

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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INVADES COUNTRY OF THE ENEMY

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Holds Eleventh Annual Session in Atlanta—Sessions Well Attended and Awaken Interest.

STATES PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH IT CONTENTS

Abolition of Lynching, Untrammelled Right to the Ballot, Abolition of Jim Crow Cars, Equal Educational and Industrial Opportunities Chief Demands—Spingarn Medal to Dubois.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—The Eleventh Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which was held May 29-June 2 is declared by all who attended to have been the greatest in many respects of the conferences of the Association. Much doubt was expressed prior to the conference as to whether the plain truth in regard to the Negro question could be spoken in Atlanta. The Association was true to its colors, even in Atlanta. Every speech, every testimonial, every conversation, was frank, straightforward, and to the point, evidencing no fear, but marked with earnest sincerity that was completely convincing.

Two hundred and twenty-seven delegates and members registered, representing 92 branches and 29 states. There were also many visitors from surrounding states. The total attendance at the four mass meetings held on Sunday afternoon and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and at the business sessions exceeded 15,000 persons.

The conference opened Sunday afternoon with Arthur B. Spingarn, Vice President of the Association, presiding. Mayor James L. Key spoke briefly, welcoming the conference to the city. It had been hoped that Mr. Storey, President of the Association, would be present, but due to his advanced age and a recent illness, it seemed inadvisable to have him make the long journey South. However, Mr. Storey prepared an address on "The Legal Aspects of the Negro Question" which was read by Mr. Spingarn. The Rev. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta made a plea for co-operation between the intelligent elements of both races. The keynote of the conference was struck by James Weldon Johnson when he declared that the five principal demands of all Negroes were (1) guaranty of life by the abolition of lynching through federal action, if necessary; (2) the Negro's untrammelled right to the ballot upon the same terms as other races; (3) the abolishment of "Jim Crow" cars; (4) equal educational and industrial opportunities; (5) the abolition of segregation, especially in the governmental departments in Washington.

Most interesting of all the sessions was that of Monday evening at which Harry E. Davis of Cleveland presided. The causes and effects of recent migrations of colored people northward were treated from the viewpoint of the North, of the South, and of the Negro. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' league and member of the Board of Directors of the Association, told of the tremendous changes now taking place in regard to the colored woman worker, urging that through the development of co-operative movements, the singleness of interests of the white and colored woman worker be emphasized for the betterment of conditions of both. Other speakers were Eugene R. Black, President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Platteau Durham, Dean of Emory University, Atlanta, and the Rev. R. W. Bagnall of Detroit. Dr. Durham spoke feelingly of the need of mutual understanding between the races and explained the Atlanta Plan of Inter-racial Co-operation. Dr. Bagnall, who has made a careful study of migration to Detroit, gave a brief historical sketch of migratory movements of the past, declaring that inter-racial conferences had been proposed before with no success, particularly in 1879, when such a movement was at its height. Stating that the colored population of Detroit had in three years increased from 8,000 to well over 35,000, Mr. Bagnall gave several concrete examples of the way in which colored men from the South were making good in northern industries. He declared that the only hope of the Negro lay in his continued migration to the North until the South is forced

through economic necessity to grant his demands.

The Spingarn Medal was presented to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois "for the founding and calling together on February 19, 20 and 21, 1919, in Paris, France, the First Pan-African Congress. Prizes were paid to the recipients, M. W. Adams, Acting President of Morehouse College, and J. E. Spingarn. The presentation was made by Bishop John Hurst, Chairman of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee.

"Lynching segregation" was the subject for discussion on Tuesday night, when Mr. J. E. Spingarn presided. Mr. Spingarn in his opening address proposed the formation of a permanent race commission composed of five members of each race who should not be politicians, but fearless and intelligent leaders, whose duty should be to investigate causes of friction, to make recommendations for legislative action, and to have all matters pertaining to race relations submitted for approval to such commissions before being approved by the Governor.

Charles Edward Russell, in attacking the lynching evil, showed that back of much of the practice of lynching lay the ignorance and illiteracy of the Southern States, and urged the formation of a Bureau of Education with a secretaryship in the Cabinet. The Rev. Peter James Bryant of Atlanta and William Picketts, associate field secretary of the association, were the other speakers.

The closing session of the conference on Wednesday night was on the important question of "Education and the Ballot." The speakers were Mrs. W. Spencer Murray of New York, the Rev. C. B. Wilmer of Atlanta and Dr. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois in his address showed that lynching flourished in direct proportion to the extent to which Negroes were disfranchised. He declared: "If the South wishes to be abreast of the world, it must put an effective ballot in the hand of every citizen, black and white, male and female."

The results of the conference remain to be seen. The conference ended, however, with a deeper determination on the part of all of the delegates and members to make a stronger and more determined fight than ever before to achieve the objects for which the association stands—for a complete and unquestioned share of freedom for all American citizens, regardless of race or color.

WOMEN ASK VOTES FOR ALL

International Suffrage Alliance Now Includes All Nations.

Geneva, June 17.—The International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress has decided that the Alliance should be continued to obtain suffrage and equal rights with men for the women of all nations. This decision was put in the form of an amendment to Article 11 of the constitution. The amendment says "Resolved, That the object of the Alliance shall be in the future to secure enfranchisement of the women of all nations by the promotion of woman suffrage, and also such other reforms as are necessary to establish real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women."

The delegates declared their belief that the decision would be received happily by the Parliaments and men of all countries as well as by the women. It is understood the delegates of many nations have presented a petition to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the Alliance, asking her to continue in that office. Mrs. Catt is expected to reply Friday. Discussion whether a women's Labor Bureau should be founded within the League of Nations or apart from that body occupied this afternoon's session. Lady Astor and Mrs. Catt were opposed to having the bureau in any case. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, British delegate, urged that the bureau be established within the League in order that its expenses might be borne by the League. The Congress finally voted, 53 to 47, that the bureau be established outside the League.

GREENSBURG TO HAVE A RACE LAUNDRY

Greensburg, Pa., June 17.—In the near future there will be a laundry established and operated by the colored people of Greensburg, which will be known as the Profit-Sharing Laundry of Greensburg.

ORGANIZATION TO OPPOSE SLAVERY

Gold Cross Society Has Been Organized for the Purpose of Defending the Rights of Native or Subject People Before the League of Nations and Court of Public Opinion.

LEAGUE MAKES SUBJECT PEOPLE VOICELESS

The Contentment of Leaders of the New Movement Which Intends to Collect Data and Expose All Injustice to Oppressed People Without Discrimination—Membership International.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

PARIS, France, June 17.—A news dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, has been received here reporting the organization of the Gold Cross Society. The society has been organized for the purpose of defending the rights of native or subject people before the League of Nations and the court of public opinion.

As constituted at present, it is contended that the proposed League gives no voice to subject people who comprise a large part of the world's population. Anti-slavery is the war cry of the "Gold Cross" advocates, and the plan of operation is to advance measures to protect natives and subject groups against the abuses by white conquerors, using the Dutch or Swiss representatives in the League as special attorneys of the society.

A bureau of information will be immediately organized and data will be gathered as soon as practicable regarding peonage in Central and South America, the coolie system in Asia, forced labor and exportation of natives in Africa and peonage and lynching in the United States. The theory of anti-slavery leaders is that governmental action is ineffective and that only private vigilance can keep down the increasing prevalence of the various forms of slavery which continue to appear in all sections of the world.

It is also declared by the leaders in the new movement that the League of Nations' code of principles, which includes the pronouncement that natives constitute a "sacred trust," applies only to the colonies taken from Germany, apparently. The Gold Cross Society intends to expose all injustice to oppressed people without discrimination. The British, French, German, Swiss, Italian, Peruvian, Australian, Portuguese and Bolivian anti-slavery organizations have joined the new League. An invitation has been extended to the United States to enter the new movement, possibly through an organization of the churches, if the government cannot be induced to join.

METEOR FALLS IN OKLAHOMA

Lights the Skies of Several Southwestern States in Descent.

Okmulgee, Okla., June 17.—Geologists will study the huge meteor which fell and buried itself out near here last Tuesday after lighting the skies over several southwestern states. Hundreds of persons in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma watched the meteor's flight, reports received here said. Scores of motor cars clogged the roads leading to where the burning mass fell. Considerable apprehension among the people living near Fort Smith, Ark., was caused. They thought the meteor fell near Red Oak, Okla., about 25 miles distant. A number of persons in automobiles went from Wilburton, Okla., and nearby towns to Red Oak to give aid.

POLES WIPE OUT TWO RED DIVISIONS

Warsaw, June 17.—The Polish counter offensive against the bolsheviks between the Dvina and upper Beresina under General Pilsudski, President of the Republic, is developing very favorably, according to an official statement issued by the General Staff. The Poles, breaking the desperate resistance of the bolsheviks, have annihilated the Third and Twelfth bolshevik divisions and have occupied Czarnica and Plissa, twenty-five miles southwest of Disna, with heavy losses to the enemy.

NEW TIES WITH HOLLAND

The Hague, June 17.—The American minister, William Phillips, in an interview with the Netherlands Indies Press Bureau states his opinion that a new era has commenced since the war in economic relations of the Netherlands Indies and America, especially with the ever-increasing American merchant fleet.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Flag Bedecked and Humanity-Thronged Coliseum Makes Great Impression Upon the Editor of The Monitor Who Was Present As a Visitor and a Leonard Wood Booster.—Democratic Commingling of American Citizens of All Colors From North and South Without Any Unpleasant Happenings.

DE PRIEST TRIES TO FORCE FIGHT ON DISFRANCHISEMENT TO THE FLOOR; AMENDMENT RULED OUT OF ORDER

(Special to The Monitor by the Editor)

CHICAGO, June 17.—The national republican convention was called to order at 11:30 Tuesday morning, June 8. The flag-bedecked coliseum with its 15,000 human beings of the various racial groups entering into our national life was an inspiring sight. Among the delegates and alternates and spectators there was a most generous sprinkling of that group of loyal Americans who lend color and virility to any gathering. The only place where the colored American was not seen was on the platform. Among the distinguished ex-chairmen of national republican conventions, ex-congressmen, etc., who were given places on the platform it is regrettable that room was not found for a man like Major John R. Lynch. This is an oversight for which someone was responsible. Was it Will Hays? Otherwise, Americans of color were omnipresent. Nothing serious happened when, for example, a refined, well-dressed and well-mannered colored man or woman was seated beside a white Georgian or South Carolina man who would have been scandalized by such "social equality" in the land where the magnolia blows.

The invocation was offered by the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky, who Omaha's will remember for his recent address in that city. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Henry Cabot Lodge as chairman. He delivered the keynote address, which was a vitriolic attack upon "Wilsonian autocracy." This forecasted the platform subsequently adopted. The appointment of platform and credentials committees completed the work of the first morning session when adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday morning's session was brief. Temporary organization was made permanent. The sandpatters were in control. This was very evident. Chauncey M. Depew spoke and adjournment was taken until Thursday morning at 11. The platform committee was busy with saw and hammer and the job was not yet done. Thursday morning's session occupied less than an hour as the platform was not ready. Adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock.

The platform makers were having a time over the plank of the League of Nations, but there was another plank which worried them a deal and that was a plank demanding enfranchisement of the Negro in the south or the cutting down of southern representation. With the hope of breaking "the Hindenburg line of southern democracy" the party, as usual, side-stepped. Late Thursday afternoon it was after 5 o'clock when Chairman Watson read the platform. A minority report more direct and specific was presented by a delegate from Wisconsin. Oscar De Priest of Illinois moved an amendment to the report demanding enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. It was ruled out of order, but the fact that our people were determined to bring the issue of southern misrepresentation before the convention was made plain. It was an endeavor to force the fight on the floor of the convention. Henry Lincoln Johnson won as National Committeeman from Georgia when his state was polled. Despite what may be said or thought of Johnson he was acknowledged as one of the shrewdest and ablest politicians in the convention and now for the first time in many years a colored man is a member of the National Republican Committee.

Friday morning the nominations were in order. Wood's name was first presented. The demonstration lasted over forty minutes. There was an enthusiasm and spontaneity to this demonstration that others lacked. Mrs. Robinson, Roosevelt's sister, received an ovation when she seconded Wood's nomination. She has the Rooseveltian pep and punch. Lowden's nomination was second and then came that of Hiram Johnson. Wheeler of San Francisco did not help Johnson's cause by his long and tiresome speech. A pleasant little lady from New Hampshire, whose husband was a member of the New Hampshire delegation, sat next to the writer. She quietly remarked, "That speech is enough to kill Johnson's chances." Other nominations followed rapidly. Then came the first ballot with Wood in the lead. You knew the rest late Saturday afternoon. Harding and Coolidge received the nomination. Personal observations and sidelights from the editor will be given in next week's issue.

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COLORED EDITORS HOLD CONFERENCE

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—The meeting of colored editors planned by the Associated Negro Press was attended by a large number of the men interested in the conduct of Negro papers throughout the country. Nahum D. Brascher presided at the meeting and addresses were delivered by Nelson Crews of the Kansas City Sun; George W. Harris of the New York News; Carey B. Lewis of the Chicago Defender; George Stewart of the Indianapolis Recorder; C. F. Richardson of the Houston Observer; W. Allison Sweeney of the Carter of Washington, D. C.; W. L. Porter of the East Tennessee News; and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Press. Among those present were William Warley of the Louisville News; W. H. A. Moore of the Associated Negro Press; Dr. Murray of the Boston Chronicle; and Melvin J. Chisum of the Negro World. The Rev. J. Albert Williams of the Omaha Monitor, Harry C. Smith of the Cleveland Gazette, J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, Joseph L. Jones of the Cincinnati Monitor, C. K. Robinson of the St. Louis Independent Clarion, J. T. A. Whitney, the well known New York correspondent, Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., W. T. Andrews of the Baltimore Herald, Phil A. Jones, business manager of the Chicago Defender.

CITIZENS BANQUET DELEGATES AND VISITORS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—Over 200 delegates to the convention attended the banquet tendered to the visitors by the citizens' committee last Wednesday night in the large dining room of the Vincennes hotel. William R. Cowan served as toastmaster and the following program of toasts followed the dinner: General Wood and the Negro, Maj. John R. Lynch.

International Relations, Dr. Ernest J. Lyons.

The Citizen Soldier, Maj. R. R. Jackson.

The Negro Press, Geo. W. Harris.

Solving the Problem, W. H. Lewis.

The Negro in the West, Hon. Nelson C. Crews.

Reducing Southern Representation, Hon. E. H. Wright.

Our Candidate, Dr. Emmett J. Scott.

Making Democracy Safe, W. H. A. Moore.

Americanism, Hon. Charles W. Osderson.

Claude A. Barnett, Nahum D. Brascher, David Hawley, Dr. Leonard Lewis and Harvey A. Watkins were the committee of arrangements.

SHIPPING CONGRESS FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Copenhagen, June 17.—The Baltic and White Sea Conference opened recently with about 100 delegates present. The following resolution was submitted and adopted, being commended from different sides. "The general meeting of the Baltic and White Sea Conference welcomes the formation of the League of Nations and seriously hopes this great endeavor to create an organization aiming at the prevention of war will receive general support from the public opinion of the whole world."

LAY HIGH COSTS ON LABOR

Ohio Grand Jury Blames Workers for Rise in Building Prices.

Cleveland, June 17.—Chief blame for tremendous increases in building costs is placed on labor's refusal to do "a day's work for a day's pay," in the report of the county grand jury on its investigation to Judge Kennedy in criminal court.

ORGANIZED LABOR WIPES OUT COLOR LINE

The American Federation of Labor Has Taken Democratic Stand Concerning Status of Brother in Black—Colored Workmen Must Be Admitted to Full Membership.

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION WISELY OVERRIDDEN

Final Action Taken After a Stormy Session and Bitter Fight—Delegates Resent Opprobrious Use of Term "Nigger"—Resentment Sustained by Chair—Believe Question Settled.

MONTREAL, Que., June 17.—The American Federation of Labor

June 10 wiped out the "color line" and warned its affiliated international unions that Negro workers must be given full and equal membership.

The action came at the end of a stormy session, which nearly resulted in a "race war" between delegates from the Southern States and the Negroes and their sympathizers.

An Enemy in Camp.

An appeal to the workers to desert the federation and align with the One Big Union was spread broadcast through the city. It asserted that craft unionism was "doomed." The circular was the first open attack on the American Federation by the One Big Union organization in Canada.

The steel and coal strikes and the recent railroad strike, the circular said, showed the federation delegates have "specialized in co-operating with the bosses and government and altogether have railroaded and jailed the representatives of our class."

Illinois Men Back the Blacks.

Rejecting the recommendation of its organization committee, the federation threatened the autonomy of an affiliated union by requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give the Negro freight handlers, express and station employees full membership and eliminate from its constitution the words, "white only."

The discussion drew the fire of the Negro delegates and of several Northern States, chiefly Illinois and New York.

In the exchange of oratory in which the Negroes charged "taxation without representation" and "discrimination," to which their opponents replied with accusations and betrayal by Negro workers in past labor disputes.

Indignation of the Negro delegates was aroused several times when speakers referred to them as "nigger" freight handlers and their objection to such remarks was sustained by the acting chairman, James Duncan.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, made an unsuccessful attempt to halt the debate by explaining that arrangements were under way to get all unions to take in Negro members.

Modified and Passed.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks declared they were taking care of the Negro question and giving just attention to Negro grievances. They asked the convention to leave the matter in their hands.

Several motions were made on the floor to demand that the railway clerks abolish the "color line" in their constitution or forfeit their charter. One of these was later modified to "request" the brotherhood to give the Negro full membership. It was accepted by an overwhelming majority.

"This, I believe, will settle the Negro problem in our organization for all time," said Chairman Duncan. "Our affiliated unions must now understand that the color line is abolished."

FORMS INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE OF HELP

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Stateswith, N. C., June 17.—J. S. Hunter, associated state Y. M. C. A. secretary, has perfected the arrangements for a local inter-racial committee to handle problems arising for adjustment between the races. The committee consists of five colored and five white men who are to co-operate for the better education and better housing among the colored people in this vicinity.

Monitor Phone
Douglas
3224