

GROWING,
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

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

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General Leonard Wood Given Ovation

Girls Safer in Wilds of Africa Than in Omaha

Statement Made by Former Omaha Young Woman, a Missionary Home on Furlough, in Thrilling Address in Presbyterian Church. Startles Congregation.

HAS NO FEAR OF NATIVE BLACKS

Miss Jennette Miller Pays High Tribute to Character of Native African—Lost for Days With Guides, Received Nothing but Kindness and Respect.

PEOPLE who picture to themselves women who devote themselves as missionaries to Africa and China and other sections of the world as saw-toothed, sour-visaged spinsters with cork-screw curls, receive a severe jolt when they meet or hear Miss Jennette Miller, a missionary of the American board, who for eight years has worked in Africa, and is anxiously looking forward to return to her work shortly as soon as her furlough is over. With a round, pleasant face and expressive eyes which light up with merriment, and looking precisely like the average well-bred, cultured purposeful American woman, Miss Miller soon dispels any foolish preconceived picture of what the average foreign missionary looks like.

Miss Miller was here last week and spoke to several audiences, among them St. John's A. M. E. church. But perhaps it was at the rather exclusive First Congregational church where she made her audience gasp when she declared that the "black man's crime was taught him by the white man" and followed this up by the other rather surprising statement that "an unprotected girl is safer in the wilds of Africa than she is right here in Omaha." Among other statements of similar character made by Miss Miller in the course of her address was, "The morals of the black men, except at festivals in connection with funerals and weddings, is faultless until the wicked Portuguese began to teach them their white men's way."

Miss Miller's mission station is located in an adobe hut in a clearing in the woods at Oclelos, in Angola, the Portuguese penal colony. She formerly attended Central High School, Omaha, and was here visiting friends and classmates. When in Africa at her mission station she is four days' journey from any other white person except a few Portuguese.

"Fear of the black man never enters my mind. It's the Portuguese I fear, if anybody. I never go past their doors."

Miss Miller was lost in the maze of wilderness trails for several days with a few African guides and wandered into a cannibal village.

"We were treated with the utmost courtesy, food and huts in which to sleep were given us, and we were directed back to our trail."

The black man is honest, kind, faithful and courteous. "He doesn't need us to teach him ethics, only the love of Christ and different standards of living. He is more polite even than the Japanese, who are said to be the politest people in the world," she maintains.

The United States government should draft missionaries to go over and teach the black man in Africa, Miss Miller believes.

"It is the only solution to the Negro problem in America," she said. "Given the right kind of teaching, no one can excel the black man. Industrially, too, they are a great prospect, but with the sort of white man's civilization they are learning today from the Europeans, who use them only for their own personal gain, the black man will be a menace to the white race."

Club life exists even in the African villages—that is, the men gather at noon in a central clubhouse or for luncheon and all women are excluded. "They never eat luncheon with their wives."

Tigers and leopards wander around the outside of Miss Miller's hut at night and a few years ago a missionary in that locality was killed by a hippopotamus.

Miss Miller has installed sewing machines and other modern contrivances to teach the native women to sew. Life is so crude and supplies so difficult to obtain that she is forced to refine her own salt, make her own

placa and starch and cure and preserve her own meats.

"The Africans had scant information about the war. The only mention I heard of it was when the chief of the village expressed sorrow that so many girls would be left without husbands, if so many men were killed," she said. "He offered them husbands if they would come to his village, and offered to parcel out pieces of land to them. His offer was kindly given and with no possible thought that the white women would not consider it acceptable," said Miss Miller.

Miss Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, moved from Omaha to Detroit about two years ago. While in Omaha she was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Emory Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Shearer, Miss Mary Austin, principal in one of our schools.

Protests Against Robbing Race

Tuskegee Conference Voices Opposition to Discrimination on Railroads for Charging First Class Rates for Steerth Class Accommodations.

PLANTERS MUST CEASE EXPLOITING TENANTS

(By Associated Negro Press)

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala., Feb. 17.—Reaffirming its opposition to the discrimination practiced by railroads and other common carriers and holding as indefensible the practice of charging Negroes first class fare and providing them with third and fourth class accommodations, the declarations of the twenty-ninth annual Negro conference at Tuskegee were adopted following addresses by prominent white men as well as Negro workers for the session.

Lynching is deplored and its practice held as a "cure for nothing." "If Negroes commit crimes, they should be punished by the courts, not by lynching," the declaration sets forth. Insistence on better and fairer methods for adjusting many of the ordinary differences between the races is voiced and the white and colored leaders in every community are urged to co-operate and help make the South the finest example in the world of people of different races living together in mutual respect and helpfulness.

Members of the race are urged to profit by the lessons of industry and thrift so effectively taught during the war and farmers are especially urged to grow sufficient food for their families, for their community and to raise more and better poultry, hogs and cattle. Increased values of farm products and wages which men are now enjoying should result, the conference holds, in better homes, schools and churches.

The conference suggests to planters that they offer more favorable renting conditions to their Negro tenants; that they make regular stated settlements and provide them with more comforts and all people are called upon to supply houses for Negroes with more sanitary surroundings.

INCORPORATE ANOTHER SCHOOL

(By Associated Negro Press)

Upper Marlboro, Md., Feb. 17.—For the industrial and educational betterment of the colored boys and girls of Southern Maryland, the Croom Settlement school of Prince George's county, has been incorporated. The incorporators are the Misses Susie and Katherine Willes of Croom and Rachel A. Henry.

WILBERFORCE ORCHESTRA TOURS COUNTRY

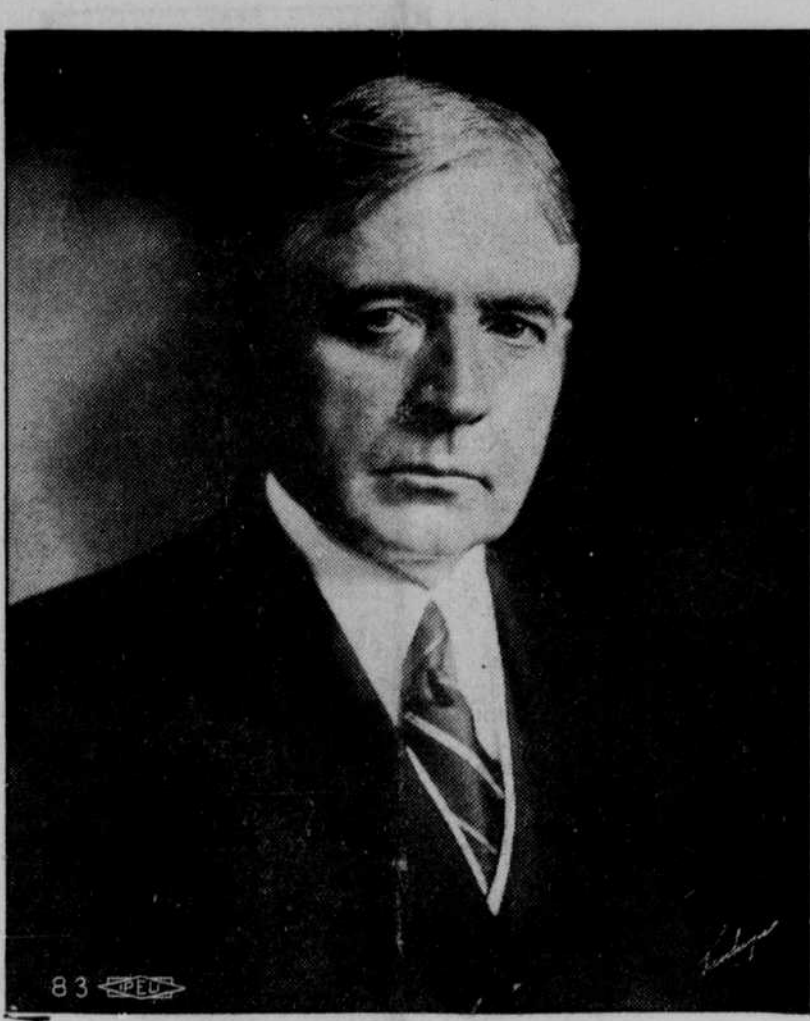
(By Associated Negro Press)

Wilberforce, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The Wilberforce Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Stewart, has been making a tour in the interest of the school. The tour included Baltimore, Philadelphia and a number of other eastern cities.

INVESTS HEAVILY IN BARBER COLLEGE

(By Associated Negro Press)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 17.—A. P. Martin has put in operation a \$20,000 barber college for the instruction of students in the barber trade.



THE HON. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Governor of Illinois, who is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for president—One of Speakers at Lincoln League

THE COMMENDABLE RECORD OF THE NEGRO

Leading Pacific Coast Newspaper Publishes Instructive Article on Progress of Colored American Which is a Revelation to Thousands of Readers—Declares "People of United States Cannot Consistently Ask Freedom and Equality for Czechs-Slovaks or Any Other Oppressed Peoples Until They Give It to the 10,000,000 Negroes in America."

EMINENT PHYSICIANS, INVENTORS, MUSICIANS, POETS AND AMERICANS' FOREMOST LITERARY CRITICS MEMBERS OF RACE

(Special to The Monitor.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—A recent issue of The Call and Post, one of the leading newspapers of the Pacific Coast, recently published an instructive article on "The Record of the Negro," as disclosed by facts in the Negro Year Book for 1918-1919. The article has created great interest among the thousands of readers of this great newspaper here and throughout California. While your correspondent is a little curious to know upon what authority the writer speaks of "the days when Negroes ate human hearts" and joins issues with him upon this statement, the article is so praiseworthy as a whole that a slip of this character is readily forgiven. It is gratifying to have such facts as The Call and Post here publishes given to its wide circle of readers. So many derogatory stories have been given wide publicity concerning our race in this country that it is gratifying to see leading publications give such facts as these which really indicate, in some degree at least, the progress our group is making:

The Negro Year Book for 1918-1919 has just been printed. It is an annual publication, showing the Negro at his best. In it he tells the good things he does and does not dwell upon the crimes committed by individuals of his race. But you cannot blame the Negro for that. White year books are also the recital of good deeds, not evil ones. And if a race can fill 523 closely printed pages with a year's statistics on progress, it deserves praise, not criticism.

Anyone who wishes to go to Africa can learn what the Negro was. By reading the Negro Year Book he can, more profitably, learn what he is today. In 1790 there were 757,208 Negroes in the United States—19 per cent of the population. In 1910 the number had increased to 9,827,763—10 per cent of the country—despite poor education, hard labor, lack of medical attention and lynchings. The reason the percentage is not larger is the falling off in immigration in 1808. In that year congress forbade compulsory immigration in slave traders' ships.

Negroes can do anything the white people will allow them to do. They began humbly, working in the fields, and one colonial judge ruled it a crime to teach moral standards to a Negro. But a few slaveholders, good men but poor slave owners, taught some of their slaves and used them as chemists, bookkeepers and medical attendants. Now there are 36 large Negro insurance companies in the country, 72 banks and 653 educational institutions. In 1830 only three Negroes had ever been to college; today 6,910 hold university degrees, and 282 have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, a fraternity of the brightest.

NOTED ELOCUTIONIST SUFFERS FROM INJURIES

Miss Hallie Q. Brown Compelled to Cease Active Duties.

(By Associated Negro Press)
Wilberforce, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Following injuries sustained in a street car accident last summer in Portland, Ore., Miss Hallie Q. Brown, noted elocutionist and orator, has ceased active duties with the Wilberforce university and is confined to her room at Homewood Cottage. While Miss Brown's condition is not thought to be dangerous, yet her general nervousness gives her considerable unrest and prevents her from carrying on much of the routine of the past.

More Bomb Outrages Occur in Windy City

Another Attempt Made to Wreck Palatial Home of Jesse Bimba, Wealthy Realtor and Banker—Other Property Owned by Colored Americans Damaged.

RESIDENTS REFUSE TO BECOME PANIC STRICKEN

(By Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—To the people outside of Chicago, it may be regarded as a joke to state that another attempt, making the fourth, has been made to bomb the home of Jesse Bimba and the perpetrators have not yet been caught.

While delegates to the Lincoln League were assembling in Chicago, just to show the visitors how the thing is done, the beautiful \$50,000 home of the Appomattox club on Grand boulevard was bombed and the damages are \$1,000.

Following this, as the visitors were leaving the city two more bombs exploded. The first one was set in a hallway on the lower floor of a two-story flat building at 1849 Hamlin avenue. It did \$1,000 worth of damage. The next damaged the front of a gray stone house at 4406 Grand boulevard, owned by Mrs. Mary C. Clark which was bombed a little more than a month ago.

Where this thing will end no one at this time can foretell, but the determined effort being put forth by the Protective Circle of Chicago, expects that drastic action will be taken by the local authorities to put a stop to the trouble.

What will probably be one of the greatest mass meetings of protest ever held in Chicago will take place February 29, at the Eighth Regiment armory, under the auspices of the Protective Circle.

PROMINENT YOUNG BUSINESS MAN DIES

(By Associated Negro Press)

Cleveland, O., Feb. 17.—Daniel D. Fowler, one of the most promising young business men of the race and founder of the Dixlene company and graduate of Case School of Applied Science, and former national president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, died here after a brief illness from double pneumonia. Mr. Fowler's sister died just a week before with the same disease.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICES.

The Monitor is requested to call the attention of its readers to special Lenten services which may interest some. Bishop Shaylor will deliver a series of addresses to women on "Personal Religion" every Friday morning during Lent at All Saints' church, Twenty-sixth and Dewey avenues at 10:30. The services last just one hour. The usual twenty minutes noonday services will be held at Trinity Cathedral, Eighteenth and Capitol avenue, every week day during Lent from 12:10 to 12:30.

UNIQUE ROBBERY.

Bethel Baptist church was broken into and robbed Monday evening. The safe was carried off and found later in the northern part of the city. It had been broken into and its contents scattered, there being only books in it.

How dear to my heart
Is the yearly subscriber;
The yearly subscriber,
Who pays in advance.

Lincoln League Holds a Great Convocation

An Epochal and Outstanding Political Gathering of Representatives from All Sections Respond to Call and Take Significant Action.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD GIVEN GREAT OVATION

Soldier Statesman Frankly Declares Himself on Issues of Day, Stands Uncompromisingly for Law and Order. Hays and Lowden Also Speak. League Announces Its Platform.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The first annual convention of the Lincoln League of America, held at South Park Methodist Episcopal church, this city, February 11 and 12, stands as the most remarkable political gathering of representatives of our group ever held in the United States. More than 400 delegates, and several hundred visitors, from thirty-three states of the union, journeyed to Chicago to deliberate and take action on the questions of the day.

The significance of the occasion was heightened, not only by the fact that the delegates and visitors represented without question the experience, culture, wealth and economic-political strength of the group, but by the appearance on the program of four national characters, two of whom are candidates for president of the United States. They were, in order of appearance at the convention: Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and Major General Leonard Wood of the Central department, United States army.

The convention was called to order by Perry W. Howard of Jackson, Miss., the attorney for the league, and one of the most constructive political leaders of the country. Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons, president of the Lincoln League of America, was introduced by Alderman Louis B. Anderson of Chicago, and the big meeting swung into action, prayer being offered by Rev. J. W. Robbins of Tennessee.

It had been the purpose of the league to have former Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, as one of the honored guests of the convention, but Governor Pinchback's health would not permit. There were, however, many present who had come up through that period, and they were introduced to the convention, among them were Major John R. Lynch, former congressman from Mississippi, and for a number of years in the United States army as paymaster, and for a long time under command of General Leonard Wood; J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., former register of the treasury; W. H. Stewart of Louisville, Ky., editor of the American Baptist; Scott Bond of Arkansas, farmer and capitalist; I. F. Norris of Seattle, Wash., former member of the legislature of Tennessee. These men, although yet active in the affairs of the race, expressed their great pride in seeing the younger men prepared to take up the active work of political and economic progress and bade them God speed. Ralph W. Tyler of Ohio, former auditor of the navy, spoke as a newspaper representative.

Southern Representation.

The first subject to be discussed in the convention was "Should Southern Representation Be Cut Down?" While it was agreed that the final disposition of this important subject should be left to the resolutions committee, the discussion was filled with dramatic moments when views from the various sections were expressed. The sentiment was overwhelming, however, for cutting down representation at the earliest possible time, in accordance with the actual vote, as has been done by the National Republican Committee for delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The discussion of "Jim Crow" cars was opened by Charles A. Cottrill, former collector of internal revenue, Honolulu, H. I., a resident of Ohio. He was followed by James A. Cobb, former assistant district attorney, Washington, D. C.

Lynching was discussed at length at the closing evening session by James Weldon Johnson of New York. (Continued on Page 8.)

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