

JUST KIDS— The Home Team Up

By Ad Carter



HOW WHITE RIOTERS WORKED IN WASHINGTON

New York, Aug. 26.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has made public the following affidavit, duly sworn to before a notary by a reputable Colored man who was dragged from a street car and brutally assaulted. The affidavit reads as follows:

"Monday, July 21, 1919, I was returning to Washington after having been out of town since Friday, July 18, 1919. I arrived at the Union station at 12 p. m. Monday night, and on entering the station noticed nothing unusual. I boarded a street car which went to Rockcreek bridge via New Jersey avenue, and got a transfer to the Brightwood car line. When I reached Seventh and Florida avenue, N. W., the place of transfer, I noticed that things were as quiet as is usually the case at that hour of the night. I waited there about five minutes for the Brightwood car and when it came I and a captain boarded it. I walked into the car and soon noticed that I was the only member of my race present except a lady whom I noticed later, but not at this time. As I started to get a vacant seat a soldier put his arm across me and said, 'Where are you going, nigger?' I said to him that I was going to get a seat. As I was telling him that, I heard some others in the car saying, 'Lynch him,' 'Kill him,' 'Throw him out of the car window,' and at that time I was being grabbed from all sides. I forced my way to the rear door and was hit by something as I stepped off, which cut by ear and bruised my head. As the car moved away, the conductor fired three shots at me. It was as I got off the car that I noticed the lady on the car. What became of her I do not know."

LIEUTENANT CONVICTED FOR COWARDICE

Samuel H. Stone, White, Shows That He Had a Streak of Yellow in His Make-Up; Led Men Into Danger and Deserted Them.

Ayer, Mass., Aug. 20.—Convicted of deserting his men, whom he had led into the fire of the enemy, Samuel H. Stone, formerly a second lieutenant of the 101st infantry regiment, has been sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to begin a ten-year sentence. A cable message from France notified officials of Camp Devens of the finding of a court-martial at Ecomoy, which convicted him in January.

Testimony by members of Stone's platoon in Company H, 101st regiment, showed that he had headed night patrols to the edge of No Man's Land four times, and when having drawn the fire of the enemy he left the men to their own resources and withdrew. Again when his company was going into action at Chateau-Thierry in the first wave, Stone was seen to run to the rear. A guard in the supporting

line halted him, but Stone was allowed to proceed when he said he was returning for maps. His platoon suffered losses which the court-martial held included needless loss of life, due to Stone's defection.

Stone, whose home is in Boston, was an officer in the National Guard before it was federalized and the 101st regiment formed.

FOR HARMONY BETWEEN RACES

Houstonites Organize and Tender Services to Patriotic League to Prevent Disorder and Promote Good Will.

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Houston, Tex., Aug. 20.—The Negroes of Houston have organized and tendered their services to the Harris County Patriotic League and peace officers to assist in maintaining harmony here between the two races, and also to assist in locating and prosecuting any person found guilty of spreading propaganda for the purpose of stirring up racial hatred. At a meeting Thursday, fifty persons, representing every avenue of life among the race, were appointed on a committee to co-operate with the Patriotic League.

Members of the Patriotic league expressed themselves as pleased with this spirit and are glad to have their co-operation. While none of them contemplate any disorders, they are aware of the fact that there are persons among both races who would like to see trouble. There seems to be unmistakable information in the hands of the authorities at Washington that radicals, who seek the destruction of organized society, are backing a nationwide movement to promote racial troubles, just as they are labor troubles and all other kinds of trouble that will bring on disorder in this country. It is this propaganda that will be closely guarded against and this new organization will be of great service in quelling such propaganda among the Negroes.

BECOMES MAYOR OF TRUXTON, VIRGINIA

(By Associated Negro Press.) Truxton, Va., Aug. 20.—Fred D. McCracken, who for some time was in the department of Negro economics under Dr. George E. Haynes, has been appointed town manager of Truxton. Mr. McCracken has the distinction of being the first and only member of the race to hold such an office. The town of Truxton was built by the United States government to relieve the housing conditions in this section of Virginia. This new million dollar town, built by the government for its Negro employees of the navy yard at Portsmouth, broke ground today for its new \$100,000 school building. Town Manager Fred D. McCracken did not follow the usual custom in having favorite sons turn the first spade of dirt, but gave the honor to the little children of Truxton.

The Blacks in Battle

From Jim Jam Jems Junior

Some few weeks ago we had the honor of introducing Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina, in one of his lectures on the race question. We were mayor of a western North Dakota city at the time, and during the afternoon we gathered a small party of prominent citizens to join us while we took the southern senator for a ride about the country. That evening Tillman prefaced his lecture with a few complimentary remarks about our "splendid little city with its wondrously progressive citizens," and then he spoke of our broad level prairies and wound up with the ejaculation: "Great God! What a country to chase Niggers in!" And that warmed our southern blood and we applauded long and loud.

Jim Jam Jems has never been a defender of the black man. On the contrary, we have pooh-poohed the doctrine of equality between blacks and whites and have unmercifully flayed the black rape-fiend of the south. But we have never overlooked the fact that there are good Negroes as well as bad Niggers; we have always maintained that the greatest problem in America is the race problem; and the world war has done much to augment the situation while the public's attention has been directed elsewhere. With a spirit of fairness we have compiled this article and we commend it to our readers because we believe that common justice demands a fair hearing for the Colored soldier who carried the Stars and Stripes into No Man's land.

Absorb some dusky facts. The following appeared in a daily paper published in Montgomery, Ala., U. S. A.: "The city of Montgomery was visited last night by a Klu Klux Klan that bore all the earmarks of the ancient honorable order that placed white supremacy back in the saddle after a reign of terror for several years by Negroes and scalawags." Other demonstrations of this klan—resurrected after a burial of forty years—have occurred at Birmingham, Mobile, Troy and other smaller towns in "ole Alabam."

Also the old ghost is reported as riding abroad by night in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The general idea if that Colored soldiers and Colored officers returning from the world war must be terrorized into servility and subservience. The mayor of a small Georgia town thus addressed a company of Negro draftees about to entrain for Camp Gordon: "You boys are going out to fight for democracy and that is a very fine thing, but there is one idea some of you have been expressing, and I want you to get it out of your minds. Don't think that after the war you are going to change things. I want to tell you here today that this isn't so, and you want to remember that our white boys are going over to France and learning how to fight and that we hear at home are preparing for you when you come back. Don't get any new fangled ideas about democracy." Inspiring language to be addressed to a body of American fighters about to battle for freedom overseas, wasn't it?

We are now going to hand you some facts about the blacks in battle for this U. S. A. Consider them: A Negro, Cirsus Attacks, in Boston, was the first human sacrifice on the altar of freedom in the revolutionary war. Many of his dusky brethren fought under George Washington until America's flag enfolded a free land—in which the Negro was enslaved.

In the war of 1812, with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, American Negroes again spilled their blood for their white brethren—whose manacled slaves they still remained. In the civil war at the call of their great liberator, Abraham Lincoln, over 200,000 Negroes fought for the union—and for the first time for their own freedom.

In the Spanish-American war at San Juan hill it was the feat of American Negroes that first pressed the heights of victory.

Consider now the Negro in the world war overseas. It is a magnificent record. It should make the heart of every American—white or black—thrill with pride. We pass by the Negro stevedores who won the world's record in freight and supply handling and come to the American Negroes in battle. In general these Negro units were known as the Three Hundred Sixty-ninth, Three Hundred Seventieth, Three Seventy-first and Three Seventy-second regiments of the Ninety-third division. They were officered largely—almost entirely, in fact—by Negro officers when they charged the Germans. And charge they did, too! Here are some of the results:

The Negro lieutenant colonel of the Three Hundred Seventieth, a Negro major, eight Negro captains, seventeen Negro lieutenants, eight Negro noncommissioned officers and twenty-six Negro privates were decorated with the *croix de guerre* in last No-

vember. General Vincenden, the French commanding officer, said of the Three Hundred and Seventieth on November 11, the day of the signing of the historic armistice: "Fired by a noble ardor they go at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in the front lines. In the name of France I thank you." In his farewell address to his Negro regiment General Vincenden said: "You have given us of your best and have given it out of the fullness of your hearts. The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task and the pride of bearing on your foreheads the ray of a common grandeur. A last time—au revoir." This is the language of a man who recognized the bravery and the red blood of courage regardless of the color of the skin whence it gushed.

Have some more. It is good stuff. This tells of the Three Hundred Seventy-first and Three Hundred Seventy-second brigaded with the One Hundred Fifty-seventh French division under General Goybet—known as the martinet and a fire eater—who said: "For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking of the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne battle which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory. Never will the One Hundred Fifty-seventh division forget the indomitable dash, the heroic rush of the American Negro regiments up the observatory ridge into the plain of Monthois. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized machine gun nests, the heaviest artillery batteries—nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger. Dear friends from America, when you reach the other side of the ocean do not forget the Red Hand (the One Hundred Fifty-seventh) French division. Our brotherhood has been cemented in the blood of the brave and such bonds will never be destroyed." The distinguished service cross was awarded four Negro officers, five Negro privates and one Negro corporal from the Three Hundred Seventy-second regiment. Two Colored corporals and two Colored privates from the Three Hundred Seventy-first received the *croix de guerre* and seventy other citations for valor were awarded among the Negro troops.

Space prevents further details, but the fact is that American Colored troops in the world war bore themselves gallantly, courageously, and fought like demons when they were unleashed for a charge. The French know it and say it and the world should know it.

(Continued Next Week.)

NO GENERAL FRICTION IS ANTICIPATED
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20.—Opposition to any race friction in Louisville

is voiced in resolutions adopted by Negro ministers and leading citizens, about 100 in number, who met at Calvary Baptist church. The resolutions hold that there always is possibility of trouble between individuals, but call upon the "good white people to discourage," in every way, clashes in groups, where individuals are involved. Continued observance of order is asked, and the churches are requested to teach against trouble.

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