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A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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## Howard's New President Makes Epoch-Making Speech

Elaborate Inauguration Services and Exercises Mark Formal Induction of President of America's Great Educational Institution Into Office.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM ADVOCATED AND ENDORSED

Inaugural Address Stresses Problems of Leadership—National Problems Helpfully Surveyed Through Congress of Reconstruction.

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The inauguration of James Stanley Durkee, A. M. Ph. D., as president of Howard university November 12, 1919, with special services at Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel at 10:30 o'clock, marked the beginning of a new era in the educational life of that institution, the importance of which will be of profound interest to colored people throughout the nation. The effects of the new administration promise to be far-reaching and widely felt. Following the elaborate exercises there was a luncheon for special guests. The afternoon was spent by the visitors in inspecting the building and grounds of the institution, and in the evening a reception was given by President and Mrs. Durkee in honor of the delegates, alumni, members of the faculties of the university guests, etc., at the residence of the president. At 8 p. m. alumni night—exercises were held in Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel which the delegates, public and friends attended in large numbers.

**Discuss Big Problems.**  
An all day session on reconstruction and readjustment congress for the betterment of the university was held Thursday in Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel, taking a wide range covering many subjects affecting well-being of the race.

Dr. A. B. Jackson, superintendent of Marcy hospital, Philadelphia, and Dr. W. F. Draper of Richmond, Va., a member of the public health service, discussed health at the morning session. Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, and Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, a social worker of Wilmington, Del., spoke on child welfare. Dr. B. R. Andrews of the treasury department, and E. C. Brown, a Philadelphia banker, talked about thrift.

**The Negro and the Church.**  
"The Negro and the Church" was the topic under discussion at the afternoon session. The list of speakers included Rev. F. Paul Langhorne of Washington, Dr. C. B. Wilmer of Atlanta, Bishop B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio; W. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta; Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Mississippi; Bishop George J. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop C. H. Phillips of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. E. Moorland of New York City, Archdeacon J. S. Russell of Lawrenceville, Va., and Miss Eva D. Bowles of New York City.

**Labor Question Discussed.**  
"Negro Labor" was discussed at the night session by Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, and Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York City.

**Negro Education.**  
"Negro Education" was considered by Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware college; Dr. J. E. Gregg, principal of Hampton institute, and Dean Pickins of Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. Archibald H. Grimke of Washington and Charles Edward Russell of New York City spoke on "Negro Citizenship." President Durkee presided at the congress.

**Distinguished Guests.**  
A distinguished gathering of men attended the ceremonies marking the installation of Mr. Durkee as head of the university. Addresses were made by Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Dr. William Miller Collier, president of George Washington university; Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college; Representative Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and the Rev. William N. De Berry. A number of American institutions of learning and several foreign universities were represented, and several members of the diplomatic corps were present.

**Professor Webster Honored.**  
Professor James C. Webster, instructor in physics at Howard university had the distinguished honor of representing the University of Pittsburgh (of which he is a graduate) at the inauguration of President Durkee of Howard. Professor Webster was designated for the distinguished serv-

ice by Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick, A. M., LL.D., of the University of Pittsburgh, who found it impossible to be present, and whose friendship and esteem was manifested in this signal manner.

**President Durkee's Inaugural Message.**  
Dr. Durkee's inaugural address was devoted to a discussion of American democracy which, as he stated, must rest upon Christian education. "Each uneducated citizen," he said, "is a source of weakness. Therefore, Americans must insist that each individual have every opportunity and every help for self discovery and every aid in putting that discovery at the service of all the citizens of the state."

A discussion of America's problems with a review of the Negro's relation as a part of the body politic. He urged a national educational program. Said he: "Has the time come for a commission of American great-hearts to formulate a national education program based upon this foundation? I believe it has! May I presume to put into definite proposition the possible findings of such a commission?"

"1. We propose a program of education which shall bring effectively within the reach, not only of every boy and girl, but also of every adult citizen, all the training, physical, mental and moral, literary, technical and scientific, of which he is capable.

"2. Every citizen in America shall be taught to read and write and think in the English language.

"3. Day schools and night schools shall be open at convenient places throughout America, that such places may acquire our language and be taught our ideals.

"4. There shall be no discrimination in the teaching of the childhood of America, but all, irrespective of race, condition, creed, shall have equal opportunity under equally trained teachers, to discover the best that is in them. There shall be no division of the public money so as to perpetuate the differences of race, condition or creed.

"5. Acquisition of knowledge shall be secondary to the moral growth of the individual. All subjects taught shall have for their purpose the development of Christian character, moral courage, energy, individual initiative, a keen sense of civic duty, and national responsibility."

In concluding his address Dr. Durkee said: "The white race, as well as the colored race, must fight for a philosophy of education which will ever maintain the Creator above the thing created, whether it be God or man. But the colored race is still largely dependent upon the white race for ideals in education, for men and women to rightly interpret those ideals and for money with which to build up educational centers of power and influence.

"We stole the Indian's lands and have been so paying him in money that the Indians of America are the richest in the world. We stole the Negro, not for his lands, and have been paying him for his weakness by keeping him, in many parts of our country, in ignorance, denying him all the good things of life we could and oppressing him by every means at the disposal of a dominant race. The Negro has not grown bitter, rebellious or disloyal under such treatment, but has struggled on, hoping and working for a better day when justice should be granted to him and every equality of opportunity. He has been weak and weakness is ever despised and exploited. He has now arrived at a stage of development where to be weak is a racial and national sin. Race consciousness has arrived and a sense of race solidarity is spreading through this one-third of the population of the world, more rapidly than through the white race. No longer can the white race meet the problem in prejudice or hatred or indifference.

"The colored race asks of the white race money with which to make her educational centers powerful in righteousness. Howard university, founded by that Christian soldier and humanity-lover, General O. O. Howard, who also founded sixty-nine other schools for the race—Howard university, the greatest school for colored people not only in America but in the world, asks humanity lovers, asks Christian philanthropists, asks men and women of great financial power and little financial power, for money with which to educate the leaders of this race of twelve millions of colored people.

"Their program is announced. "They demand Christian education with no barriers to the highest

reaches of culture and inspiration. (A careful study of conditions in portions of our land reveal educational crimes unspeakable.)

"They demand the rights of American citizenship. (Make the standards as high as we should make them, then honor with the franchise, with jury right, with public office, with rights on public conveyances—in short with full American citizenship, all those whatever the race or color, who shall attain the standard set.)

"They demand respect for their achievements, as we ask respect for our own. We must cease our sneering, our lying, our hypocrisy and we must give them the full rights of human achievement.

"The race intuitively feels what it demands. It has not yet full power of self-direction. It is still suspicious, clannish, and sometimes draws the color line as quickly as doe 'the white race. But it has the misfortune of having its real ideas wrongly translated. It has somehow given the impression, or its enemies have built up the impression, that it wants social equality in the things of white society life, when it really asks for the right to develop itself to its own highest social possibilities and then choose its society along 'own ways and ideals. Cultured colored people are just as careful of their society as are white people. They want none in their homes who are not worthy, either colored or white. They wish to be in no homes where they are not wanted. Give them a fair field, an equal chance, impartial laws impartially enforced, the consideration granted to all by the world's Master, and all the rest may be safely left to that fine development which everywhere attracts to itself like souls of like culture and like destiny.

"Now must the races of the world meet each other on a platform built by the noblest impulses and wisest souls of all races. The impulse coming from Japan, and calling for an International Scholastic League, is one of supreme prophecy. If 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' then all nations must come to know and appreciate all that is best in each. No longer can ignorance, prejudice or hate rule in national capitals. The scholarly and Christian statesmen must blaze the path.

"Fellow citizens, I am here not merely as president of this university, but as your servant to speak to our America of the rights, the hopes, the needs, and the demands of this great race.

"My appeal is to the sense of fair play whichever characterizes the honest straight-out American, no matter in what section of the country found.

"My appeal is to those educators and educated who everywhere face ignorance with hostility and cry to those in bondage, 'Because I live, ye shall live also.'

"My appeal is to the sons of those brave men of America who fought for liberty and union and left it as a heritage to worthy children.

"My appeal is to those lovers of liberty and justice who themselves have suffered in gaining their rights or have those rights as a heritage from suffering parents.

"My appeal is to the followers of the Christ of whatever name and creed, who have sworn allegiance to Him and strive to make His principles of life pregnant in the lives of men.

"My appeal is to the white men of my land, who are too great to be mean and have paid too great a price for freedom to have its banner now trampled under foot by ignorant and unprincipled men.

"My appeal is to the colored race, and especially to the alumni of Howard university, that with one united front, they demand of themselves, and of all others, the help with which to build this great institution into a position of new power and influence in the life of the race and the uplift of the world."

That Howard university has won the good opinion of the ablest thinkers and of governmental and educational authorities of acknowledged influence and power was well attested by the large number of testimonials, letters and telegrams received which were read by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university.

Men are never so ridiculous from the qualities which really belong to them as from those they pretend to possess.

**SENATOR HARRISON DEMOCRAT FROM MISSISSIPPI INTRODUCES BILL**  
**Would Issue Arms to States**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—A bill authorizing the war department to issue rifles, pistols and machine guns to the states for home guard defense was introduced by Senator Harrison, democrat, Mississippi, who said the legislation was designed as part of a plan to protect communities against violence by radical elements.

"Articles that have appeared in certain pamphlets and periodicals edited by unwise and radical Negro leaders and Bolsheviks," said Senator Harrison, "are advocating such doctrines which might encourage the thoughtless elements to threaten the peace and safety of many people. "It is to guard against any attempt upon the part of these dangerous elements that law-abiding white people should take precautionary steps to protect themselves and their communities."

**GIVEN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS**

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—To receive a Distinguished Service Cross for a deed of heroism is a wonderful experience, but it cannot compare with the "delicious sensation" of being awarded one over a year after the act is committed.

This is the opinion of Nicholas Rodgers, butler to Dr. Harry Friedenwald, 1029 Madison avenue, who has just received a Croix de Guerre for his bravery and heroism during the Champagne drive.

Rodgers was a messenger in the American Expeditionary Force, carrying dispatches from headquarters to the officers at the front. It was on the very day on which his companions first went over the top that his cap was shot just as he was about to deliver a message to him.

Rodgers rushed to his assistance, opened his collar so that he might get some relief, when a second bullet whizzed along, striking him in the back. With the assistance of three other men, Rodgers carried him under a heavy barrage back to a recreation hut, where first aid was administered. Then he went back into the thick of the fight.

**DR. TOMPKINS WINS WORDS OF COMMENDATION**

**Conditions are Ideal at Old City Hospital Under Race Physician and Efficient Staff of Internes and Nurses.**

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19.—"I never have any trouble with my internes or employes," Dr. William Tompkins, superintendent of the old city hospital, said yesterday; "I have nine internes, forty nurses and about 140 patients. As far as I know, everything at this hospital is in perfect harmony."

A visit to the old City hospital tended to prove Dr. Tompkins' statement. Despite the fact that the building is more than forty years old, and that the floors are wood and the walls painted plaster, not a speck of dust or dirt was visible anywhere.

The well-scrubbed wooden floors and steps would be a delight to a critical housewife. They are scrubbed daily, Dr. Tompkins said. No dirt is under the radiators in any part of the building. The basement is as clean as the operating room which is beyond reproach. It is a decided contrast to the new and modern General hospital further up the hill.

Everything at the old City hospital is run under a well-planned system. There is no bickering and discontent among the employes. Both the patients and the staff express the highest degree of satisfaction over the management and conditions. The police say they are given twice the service and attention when bringing patients to the old City hospital that they receive at the General hospital.

Not only is the Negro hospital the more cleanly of the two, but there is an air of work being well done about the place. Every one is busy and apparently satisfied. There are nearly as many patients at that hospital as at the General hospital.

"We have a hard time getting equipment," Dr. Tompkins said, "but we do the best we can without. We are anxious that the people of Kansas City should pay our hospital a visit and see what we are doing."—Kansas City Journal.

**GREAT FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE LAUNCHED**

**\$500,000 Trust Company to be Launched by Colored Men—Founder of Standard Life Insurance Company Confers With New York Capitalists—Ready to "Put Over" Big Financial Venture.**

(Special to The Monitor.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Fresh from New York City, where he spent a week or ten days in conference with capitalists who control millions, Herman E. Perry, president of the Standard Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga., stopped over in Washington this week en route south, and announced the formal launching of a campaign to put over a financial venture of tremendous importance to the colored people, to be known as the Citizens' Trust Company.

This is the only financial corporation to be controlled by colored people favorably passed upon by the capital issues committee of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and also by the capital issues committee of the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. The new financial institution is to be under national and state supervision.

The institution is to have a capital of \$250,000, and a surplus of an equal amount—\$250,000. Aside from a regular banking and trust business, special emphasis will be given to assisting colored people in purchasing and building homes, and in securing farm properties on long time payments and at low rates of interest. The development of colored business concerns and industrial corporations will receive special attention. The new concern will be national in scope, with branch offices in many important centers.

Mr. Perry explained his plans in full detail to the officers of one of the largest trust companies in New York and is to be guided in the formation and operation of the Citizens' Trust Company by these trained experts. He has been assured substantial encouragement in the carrying out of his plans.

**CHICAGO COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONSHIP REPORTS**

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—The Commission of Race Relationships appointed by Governor Lowden consisting of Edgar A. Bancroft, Chairman, Julius Rosenwald, Victor F. Lawson, Harry Eugene Kelly, William Scott Bond, Edward Osgood Brown, George Cleveland Hall, Edward H. Morris, Robert S. Abbott, Adelbert H. Roberts, George H. Jackson and L. K. Williams make the following statement to the public:

"Reports to the Chicago Commission on Race Relationships, appointed by Governor Lowden, indicate a continued state of unrest in neighborhoods where white and black people live. While these reports are free from alarming indications, they are of such a nature as to cause the commission to urge co-operation of the public in quieting a deplorable tendency.

"We feel it the duty of members of both races to be calm, patient and tolerant. Our commission is carefully investigating the cause of the calamity which overtook our city last summer. We hope to be able in due course to suggest means by which another such disgrace may be avoided.

"We urge all citizens to aid us in our work by discouraging any attitude or language that tends to racial hostility."

**The Holidays Are Coming.**

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**WHITE CITIZENS OF CORDELE, GA., RAISE FUND TO REPLACE BURNED NEGRO CHURCH**

**Philanthropy to Take Place of Possible Suit for Damages Against City of Cordele.**

CORDELE, Ga., Nov. 6.—A remarkable proceeding on the part of the white citizen here took place a short while ago, when a mass meeting was held to consider the restoring of the Negro church buildings, which were destroyed by the mob several weeks ago. A committee was appointed to investigate the damage done and to report the amount to be raised to make good this destruction.

This committee reported as follows:

"Pursuant to and in connection with a mass meeting held at the courthouse some weeks ago concerning the burning of Negro churches in the county, a number of white and colored citizens met at the site of one of these churches Thursday and made an investigation of the number of churches destroyed and the cost of rebuilding them. It developed at this meeting that there were three churches destroyed. A careful estimate of the amount necessary for material only was placed at \$2,500 for the three. It being thought that if the white people provided the material that the Negroes would do all the building. Those present, both white and colored, agreed that this would be a just and agreeable division of the burden.

"To the end of raising this fund it was arranged to put on a one-day campaign both in the communities of these churches and in the communities of these churches and in the city of Cordele. This campaign to be waged on Thursday, September 25. To this end committees were appointed to work, both in the county and city, and it is confidently thought that these committees will meet with the same degree of success that has always characterized our splendid citizenship.

"There is no more worthy or meritorious cause that we could engage in than assisting to restore the colored churches so wantonly destroyed. In no section of our country is the colored race more peaceable, law-abiding and industrious than in Crisp county and he should recognize in this attitude some degree of consideration for their welfare.

"Another thing which we should recognize and appreciate is the fact that notwithstanding the great labor unrest over the country and the agitation to excite labor, our colored race in this country has remained free from these influences—at the same time the colored race constitutes practically all our labor. It is felt that no trouble will be had in raising the money on next Thursday to serve every purpose in rebuilding the burned churches. So far no one has been found guilty of burning these churches, although a large reward was and is still offered."

**PESSOA STANDS FOR RACE EQUALITY**

**President of Brazil States How He Voted at Peace Conference.**

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president of Brazil and former chairman of the Brazilian delegation, today in a public statement said that as head of the Brazilian delegation he always had voted in favor of the recognition of the equality of races when the question came up before the league of nations committee.

Dr. Pessoa asserted that he had been guided in this matter solely by respect for the democratic traditions of his country and his own sentiments, which always had been above race prejudice.

The statement was the outcome of a renewal of reports current in the early days of the peace congress that Dr. Pessoa favored President Wilson's policy of non-recognition of the equality of races, and voted in favor of equality only upon the insistence of other members of the Brazilian delegation.

**SEVERAL PERSONS DROWNED**

New Orleans, La., Nov. 12.—Nine people, five white and four Negroes, were drowned in Bayou Bartholomee at Bonners ferry, six miles from here, when an overloaded ferry boat capsized with them. Five of the victims of the tragedy were women and two of them children.