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RATES—2 cents a word for single insertions; 1 1/2 cent a word for two or more insertions. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash should accompany advertisement.

WANTED—A competent operator for hairdressing, facial massage and manicuring; good salary and permanent position; railroad fare refunded after six months' service. Address Mrs. Thompson's Beauty Shop, Laurel Bldg., Muscatine, Iowa.

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First class rooming house, steam heat, bath, electric lights on Dodge and 24th street car line. Mrs. Anna Banks, 924 North 20th. Douglas 4379.

Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 2901 Seward. Call evenings after six.

First-class modern furnished rooms. Mrs. L. M. Bentley Webster, 170. North Twenty-sixth street. Phone Webster 4769.

Nicely furnished room in modern home; 2604 Decatur street. Webster 4490.

For Sale—5-room cottage, modern except heat, 1218 South 17th street, \$2,000; \$500 down, balance in payments. Phone Webster 1911.

For Rent—Room for gentleman in private family. Call Web. 3209.

Neatly furnished room for man in strictly modern home. Mrs. Barker, 2706 Parker street. Webster 1250. 4t

Property for sale. Telephone Webster 1352.

FOR SALE—A nice home for Colored family; easy terms. Call at 1809 North 24th st.

WANTED—Two men to room and board. Phone Webster 1250.

Neatly furnished rooms for rent. 1714 Williams St. Second flat.

Furnished rooms for rent. 2614 Seward St. Phone Webster 1897.

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For Rent—Furnished rooms for gentlemen in private home. Call Webster 3171. H. L. Anderson.

Houses for sale in all parts of the city. Tel. Douglas 2342 or Webster 5519. Guy B. Robbins.

FOR SALE—3616 Patrick, 7 rooms, all modern, \$3,000; \$500 down, terms. 18th and Paul, 9 rooms, all modern, \$3,000; \$500 cash, terms.

2913 Grant, 5 rooms, modern, except heat, \$1,800; \$200 down; terms. See Reed, Webster 5660.

For Rent—Six-room apartments. For further particulars call W. H. Robinson. Douglas 1446.

LODGE DIRECTORY

Keystone Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., Omaha, Neb. Meetings first and third Thursdays of each month. M. H. Hazzard, C. C.; J. H. Glover, K. of R. and S.

Ask the grocer, merchant, etc., with whom you trade: "Do you advertise in our paper, The Monitor?"

Snow's College of Dressmaking—Fall term will open September 2. Enroll now. Mrs. C. Ridley, 1922 North 25th St.

DRUG STORES

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MONITOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR ON JOB IN ARKANSAS

(Continued From Page One.)

be unto the "insolent nigger" who attempts it. The white men also learned that Negroes were buying guns and plenty of ammunition. The merchants at Helena reported large sales and the express offices also reported shipments of rifles and shells to Negroes. The Negroes had read and heard all about the East St. Louis, Washington and Chicago riots, and knew of the secret Ku Klux Klan movements among the white people in the south. They knew that race hatred on the part of white people was increasing by leaps and bounds and that riots were liable to break out in that section at any time. They were simply preparing to defend their homes and lives, for experience had taught them that Negroes have no protection at the hands of the law. The police and deputy sheriffs either refuse to check the mobs or else they join hands with the mobs. The assembling of arms was for purely defensive purposes. No Negro was fool enough to think of an "insurrection" against white people.

White Bully Paid to Start Trouble

While the white men were meeting secretly and discussing means of "nipping the niggers in the bud," matters came to a head very suddenly in an unexpected way. On Sunday before the riot, John Clem, a white man from Helena, came to Elaine loaded up and drunk on "white mule." He proceeded to bully and terrorize the whole Negro population of over four hundred people by continuous gun play. The Negroes, to avoid trouble, got off the streets, and phoned the sheriff at Helena. He failed to act. Monday Clem was still on a rampage. The Negroes avoided trouble because they feared that his acts were a part of a plan to start a race riot. Tuesday some Negroes were holding a meeting in a church. A deputy sheriff and a "special agent," white, and a Negro trusty came by in an auto. The white men stopped and proceeded to "investigate" the meeting. They were refused admittance. They attempted to break in and fired into the building. Some Negroes returned the fire, killing the special agent and wounding the deputy sheriff, so it is said. However, when the Negro trusty reported the shooting, he said that they had been fired upon from ambush by two white men and a Negro. The wounded deputy also first reported that the party had been fired upon from ambush by two white men and he was quite sure he saw a Negro running from the scene. Later all mention of the white men was carefully avoided and suppressed, and the entire blame was laid upon the Negroes at the church and it was charged that all of them were armed, and that the white men were proceeding peaceably on the road and only got out to fix their car which just happened to break down right in front of this particular church, and that the Negroes fired on them without any provocation whatever. Later another white man was fired on and it was claimed that he just happened to be coming along the road an hour later and was shot by Negroes who were at the same church. It never seemed for a moment unreasonable to the white men to believe that the Negroes would kill and wound white men at the church and then deliberately stay there for an hour or two longer for the purpose of killing another white man. Every sane man knows that those Negroes would have fled from the scene after the first shooting, if they had been guilty.

Thousands of Men and Women Arrested

Anyhow, the hue and cry was raised, "Negro uprising," "Negro insurrection," etc., was sent broadcast. The white planters called their gangs together and a big "nigger hunt" began. They rushed their women and children to Helena by auto and train. Train loads and auto loads of white men came from Marianna, Forrest City, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., and Clarksdale, Miss., armed to the teeth. Rifles and ammunition were rushed in. The woods were scoured, Negro homes shot into, Negroes shot and killed on the highways, who did not know any trouble was brewing. Telegrams were sent to Governor Brough. He called for federal troops and five hundred were rushed from Camp Pike, armed with rifles, cannon, gas masks, hand grenades, bombs and machine guns. The colonel took "charge of all strategic points," and "mobilized his men to repel the attack of the black army." The country was scoured for a radius of fifty to one hundred miles covering all of Phillips and part of adjoining counties for "Negro insurrectionists." The soldiers arrested over a thousand Negroes, men and women, and placed them in a "stockade" under heavy guard and kept them there under the most disgusting, unwholesome and unsanitary conditions. They were not allowed to see friends nor attorneys, but all of them had to be separately and personally "investigated" by the army officers and a white "committee of seven." Even after "investigation" had proven completely that a Negro was wholly in-

nocent, still no Negro was released until after a white man had appeared and personally "vouched" for him as being "a good nigger." The white man was usually a planter or employer and they refused to "vouch" for the Negroes until the Negroes had given assurance and "guarantees" as to work and wages. Finally all but two or three hundred were released. All Negroes who owned their own farms, or were otherwise independent were held, as a rule, because no white man would vouch for them. In addition to these held by the soldiers, over three hundred were arrested and placed in the jail at Helena, charged with murder and rioting, and refused bond. They were not allowed to see friends or attorneys and were "investigated" by the "committee of seven." This committee was secret at first. Its membership was not disclosed, but was organized and did its work with the direct sanction of Governor Brough.

The next day after the first killing of the special agent, which occurred at Hoop Spur, O. S. Bratton, a son of U. S. Bratton, arrived at Ratio. There he met many Negroes who had employed the firm of Bratton & Bratton to obtain their settlements and about fifty of them began to pay the cash fees agreed upon. Many had no cash so they offered him their Liberty bonds, which he accepted. While collecting this money and giving receipts, a crowd of white men, who were engaged in the "nigger hunt" came upon him. They arrested Bratton and all the Negroes with him and sent them to jail at Helena, where they were imprisoned on charges of "murder," and held without bond. Bratton was on the train on his way to Ratio, which is twelve miles from Hoop Spur, and he and the Negro clients had not yet heard of the trouble when they met to close up the payment of the cash fees intended for his firm. At this time the white press of Arkansas kept up a hue and cry to the effect that Bratton was there "inciting an uprising of the Negroes and teaching them social equality." The feeling was so bitter against young Bratton that there were grave threats and fears of his being lynched. The governor ordered special guards sworn in, patrols were stationed about the jail and only the utmost precautions prevented the lynching of a man who was not even a lawyer and whose only crime consisted in collecting fees for his father's firm. It is now openly admitted that Bratton is clearly innocent of any part in the trouble, still he is held without bond in jail because his father was about to obtain justice for Negro tenants and prevent them from being robbed by their white landlords.

Whole Family Killed for Being too Prosperous

The saddest and worst feature of the whole miserable slaughter of Negroes was the killing of the four Johnson brothers. They were sons of a prominent and able Negro Presbyterian minister who is now dead. Their mother is a very prominent woman and was formerly a school teacher. She and her husband once founded and conducted a school for Negroes. The men were all able and prominent. Dr. D. J. Johnson was a successful dentist and owned a three-story building in Helena. One brother fought in France and was wounded and gassed in the battle of Chateau Thierry. Dr. Louis Johnson was a prominent physician and lived in Oklahoma. He had come home on a visit and on the day of the first trouble, the four brothers had gone squirrel hunting early that morning and started for home in the evening wholly ignorant of the trouble at Hoop Spur. While they were miles out in the woods hunting, word of the trouble reached Helena. A merchant told the deputy sheriffs and possmen that he had sold some shells to the Johnsons a day or so before the trouble. A crowd of men in an auto went to hunt for the Johnsons. They met them returning from the hunt. These white men were supposed friends of the Johnsons. They told them of the trouble and that a riot was in progress and that it would be dangerous for any Negro to be on the country roads, especially armed. The Johnsons told them they had just been hunting and had nothing but shotgun and squirrel shot. They were advised by their friends to turn back and go home by a train that would pass a little station several miles down the road. They took this advice and went to the station to go by rail to Helena. They left their car with a friend whom they told of the situation. They had bought their tickets and were on the train when up rolled a car with some deputies. They arrested three of the men and took them from the train. The fourth brother, from Oklahoma, also got off. The officers had with them a man named Lilly, a friend of another white man whom Dentist Johnson had thrashed the week before. This white man had tried to whip Johnson and Johnson beat him up. The Johnson brothers were men who did not truckle and cater to white men. They never looked for trouble, but if a white man tried to bully one of them, they always took their own part. They were known as brave men who knew no fear. When Dr. Johnson got off the train, the officers told

him to go back. He refused, saying "These men are my brothers. If you arrest them, I will go too." Then the officers said, "Well, if you are one of the Johnson brothers, we want you too." They then arrested the Oklahoma man, whose only crime was that of being a brother to the other three. The men were loaded into an auto and the car went back down the same road they had come over. After going a few miles, a crowd of white men appeared led by the very "white friends" who had warned the Johnsons to take the train. They telephoned or sent word to the officers as to where they could get the Johnsons. As the mob approached, Lilly and the officers began to get out of the auto. The Johnsons then saw that they had been led into a trap by their supposed "white friends." They were handcuffed, but they tried to put up a fight. Just as Lilly was climbing out of the car, preparing to turn the helpless men over to the mob, Dr. D. J. Johnson, although shackled, managed to grab Lilly's pistol from his hand and shot him. The officers and the mob then shot the men literally to pieces. They were sowed with bullets, so much so that they face had to be covered at the funeral, and parts of their bodies were in shreds. The noble mother had to endure the terrible ordeal of seeing four of her fine promising sons buried in one grave. The work of "cleaning up" our people is not yet finished. The grand jury is at work and hundreds are to be indicted on charges of murder, rioting, conspiracy, etc. White lawyers at Helena are preparing to reap a harvest of fat fees from Negroes against whom there is no evidence, but who have money and property and Liberty bonds. The Negroes are to be stripped to the bone. For many other Negroes there are long prison terms and the death chair at Little Rock. Sheriffs From Many Counties Came for Instructions

A white man, J. C. Wilson, came all the way from Mississippi, and sheriffs from all parts of the Black Belt came to Helena to "learn how to handle the Negroes," and all have issued statements to the press approving the "Arkansas plan."

The plan is to raise the cry of "Negro uprising, Negro insurrection," etc., and give the Negro a bad name and alarm the whole community. The officers and the mob go the rest. This plan is to be resorted to whenever Negroes attempt to go to court for

their rights, especially when they band together for their mutual protection, and whenever it becomes known that they are buying guns and ammunition to defend their homes against the wave of mob violence that is sweeping the country.

Conservatives Aroused

The Negroes in the Black Belt are much demoralized, discouraged and depressed. Hundreds are preparing to leave. Many Negro leaders, who have stood by the white people and who have counseled their race to stay here, now have not a word to say and many of them are also preparing to wind up their affairs and get out of the south. Dr. R. A. Williams just got away in time and went to Chicago. Other Negro heads of fraternal societies are getting ready to transfer their headquarters to the north. Negroes here live in fear and terror, afraid to even discuss the situation except in whispers and to well known friends.

Governor Brough States He Will Suppress Crisis and Defender

Governor Brough has issued a statement to the public press that he intends to have the Defender and the Crisis suppressed. The Arkansas Gazette, white, has issued an editorial demanding that Negro leaders give their people "proper advice," and warning them their race is in danger of annihilation unless Negroes cease to be led by the lure of liberty and equal political rights, and also warning them that the freedom of the Negro from bad economic conditions is not to be obtained by the methods which were resorted to by the Negroes of Phillips county. Also any white man who fights, either in court or elsewhere for the rights of the Negro is to be put in jail and suffer social and business ostracism from the white people of the south.

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SUNDAY—
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MONDAY and TUESDAY—
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THURSDAY, OCT. 30—
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FRIDAY, OCT. 31—
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(World)
"ELMO THE MIGHTY"

SATURDAY, NOV. 1—
Tom Mix in
"DAYS OF THE DARING"
(Sterling)
"MASKED RIDER"

SUNDAY, OCT. 2—
Fannie Ward in
"OUR BETTER SELVES"
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