

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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CALDWELL FACES DEATH FEARLESSLY

Returned From Overseas, Sergeant Who Shot and Killed Street Car Conductor in Altercation Over "Jim Crow" Seat Pays Penalty On Scaffold—Had Been Awarded Croix de Guerre for Bravery in Action.

PRESIDENT ASKED STAY OF EXECUTION

Efforts for Commutation of Sentence to Life Imprisonment Failing, Condemned Man Expresses Sorrow for Deed—Goes to Execution With Head Erect and Meets Death With a Smile.

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 12.—Walking to his death with firm step and head up, Edgar Caldwell, former army sergeant, convicted of the murder of Cecil Linton, December 5, 1918, in an altercation that arose over "Jim Crow" seats in a street car of which Linton was conductor, was hanged last Friday, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon. The case, since it was first brought before the minds of the public, nearly two years ago, has proved one of the most interesting ever tried in the south. Again and again, efforts had been made to have the sentence commuted to life imprisonment, the case traveling from the state courts to the supreme courts and then to President Wilson.

Sergeant Caldwell had been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery in action in France.

Up until Thursday evening, it was hoped that his sentence would be commuted, but when the statement of Governor Kilby of Alabama wiped away the last hope, Caldwell withstood the blow calmly and stated that his fortitude came from God, who he said had forgiven him.

Shows Remarkable Courage.

Caldwell retained remarkable courage until the end. He was permitted to talk to the crowd of 2,500 persons who had assembled before the jail shortly before his death. He spoke 45 minutes, delivering an address which brought tears from many of his hearers. There were many women among his hearers.

Warns Against Liquor

The crowd listened mutely to admonitions by Caldwell to all people to lead higher lives. He appealed especially to young men and boys to avoid liquor habits, and appealed to women to live more uprightly.

When his address was concluded, Caldwell was carried inside the jail, where Captain Holder of the Salvation Army held prayer with him. He bade his attorney, Charles D. Kline, good by, declaring that the lawyer had fought a good fight and had done his utmost, and closing with "God bless you" was then carried into the canvas inclosure where the scaffold was erected.

Shakes Hands With Mrs. Linton

On the way out he stooped down to take the hands of the little son of the dead conductor, speaking kindly to him of his sorrow for the murder of the boy's father. He shook hands with the little wife of Linton, who had come here from Clay county for the execution. With her also was a baby born since the murder of Linton. They witnessed the execution inside the inclosure.

It was said that Mrs. Linton had made the black death mask which was placed over Caldwell's head on the scaffold.

Goes to Death With Smile

Caldwell went to his death with a firm step and a smile. About 200 people were admitted to the inclosure, all of whom were deeply impressed by the fortitude of Caldwell. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the loop was adjusted about his neck and the trap was sprung. The breaking of his neck could be heard a block away.

Crowds of people from the country districts and nearby towns came here to witness the hanging. On the tops of buildings from which the jail was visible, many men and boys perched to get a view of the hanging. Afterwards the streets appeared like a circus day.

Body Taken to Undertaker

Caldwell's body was taken to a local undertaker following the hanging. His wife, who lives in Birmingham, was not present at the hanging, but it was at her order that the undertaker took charge of the body, preparing it for regular burial.

President Wilson Intervenes

The case was a result of the shoot-

ing of Linton, an Anniston street car conductor, in December, 1918. Following his arrest, a long legal battle the defense's efforts to have the sentence lightened. First the state supreme court affirmed the jury's verdict of first degree murder. Then the case was taken to the federal district court, which ruled that it was without jurisdiction. The United States Supreme court affirmed this decision. Then President Wilson having his attention called to the many unusual phases of the case, asked that the execution be stayed pending an investigation by the attorney general of the United States. His request was never acted upon.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE MEETS HERE NEXT WEEK

Large Attendance Is Anticipated.—Grandmaster Hunter Enthusiastic Over Conditions of Order.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska and jurisdiction A. F. & A. M., will hold its second annual communication in Omaha next week. The sessions open Wednesday morning and will close Friday. A large attendance is anticipated. "I am informed by the lodges out in the state," says Grand Master Nathaniel Hunter, "that they will be represented in large numbers. We have had a most successful year. Never before in the history of Masonry in Nebraska have we attained the numerical and financial strength which we have at the present time."

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DIES

Dr. William Myron Gordon Passes Away Thursday, August 5, From Heart Failure—Interred in Forest Lawn Cemetery Sunday.

Dr. Wm. M. Gordon, a prominent and successful physician of Omaha, died suddenly of heart failure Thursday morning, August 5, at 10:30. He was interred in Forest Lawn cemetery Sunday, August 8, at 4 p. m. Rev. W. C. Williams conducted the last religious rites over the remains.



Dr. Gordon was a member of the Knights of Tabor, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and United Brothers of Friendship, all of whom had parts in the funeral ceremonies. Several hundred witnessed the funeral, it being the largest for several years in this city among colored people. Tabernacle hall, in which the services were held, did not begin to accommodate the crowds which sought admission.

Dr. William Myron Gordon was born in Shelbyville, Ky., October 20, 1865. He received his academic training in the public schools of Kentucky and later went to Kansas City, where he married Miss Maggie E. Rainey of Leavenworth, February 9, 1888, to whom were born 12 children, 10 of whom died. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Maggie Elizabeth Rainey-Gordon, and two children, Clarence Raymond, aged 26, and Merriam, aged 24.

Dr. Gordon came to Omaha in May, 1892, and worked at the Creighton Medical College, where he later pursued a course in medicine, graduating from same in 1901. He has been practicing in this city ever since. He built up a very wide practice and acquired good property holdings. He opened his drug store at 2120 North Twenty-fourth street, August 4, 1915, and died exactly seven years thereafter.

The citizens of Omaha greatly feel the loss of such a successful professional and business man as Dr. Gordon.

MOVEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL BLACK REPUBLIC

Thirty Day Convention Opens With an Attendance of 20,000 Persons of Color in Madison Square Garden, New York.—Delegates Present From Several Countries.—"Africa Free From Strait of Gibraltar to Cape of Good Hope.—A Negro Republic for the Negro, by the Negro, and of the Negro," Is Slogan and Aim of The Universal Negro Improvement Association.

MARCUS GARVEY, PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION, PLANS WORLD WIDE ORGANIZATION OF RACE

"What Is Good for the White Man of This Age Is Also Good for the Negro. They As a Race Claim Freedom and the Right to Establish a Democracy," Declares Originator of Great Movement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A thirty-day convention to take up the problems of the Negro race opened Monday night, August 2, in Madison Square Garden, where 20,000 Negroes made the big meeting place rock when they yelled for an Africa free from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope—an immense Negro republic of the Negro, by the Negro and for the Negro.

The 20,000 were delegates and friends of delegates to the convention. For more than two hours they were worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm by a quartet, soloists and a band. Then Marcus Garvey, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and leader in the movement to free Africa, stepped to the platform, clad in cap and gown of purple, green and gold. He received an ovation. Five minutes passed before he could raise his voice.

When he did speak it was to announce that he had sent a telegram of greeting to Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic." The message read:

"Twenty-five thousand Negro delegates assembled in Madison Square Garden in mass meeting, representing 400,000,000 Negroes of the world, send you greetings as president of the Irish Republic. Please accept sympathy of the Negroes of the world for your cause. We believe Ireland should be free even as Africa shall be free for the Negroes of the world. Keep up the fight for a free Ireland."

Determined to Be Free.

The message was answered by applause equal to that which shook the big building recently when Archbishop Mannix voiced approval of Ireland's cause.

"We are the descendants of a suffering people," Garvey began. "We are the descendants of a people determined to suffer no longer. Our forefathers suffered many years on both hemispheres, many years of abuse from an alien race.

"It was claimed that the black man

came from a backward people, not knowing and not awake to the bigger callings of civilization. That might have been true years ago, but it is not true today.

"Fifty-five years ago the black man was set free from slavery on this continent. Now he declares that what is good for the white man of this age is also good for the Negro. They as a race, claim freedom and claim the right to establish a democracy."

When the shouts and whistling from all part of the hall had subsided he continued:

"We shall now organize the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world into a vast organization to plant the banner of freedom on the great continent of Africa. We have no apologies to make and will make none. We do not desire what has belonged to others, though others have always sought to deprive us of that which belonged to us.

Will Shed Blood for Ideal.

"We new Negroes, we men who have returned from this war—we will dispute every inch of the way until we win.

"We will begin by framing a bill of rights of the Negro race with a constitution to guide the life and destiny of the 400,000,000. The Constitution of the United States means that every white American would shed his blood to defend that Constitution. The constitution of the Negro race will mean that every Negro will shed his blood to defend his constitution.

"If Europe is for the Europeans then Africa shall be for the black peoples of the world. We say it; we mean it."

Will Strike for Freedom.

"The world is undergoing a reorganization and in this reorganization the Negroes shall do no less than strike for freedom. We shall ask the reason why we cannot enjoy the benefits of liberty."

"No more lynchings!" shouted a Negro at the top of his voice.

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COMMERCIAL CLUB OPENS LABOR BUREAU

Seeks to Secure a Complete Register of Occupations of All Our Citizens. Enrollment Is Invited.

The Colored Commercial Club of Omaha, which was organized some months ago has secured rooms at Columbia Hall, 2420 Lake Street, which are open daily and are in charge of Mrs. Grace Hutton, assistant commissioner. As the first of the activities of the Commercial Club, of which E. W. Pryor is president, and which seeks to be of service to the community, is the establishment of a free labor information bureau. Through this agency the club seeks to have a complete registry of the occupations of all our people in the city, so that whenever necessary it may assist them in finding suitable employment. All our people are therefore invited to go to the Commercial Club rooms and register their names, occupations and references. The advantage of this is quite apparent. When business houses or others are looking for help and make their wants known to this bureau which they are being requested to do, the bureau will be in a position to know from its register whether it has a man or woman available for the work desired.

INTENSIVE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOCTORS

General City Hospital Provides Intensive Advanced Courses in Pathology and Bacteriology for all Doctors Who Desire to Enroll.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 12.—The Hospital and Health Board of Kansas City has granted permission to the Colored Division of the General Hospital to establish, free of charge, an intensive training school in pathology and bacteriology to all Negro physicians in the country for one month, beginning September 1, 1920. This is the first time such an offer has been made by any institution in this country. The board has spent several thousand dollars in equipping the laboratory to make this work the most beneficial to the physicians from a practical standpoint.

Several hours during the day will be devoted to bed-side clinics covering the same line of diseases dealt with in the laboratory; dealing with all phases of blood chemistry; preparation and administering of vaccines, and the latest technic in autotherapy. Specialists from different portions of the country will appear before the clinics, and in addition to this course, will be given a special course in municipal hygiene, including the protection and care of the milk supply, water supply, and the handling of the garbage system and the control of quarantines of all descriptions with which a municipality is confronted, whether it be plague or scarlet fever, smallpox or typhoid fever.

A coterie of assistants and specialists under the supervision of Dr. Wm. J. Thompson, who is superintendent of the hospital, will aid in making this course what the physicians in this country most need. It is the purpose of the institution to help those men of the profession who desire additional scientific and technical knowledge so essential to deriving a positive diagnosis in the handling of their cases, thereby rendering higher efficiency in the work with an improved standing of the profession generally. This, in brief, has become the mission of the Colored Division of the General Hospital of Kansas City, Mo.

DETAILED TO TUSKEE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Ninth United States cavalry, after serving the required time for officers in the Philippine Islands with his regiment, and recently stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

RICHMOND CITIZENS PLAN NEW \$150,000 HOSPITAL

Richmond, Va., Aug. 12.—A \$150,000 hospital to be managed by citizens of the city, will soon be opened in this city. The colored people of Richmond are making heroic efforts to raise the fund in order that the hospital will be opened some time in the early fall.

SHOWN KINDNESS BY COLORED PRISONERS

Famous Socialist Who Served Term in Federal Prison at Jefferson City, Tells of Some of Her Experiences and of Kindness Shown Her By Race Women.

KATE RICHARDS O'HARA EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

Bears Testimony to Sympathetic Hearts of Fellow Prisoners Who Brooked Punishment for Helping Her in Illness—Fought for Better Conditions.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—After spending fourteen months in the Jefferson federal prison, for her political ideals, Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hara (Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hara was pardoned by President Wilson), delivered a most interesting talk in the overcrowded Labor Lyceum Friday evening, July 30. When the chairman announced her name, a semi-gray-haired, slim woman was seen to arise. At once a storm of cheers and applause, seldom seen or heard, broke out and lasted many moments. Soon the clear, delicate tones of Mrs. O'Hara were heard.

"My dear, beloved friends," she began, "again I am with you after a period of two years. It has been that long since I was in your city of Brotherly Love, where the freedom of these United States was proclaimed. In the years I have been away from you I was one of the many prisoners in the largest political prison, which has become the home of many political prisoners. There I spent fourteen long months, for which I am not sorry nor do I regret."

Fought for Better Conditions.

"From the moment I set foot in the prison, my life became a fight for better conditions and humane treatment for the prisoners. At each step I took I was surprised that conditions, such as were, should prevail and endanger human lives. I could not imagine that such unsightly and unbelievable conditions existed in the land my great-grandfather came to for protection and liberty. Was this the kind of protection that my father had fought and sacrificed himself for? I could not believe it, and at once bent my efforts toward rectifying this state of affairs.

"For instance, as soon as I came in the prison, I was called to take a bath. I was astonished to see a small filthy bathroom from which there just came out an Indian who had spent nine years of her life and who was afflicted with that horrible sickness, syphilis. Her whole body was covered with sores and the ravages of that most terrible disease known to mankind. The water in the tub was filled with dirt from her bath, and in this tub I was told to wash myself. I naturally refused and thanked the matron for her kindness, but she insisted. This meant contact with that contagious disease. Seeing that my protests were to no avail, I consented, and made as if to go in the tub, but at the same time I pulled the plug and let out the water. This peeved my friends (?) and they became angry. Then it was I began my campaign to have shower baths installed where sick and well could bathe and eliminate the danger of contact. I won the fight, and the baths were installed.

"Naturally, I could not sit and eat for nothing. I had to become a part of an electric sewing machine, with a stipulated amount of work to turn out each day, the same as all criminal prisoners. In this place, among the criminal outlaws, I found many kind, good, and delicate souls.

Colored Girl Shows Kindness.

"One day I felt sick and could not turn out my allotment of work for the day. The warden came in, and seeing this, spoke to me in harsh tones and threatened me with solitary confinement. The next day I was no better, and a colored girl (who had been in for five years) could not stand to see me treated in such a cruel way, nor bear the idea of my being in solitary confinement, came over to my machine and took fifteen unfinished garments from there and substituted fifteen of her's that were finished. The warden came in and gave her the solitary confinement. Later she told me that what she suffered was to her enjoyment because she went through it for me. I decided at once that this Negro had a whiter heart than many of our officials in the justice department.

Another Kind Act.

"A second and just as noble in-

Notice to Readers

OWING to the high cost of publication, we find, in common with most publishers that we will be forced to increase the retail and subscription prices of our paper. News print paper has increased more than four hundred per cent in price, linotype composition, time work, wages in general, in fact all costs connected with and incident to publishing a newspaper have steadily mounted, until the publishers are brought face to face with the alternative of either increasing revenue to meet the above mentioned costs or go out of business.

Beginning with the first issue in September the retail price of The Monitor will be ten cents per copy, and the yearly subscription price will be three dollars.

Persons paying their subscriptions on or before September 2, will receive the present rate of \$2.00 per year. With the increase in price we will return to our former size of eight pages.

We wish to assure our readers that we shall return a fair proportion of the earnings of the business at the new price, in the form of a bigger, better and newsier journal.

Thanking you for your patronage and support,

Respectfully yours,

THE MONITOR

Omaha, Neb.,
August 12, 1920.