

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

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General Wood Spends Strenuous Sunday

Leading Candidate for Republican Nomination for the Presidency
Omaha Visitor for Twenty-four Hours—Kept Busy, But
Cheerful and Affable—Gives Services and Memorial Exercises
and Makes Three Addresses.

GRANTS MONITOR EDITOR PLEASANT INTERVIEW

Is Gratified to Learn That His Outspoken Stand for Law and Order and His Reputation for a Square Deal for All Citizens Has Made Him the First Choice of the Colored Voters of Nebraska.

GENERAL Leonard Wood, whom the Monitor confidently believes will be the next president of the United States, spent a strenuous Sunday in Omaha. Arriving at 9 a. m., accompanied by Mrs. Wood, his son, Lieutenant O. C. Wood, Colonel C. B. Baker of his staff, E. B. Clarke, publicity manager; Andrew Moss, messenger, who, by the way, has been in the war department for fifteen years, and is a cousin of M. F. Singleton of our city; and two stenographers, the party drove immediately to the Fontenelle hotel.

General Wood and party attended All Saints' Episcopal church at 11 o'clock, where at the close of the service he delivered a five-minute address stating that in these times it behooves Americans to follow the example of Washington, to be obedient to the laws of the country and to promote by practice and precept wholesome family life.

In the afternoon General Wood delivered a splendid address at Central High school in connection with the pageant and ceremonies of the presentation of certificates from the French government to the nearest of kin to those who had paid the supreme sacrifice overseas. Speaking on this occasion, General Wood reminded those present that:

"It is singularly fitting that Washington's birthday should be the day selected to receive the hands of the French this testimonial," he said, "for she came to our aid during the darkest days of the revolution. Even in her hour of trial she is stretching out her hand to us in gratitude.

"We must not let anything come between us and the allies. Let us remember those many dead—so many that if they were marshalled in columns of squads they would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific—who have died in the great cause for which we have fought with the allies and let them be a bond between us."

"Some time again," he continued, "it will be necessary for each nation to make the supreme sacrifice and to break peace to fight for the right. We must be prepared. We hate militarism, but we hate almost as much the helplessness that comes of being unprepared."

Must Preserve Spirit.

General Wood closed his speech by saying, "The dead have given the highest testimonial that can be given—their lives. The soldiers we sent out typified the principles of Christ in their spirit of self sacrifice. Let us keep alive that spirit."

At the close of the exercises at the high school, which preceded by a dinner at the residence of Mr. John W. Towle, president of the Wood league, General Wood attended a reception, which kept him busy until nearly 6:30, and in the evening at 8 he delivered an address on "Character" at the First Presbyterian church.

Crowded with engagements as the day was it was exceedingly gratifying to Rev. John Albert Williams, editor of the Monitor, which was the first weekly to suggest General Wood's name as a candidate for the presidency, to be invited to meet him, and to renew the acquaintance made when the general was here in connection with the September riot. The hour fixed was 6:30. The Monitor editor and Mr. Singleton were on time. We were warmly and cordially received by Colonel Baker, who recalled our meeting in September. He is a splendid type of man, enthusiastic over General Wood's presidential prospects.

General Wood soon arrived and greeted us most heartily. He was pleased to learn that his uncompromising stand for law and order and his reputation for believing in a square deal for all men and had allied the colored citizenry of this state practically solidly behind him.

Reference was made to his recent speech before the Lincoln Republican League in Chicago, a report of which was published in last week's issue of

The Monitor. He said the reception given him there was most gratifying, and that when he stated what he sincerely believes, that the colored citizens stand for law and order and simply demand protection as American citizens and their constitutional rights, for which he unequivocally stands, the applause was marked and continuous. He was told that the American people want a president who will be the president of all the people, and that because we believe him to be that kind of a man, he could rest content that the colored citizens of this state would vote for him at the April primaries.

In his address at the First Presbyterian church, General Wood said in part:

"America has a great mission in the world, a mission which she is out going to perform unless we keep up an intense spirit of Americanism," said General Wood in an address made last night at the First Presbyterian church. "When I say intense American spirit, I had better say intense American conscience."

"I hope we shall be able to get rid of the league of nations with the reservations which will thoroughly Americanize it, and which will permit us to call together the people of this country and discuss whether or not we want to go into war. As soon as we have settled this, we will be able to turn our attention to the return of the railroads to where they belong, and to take up and settle the other great problems before us."

Most Watch Immigrants.

"We should keep one door open for the expulsion of the unfit, the reds, the agitators. It is not good to close our doors to the reds and permit other undesirable to enter. We should scrutinize carefully all immigrants, but once within the country it is our duty to educate them, Americanize them, give them something of the American character. We must be a little bit more careful in seeing who comes here and what they get here. The influx of unquestioned immigrants is a very grave question.

"We build character more than anywhere else in the universities and public schools of the country. We are paying altogether too little attention to our teaching force, the greatest character-forming machine in the country. School teachers are receiving \$4.50 a day and plumbers \$10 a day. We should give this subject immediate, thorough and careful attention, and pay serious attention to our teaching force in order that our children may have the right kind of character.

"One other element in building up national character, national solidarity, is the relations of labor and capital. There must not be the subjugating of any class. Capital must not be permitted to dominate labor nor labor to dominate capital. The human element must enter more into the relations between them.

"All of these things are causing unrest all over the country. We must stand rigidly for the things that Washington and Lincoln stood for. We must keep our feet on the ground, our eyes on God and our ideal high, and stand solidly for law and order. We people of the class here tonight have got to interest ourselves in the problems of the other half of the world."

HAS HYDROPHOBIA; VICTIM IS SHOT BY POLICEMEN

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 25.—Jesse Tolliver, a negro, who was bitten two years ago by a pet dog, developed hydrophobia Saturday and was shot and killed by officers who were called to subdue him after he had attacked nurses at a hospital where he was being treated.

CHOSEN AS DELEGATE.

Shreveport, Ala., Feb. 25.—Charles M. Roberson, lawyer of Shreveport, has been chosen unopposed delegate to the national republican convention to be held in Chicago June 8.

THE COLOR PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF AN OBSERVANT FRENCHMAN

A Thoughtful and Suggestive Article Recently Published in Prominent French Journal Denies Racial Inferiority of Blacks and Expresses Belief That American Good Sense and Loyal Heartedness Will Give Opportunity to Both Races to Live Amicably Together.

THE International interest that is being taken in what is known as "America's Race Problems," is indicated by the number of articles being published in foreign newspapers and magazines. It is always interesting to learn what others are thinking of us. The following article which has been translated from the French especially for The Monitor will invite more than passing attention:

"THE FATE OF THE BLACKS"

(By Monsieur Alfred W. Gaspard in The Freeman.)

Translated from the French Journal "Home for The Monitor" by Raymond Jean Knox and Rudolph L. Desdunes.

The American government finds itself face to face with a grave problem. What measures will it take to allay the conflicts which occur daily between the inhabitants of the white race and the black race in the various states? The latest cablegrams inform us that, at Washington, the Negroes, responding to the attacks of armed bands of workmen of the shops, have ransacked the stores and spread terror throughout the city.

One should not deceive himself as to the fact that the blacks represent considerable strength. By the favor of circumstances, they have grown to be an element of very great importance in the American community. The labor crises of late years have induced the heads of establishments to trust the blacks with occupations which hitherto had been reserved to the whites. After all, of what importance to the corporations is the color of the workman or the laborer if he can do the same work as the white man for the same amount of pay?

Up to the present day, the error has been to consider, in the United States as well as abroad, even in France, that the Negroes are naturally of an inferior race. Each day, however, brings new evidences which tend to demonstrate the opposite of this theory. One must not forget that long before the modern era the black race has given to the world proof of its own greatness among the other races. It would take rank ignorance or innate prejudice on the part of the best portion of the anthropologists to allow proofs so evident to have been ignored.

Let the subject be the powerful states of the Pharaonic age of ancient Egypt or let the subject be the grand black empires of the Soudan, it is an incontestable fact that some Negro civilizations have existed and lately have been buried under the sands of the desert.

I visited, some few weeks ago, the Negroes' Art exposition, organized by M. Paul Guillaume. The most part of the statuettes in clay or in wood, placed in glass cases, presented a remarkable artistic value, evidenced a certain culture and an incontestable degree of civilization and which the major portion of the visitors hardly expected to find among Negroes. The activity and the traditions of which maintained themselves through centuries only to die almost within our days.

Joined to a number of others, it is there a proof of the unity of Negro civilization and the very high level to which it is required to climb. From the artistic viewpoint, as from other angles, it is not rash to compare it with what have been at their cradle, the grand civilizations of antiquity. If the disappearance of the grand Negro societies is undeniable, it is then an acquired fact and not an original condition, a phenomenon historically explicable "and not a fatality due to an essential inferiority of the race."

A lieutenant of the colonial infantry, Monsieur Roedel, has consigned in a very suggestive book, the fruit of daily observations. It is not a thesis born of preconception, but a connected mass of authenticated facts recorded from time to time from which M. Roedel was in position to ward off all comments without their picturesque and significant force being attenuated.

Lieut. Roedel at once affirms that, if he is but little "sensitive," according to the physiological sense of the word, the black is very much so, if

one should give the word its full psychological value. Livingstone, himself, did he not declare that wherever he saw the Negro in the state of nature, he knew him to be good, candid, easy, generous, enthusiastic and sensible to gratitude?

As to that which regards the intelligence, M. Roedel's affirmations are considered almost audacious, so shocking are they to our prejudices; but one will bow willingly to the conclusion of this impartial observer: "Abstraction made," says he, "of all that affects culture, one may say that the black is, for the needs of his kind of life, as well endowed intellectually as the white, if not better. All the difference existing between the brain of the African and ours is that one is educated and the other is uneducated. Only usage of scientific observation has caused us to lose the sense of natural observation."

In that which concerns me, I have to declare, that, as well in South America as during my journey in Senegal, the black gives proof of a brilliancy of mind and of a faculty of reasoning which could be envied by many Europeans. I have had, as foreman of the employee's force in the pressroom of the Tribune in Buenos Ayres, a Negro gifted with a faculty of comprehension and of a fine wit, qualities which made of him a precious collaborator.

To conclude, let us say that the Negro race, considered in the natural state, personifies the youngest branch of the grand family of nations; the qualities of the race predispose it to receive, of the strongest and most advanced races, the direction of which it actually stands in need. Hence, it is those dispositions which the conquering nations are inclined to depreciate and hold in contempt, because they esteem themselves superior to those whose difference in color is not a sign of weakness.

We possess an immense African territory, therefore let us draw from that fact the proper inspiration regarding the notion of the equality of the white and black races and the work of African civilization will be more than a hope.

It is necessary that economic laws which are intended to rule workmanship should be wise and liberal enough to permit the blacks and whites to live in peace by the fruits of their labor.

The Americans, who are people said to have a loyal heart, will obey, we doubt it not, these principles to re-establish order at home.

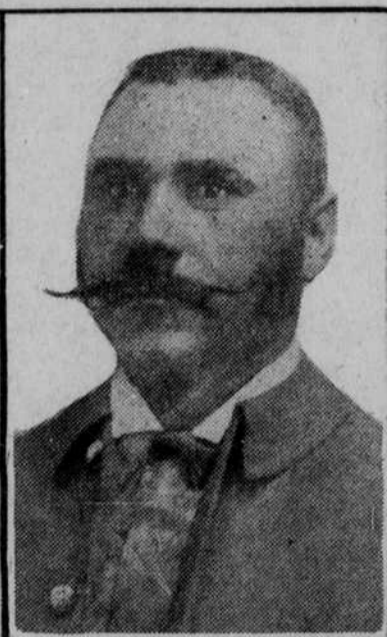
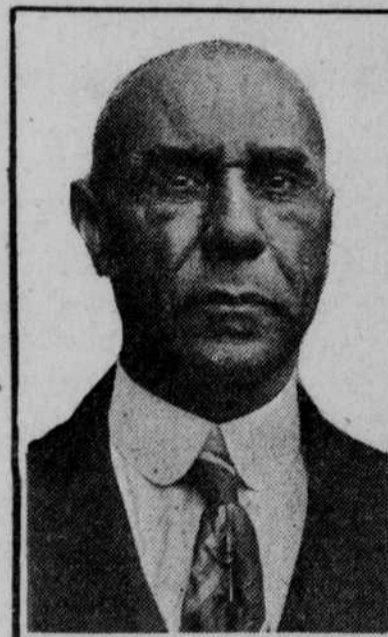
Their good sense will tell them that the union which has made their strength on the battlefields, must not be destroyed by stupid prejudice.

VATICAN CATEGORICALLY DENIES PERMISSION TO DIVORCEES TO REWED

Rome, Feb. 25.—Authorities at the Vatican, after inquiry, state they are unable to find any communications or exchanges have taken place to warrant publication by a journal of Vienna that marriage of divorcees was about to be inaugurated in Austrian Catholic churches, says an announcement authorized by the pope. No such authorization has been given, it is stated, nor is there any trace of suggestions warranting such a statement, which is said to be canonically impossible.

GENERAL WOOD FILES FOR NOMINATION IN GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga., Feb. 25.—Major General Leonard Wood filed his declaration of candidacy for the republican presidential nomination with the secretary of state here Sunday. He also filed a statement authorizing candidates for delegates to pledge themselves to his support at the republican national convention.



*Santiago - de Cuba 10 July 1898.
Recommended on 13th of July
John J. Pershing.
Quintanar with 10 U.S. Cavalry
Henry Schuyler*

WONDERFUL ADVENTURES AND ENVIABLE ARMY RECORD OF OMAHA COLORED ELEVATOR MAN.

Deputy Sheriff Bailey Recommended for Medal of Honor Twice.

Up and down in the dark elevator which runs from the court house ground floor to the county jail on the fifth floor rides Isaac Bailey, a colored man apparently of middle age.

His is a quiet life. An elevator operator's life is not filled with much excitement and you think that Isaac never had anything very interesting in his life. Isaac never volunteers to tell about his adventures. He is simply an elevator man and a deputy under Sheriff Mike Clark.

But Isaac—he is better known as Sergeant Bailey—has had excitement a plenty. He was in the United States army for a quarter of a century. During all that time he belonged to the famous Tenth cavalry, which saved Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders at the battle of Santiago, Cuba.

Sergeant Bailey has fought Indians, Spaniards and Filipinos.

Arizona Shooting Bee.

During his first enlistment he was stationed in Arizona at Fort Apache. He was dispatched to Holbrook, ninety miles away to relieve another sergeant there in taking care of some Indian property. The cowboys at Holbrook were getting too "skittish" to suit the other sergeant.

Soon after Sergeant Bailey arrived there he heard that three of his six men were in Tom Pickett's saloon, where the cowboys were engaged in their favorite pastime of making the troopers dance by shooting near their feet. Sergeant Bailey went into the saloon. Pickett was a "bad man" and had a "private cemetery" where he buried the men killed in his saloon.

"Here, boys, you mustn't shoot at my men," said Sergeant Bailey as he stepped inside the door.

"Oh, the h— you say!" exclaimed a fellow called Cactus Bill. "Now you dance."

But Sergeant Bailey had drawn his revolver and had Cactus Bill "covered."

"I can't dance," he said, slowly, "but I play pretty good music."

The cowboys knew what he meant by the "music," but they were a desperate lot. A general shooting-up was about to start, when, suddenly, across the bar was thrown the barrel of a shotgun. At the other end of it was Pickett himself.

"I'll plug the heart of the first blankety blank that fires at the sergeant," he said. Pickett was an old friend of Sergeant Bailey.

Retired by Pershing.

Sergeant Bailey served a number of consecutive enlistments totaling 25 years and is now retired as regimental quartermaster sergeant.

His discharge, given July 9, 1898, is countersigned by "John J. Pershing, quartermaster, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Adjutant."

"Pershing was a lieutenant then and I knew him well," says Sergeant Bailey. "Everybody liked him and he certainly was a fine officer."

This discharge was given during the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American war and the sergeant re-enlisted the next day.

The discharge paper on which General Pershing's name appears bears also this notation, "Sergeant Bailey showed conspicuous gallantry in assault on Spanish entrenchments at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898."

"That was the time when we saved Colonel Roosevelt and the Rough Riders," says the sergeant, opening the jail door to let out a couple of deputy sheriffs. "We had fought the Spaniards for two hours and driven them out of their entrenchments. Roosevelt and his men came in on the left and the Spaniards opened fire on them. The Tenth cavalry arrived just in time. That was where Hamilton Fish and several others were killed."

Recommended for Medal.

For his actions in this battle Sergeant Bailey was recommended for a medal of honor.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GENERAL WOOD LIKE ROOSEVELT

By Edgar G. Brown.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—Ever since General Leonard Wood declared before the Lincoln League assembled in Chicago that he stood for equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to all citizens, in other words, that he stood for the Roosevelt Square Deal and further stated that America must be made safe for Americans, hundreds have sent their names to be enrolled as charter members of the National Colored People's Wood-for-President Club located in this city. Everyone feels that Leonard Wood will be the next great republican leader because he is a real American like Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. F. B. Ransom, recently appointed on the Indiana state platform committee to represent the colored people of this state, leans toward General Wood because he thinks Leonard Wood understands the needs of all the people of the United States and like Theodore Roosevelt will be able to put the country in line for greater progress in the next four years. Some other prominent leaders to take stand for Wood are Perry W. Howard, Jackson, Mississippi, and Major John R. Lynch, ex-auditor of the navy and at present residing in Chicago.

All people wishing to be enrolled as charter members of the National Colored People's Wood-for-President club with headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana can do so by sending in their name and address at once to this association.

General Wood is the only candidate up to date to publicly state his position in regard to the colored people.