

Barrier of Blood Brings Sadness

Adopts a Baby Boy to Whom Woman Becomes Much Attached Before She Discovers That Child Has African Blood—Father of Babe Paid Supreme Sacrifice in France and Mother Died When Child Was Born.

(By Associated Negro Press.) Albany, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Marion Blake, who said she lived in Albany, adopted a two-weeks old orphan baby in New York yesterday. At the same time she left at the office of Dr. Mary Halton at 17 East 38th street, a five months old Negro baby which she said she legally adopted when it was but a few days old. At the time she did not know the child had Negro blood in its veins and she was heartbroken when she learned the real fact and knew that she would have to part with the little one to whom she had become greatly attached. The story reads more like fiction than real facts.

Dr. Halton advertised Tuesday in a New York paper that a home was wanted for an infant girl, two weeks old. The parents died of pneumonia a few days after the child's birth. There were no relatives. Dr. Halton had made herself responsible for the little orphan.

When the doctor arrived at her office, a woman who said she was Mrs. Marion Blake, was waiting. She appeared to be troubled. In her arms she carried a baby whose skin was dark.

"I am a widow of comfortable means," she said, "and live with my mother in Albany. For years I had one servant girl. A year ago she married a soldier, but came back to us when he sailed for France.

"A few days before she gave birth to a child she received word her husband had died in a French hospital. The shock killed her. She died as the child was born. For years I had wanted to adopt a child and I took her baby.

"The baby was small and plump, reddish, as new-born infants usually are, and had bright, pretty brown eyes. I adopted her legally and had her christened 'Barbara.' The love of both my mother and myself were glorified by the advent of the little orphan. Every day found the tiny mite occupying more and more room in our hearts.

"It was when she was three months old that we first noticed that her skin was growing darker each week. Neither my mother or myself put our fear into words, however, until the baby was four months old.

"Finally, I took her to a hospital for an examination. I had to go home and tell my mother that Barbara was a Colored baby.

"The last month has been one of agony. She is five months old now and I realized that sooner or later, I must give her up. It would eventually bring unhappiness to all concerned and the most unhappiness of all to herself.

"When I read that you had an infant girl for adoption, I thought, perhaps if I had another baby near me, it would be easier to part with mine."

Little Barbara was passed from the arms of her foster mother to Dr. Halton. Mrs. Blake sobbed as she said:

"I can't see her again." She turned her head away to gaze from a window with eyes that could not see. Then into the empty arms of Mrs. Blake the doctor quietly placed the tiny unnamed white child.

Long minutes passed before the "mother" looked at the dainty bundle in her arms. Tears fell silently on the baby's white dress. At last the woman gazed reluctantly upon the wee face, snuggled against her heart; and into the blue eyes of her own race she smiled through her tears.

Dr. Halton is concerned today about Barbara. That the drama may end happily, for all, little "Bab," too, must find a home, Dr. Halton said.

"Somewhere in New York there must be good Colored people who want her. I want to find a good home for her with her own people."

Good health depends largely upon good habits.

The Monitor's Phone Number Is Douglas 3224

FEDERAL AUTHORITY MUST SUPPRESS RIOTS

James Weldon Johnson, Investigating Washington Riots, Predicts Similar Outbreaks Elsewhere—Colored Men Will Protect Themselves.

(By Associated Negro Press.) Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Race riots in the country as a sequel to the disturbances here were predicted by James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Johnson is in Washington investigating the riots here and endeavoring to aid the authorities as far as possible.

"I'm afraid we will have riots elsewhere as a result of those here," he said. "When they come they will be serious. The Colored men will not run away from it and hide as they have done on previous occasions of that kind. The experience here has demonstrated clearly that the Colored man will no longer submit to being beaten without cause.

"Throughout the south we will find that the Negroes are in a state in which they have never been before. In previous race riots they have run away and have been beaten without resistance, but now they will protect themselves.

"The federal authorities must take a hand if the local or state authorities are unable to successfully cope with the situation. It is certain that the thing which should be done is to conduct a sweeping federal investigation into the riots in the national capital."

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION RESCINDS RESTRICTION

Order Refusing to Accept Prepaid Tickets for Colored People Seeking to Leave the South Has Been Set Aside Through Efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Aug. 6.—For some weeks the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, both through its New York headquarters and through its Cleveland branch, of which Mr. Harry E. Davis is chairman of the legal committee, has been carrying on correspondence with the United States railroad administration in regard to the refusal of their offices to sell prepaid tickets from points south.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the association when the United States railway ticket office at Cleveland, Ohio, refused to sell to the Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church of that city, a ticket from Madison, Ala., to Cleveland, which Mr. Bailey desired to send to his daughter, Mrs. Lottie Beadle. The clerk refused to sell Mr. Bailey the ticket, saying that an order had been issued by the director general against such practice on the ground that it was "encouraging labor to come north."

A letter of inquiry was sent from national headquarters to Director General Hines, and at the same time, Mr. Davir, chairman of the legal committee of the Cleveland branch, wrote Senator Warren G. Harding and Congressman H. I. Emerson regarding the matter.

Through the combined efforts of the national office, the Cleveland branch, Mr. Harding and Mr. Emerson, the rule has been abrogated, and beginning August 1 prepaid tickets can be obtained from any ticket office.

Following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Davis:

July 29, 1919.
Mr. John R. Shillady,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dear Sir—I have just been advised by Senator Harding that the rule regarding the sale of prepaid tickets from points south, which has been in force for some time, has been abrogated by the U. S. railroad administration, effective August 1, 1919.

Very truly,
(Signed) HARRY E. DAVIS,
Chairman Legal Committee Cleveland Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

SOUTH WANTS NEGROES TO RETURN THERE

Employers Will Consider Bringing Back Many Who Moved North.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 6.—Sugar planters, rice growers, farmers and all agricultural interests of this state have been called to meet here Thursday morning for the purpose of deciding how many Negroes the planters and other employers of Negro labor will bring back from Chicago.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the farm development bureau of the Association of Commerce. Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture, will be the principal speaker. He will give his views on plans for bringing back such Negroes as left Louisiana and are eager to return, and make suggestions as to the paying of their fares back to this state.

CHARGES CRIME TO "NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN"

(Continued From Page 1.) and watch and gave them to the Negro. Then he demanded my rings. "I haven't any rings," I told him. Negro Attacked Her.

"After that he commanded me to get in the car and lie down. Then he attacked me."

Mrs. Brown broke down and cried bitterly.

"Oh, I know my husband will kill me if he ever finds this out," she sobbed. "Oh, why did I ever go with them?"

"The handkerchief slipped from his face and he took it off. Then he got into the car and tried to start it. He couldn't find the crank for a long time. I was standing at one side. He insisted that I start it, but I told him that I knew nothing about a car. Finally he told me to keep still and then he disappeared. He was a dark Negro, roughly dressed."

Thomas and Mrs. Love heard the shot and groan and they disappeared into the woods, Mrs. Love in her stocking feet.

Ran From the Scene.
"We didn't know what happened," Mrs. Love declared. "We were so frightened that we just jumped up and ran. I wanted to go back, but Thomas wouldn't let me go alone. We went over to a house, hesitated and returned. We then called Blanche and she came running to us and told us what happened. We didn't know what to do."

Then came the plot to deceive the police and the public, to save Woodruff's and Thomas' name, and to protect the names of the two women.

Women Spoke of the Men.
"We didn't want anything to be made public," both women declared. "We had to keep it quiet. 'Woody' was married and Thomas is married."

While Mrs. Brown and her husband do not live together, they frequently meet and discuss their affairs and Mrs. Brown believed a reconciliation was in sight, she declared. Mrs. Love has a small son, 4 years old. Her husband died of the influenza last October.

"I didn't want to become mixed up in it because of my baby," Mrs. Love declared.

"I couldn't have my name connected with it because of my husband," Mrs. Brown said. "I'm afraid he might kill me."

"We all three climbed in the front seat of the car," Mrs. Brown said, "and started to drive away, leaving 'Woody' lying there dead. We didn't know what to do. Finally I suggested that we might make it a clear case of robbery. Thomas said he would say they were called out there after a car."

"I told them if they wanted to make the story good Thomas should be held up, too. So he gave me his money and watch. Then we decided that Thomas should take us home and then report the matter to the police, stating that both of them were robbed."

Mrs. Love Busy at Stove.
Mrs. Love had the watch and money in the restaurant at 4719 Troost avenue, and turned them over to Detectives Arthur and Bozzell. She has a half interest in the place, and this noon told part of her story while working in the kitchen frying eggs, potatoes and ham. She was waiting for her partner to return so he could take charge of the place.

Mrs. Brown is employed in the same

restaurant as a waitress. "I was in my stocking feet and I had stepped on a lot of rocks and briars," Mrs. Love said, "so we asked Thomas to take us almost home. He took us within a block of my room and Blanche and I ran up to the house. Thomas then went back to notify the police."

Stick to Story of Negro.
Both women were insistent that it was a Negro who did the shooting, although neither Mrs. Love nor Thomas say they saw him. The lights on the car were out and they both say they were about one hundred feet away.

"When we first heard the shot," Mrs. Love said, "I wanted to go to them. Thomas said, 'No, it might be Mrs. Brown's husband,' so we both ran to the woods."

The description of the Negro given by Thomas and the women did not tally.

Lived Near the Garage.
Both Thomas and Woodruff had been out several times before with the two women. They had visited a dance hall at Eighteenth street and Brooklyn avenue. Only last Thursday night they met at the dance hall at Electric park. The girls were there with someone else, but the four danced together. Mrs. Brown and the two men became acquainted when she lived in the rear of the Eighteenth street garage with a relative. She said she introduced the two men to Mrs. Love.

THOMAS' SECOND STORY

A Statement Made to the Police, Telling of Joyride.
Herbert G. Woodruff, murdered garage man, and his partner, Emmett L. Thomas, had gone joy riding Saturday night with two married women, according to a retraction Thomas made in his statement to the police.

Thomas was making his statement at the Flora Avenue Police station to Captain Dennis Whalen and Patrolman Patsy Mutalipassi.

"Saturday afternoon Woodruff told me he had framed up an engagement for us that night and that we were to meet the women at Fiftieth street and Troost avenue at 10:30 o'clock."

"We drove around a while after we picked up the women and then went out on the Olathe road. The women both told us they were married, but were not living with their husbands. The woman Woodruff was with said her husband was very jealous."

"Then we stopped along the road. I took a robe out of the car and walked a little way up the road with one of the women. Woodruff remained in the car with one of the women."

"We had not been there very long—perhaps fifteen minutes—when I heard a shot. I waited a minute and then walked up toward the car. I saw a man trying to crank the car—our car. The woman was standing on the running board. When I got closer I saw the man cranking the car was not Woodruff. He jumped into the car and tried to turn it around, but when he saw me he ran."

"Then I saw Woodruff lying on the ground beside the car. The man ran and I believe got in a small car some distance up the road."

"I told the girls we'd better be getting out of that. To make it appear like robbery I gave my watch and

pocketbook and stickpin to the girl I was with. Then I drove away with the girls and let them out at Forty-seventh street and Troost avenue.

"When I drove back to the neighborhood of the shooting I could not

find the body, so I drove on and reported to the Rosedale police.

"I told the Negro holdup story to protect my dead partner. I did not want his wife or mine to know we had been out with women."

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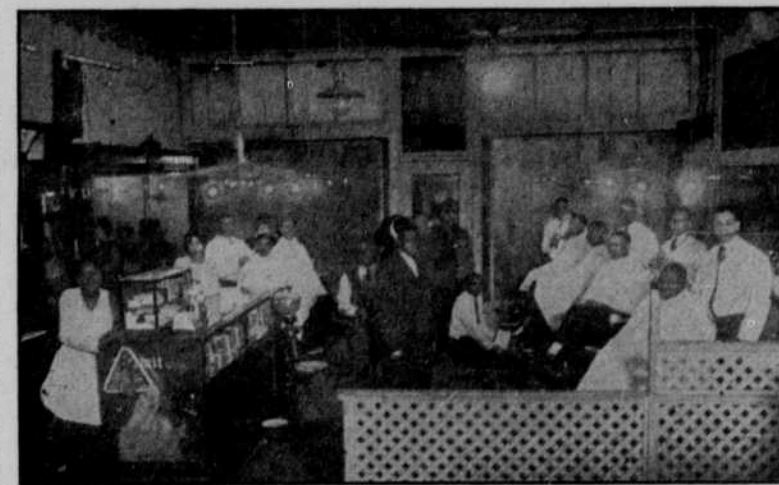
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