

2,000,000 LIBERIANS CELEBRATED FREEDOM OF AFRICAN REPUBLIC

July 28 Corresponds With the American Fourth of July—Ex-Slaves Established a Miniature United States Government.

(Special to The Monitor.)

Two million Liberians celebrated July 28 an occasion that corresponds to the American Fourth of July.

The little African republic adopted the democratic form of government 72 years ago, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. Since then it has emerged from the toils of the slave trader, adopted the white man's mode of life and forged ahead as a civilized nation.

England made it possible for Liberia to become a nation by making it unlawful for British subjects to continue the slave traffic after May 1, 1807. The legality of the trade thus being overthrown by England, the other nations followed in her wake and the horrors of the traffic declined.

Tells of Liberia's Growth.

How Liberia grew into a well governed and enlightened Negro republic in the years that followed is told by William H. Dawley, Jr., 2126 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo., of the faculty of Lincoln high school in the following historical sketch:

"The temporary immunity of the coast from the horrors attendant upon the slave trade, occasioned by the passage of the British 'abolition act' furnished an opportunity to certain philanthropists in America to carry out an idea which had originated years previously, of planting on the west coast of Africa a colony of civilized Africans; but which had seemed impracticable in consequence of the unlimited and pernicious sway of the slavers on the Liberian coast.

"In the year 1816 a society was instituted—American Colonization society—for the purpose of colonizing Africa, with their own consent, aided by free persons of color, from the United States. In 1820, the necessary preparations having been made, the ship Elizabeth sailed from the United States with a company of 88 emigrants for the west coast of Africa. After various trials and difficulties they landed on Cape Mesurado and succeeded in establishing themselves.

Colonization Cost Many Lives

"Thus began the American colonization of Africa. Then followed intermittent streams of ex-slaves and free persons of color sometimes with valiant and devoted white governors and not infrequently with redoubtable and no less devoted black governors with reluctant incorporations of natives. After some bloodshed and serious losses by diseases of acclimation until 1847, the Republic of Liberia stood forth a sovereign state.

"Among other things, the following will be noted in their declaration of independence: 'We, the people of the Republic of Liberia, were originally inhabitants of the United States of North America. Under the auspices of American colonization we established ourselves here on land purchased from the lords of the soil.'

A Miniature of American Freedom

"The Liberian government thus became our own in miniature, with a population of 2,000,000 and a territory one-half the size of the state of Kansas. It is interesting to note that the superintendent of education is a member of the cabinet, while before the American congress at special session a bill was introduced creating a secretary of education as a cabinet officer for the United States.

"Liberian education has been designed to produce statesmen and Europeans affirm that they are unable to teach the Liberian statesmen anything in diplomacy, for they are of superior finesse.

"Christianity seems not to make the proper impression on the grownup native, who easily becomes a convert to Mohammedanism, no doubt because of its simplicity and the fact that its missionaries speak the language of the natives and live among them. Christians have the most signal success in the schools, if they get the children before they are 9 years of age.

To Undertake Worthwhile Things

"With the progress she has already made Liberia is now prepared to undertake genuinely worthwhile things. If some Negro Clive, or Rhodes, or

Shonts, were to assemble a few fellow physicians, chemists, engineers, scientists, and a goodly number of scientific farmers of sound health and virile religious principle from the United States and settle in the republic, Liberia would soon become the garden spot of the dark continent; and the home of such music that would periodically attract visitors from all parts of the globe. Then she could repeat, as did one of her daughters of old: 'I am black, but comely.'

WINDY CITY IN GRIP OF RACE WAR

(Continued From Page 1.)

ceased only when the pavement was covered with dead and wounded, or the mounted police had spurred their horses through the truculent mass.

Cars Stopped Early.

Men and women were dragged from street cars until the company stopped running the vehicles through the affected area.

As the night wore on, looters and incendiaries appeared. Several houses were fired, and one was burned. A number of stores were broken open and sacked, while vandals of both races broke and marred and besmirched the habitations of their opponents.

Toward daylight, a number of white rioters invaded the downtown quarter, beat Negroes found on the streets and dragged cowering porters from all-night restaurants and hotels to the streets, flogging them unmercifully.

The various affrays owed their initiative about equally to the two races, although the Caucasians seemed to be the prime aggressors. Most of the white rioters were youths.

The police devoted much of their activity to clearing the streets of Negroes, and many of the fatalities resulted from the recalcitrancy of the blacks against the order to disperse. In one crowd at Thirty-fifth street and State street, former Alderman De Priest, a Negro, was with a crowd of blacks ordered to scatter. They refused despite the pleadings of De Priest and two Negro police sergeants and the officers fired into the assembly, killing four and barely missing the former alderman.

A police captain in the black belt ascribed the trouble to the hoodlumism of Negroes who came to Chicago during the last two years to make up the shortage in labor caused by the war. He said his experience showed that the older Negro residents refrained from such clashes, having become accustomed to the freedom allowed the blacks without turning it into license.

As the night wore on hospitals in the region became filled and doctors were all overworked caring for the injured. A Negro corpse was taken into the establishment of a white undertaker and soon a crowd threatened to attack the place. News of this spread and thereafter dead Negroes would not be accepted in white mortuaries.

WEDNESDAY'S REPORT Hospital Attacked.

A mob of whites attacked the Provident hospital, an institution for Negroes, Tuesday night and in the shooting that followed, one Negro was probably fatally wounded, two policemen, one white, and about six other persons, were wounded. When the mob surrounded the hospital an attempt to enter the building was beaten off by policemen.

Hundreds of whites followed the leadership of a man who is said to have rushed through the nearby streets firing a revolver.

The hospital was caring for about 70 patients, about a score of them Negro victims of riots. The presence of policemen prevented a more serious riot. The patients were thrown into a serious condition, the hospital authorities said.

Despite authenticated reports of stabbings, clubbings and stonings that poured into police stations as the night wore on, Acting Chief of Police Alecock insisted that he was "very well pleased with conditions."

He said that he had approximately 1,800 men in the black belt, 35 patrol wagons, one ambulance, 30 motorcycle men and a mounted squad.

Overseas Men Confer.

It was regarded as significant that five colonels who saw services over seas conferred with Governor Lowden during the late afternoon. These were Milton J. Foreman, Abel Davis, Henry J. Reilly, John W. Clinin and Henry A. Allen. The executive later said he would not divulge what had been discussed. It was learned also that Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn was on his way to Chicago from Springfield to meet the governor.

SAYS AMERICANISM IS SULLIED BY TEXAS LYNCHING (Special to The Monitor.)

New York City, July 25.—John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today sent a telegram to Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas asking him what action had been taken to vindicate Americanism sullied

JUST KIDS—Mindin' The Baby!

By Ad Cartop



by the second lynching in Texas since the beginning of the year. The telegram read as follows:

July 25, 1919.

Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor, Austin, Tex.

The second lynching in Texas since the beginning of the year is reported to have occurred at Gilmer, Texas, July 24, when a mob took Chilton Jennings from jail and hanged him in the court house square. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully asks what is being done to vindicate Americanism sullied by this second defiance of orderly government in Texas since the beginning of the year.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

RACE ELEVATION

Omaha, July 27.

To the Editor of The Monitor: We are glad to know that there are men and women within our midst who have the intelligence to start a movement for race elevation. There are a great many little things that should be given consideration and I will mention several.

The first and among the most important is that parents teach their

little ones self-respect. If the parents set better examples for their children we think that the race problem would adjust itself. Men and women of the race who classify themselves as leaders should so conduct themselves that the unfortunate would be willing to follow in their footsteps.

I also demand more respect for our girls. Treat them with respect, whether you find them in the cabaret or on the streets. Regardless of her condition we, as men, must allow for her mistakes. She has not had the opportunity that her white sister has had. We must encourage her at all costs, for her success means our success, and if she falls we also fall. Merit and efficiency has no color line, but it has many barriers. Neither complexion or hair should be a barrier. She should be capable and efficient and meet with all demands. We should help her press onward.

It is the hope of the N. A. A. C. P. that we do these things and I hope it means all that it stands for. I must commend Mr. C. C. Gallaway for zeal and merit. These are the means by which we succeed. Let us adopt this policy and through force of character eliminate discrimination.

REV. WILLIAM HALL.

2815 Burdette Street.

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