

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, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

Vol. V. No. 40 (Whole No. 221)

## Refuse Colored People---Train Swept Into Bay

### Liberian Party Visits Cincinnati

President-Elect King Royally Entertained by Prominent People in the Queen City; Makes Favorable Impression; Tells Modestly of Africa's Aspirations and Ideals.

MAYOR GALVIN GIVES WELCOME TO VISITORS

Chamber of Commerce Give Party Automobile Tour of City; Cars Decorated with American and Liberian Flags; Dr. I. Garland Penn, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 22.—The Liberian party touring the United States as guests of the nation, consisting of President-elect C. B. D. King and Mrs. King, with Hon. W. F. Worley, financial advisor to the Republic of Liberia, has visited in Cincinnati in their itinerary.

They were entertained at the Hotel Sinton while in the city. It is said here this is the first African or descendant to be entertained at the Sinton hotel.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, retired bishop of Africa of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, a millionaire philanthropist of the city, and Dr. I. Garland Penn, corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society, were the principal hosts to the party.

They had but a twenty-four-hour stay in the city, which was crowded with features of entertainment and opportunities to see the racial and commercial progress of the people of the Queen City.

During their visit the party was taken to the model and modern housing movement on Walnut Hills in Cincinnati, which is the work of Cincinnati's great philanthropist, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp. This model community work has attracted the attention of leading social workers everywhere and it was appropriate that the presidential party should see this plan.

Mayor Galvin received President-elect King and party at the city hall in the presence of seventy-five white and Colored leaders. Secretary I. Garland Penn had the honor of introducing the citizens to his excellency the president of the Republic of Liberia. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, so helpfully identified with all movements for Negro welfare in America and Africa, presented President King to the mayor.

The bishop explained the new day which was on for Liberia and of the hopeful outlook. Mayor Galvin was most gracious and courteous in his welcome to the president and party to the city. Cincinnati's great mayor never appeared more at home and to better advantage than in his gracious words of welcome upon this occasion.

Following the mayor's reception Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp entertained at luncheon in the Sinton hotel a select party with the president, Mrs. King and Hon. Mr. Worley.

Attending this luncheon were Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Mr. Miller, another interested white friend of the Negro race; President Hirsch of the Fifty-third National bank; Dr. W. H. Wehrly, district superintendent Cincinnati district, West Ohio conference; Dr. E. C. Waring, editor Western Christian Advocate; Misses Campbell and Phillips of the War Camp Community Service; Secretary I. Garland Penn of the Freedmen's Aid society, and Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell. The bishop appeared at all functions in the garb of the knighthood granted by the Liberian government to those who have served the republic in a period of crisis.

The Chamber of Commerce had the presidential party on an automobile tour of the city. The auto was appropriately decorated with flags of the United States and Liberia intertwined. As the party drove through the city citizens seemed greatly interested.

The great and large function of the visit was at the Colored Y. M. C. A. auditorium, when a hundred banquets, representing the most prominent colored men and women of Cincinnati, sat down with President and Mrs. King, Hon. Mr. Worley, Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp and Superintendent of Public Schools R. C. Condon at the banquet table.

Looking down upon the banquet was

a crowded gallery to hear the addresses to be delivered.

Secretary I. Garland Penn, chairman of the committee, was toastmaster.

Hon. Joseph L. Jones, prominent business man, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Cincinnati's colored population. When Dr. Penn introduced President King as about to enter upon the greatest day for the Liberian Republic in her history and that it was fortunate that he should return to his country from the peace conference by way of Cincinnati and the United States, the assembly arose as one man and waved and cheered the president before he began his address. The address was sincere, thoughtful and informing. The general impression made upon the leaders of the race was that President King is a reserved, sincere and earnest man who will give to Liberia a splendid administration at a time when the opportunities are great and responsibilities heavy.

The address by Hon. W. F. Worley, financial advisor to the republic, concerning the loan of five million of dollars by the United States government and the purpose of such loan and what it will mean for the development of the country, was of the most encouraging nature. Other addresses were delivered by Lieutenant Gow, who was born in South Africa, and Bishop Hartzell. The entire banquet party went to Walnut Hills for another great meeting, which closed the visit of great and helpful events.

The committee who had charge of arrangements are among Cincinnati's most prominent colored citizens. They are: Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of Freedmen's Aid society, chairman; Hon. W. Philip Dabney, assistant paymaster city treasurer's office, general secretary Y. M. C. A.; Mr. H. S. Dunbar, president W. J. Decatur Colored Industrial school; Hon. George W. Hayes, former member Ohio legislature; Principal F. M. Russell, Douglass school, and Hon. Joseph L. Jones, proprietor Central Regalia company.

At the banquet table were such leaders as: Dr. D. P. Roberts of Allen Temple, A. M. E. church; Dr. B. F. Smith, Park Street M. E. church; Dr. E. H. Oxley, Protestant Episcopal church, and a host of others. Cincinnati feels and has been told that her welcome to a live Negro president was the greatest yet.

### JAPAN CRITICIZES THE UNITED STATES

Prominent Newspaper Accuses Americans of Being Conscienceless and Points to Treatment of Negroes.

TOKYO, Sept. 24.—That the observant people of Japan are measuring the sincerity of America by her treatment of Negro citizens is shown by prominent newspapers of the Flowery Kingdom.

One of the leading Japanese newspapers, the Yamato, in a criticism upon the supposed altruistic role the United States is playing in bringing justice to the weaker peoples of the world, and especially in the east, as it appertains to the Shantung situation, said that Americans have no conscience at all. They should bow their heads in shame instead of holding them in the air and trying to question the integrity of other nations.

They accused Americans of lynching and discriminating against Negroes in open defiance of the constitution. And when they are questioned about this they answer: What of it if one or two amendments are broken—if Negroes are kept out of participating in government affairs.

The paper also prophesied that unless a federal lynch law was passed to prevent such depraved and outlawed occurrences the United States would face the most serious crisis in its history. A Japanese statesman just returned from Paris took occasion to say that American missionaries in the east are looked upon as colossal hypocritical jokes, because the whole world has turned the spotlight upon the injustice done the American Negro.

### T. R.'S FRIEND DIED

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 24.—"Captain" Seth Bullock, noted frontiersman and close personal friend of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in Deadwood, S. D., early today after a long illness.

### SOUTH WANTS NEGROES TO RETURN TO COTTON FIELDS

Southerners Express Willingness to Pay Fare of All True Sons of the South Who Will Answer the Call for Laborers From Dixieland.

NORTHERNERS NOT WANTED

Recent Migrants Interviewed by The Monitor Unanimously Agree In Decision to Remain in the North.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await southern Negroes who have gone to the north and who now are said to be clamoring to return to the south, according to employers here.

Southern farmers and plantation owners want the Negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them it is declared the expense of their return to Dixie would be willingly borne. This will hold especially true for the next few weeks, because there is need of Negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crop.

But these employers say they do not want northern born and reared Negroes. They would prefer to bring in foreign labor, they assert.

"We would not hesitate to pay the expense of a hundred or more Negroes from Chicago or other northern cities to our place, if we can get southern Negroes, particularly Negroes who have gone from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in northeastern Arkansas. "I think it safe to say that every southern Negro in the north would be brought back without expense to him if southern farmers and plantation owners knew where and how to get in touch with the southern-born. We don't want and will not have northern Negroes."

The question of how to get in touch with Negroes who have gone north was discussed at the Memphis meeting of the Alluvial Land association several days ago and the subject will be a special order of business at the next meeting. The association is an organization of bankers, land owners, Chambers of Commerce, planters and lumbermen of the lower Mississippi valley, formed to serve, in measure, the same purpose for the delta country as the Chamber of Commerce serves the town or city. At the last meeting it was said there was great need for more labor in the lower Mississippi valley and especially for Negro labor.

### CHURCH COUNCIL CALLS FOR JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO

Problem No Longer Sectional; Co-Operation and Racial Understanding Necessary.

A CALL to the citizens of the United States to act in conformity with the high ideals of democracy and of Christianity in the present condition of strained relations between the races has just been issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, acting in conjunction with a large representative committee of white and colored citizens from all sections of the country. This committee met recently in New York City on the call of the secretary of the Home Missions Council and the chairman of the Committee of the Federal Council on Negro Churches. Much time was given to a full and free discussion of the racial situation. As a result this address was issued, which represents the thought of these leaders and the deliberative judgment of the administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

A Statement and Recommendations on the Present Racial Crisis.

The recent race conflicts in some of our cities challenge the attention of the churches of Jesus Christ to their responsibility respecting an amicable and fair adjustment of race relations in America.

In the fellowship of the Federal

acquainted with southern agricultural methods and with cotton growing and handling.

Wishing to secure the opinions of those who have come from the south to Omaha within the past two years, as to their desire and willingness to answer the call from the sunny southland, The Monitor has interviewed several from different states and finds an astonishing unanimity in sentiment favoring remaining in Nebraska. All express affection for their native heath, but assert that they are unwilling to return to the conditions which they left. They complain of the low wages received there, the inability to secure justice in the courts, the lack of educational opportunities and only a few, however, speak of the denial of the ballot. The following symposium is representative of the opinions expressed by all the migrants interviewed:

James Bowler, formerly of Pensacola, Fla.—"I was a successful school teacher for thirty years in Florida. I would not exchange my work as a day laborer in Nebraska for even my former position in Florida."

David Merriweather, formerly of Mobile, Ala., where he was a cotton sampler for one of the largest brokers in that state—"After two years' residence in Nebraska the south has nothing to offer me that I would either consider or accept."

Dr. J. L. Green, former teacher and merchant at Morehead, Miss., says—"I left Mississippi, where they rob, beat and burn my people, because of their helpless situation, and I could not return there to submit to those conditions after my residence in Nebraska."

J. O. Ward, a well-to-do farmer from near Newport, Ark.—"The White river valley is rich and productive and I had a good farm there. Repressive conditions, however, were galling to my manhood and I decided to look for more favorable surroundings. I came to Omaha, was pleased with the place and so I bought a little home here and am working as a day laborer. No, no more south for me, thank you, unless conditions are radically changed there."

Will Paris of Houston Heights, Tex.—"I prefer to remain in the north, where you have protection of the law, a better chance to educate your children and steady work at good wages. I intend to remain in Omaha and if I don't I'll go farther north, not back south. I remained there thirty-six years and could stand it, but I have a wife, four boys and two girls and could not protect them. Haven't much education, but I can see a little ahead."

### Reviews Parade of "Pershing's Own"

By Invitation of Secretary of War Colored Americans Are Represented in Seat of Honor in Front of White House; An Event in Race History.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—In recognition of the 400,000 Colored men who helped to win the world-wide war for democracy and freedom the Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, invited Dr. Emmett J. Scott to have a seat of honor in the official reviewing stand, immediately in front of the White House when "Pershing's Own" swept in triumph down Pennsylvania avenue Wednesday, September 17. Dr. Scott served throughout the war period as special assistant to the secretary of war with great satisfaction to the race and nation, having in charge the affairs of the colored troops and colored civilians generally, and since July 1 has been secretary-treasurer of Howard university.

The official invitation sent to Dr. Scott read as follows:

#### THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Requests your presence at the Review of the First Division, United States Army At the Official Reviewing Stand, Pennsylvania Avenue, September 17th, 1919, at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Scott was accompanied by Mrs. Scott, and these were the only members of the race to have seats in this magnificent structure, especially erected for the accommodation of distinguished citizens. Among those in the official stand, in addition to General John J. Pershing and his staff, were Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker and other members of the president's cabinet, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, United States army; Ambassador Jusserand of the Republic of France, and others of like prominence in the affairs of the world.

The review of the First division, United States army, is the last grand review of the recent war, and, historically speaking, takes its place by the side of the last review of the union troops which paraded down broad Pennsylvania avenue in 1865 at the close of the civil war.

The distinction which Secretary Baker accorded to the Negro race in this connection, with the universally popular Emmett J. Scott as its sponsor, is heartily appreciated by Colored Americans throughout the length and breadth of the land.

### A WARNING TO TOO AMATIVE TWOS WHO ARE WEDDED

North Carolina Judge Keeps Ten Dollars Which Woman Refused to Accept from Her Husband.

(By Associated Negro Press.) Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 23.—In the county court Judge Carlton was called on to decide an argument between a Negro and his wife. The husband claimed that he was merely loving her and offered her \$10 to keep the affair out of court. The judge decided that the affair had no business in court and declared that the \$10 which the husband tried to give the wife and the wife refused to accept should go to the court as costs and the discouragement of such trivial cases from coming before the court.

### ROSENWALD OFFERS NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS

New York, Sept. 24.—Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has offered six scholarships of \$1,200 each for Negro graduates of American medical schools who desire to take post-graduate work in pathology, bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology or physiological chemistry, according to an announcement made here by the general educational board.

Appointment, to be made in 1920, will be made by a committee comprising Dr. William Welch, dean of the Harvard Medical school, and Dr. Victor V. Vaughn, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan. Abraham M. Flexner, secretary of the General Educational board, will act as secretary of the committee.

### PREJUDICE PROVES PROVIDENTIAL

Interurban Train, Upon Which Colored Passengers Were Not Permitted to Ride, to Escape Galveston Flood, Is Swept From Causeway Into Bay and Hundreds Perish.

LOOKS LIKE SOLEMN WARNING

(Special to The Monitor.)

HOUSTON, TEX., Sept. 22.—What looks like a solemn warning against race prejudice which would place color before humanity even in the face of a common danger is furnished by a tragic happening which took place at flood swept Galveston last week. Whether this be so or not, it is certainly one case in which apparently from a race point of view prejudice proved providential.

That your readers may understand the situation it is well to state that Galveston, which is located on an island, a mile and a half from the mainland, from which it is separated by the waters of Galveston bay, has been almost totally destroyed twice by storms and floods, once in 1900 and again in 1915. Naturally, then when storm signals are raised over the customs house, there is always anxiety about the safety of the people on the island, and preparations are begun to take the inhabitants from the danger zone to Houston, which is fifty miles distant, and adjacent territory. That was the case last week. When the news was heralded that a storm was sweeping up from Yucatan bringing death and destruction to Brownsville and Corpus Christi and was headed for Galveston, relief trains were immediately assembled to convey the endangered residents of Galveston to Houston over the interurban. Despite the fact that the colored population of Galveston number one-third of the whole, the interurban trains refused to allow any colored passengers to board any of the first trains out of the threatened city. The rule was white people first. When the first rescue train, loaded only with whites, had reached a point half a mile distant from Galveston the storm swept it from the causeway into the angry waters of Galveston bay and hundreds perished.

It was a most distressing tragedy which brought sorrow to hundreds of homes. It strikes your correspondent as being a most significant occurrence which should teach a solemn lesson to those who would discriminate against any class of citizens in a time of common danger. It may be only an unexplainable coincidence, but it makes one think.

### THIS KIND WOULD MAKE GOOD WIVES

Two Girls Can Fourteen Hundred Cans and Jars of Fruits, Berries and Vegetables.

Wolfe City, Tex., Sept. 24.—Fourteen hundred cans and jars of fruit, berries and vegetables, all grown by Negro students of the Farmers' Improvement Agricultural school near this town, were put up by two girls of the school and recently placed on exhibition. About thirty articles of food were included in the exhibit. Organized about twelve years ago for the purpose of preparing Negroes of the state for farm and rural life the college lays special stress upon agriculture. The institute is under the auspices of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas which has for its aims the following objects: (1) To fight the credit system; (2) to buy and beautify homes; (3) to co-operate in buying and selling; (4) to promote education among its members; (5) to assist its members in distress and provide a decent burial for its dead.

### HEART COVERING PIERCED

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—The attempt of Arthur Rainey, Negro, to end his life by shooting himself in the chest with a revolver is expected to be defeated by an operation performed in Charity hospital by Dr. Jerome Landry. The bullet tore through the covering of the heart. To reach and mend this Dr. Landry resected four of the man's ribs, bent back and made an opening in the chest five inches square. The heart itself, which was not touched by the bullet, was in plain view during the operation.

(Continued on Page 2.)