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THE MONITOR

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LIFT, TOO!

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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Grand Jury Renders Its Final Report---189 True Bills

DUTY OF CHURCH TO PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, Delivered Able Address Under the Auspices of the Protestant Episcopal League of the District of Columbia, Stressing Important Work Before Christian Forces of America.

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The address delivered by Dr. Emmett J. Scott before the Protestant Episcopal League of the Diocese of Washington at St. Monica's chapel recently on the duty of "The Duty of the Church to Problems of Peace and Reconstruction," was a remarkable talk from man to man, and he received an enthusiastic reception at its close. Dr. Scott said in part: "It is an honor to be invited to speak to this representative group of gentlemen who constitute the Protestant Episcopal League, and it is peculiarly pleasing to be the first of our racial group to deliver an address at the opening of three meetings held during each year to churchmen.

"The Episcopal Church has ever stood in the very forefront of those agencies which have sought to bring about a better day for colored Americans in this country. Not only have special efforts been made to see that well educated men are placed in charge of all of our churches throughout our country, but it has also in a very real way sought to bring about an educated pew with an educated pulpit.

"Some of the most representative men of our race in this country are members of your great church, and we look forward to the great triennial meetings of the Episcopal Church, knowing that out of them will issue legislation which will reach and influence the whole life of the Negro people, whether connected with the protestant Episcopal Church or not—for the influence of such an agency as this transcends mere ecclesiastical creed and reaches out and influences forward-looking men wherever they be.

"The election of a colored bishop for Haiti at the recent convention is cause for special congratulation and is, I am sure, in keeping with the policy of electing suffragan bishops for racial groups, the beginning of that policy which will eventually place in the hands of the colored people themselves as education and character come to be recognized and to be felt, larger and larger duties of administration inside of the church by colored men.

"I should simply weary your patience with facts and statistics with which you are already familiar, if I should attempt to call attention to a miscellaneous lot of statistical data. With these facts you are already well acquainted, and so I content myself merely with a tribute to the wonderful church organization which in so stalwart, Christianlike a manner seeks to recognize in every part of our country 'The Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man.'

The Period of Reconstruction and Readjustment.

"We have just come to the end of a great conflict which has wrought many and great changes in all parts of our country—in all parts of the world.

"The life of our racial group has been touched and changed probably more than that of any other in America. Differences of opinion have been forgotten in the face of national emergency and need, and on every hand co-operation was the watchword of the hour. A great war has brought with it serious and perplexing problems, and at the same time tremendous responsibilities and great opportunities.

"We have met every test. We have subordinated personal and private grievances and hushed angry contentions among ourselves, that we might present to a common enemy a front united and unbroken.

"In every part of our great country we have learned to work together for the common good of our country.

"I think it may well be said that the colored American in this war for liberty and world-wide democracy has been a notable and inspiring figure.

He realized from the beginning that in the effort to overthrow German autocracy, every element of our population would have to take a laboring oar, and this war has truly been a 'people's war.'

"Just think of it. Nearly 400,000 colored men, strong, courageous and patriotic, were engaged in the great world war—here and overseas. As I have stated, they were enrolled in practically every branch of the United States army, some of them were brigaded with French troops—took part in the greatest war that the mind of man can remember—a war that was fought for the greatest cause or purpose to which human hearts can be devoted. And be it said to their everlasting credit, they gave a splendid account of themselves wherever placed.

"Many of them (whole groups and regiments of them) were decorated by the French government with the Croix de Guerre and had conferred upon them the highest honors that a grateful republic could bestow.

"During the great world war (as in many other crises of our nation's history) the Negro race in this country laid on the altar of their country's need their strength, their skill, their influence, the limit of their means, their uninterrupted loyalty—in order to bring victory to the 'Stars and Stripes,' the only flag they have ever claimed, or will ever claim as their own.

"Grim visaged and ruthless as it was, the war has afforded the Negro people of this country an opportunity once more to prove their unbending, unflinching loyalty—their 100 per cent Americanism and to demonstrate their immunity from insidious German propaganda.

"When war was declared April 6th, 1917, the Negro quickly recognized the fact that it was not to be a white man's war—not a black man's war—but a war of all the people living under the Stars and Stripes—for the preservation of human liberty throughout the world.

"In the brief time allotted me it will, of course, be impossible to indicate fully the extent to which colored Americans participated in the great world war (so various and valuable their patriotic activities).

Problems of Peace and Reconstruction
"It may be interesting and we will have for you to consider some of the reconstruction problems now facing the church, as summarized in a statement recently issued by the Federal Council of Churches. There problems are stated substantially as follows:

"First, in urgency and importance, is our responsibility for the care of returning soldiers. We must see to it that among the agencies that are ready to welcome them back the Church holds her rightful place.

"As we follow the trail of these returning soldiers, we find that it leads us out into a wide circle of interests and touches at least at some point every phase of the Church's responsibility and duty. We need to help these boys of ours back to their places in human society as wage-earners.

"We must help them keep the moral standard which they have gained in their enthusiasm for the war. (They will return, let us hope, both physically and mentally benefited by reason of their military training and experience.) We must relate them so far as we can to the local church so that they may become a part of the common life of organized Christianity."

"I was particularly pleased to see the Federal Council of Churches take such a high and broad ground when they publicly issued the following statement:

"We have a duty to men of other races who for the first time, under the unifying influence of army training have been learning what it means to be American citizens. These men have been learning what it means to be American citizens. These men have been studying our language, entering into the spirit of our history, but they are going back into environments where the process of Americanization is not yet complete, and we must meet these men with a plan of action that shall change the environment."

(Continued on Page Two)



Emmet J. Scott, late assistant to Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Scott has been formally installed recently as Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University.

RACE PRESS RESENTS BLANKET CHARGES

Baltimore Newspapers Deny Radicalism and Frankly State Principles for Which They Stand—Constitutional Rights Their Platform.

(Associated Negro Press)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—In reply to the report on radical newspaper filed with Attorney General Palmer in Washington alleging that radical Negro papers—which are not named—are stirring up colored folks to opposing the government, concerted action is planned by the four colored newspaper of this city.

It is expected that an announcement will be issued stating that in the country-wide round-up of I. W. W. and other red agitators, not a single colored person has been arrested or even suspected in Baltimore and Maryland. The Negro press of this city rightly resents blanket accusations directed against all colored newspapers and calls upon the Department of Justice to call the names of those journals it would "damn" as radicals. The four colored newspapers in Baltimore stand for:

1. The right of Negroes to vote and hold public office.
2. The right to sit on petit, grand and coroner's juries.
3. Equal school facilities.
4. Abolishment of the Jim Crow car.
5. The right to purchase property and live anywhere without molestation.
6. The right of Negro labor to organize.
7. The right of accused persons to "due process of law" and the punishment of mobs.

Far from opposing the government, colored newspapers here are but advocating the rights guaranteed to all citizens by the constitution of the United States.

MAJOR SPINGARN PROTESTS TO GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS

Urges Commutation of Death Penalty Imposed on Eleven Negroes.

(Special to The Monitor)

New York, Nov. 17.—Urging as a service to the nation, the commutation to life imprisonment of death sentences imposed upon eleven Negroes in Arkansas, Major J. E. Spingarn, late of the A. E. F. in France, has telegraphed Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas. Major Spingarn urges the commutation in order that further light on the recent race riots in Arkansas may be obtained before "irreparable wrong" is done. The telegram reads: "Hon. Charles H. Brough, Governor

of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.: As one who has always had high faith in your courage and sense of justice, and who has admired the liberal attitude which you have expressed in regard to the Negro, I am appealing to you to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of the eleven Negroes recently condemned to death. From testimony obtained by two persons actually on the ground, I am convinced that the interest of justice would best be served by this commutation, in order that an irreparable wrong may not be done before further light on the whole subject is obtained. As a patriotic American I should hate to have the fair name of Arkansas subjected even to the suspicion of having done a grave injustice, at a time when more than ever the relations of white and black men should be on a basis of fair play and mutual understanding. You have it in your power to perform a national service at this crisis, and I feel sure that you will not shrink from doing it.—J. E. Spingarn."

ESTABLISHMENT OF BANK PROPOSED

Preliminary Steps Taken for Organization of Strong Financial Institution—Capitalization to be \$1,000,000

(By Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Plans for the establishment of a bank for Negroes in New York were discussed at a meeting of business men of the race held recently in Lafayette hall, Harlem. Augusta Duncan, the originator of the idea, presided and preliminary funds to the amount of \$10,000 were subscribed. The bank as proposed is to be capitalized for \$1,000,000 and to be situated in Harlem. A committee of twenty-five headed by Julius M. Green, was chosen to proceed with the campaign for subscribers. It was also decided to form a business corporation to stimulate trade by Negroes between the United States and the West Indies and South America. Those in charge of the two projects stated that they are acting independently of any existing Negro organization.

EIGHTY-SEVEN NEGROES CONVICTED AFTER RIOT

Helena, Ark., Nov. 21.—Sheriff F. F. Kitchens and eleven deputies leave Helena Saturday in charge of eighty-seven Negroes, seventy-five of whom were convicted of participation in the insurrection last October. Twelve of the seventy-five have been sentenced to die by electrocution and eleven were given penal sentences of twenty-one years each.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF INDICTMENTS BROUGHT BY GRAND JURY

Most of These Indictments Were in Connection With Lynching of September 28.

Showing kind of crimes and number indictments found for each:

Kind of felony.	Number.
Arson	1
Assault and battery	1
Assault with intent to kill	3
Assault with intent to do great bodily injury	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	4
Assaulting an officer	4
Aiding and abetting in the delinquency of a minor	1
Breaking an entering	14
Buying stolen property	2
Carnal knowledge of an insane or defective woman	1
Carrying concealed weapons	5
Child abandonment	5
Concealing stolen property	1
Conspiracy to break and enter	18
Conspiracy to commit arson	1
Conspiracy to commit murder	10
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	6
Forging an instrument	3
Grand larceny	11
Highway robbery	1
Insufficient funds in bank to meet check	4
Larceny as bailee	2
Murder in the first degree	1
Murder in the second degree	1
Nonpayment of alimony	4
Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Operating an automobile at illegal speed	41
Petty larceny	2
Rape	3
Receiving stolen property	19
Robbery	1
Stealing an automobile	10
Unlawful assembly and riot	35
Uttering a forged endorsement	1
Uttering a forged instrument	4
Wife abandonment	5
Total number of indictments	189

ACCUSED ASSAILANT OF MAYOR SMITH OUT UNDER HEAVY BOND

George Davis Released From County Jail When \$14,000 Surety Bond is Furnished—Heaviest Surety Demanded by Criminal Court.

Under what is said to be the heaviest bond ever put up on a criminal case in the district court of Douglas county, George Davis, alleged assailant of Mayor Smith in the court house riot of September 28, was released from the county jail Saturday by District Judge Redick to await trial.

The bond was \$14,000. It was signed by Catherine Campbell, 1512 North Twenty-eighth street, and Ben Handler, 115 Turner boulevard. Davis was arrested in Lincoln about three weeks ago. He was indicted by the grand jury on four charges, as follows: Assault to murder and assault to do great bodily injury; conspiracy to commit murder, and unlawful assemblage and rioting.

The bond of the first two charges which relate to his alleged assault on Mayor Smith was fixed at \$7,500; on the third charge at \$5,000, and on the fourth at \$1,500.

Mayor Smith declared that he was positive that Davis is one of the men who attacked him during the riot. Davis denies it and says he was at home during the riot.

Morris Borsky was also released under \$5,000 bond to await trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder and \$1,500 bond on a charge of unlawful assemblage and rioting.

IMPORTANT WORK AMONG WOMEN BY Y. W. C. A.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 22.—The committee on colored work of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association reports 49 centers for colored women and girls now in operation in various parts of the United States, seven of the centers being industrial ones. Total membership in these centers numbers 12,000 women of which 4,000 are girl reserves—teen age girls—3,000 of the total number being industrial workers. During the last two years between 25,000 and 35,000 women have been reached through these centers.

Proper Leadership Could Have Prevented Mob Violence—Report Covers 24 Pages.

EXTRACTS from the report of the grand jury follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, within and for Douglas County, Nebraska:

Attention of His Honor, Judge W. A. Redick, Presiding:
We, the grand jury, duly called, and having taken oath as such, on the 8th day of October, 1919, beg leave to submit herewith our final report.

This report is arranged under the following heads, to-wit:

General. Summary of work done. Reports of visits to the county hospital, county jail, city jail, Detention home and Juvenile home. Investigation as to causes of the riot. Recommendations:
Legislative. Commission. Police department. Communications. Commendations. Conclusion.

General.

We presume that previous grand juries have had evidence presented to them of many and various kinds of crimes. In this respect their experience and that of this grand jury is similar.

In addition it remained to this grand jury to secure and consider evidence in connection with a class of crimes and during a condition of the public mind, such as no grand jury in this county has ever had to do before, and we hope no other will ever be called upon to do again.

We refer particularly to the unlawful, destructive and disgraceful acts of persons in this city on the night of September 28, 1919.

These acts resulted in a nearly fatal attack on Mayor Smith. Assaults on police officers. The burning of the court house.

The burning and destruction of public records and documents. Injuries to prisoners and innocent persons.

The cowardly lynching of a defenseless man, etc.

Some of Obstacles.

We have endeavored, to the best of our ability, and with the means at our command to indict any and all persons who were probably guilty of said unlawful acts.

If we failed to indict all such persons the reasons, therefore, lie in some or all of the obstacles to such indictments, as:

(1) We have been unable to learn of any eye witness who could identify the persons who killed William Brown.

(2) We had sufficient evidence that persons put a rope around Mayor Smith's neck, beat him over the head with a revolver and otherwise assaulted him and we returned indictments covering as many of these unlawful acts as we thought probably guilty.

(3) We have been unable to learn of any eye witness who could identify the man who broke in the windows of the court house, with an iron bar, although there was testimony to the effect that it was skillfully and coolly done by an unidentified man.

(4) We have had evidence that persons in the mob were under the influence of liquor, yet there was no evidence whatever presented to disclose the source of supply of any liquor.

Can't Find Some.

(5) We have been unable to learn the identity of all the persons who actually set the court house and its records on fire, though we did find a few and indicted them therefore.

(6) We were unable to find all the persons who broke in the doors of the court house and unlawfully entered said building. We find a few and as their guilt was probable we indicted them.

(7) We have been unable to learn the identity of certain persons who assaulted police officers.

(8) We realize that it will be said that if the grand jury fails to indict the guilty, what is there to prevent the recurrence of another or other mobs?

(9) Neither this nor any other grand jury can properly indict without evidence of probable guilt.

(10) The evidence obtained in these cases has been secured through the greatest effort by skilled investigators and with painstaking examination.

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