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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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Bad Prison Conditions Cause Outbreak Governor Allen of Kansas Refuses Extradition

WILLIAM PICKENS ADDRESSES AUDIENCE

Assistant Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Delivers Notable Address.

DISTINGUISHED YALE ALUMNUS GIVES MESSAGE

Pleads for Co-operation and Understanding Between Races—Both Groups Must Work Sympathetically Together—Neither Can Solve Problem Alone.

NEITHER race can solve America's great problem alone," declared William Pickens, assistant field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before an audience which taxed the capacity of St. John's A. M. E. church Monday night. Mr. Pickens spoke under the auspices of the local branch of the association.

Mrs. Jessie Hale Moss, president, presided and introduced Elmer Thomas, a Yale alumnus who, in turn, introduced his distinguished fellow alumnus William Pickens of whose career, said Mr. Thomas in his splendid personal tribute, "Yale is eminently proud, for none of her distinguished sons has rendered better service to humanity or sustained the scholarly traditions of his alma mater than has Dean Pickens, the story of whose career reads like a romance."



Mr. Pickens said in part: "The better class of both races must deliberately and consciously seek out co-operation and acquaintanceship with each other's aspirations, needs and worth. Interracial committees should exist wherever there is an appreciable number of colored people to promote interracial amity.

"And any organized effort to affect the race problem must be along the lines of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—that is, it must consist of both white and colored men deliberately pursuing this solution. Neither race can settle the matter alone. The white man has already failed in that method; the Negro need not try it.

"There is no knowledge superior to that of personal experience in the matter of knowing other people. When the white man of America knows the black man of America even as well as the black people know the white people in this country, there will be much less difference of opinion and danger of trouble between the races."

Speaking of crime reporting in newspapers, the speaker said, "It is absolutely wrong to repeat that a Negro did a crime, for a Negro didn't do it—a criminal did it, who was incidentally a Negro. If we put the word white before every crime committed by a white man it wouldn't be long before the word white would be blacker than the word black and if each time a red haired person committed a crime it was announced 'a red haired bandit,' it wouldn't be long before little children would be running away from red headed people."

"We can say what we like about not being influenced but every single thing we read or hear has some effect upon us and the association of ideas is one of the strongest influences," he said.

MILITARY MEN HAVE MADE GOOD PRESIDENTS

(Special to The Monitor.) Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Thirteen out of twenty-five men who made good presidents of the United States had seen active military service—Washington, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt," said Mrs. Benjamin Arthur Fessenden, chairman of the women's Wood committee in Highland Park, Ill., recently.

DIAMOND MINERS IN SOUTH AFRICA WORK FOR 50 CENTS A DAY

(By Edward M. Thierry, With Smithsonian-Universal African Expedition.)

Johannesburg—Capital in South Africa either is so lucky in dealing with labor that it doesn't need brains, or else so brainy it doesn't need luck.

With the rest of the world stewing in labor troubles, South Africa has industrial peace.

Big industry, of which gold mining and diamond mining are greatest, have been practically untouched by labor unrest.

What would you do, Mr. Employer, if you had 900 employes and you only had to pay 100 of them an average of \$7.50 a day and the other 800 only had to be paid 50 to 75 cents a day and provided with food and lodging, costing only 12 to 15 cents a day?

That's the labor situation in South Africa. Yet capital is gloomy. Most of the agitation now going on comes, not from labor, but from capital. There has been a government inquiry into the low grade mine labor question.

Mine owners, pleading that the cost of gold production in low grade mines yielding a low percentage of gold per ton has gone up so high, are trying to have the color bar lifted.

The color bar is a law prohibiting natives as foremen in mines or jobs requiring skill.

The white man in the mines owes his position to monopoly. His task is to direct the labor of his gang of natives who are debarred by law from competing with him, however capable they may be—and sometimes are.

While trouble does not appear imminent, South African students of situation declare that the artificial position created by the fact that the color of a man's skin and not his efficiency decides whether he shall be paid \$7.50 a day—even as high as \$15 a day—or half a dollar a day with meager food and lodging, is a condition that cannot be permanent.

Mine operators want to raise the color bar, but they don't think much of the idea of raising the natives to the white wage standard.

Capital, in support of the latter contention, points to a report of the economic commission that with pay at only \$3.75 a day, 41 out of 52 gold mines would have to shut down and the remaining 11 would operate at very reduced profits.

COLORED OFFICER FOR WOOD. He Intends to Form Clubs for the General Among People of Iowa.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—Among the twenty-five Wood followers who applied yesterday at headquarters of the Wood-for-President club in the Glendale building for membership was Captain W. W. Russell, a Negro, who was commissioned at the Panama Canal zone in the administration of President Wood.

He is a graduate of Columbia university and the Boston Institute of Technology. During the war he was connected with various Negro welfare organizations. He is an admirer of Roosevelt, and he believes Roosevelt would have endorsed General Wood. He not only intends to vote for the general, but will leave tomorrow for Iowa, where he will devote most of his time to the organization of Wood-for-President clubs among the Negro population.

Prisoners Mutiny at Treatment of Women

Brutal Deputies Beat and Kick Female Prisoners—Precipitates Riot in Parish Jail—Men Refuse to Work—Eighteen-Year-Old Boy Shot Down With Riot Gun by Warden, Who Says He Did Not Know It Was Loaded—Trouble Long Brewing—Cruel Beatings Alleged to Have Caused Revolt

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

(Special to The Monitor)

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—That a new spirit is manifesting itself among the men of this section, even among those who have been unfortunate enough to fall or be placed among the criminal classes, for it must be borne in mind that in this section that petty theft and mere street brawls in which Negroes are frequently implicated are magnified into felonies, is shown by a recent jail riot here. Frequent rumors have reached the outside that Negro prisoners of both sexes are victims of unbelievable brutality at the hands of guards and deputies. Male prisoners have been growing sullen under this treatment. Matters, however, reached a climax March 19 when screams of terror and pain coming from the women's quarters reached the ears of the men. The women, too, goaded to desperation, turned upon the jailers. Men mutinied and the warden shot an eighteen-year-old boy, Willis Payne, who is alleged to have been leader. Here is the story as published by The New Orleans Item:

Shot down in the yard of the parish prison by Captain Richard Meredith, warden, Willis Payne, 18, of Clio and Willow streets, a Negro serving time for the theft of a shirt, is close to death in Charity hospital. Payne was shot at 9:20 a. m. His left arm is riddled below the elbow with buckshot from a riot gun, and several of the big plugs pierced his stomach.

The scene in the parish prison following the shooting was a raving, fighting, kicking, scratching, biting chaos as Negro men and women were herded from their open prison yards into their cells by deputies with sticks.

A strike by the male Negro prisoners, who riotously refused to take up their morning task of swabbing out the prison started the affray, said Captain Meredith. This Friday morning's strike had been preceded by hours of frantic riotousness by the Negro prisoners, he said.

Conflicting stories are told by the Negroes in the parish prison. Some of the prisoners assert that their strike against cleaning the prison on Friday morning, after a night of screaming and battering at cell doors, was as a protest against deputies beating and mistreating the Negroes in prison. They say that the Negro men in the yard were seeking to escape when Captain Meredith fired the shot that riddled Payne.

Two trustees, Negro prisoners both, deny this. They say that Payne, stick in hand, struck at Captain Meredith, and that the blow by Payne discharged the gun that shot him. They say they "don't know nothing 'bout women being' beat up."

Negress Hurls Shoe at Warden.

"The deputies telephoned me at my house early this morning and told me the Negroes had taken charge of the jail," said Captain Meredith. His right temple was streaming with blood from a cut where a frenzied Negress had hurled her shoe and the heel of it had crashed against his head. "I came down at once. The Negroes were shouting and yelling in the yard. I took up a riot gun. On the level, I didn't know it was loaded. I simply took it to bluff them back into their cells."

"When I got out in the yard the Negroes were all bunched up and raving. Eight of them started toward me, this Willis Payne boy in the lead. They had sticks in their hands. I raised the gun and they still came on. And the gun went off. I didn't know it was loaded."

As Payne, riddled with buckshot, fell to the ground of the yard, deputies herded the Negro men up into their cells. Payne was picked up and taken to the Charity hospital. He has little chance to survive, say the doctors here.

Madness Reigns in Jail.

The parish prison "wireless" sped the news to the yard where the Negro women prisoners were grouped. Like a flash the enclosure became a raving pandemonium. Captain Meredith and eight deputies went into the yard, sticks in hand, to herd the Negroes into their cells. They were greeted by a volley of horrible curses, while the maddened Negroes hurled cans, pails, sticks and even tore a big iron manhole-cover loose in an effort to make a missile of it.

ARKANSAS MEN ORGANIZE TO PREVENT RACE CONFLICTS

Arkadelphia, Ark., March 30.—Race leaders of Arkadelphia have organized an association which has for its purpose the quelling of race trouble and the prevention of crime. It is called the Colored Business Men's League. Fourteen charter members were admitted at the first meeting. The league will meet once monthly and reports will be made any brewing disturbances of any nature. The influence of the league will be used to stop trouble in its inception.

OHIO PUBLICATIONS LINE UP FOR LEONARD WOOD

Women Flocking to the General's Standard—"Country Needs Another Abraham Lincoln" Says Prominent Worker.

(Special to The Monitor)

Columbus, Ohio, March 31.—Resenting the treatment accorded the colored voters of the state by the Harding management, two other publications in the interest of the colored race have fallen in line for General Wood for president.

They are the Cleveland Advocate and the Ohio State Monitor, Columbus, both of which praise the fitness of Wood and condemn the Harding-Daugherty method of hand-picking delegates, ignoring the rights of 150,000 colored voters in Ohio.

The treatment of F. D. Patterson, Greenfield, colored candidate for delegate-at-large, by the Harding managers, first refusing him consent to run and then in forcing him off the ballot, is strongly denounced.

In most Ohio cities the colored voters are voluntarily organizing their own forces in behalf of Wood, it is said at state headquarters.

Mrs. John H. Arnold, wife of the former lieutenant governor, has accepted the state chairmanship of the Ohio woman's Leonard Wood committee and will have headquarters at the Neil house.

"General Wood stands for the thing I believe in. That's a woman's reason. He stands for the best things for the people. This is a crucial period in our national life. We need another Abraham Lincoln."

WOOD'S VICTORY IN MINNESOTA PRIMARY

Minnesota—The victory of General Wood by the republican presidential primary in Minnesota assuring him a big majority of the twenty-four delegates from that state to the coliseum convention in June was the signal for jubilant expressions at the Wood head quarters in the Congress hotel. At the Lowden headquarters the Minnesota jolt brought dismay. Because the state was the place of Lowden's birth, the governor made a "native son" campaign here. His supporters had been led to believe that he was strong enough to endanger General Wood's commanding place as the leader.

YOUTH NAMED FOR WEST POINT.

Chicago, Ill., March 30.—Congressman Dyer has recommended Richard Jackson, a graduate of Summer High school for West Point military school. Jackson is only 19 years of age and has made a very creditable record at Summer High and friends have used every influence possible to get the recommendation. People will recall that it was Congressman Dyer who introduced a bill that would make lynching a federal offense.

SAYS FRANCE ABANDONS RUHR OCCUPATION PLAN

Berlin, March 30.—France has abandoned her demand to occupy the neutral zone and has consented to grant Germany from two to three weeks to employ a strong force in the disturbed Ruhr area, according to an announcement made to the national assembly today by Chancellor Mueler.

KANSAS GOVERNOR DENIES REQUISITION

Refuses Arkansas Governor's Request for Return of Robert Hill, Who Was Charged With Forming Organization to Massacre White People of Elaine and Phillips County.

FARMERS' ORGANIZED AGAINST EXPLOITATION

Employed Counsel to Secure Legal Redress Against Wholesale Robbery Under Crop System—Hill Active in Trying to Obtain Justice From Predatory Planters.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 1.—Governor Henry J. Allen announced Tuesday that he would deny the requisition of Governor Brough of Arkansas to return Robert Hill, wanted by the state of Arkansas on a charge of having incited the race riots that occurred there last September. Immediately upon the announcement, Colonel R. Neill Rahn, deputy United States marshal, took Hill into custody on a federal warrant charging him with impersonating a government officer.

Attorney General Arbuckle of Little Rock introduced evidence to show that the Negroes in the riot district accused Hill of starting the trouble and of urging them to arm themselves for trouble. Army officers had testified Negroes told them Hill had caused them to join the Progressive Farmers' and Household's union, and had urged them to arm for trouble. The attorneys for the defense contended that the Negroes were forced to give false testimony by being placed in electric chairs, lashed and otherwise tortured.

Hill said he was aiding a Little Rock lawyer to get Negro clients, who were dissatisfied with the settlements given them by the planters, when white men came up and took charge of the Little Rock lawyer. He testified that he escaped and, when told of the riots at Hoopspur, he decided at once to come to Kansas because he believed Kansas would furnish him the best refuge.

Evidence was introduced by Arbuckle to show that Hill had stationery and a badge indicating him to be a United States detective.

Immediately upon being taken into custody by federal officers, Hill was taken before United States Commissioner White here, where an application was made to Judge Pollock to have him removed to Little Rock and placed under the jurisdiction of the Arkansas division of the United States district court.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOULD PROTECT INSTALMENT PLAN PURCHASERS

One of the Colored Members of Empire State Legislature Introduces Important Bill.

Albany, N. Y., April 1.—Assemblyman J. S. Hawkins of Harlem has offered in the assembly an amendment to the personal property law in relation to the conditional sale and retaking of household furniture, which is of particular interest to housewives who purchase furniture on the instalment plan.

The new section reads in part as follows: Whenever household furniture shall be sold on the instalment plan, the vendor shall deliver to the vendee at the time of making such agreement true copies of all contracts, notes or other written evidence of such agreement.

No vendor shall retake by replevin or otherwise any furniture after the vendee has paid a sum equal to 60 per cent of the purchase price.

MAJOR LYNCH TOURS SOUTH.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, who is now a resident of this city, attended the state republican convention in Jackson, Miss., on April 1 in the interest of the candidacy of General Wood. He will extend his trip to other sections in the south.

Go to the Court House This Week and Register