

GROWING,  
THANK YOU!

# THE MONITOR

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

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

LIFTING,  
LIFT, TOO!

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## Gen. Wood's Position on Law and Order

"Law and order come first in my mind as essentials for the stability of the government and the happiness and contentedness of every citizen—white, red, black or yellow." From Chicago Speech, Feb. 12, '20

### PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS RAIL BILL

Carries Several Amendments Which Colored American Council Believes Will Prove Remedial Legislation Against Jim Crow Car System—Monitor Does Not Concur in This Opinion.

### MEASURE ONLY THINLY VEILED COMPROMISE

Zone Provision Localizing Cost of Objectionable Discriminatory System in South Satisfactory to That Section—Weakens Opposition of Other Sections Relieved From Sharing Expense.

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton, Staff Correspondent.)

### WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.

The signing of the rail bill by President Wilson brings to a successful close a year of vigorous campaigning against discriminatory accommodations for colored people on common carriers. The Colored American Council, formed last year at the suggestion of friendly congressmen who desired to have a local organization in touch with the colored thought with which they could confer on matters affecting the colored race, has been largely instrumental in accomplishing important legal reforms which will, if properly taken advantage of, be far reaching in their effect on the Jim Crow car system of the southern states.

"While not accomplishing the council's maximum programme of eliminating all possibility of discrimination by providing for identical accommodations, I do not see at this time how the Jim Crow car system can long withstand the attacks which the council will make upon it," said Mr. George H. Murray, general counsel for the organization to a representative of The Monitor yesterday. "The chief danger now will lie in the attempts of persons not familiar with the detailed changes in the law to bring ill timed and ill considered actions against the carriers before an improper tribunal."

The council, whose affairs are directed by Henry Lassiter, L. M. Hershaw, Daniel Murray, Virgil P. Franklin, Justice E. M. Hewlett, Walter J. Singleton, Morrissey Koontz, J. E. Johnson and George H. Murray began its work with the preparation of House Roll No. 376 (known as the Madden bill) by its general counsel. This bill after being approved by the council and Congressman Madden was introduced in the house by the latter and referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Copies of the bill were sent broadcast through the country seeking the critical opinion of the persons affected thereby.

Encouraged by the unanimous wave of approval which the bill met the council, through Congressman Madden and Chairman Esch of the house interstate commerce committee, arranged a hearing before the committee upon the proposition to make the bill and amendment to Title Four of the pending rail bill, then in process of making. The hearing took place on September 5, 1919. Appearing at that time for the council were Hon. Martin B. Madden, Mr. George H. Murray, Arthur W. Mitchell, Lieutenant Thomas M. Gregory, Captain Louis B. Mehlinger and Edwin B. Henderson. The powerful case put in at that time against the Jim Crow car reacted very strongly upon the white south whose lobbyists immediately set to work to counteract its effect. It is said, in this connection, that a plan of the southern lobbyists to bring five prominent Negroes before the committee to oppose the amendment was frustrated by the simple device of advancing the date of the hearing from September 9 to September 5.

In order to relieve southern tension Chairman Esch gave out on September 9 to the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution his now famous interview indicating the extent to which the committee was willing to go in remedial legislation. But this newspaper interview did not preclude his bringing the whole matter before the subcommittee charged with preparing

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### LEFT HALF MILLION TO HIS SECRETARY

Noted Herb Doctor Bequeaths Bulk of Estate to Former Patient, Who Became His Secretary.

Harrodsburg, Ky., March 10.—Miss Bessie Garland, white, private secretary to the late "Dr." J. S. Anderson, noted herb doctor, who died here recently will get the bulk of the dead man's estate unless two sisters who were left a house and lot, put up a fight. Bessie came to the doctor as a patient, was cured, and became his private secretary. The "doctor" was a pure-blooded Negro and worked by means of herbs. His estate consisted of four lots, six buildings in Kingston, Tenn., \$37,400 worth of farm lands in Pulaski county and an auto.

### Kentucky Republicans Elect Colored Delegate

Paducah Physician Defeats Roscoe Conklin Simmons and Other Aspirants for Coveted Honor of Representing State at National Convention—Alternate Also Chosen.

### BLUE GRASS STATE SETS AN EXAMPLE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—The Blue Grass state intends to give due and merited recognition to that large element which constitutes the most loyal and dependable section of the republican party has just been demonstrated by the active participation of colored men and women in the republican state convention held here last week. In this respect Kentucky has set a good example for other states to follow. The convention at its session Wednesday, March 4, endorsed A. T. Hart, Governor E. P. Morrow, Mrs. John Glover South, Frankfort, and Dr. S. H. George of Paducah, as the four delegates from the state at large to the republican national convention in Chicago. The convention voted that they shall be uninstructed.

Alternate delegates from the state at large were elected as follows: S. Green Garrett, Winchester; Dr. Ben L. Bruner, Louisville; Mrs. John W. Langley, Pikeville, and Dr. George F. David, Lexington.

Governor Morrow and Hart, national committeeman from Kentucky, and Mrs. South, daughter of the late Senator W. O. Bradley, were endorsed unanimously. A contest, however, raged for more than four hours as to who should be selected from the colored contingent for fourth delegate from the state at large.

Four nominations were made and after much excitement a vote by counties was taken. Dr. George won over the veteran Louisville politician, Roscoe Conklin Simmons; Dr. George David of Lexington and Prof. George W. Saffel, Shelbyville.

### WILBERFORCE RAISES \$80,000 IN ONE DAY

Wilberforce, Ohio, March 10.—Wilberforce University went "over the top" with its "Victory Rally" last week on Founders' Day by raising \$80,000 in one day. This is the largest sum that has ever been raised for education among our people in the history of the race. By the first Sunday in April the sum is expected to be \$100,000. Money raised by districts: Fifth Episcopal, Bishop C. S. Smith, \$3,500; Fourth Episcopal, Bishop L. J. Coppin, \$8,000; First Episcopal, Bishop Evans Tyree, nothing; Third Episcopal, Bishop Joshua Jones, \$33,500 and pledges, \$35,000. Bishop Jones, president of the trustees' board and presides over the Third district, is responsible for this great awakening among the Methodists.

### URGE HINDENBURG FOR GERMAN PRESIDENCY

Berlin, March 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's candidacy for the president of Germany is strongly urged in an appeal that has just been issued here. The appeal, according to the Morgan Post, is the outcome of an agreement between the German nationalist party and the people's party.



### GROUP OF COLORED BUSINESS MEN LAUNCH MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE

Incorporate Under Name of the Cooperative Workers of America, With Capital of \$100,000.00

TO HAVE SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY STOCKHOLDERS  
Purchase Business Block at 1516-1518 North Twenty-fourth Street for Department Store

MR. John W. Gordon, president of the Co-operative Workers of America, made the following statement respecting the mercantile enterprise which the company is now launching:

The organization of the Co-operative Workers of America, a \$100,000 buying and selling corporation, marks the beginning of a new era in business for colored people in the central west.

This company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Nebraska, and has received permission from the bureau of securities to sell \$100,000 worth of its capital stock.

The company has just signed an option contract to purchase the business block at 1516-1518 North Twenty-fourth street, in which to open a department store.

The present plan contemplates that the store will be opened just as soon as possession can be obtained, and the necessary remodeling is finished, which we expect to be by June 1, 1920, if not earlier.

Only six hundred and twenty persons can purchase stock in the company. Stock has already been reserved for 170 persons, leaving the number of 450. No person can purchase more than five shares of stock nor less than one share. The stock is \$100 per share, and may be purchased by a payment of 10 per cent. when the subscription contract is signed, and \$10 or more per month until the stock is paid for.

The money paid for the stock shall be applied on the purchase price of the building and paid for stock which shall be sold in the store, making due allowance for expenses allowed by law in company of this character. In this way, the company will have real value back of every certificate of stock it issues.

One of the reasons for forming a company of this character was not only to get into the commercial world, but to get in there to stay. There will be 620 persons financially interested in the enterprise, which will mean, including their families, that there will be 1,800 persons who will buy from the store. The average daily expenditure for each person will be, for food and clothing, about \$1, or a gross income from the owners of the store of \$1,800 per day. This alone assures the success of the enterprise, but we will also sell to the whole public, which, added to the certain income, will make big business, near or not quite \$1,000,000 per year gross. This, of course, depends upon efficient management.

The company is engaging a general manager for this enterprise who has had fifteen years of successful experience in the mercantile business. It is also joining a central buying agency in order that its stock may be purchased at the lowest figure ob-

tainable, which will enable it to sell at a correspondingly reasonable one.

Another feature about this company is that all employees in permanent grades shall be stockholders; they will not be working for the company alone, but for themselves as well.

In so far as it has been possible to provide against untoward contingencies, provision has been made, and the officers and members of this company confidently assert that the success of the enterprise is not only assured, but that it will surpass the expectations of the most sanguine persons.

From the very start, the store will give employment to from thirty to forty young women and young men. Applications for positions will be received just as soon as it is announced that the general manager has arrived and assumed his duties.

The reason for organizing this company is obvious. Colored people must enter the higher forms of modern business, just as other races have been doing for hundreds and thousands of years, and they must take the best features of business organization, as this company has done in this case, and make it successful from the beginning.

Through a company of this character we can combine our small capital and create something. For, as has been truthfully said many times, the way to get clerks in stores is to combine your small funds and open stores; the way to give employment to colored young men and women is to create something where they may be employed; it is not enough to sit down and lament the failure of boys and girls to get employment in the large stores that are already in successful operation.

The Co-operative Workers of America is giving a practical answer to the problem of life and work; it is bold enough to start a big enterprise on the faith it has in the colored people to join it and make it theirs. In a short time branch stores will be established in other parts of the city, and in other states, and then will come a bank of our own and other enterprises which follow success in the business world.

The picture of our first home which is shown in the column above will mark the beginning. It will be interesting to watch the store grow.

Everything that is up to date will be a part of the store, and you will be as close to it as your telephone. The temporary office of the company is at No. 19 Patterson Block, Douglas 3954, where the secretary will be glad to see any one who wishes further information about this undertaking.

The officers of this company are: John W. Gordon, president; Samuel W. Mills, treasurer; Jackson Davis, vice president; Z. C. Snowden, secretary; Walter Webber is chairman of the board of directors.

### OKLAHOMA COLORED GIRL GETS \$1,000,000 ESTATE

She Executes Deed of Trust to Property to Prevent Being Dispossessed.

Muskogee, Okla., March 10.—Sarah Rector, 18 years old, is Oklahoma's first Negro millionaire heiress. Fearing an attempt to get possession of the wealth she inherited, the girl voluntarily executed a deed of trust covering all. Two men who have been guardians will administer her affairs. Execution of the deed of trust probably will quash a petition filed by the girl's mother to have her declared incompetent and for the appointment of a guardian.

### Enjoins Sale of the Chicago Defender

Pine Bluff Judge Has Presumption to Place Ban Upon Sale of Chicago Newspaper in Jefferson County, Arkansas, and Authorizes Arrest of Any Person in Whose Possession a Copy Is Found.

### HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS; WITHOUT PRECEDENT

(Special to The Monitor.)

PINE Bluff Ark., March 10.—High-handed proceedings which strike at the very foundation of the freedom of the press have been inaugurated here by the issuance a short time ago of an injunction by Chancellor John M. Elliott, restraining John Young, jr., or any other person from circulating The Chicago Defender here or in Jefferson county. The injunction is so drastic and sweeping in its provisions that it can not possibly stand any fair legal test, if carried before a higher tribunal.

The injunction was granted on the request of Mayor Mack C. Hollis and city attorney following the receipt of copies of the newspaper which gave a scandalous and false report of the murder of Officer C. C. Lynn, who was shot by George Vicks Thursday, February 5.

Under the injunction the police, sheriff and constable are authorized to seize every copy of the paper found and to arrest anyone in whose possession a copy is found.

Vicks, the crazed man, was raising a "rough house" with his landlady and had ran out all of the occupants of the house by shooting at them and officers were called to protect the victims of his wrath and before City Detective Lynn could reach the house he was shot down in cold blood about fifty yards from the house. There was not the least semblance of race trouble.

### WOMEN DELEGATES TO SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Chicago, March 10.—Mrs. Beatrice Grady of St. Louis, was one of the delegates from her state to the American Suffrage League, composed of women that met here last week. Mrs. Eliza McCoy of Detroit, and Mrs. Thomas Fleming of Cleveland, were also present as alternates. Feeling secure that the amendment is as good as adopted, these women will work to educate their sex how to use the ballot.

### RALPH W. TYLER ACCEPTS NEW POSITION

Cleveland, O., March 10.—Ralph W. Tyler, assumed the managership of the American office of the Economic News Exchange, with offices in the Superior building this city. This news bureau serves daily newspapers throughout the country with foreign and home news. Mr. Tyler, however, will continue to hold down the position of managing editor of The Cleveland Advocate, in which he is interested.

### JAPANESE TROOPS WILL QUIT SIBERIA IN APRIL

Tokio, March 10.—The cabinet has approved the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia in April, after the repatriation of the Czechoslovak contingents has been completed. It is expected that the Czechs will all be on their way home by March 20.

### WOMAN DISMISSED BY SUPERINTENDENT

Miss Hall, Teacher in the Girls' Industrial School at Geneva, Loses Position Because She Declines to Eat at Same Table With Miss Lucas, Who Has Been Employed as Instructor of Colored Pupils.

### THREATENS TO INSTITUTE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Dismissed Teacher Brings Her Case Before Member of Board of Control Who Declines to Act—Monitor Comments on Incident and Shows Inconsistency of Inviting Segregation on One Hand and Fighting It on the Other.

LINCOLN, March 10.—Miss Margaret Hall, teacher at the Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, Neb., has lost her job. She was incidentally "fired" by Mrs. Clara Treat, superintendent, when she refused to resign on request, following an argument over dining at the same table at which a colored instructress was seated.

The colored teacher, Miss Lucas, had been brought to the school to instruct the seven colored girls there and although her pupils were segregated she was permitted to eat with the white teachers. Miss Hall, who is of southern extraction, refused to sit at the same table.

Mrs. Treat gave Miss Hall the option of eating with Miss Lucas or resigning and the white teacher would do neither. Then the superintendent dismissed her. Miss Hall compelled Mrs. Treat to write out the dismissal in pen and ink and state the reasons therefor.

Miss Hall arrived in Lincoln Saturday evening and called on one of the members of the state board of control, Clark Oberlies. Mr. Oberlies refused to take any action.

Miss Hall asserts she will either be reinstated or will institute legal proceedings against Mrs. Treat and the county.

### THE GENEVA AFFAIR.

THE superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls at Geneva was perfectly right in insisting that Miss Hall, who refused to sit at the teacher's table with Miss Lucas, should either conform to the regulations of the school or resign. The spirit which Miss Hall manifested needs to be rebuked. It is wholly unworthy refined and cultivated people, and is given entirely too much deference and consideration even from those who disapprove of it.

Miss Lucas who is a young woman of pleasing personality, charming manners and liberal education, being a native of Iowa and a graduate of the university of that state, and an experienced teacher is a valuable acquisition to the teaching corps of any institution. Born and reared in an Iowa town in which hers was the only family of color, and highly respected, her associating with members of the other race is not a new or strange experience to her.

The Monitor, however, would not be true to its convictions were we to fail to point out that Miss Lucas by her acceptance of the position tendered her, with its limitations, has lent encouragement to the very thing to which she is opposed. She, as we understand it, has been employed to teach only the seven colored girls who are at present inmates of this state institutions. These seven constitute but a small percentage of the total membership of the school. The school authorities have deemed it wise, contrary to the law of the state of Nebraska which neither contemplates nor makes any provision for such segregation, to segregate these seven girls and employ a special teacher for them. Why?

Miss Lucas, who is eminently qualified for teaching should have been employed simply as a teacher in the State Industrial School for Girls, upon the same terms and conditions as any other teacher and had assigned to her any and all pupils belonging to the grade to which she was assigned. We regret that Miss Lucas yielded to doubtless well-meaning but ill-advised

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