMPSON, J. H. (Negro.)
WARNICK, NICK (white.)
WILLIAMS, ROBERT (Negro.)
Two unidentified white men.
Two unidentiifed Negroes.

Rioting spread outside the South Side Colored district today. There was serious fighting and shooting in the loop early in the forenoon. The exclusive North Side residential district received a touch of disorder.

Killings continued after daybreak, bringing the number of dead in police reports up to 25 by mid-forenoon, and hundreds were injured. The police had under investigation three other reported killings.

**Strike Aids Rioters.**

The street car strike seemed to aid the spread of race rioting, which surging up from the South Side into the loop on the heels of thousands walking to work who ordinarily ride. Streets ordinarily almost deserted early in the day were busy with pedestrians, mostly men and boys, whose numbers afforded rich opportunities for racial quarrels.

Several battalions of state troops were under arms in the armories or parks awaiting possible call by the city. Meanwhile the entire police force was dealing with the riots.

Four thousand soldiers with full war equipment stood ready today to quell the rioting between Negroes and whites that during two nights of terror in the south side black belt cost the lives of at least 21 men, including one Negro policeman, and the injury of hundreds of others, many seriously and probably a dozen fatally. Four of the injured ae soldiers. The police and the coroner have been unable to make a complete check of the casualties, but reports last nignt sshowed 21 killed. Of these 13 were white.

**100,000 Negroes Involved.**

A hundred thousand Negroes and an equal number of whites either foought in the streets and alleys or cowered in their homes while shots rang out. Moonted policemen galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded, and women and children screamed as men fought with cudgels, knives and fists.

When the rioting, which started Sunday night with the stoning and drowning of a Negro who had drifted on a raft into the water of a beach used by whites, broke out afresh last night, Mayor Thompson asked Governor Lowden for troops. The governor, who was on his way to Lincoln, Neb., turned back at Burlington, Ia., and Acting Governor Oglesby gave Adjutant General Dickson orders to mobilize necessary soldiers. By midnight four regiments were in armories on the South Side, but by that time the police had cleared the streets and had begun collecting the dead and injured and rounding up looters.

**White's Resentment Caused Riots.**

Back of the immediate cause of the rioting is the resentment the whites long had felt at the rapid influx of Negroes, who have spread over a large territory formerly constituting a fine residential quarter of the South Side. Property had decreased in value and whites had emigrated to other parts of the city by thousands, but many others had clung to their homes while the streets and one of the large parks became thronged with Negroes.

Both parties to the contest, enraged by stories of the cruelties of the other during Sunday night's melee, deliberately armed themselves last night and went out to stalk their prey. As soon as darkness fell, the fighting in various forms became fierce.

In some cases, Negroes in automobiles dashed through the streets, firing at any bevy of whites encountered. In other cases, Caucasians, attacked the buildings occupied by Ethiopians, shooting through windows and doors, while the inmates fired back from barricades. Bands of both races marched through the streets and, meeting, fought battles that

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WHAT EUROPE THINKS OF THE WASHINGTON RIOT

(By Associated Negro Press.)

The following special from Paris by John De Gandt, United News staff correspondent, has unusual significance at this time:

The American Negro encountered no color line in France. Returned to the United States he is determined never again to submit to race segregation in either society, business or politics.

Two leading French newspapers—Premier Clemenceau's L'Homme Libre and L'Avenir—in their editorial collumns thus diagnosed the trouble which led to the sanguinary race riots in Washington. The Washington riots do not represent a sporadic outbreak in the belief of L'Homme Libre. They are the "feelers" to test the strength and determination of whites and blacks and a possible forerunner to more widespread revolt, the paper believes.

"The attitude of the Negro movement in America," said L'Homme Libre, "leaves it supposable that a general Negro upheaval may develop.

L'Avenir reviews the problem at some length, saying:

"The American prejudice against color is well known. There are special hotels and restaurants for Negroes, and in trains special cars and compartments are set apart for them. They are not encouraged to enter cafes, restaurants or theaters frequented by whites except as servants.

"Until now the Negro population of the United States has accepted this condition. But war has developed in them the spirit of revolt. This is why: American Negroes came to France in thousands and mixed in our public and national life like any one else, entering cafes, where their business was solicited, and eating at whatever restaurants they pleased."

ABUSED THE FRENCH NEGROES

**Chamber of Deputies Discussed the Acts of Yank M. P.'s.**

(Special to The Monitor.)

Paris, July 30.—The government was interpellated in the chamber of deputies yesterday afternoon on the rough treatment French Negro soldiers are alleged to have received from the American military police in French ports. The questions were asked by M. Boisneuf and M. Lagrosilliere, Negro deputies, from Guadeloupe and Martinique, respectively.

Jules Pams, minister o fthe interior, replying to the Negro deputies, said the government had applied penalties and asked them not to insist upon a discussion of "the very regrettable incidents, as France does not forget the services rendered by her Negro sons."

The minister of the interior added that the American governmnt had not hesitated to express regrets.

WHITE ELEVATOR MEN REFUSE TO WORK WITH A NEGRO

(Special to The Monitor.)

Washington, July 30.—A score of white elevator men employed in the Senate Office building served notice July 26 they would strike on the following Monday unless a Negro recently made an elevator conductor was discharged. The Negro appointed under the patronage of Senator Edge, republican, New Jersey, was said to be the first to have a similar place since elevators come into use on the senate side of the capitol.

SHOWING OF "BIRTH OF NATION" PROHIBITED

The chief of police of this city prohibited the showing of "The Birth of a Nation" photoplay, which was scheduled to appear at the Majestic theater on the South Side. For many years the leaders of our race have been trying to convince the authorities that those things which tend to stimulate race animosity should not be countenanced. It shows a step in the right direction when the authorities take prompt action in matters of this kind.

NEGRO WOMAN DIES AT 115

Olathe, Kas., July 30.—Susan Thompson, a Negro woman known as "Aunty Black," who died Friday at the county home, was said to be nearly 115 years old. She came to Johnson county sixty years ago and had been in the home since 1879.

## Jewish Migration to the Homeland

**Impatient Thousands of Jews Said to Be Awaiting Decision League of Nations Fixing Political Status of Palestine, to Which They Are Eager to Return.**

THOUSANDS PREPARING FOR GREATER EXODUS

**Technically Trained Men Expect to Migrate in Large Numbers—England and United States Counted Upon to Make Heavy Contributions of Man-Power for Resettlement of Palestine.**

NEW YORK.—Everywhere impatient thousands of Jews, a total of more than 1,000,000, are waiting with eagerness for the League of Nations, which will fix the political status of Palestine as the Jewish homeland, so that they may proceed to the liquidation of their assets and go to the place where they may live the rest of their lives in peace, and with the satisfaction of national existence.

This statement is made by the Zionist organization of America and based on what the organization says are authentic reports from responsible individuals furnished to the immigration division of the organization, as guides to that division in preparing for organizing, regulating and absorbing this migration.

In the preface to a survey revealing these conditions the immigration division says, "It is a literal fact that at the present moment a large part of the Jewish people is possessed with an irrepressible impulse to strike its tents and march."

**Thousands of Applicants**

Immigration committees have been formed by the Zionist organization in a number of countries. Thousands of young men of every class and occupation, of service to the development of the country, have organized agricultural training groups and other groups for the study of all technical and scientific questions which bear upon the settlement of Palestine.

England and the United States both expect to make man-power contributions to the settlement of Palestine. The organization in both of these countries is preparing to furnish the administrators, engineers, specialists and civil servants for the task of helping Palestine to absorb the migration.

The American organization has recently reported that the roster of the first 500 applications showed 134 occupations, including all forms of manual labor and professional and administrative callings. Jewish farmers headed the list with a capital running into several millions of dollars.

Boris Goldberg, chairman of the Zionist organization of Great Russia, reports that during the last 20 months, under the pressure of the revolution, the basis of the economic existence of the Jews has been undermined. The subsistence of 70 to 75 per cent of the Jewish population has been destroyed.

**Exodus From Russia.**

"It was only natural that, when the news arrived of the prospect of creating a Jewish homeland in Palestine, there should have arisen an enormous agitation for resettlement in Palestine," says Mr. Goldberg. "Whole Jewish towns and townships began to make themselves ready to move as soon as communications should be opened.

"Co-operative societies are being organized, experimental farms are being established for the training of Jewish young men, and builders, carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, locksmiths, blacksmiths, all kinds of skilled laborers, engineers and teachers, are being classified."

In Odessa, preparations are under way for handling the throngs that are expected to congregate as soon as traveling is safe. Dr. Saalkind, a member of the Jewish National Council for the Ukraine, and former president of the Jewish community of Petrograd, says:

"There is no risk of exaggeration in assuming that several hundred thou-

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