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A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.  
THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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# 3000 HAITIANS SHOT

## MARINES RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTER NATIVES

Serious Accusation Made Against United States Army of Occupation in Haiti—Charges Wanton Violation of Women by Soldiers—Over 3,000 Natives Killed.

### CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IS PROBABLE

James Weldon Johnson's Revelation of Conditions As Found By Him In Island Verifies Rumors of Mistreatment of Haitians at Hands of Some Americans.

(Special to The Monitor)

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Serious charges of mistreatment of the people of Haiti at the hands of American marines have frequently reached this country since the present administration took charge of the island. It has been claimed that the American military authorities, chiefly Southerners, with their usual contemptuous attitude towards black people, have been running affairs with a high hand. This attitude has elicited opposition from the high-spirited Haitians, many of whom have left their homes and gone to the mountain fastnesses. Reports of rape of Haitian girls by American marines have become notorious.

Recently James Weldon Johnson, who knows Haiti well, was sent there by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people to investigate and report on conditions. Mr. Johnson bears the reputation of being fair-minded. The result of his investigation has been published in The Nation and other leading publications of like standing and merit. His report has also been laid before the Secretary of State. His indictment is most serious.

Summarized his report shows that the charges of violation of women have foundation in fact and have not been exaggerated; that over 3,000 natives have been killed under cover of resisting military authority and that the wishes of Haitians have been disregarded and over-riden.

### Arraigns Administration

Incidentally Mr. Johnson's report is a serious arraignment of the policy of the Wilson administration in Haiti whose constitution it will be recalled as The Monitor recently pointed out, Franklin Roosevelt, the democratic nominee for vice-president, boasted he had written. The report specifically recites:

1. That the island of Haiti was seized by United States Marines and that in five years some 3,000 natives were shot.

2. That the Haitian assembly was dispersed by force at the order of an American officer of Marines and that the Haitian republic has been virtually overthrown.

3. That a convention was forced by the United States upon the Haitian government, changing the constitution of Haiti, so that Americans could purchase and own land there.

4. That the invasion of Haiti and the conduct of Haitian affairs had been unduly benevolent to the National City Bank of New York, whose vice president, Roger L. Farnham, had represented the state department of Haiti.

5. That the salaries of the president and other officers of Haiti were withheld because the Haitian government refused to turn over the National Bank of Haiti to the National City Bank, alleging that an agreement previously made had been tampered with.

Explanation Demanded. Among the newspapers which have editorially demanded explanations from the State Department of the occupation of Haiti are the New York Evening Post, The Globe and The Tribune.

Ask Investigation. The secretary of state in reply to

Mr. Johnson's charges published several statements announcing that General Lejeune, Commandant of the Marines and Admiral Knapp had been sent to Haiti to investigate. He also insisted the intentions of the United States in Haiti had been "benevolent." Mr. Johnson thereupon replied, asking for a congressional investigation of affairs in Haiti and charging that the investigations by General Lejeune and Admiral Knapp would probably result in an official whitewash. Latest advices to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicate that a congressional investigation will be held as a consequence of Mr. Johnson's charges.

### NAPIER TO LEAVE SOUTH

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—It is understood here that Hon. J. C. Napier, cashier of the One-Cent Savings Bank, has tendered his resignation and contemplates moving to Washington, D. C., where, it is reported, he will enter the insurance field. For the past 16 years Mr. Napier has been identified with the bank here.

### OVERSEAS HERO BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 7.—With due military honors, the body of Corporal James Williams, colored, of the 137th ambulance corps, who died in France, was interred in the National Cemetery. Taps were blown and a salute fired over the grave by a firing squad from Fort Morgan, which met the cortege at the entrance to the grave. Several colored ex-service men in uniform also marched to the grave.

### FREE CLINICS WELL ATTENDED

(By Associated Negro Press.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—A free clinic course, open to out-of-town as well as local Negro physicians and internes, is being well attended at the old city hospital. The course, which specializes in city health and includes pathology and bacteriology, is given under the auspices of the hospital and health board. Lectures by several leading white as well as Negro physicians are given daily. All clinics are free.

### EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—The Thirteenth Annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League of the United States of America will be held in this city October 20 to 22 at Trinity Baptist Church. The paramount issue will be the Nationalizing of the Rights of Real Democracy. The convention slogan is: "Abolish Federal Race Segregation and Remove the Segregation Party from Power." Every branch of the league is expected to send delegates to the convention.

### HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLION

Census Expected to show Increase of 15 Per cent Over Population in 1910

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The 1920 census will show the population of the United States is about 105,750,000 of the rate of the increase shown in the count so far is sustained, according to the census bureau today. With the count nearly complete the population of 1920 shows an increase of 15 per cent over 1910 when the total number of persons in the country was 91,972,266.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR UNJUSTLY REMOVED

(Special to The Monitor.) HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 7.—Dr. C. M. Wade, the well-known and popular physician of this city, who was nominated from the Sixth congressional district of Arkansas, as presidential elector has been summarily removed by action of the State Executive committee and his place has been filled by a lily-white because of his affiliation with the Lincoln League and his avowed support of J. H. Blount, colored, who is running for governor.

## Omaha Welcomes Harding Next President of the United States



Warren G. Harding

Arrives This Afternoon at 5:10 from Des Moines and speaks at the Auditorium Tonight. Will ride through receiving line of hundreds of flag-bedecked automobiles extending from Union Depot, North on Tenth Street and West on Douglas to the Fontenelle Hotel.

## FIGHTING TO LIBERATE MEMBERS 24TH INFANTRY FROM FEDERAL PRISON

Prominent Attorneys Are Making Active Efforts to Secure the Release of Soldiers Serving Life Sentences for Alleged Participation in Houston Riot of Three Years Ago Precipitated by Brutal Treatment of Comrades by Local Police

(By Associated Negro Press.) CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Active efforts are being made to secure the liberty of the 41 soldiers of the 24th Infantry. Now serving life sentences in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. These men were convicted of participation in the riots at Houston, Tex., August 23d, 1917, when after they had suffered an unbearable campaign of insult and abuse at the hands of the city policemen and citizens, a group of the soldiers on hearing of the death of a comrade at the hands of the Houston police, swept through Houston dealing death to every police officer and armed civilian who opposed them.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Eighth regiment armory recently and addresses were made by Attorney Turner W. Bell, Attorney R. A. J. Shaw and Bishop A. J. Carey. Plans for aid to the men were discussed, it being contended that a fair trial was denied them. The court was held in Fort Sam Houston described by one of the speakers "as a short distance from the scene of the riot, in an atmosphere reeking with prejudice

and under the auspices of the Southern department of the army, said to be made up of race hating officers." The regiment was full of new and untrained men just recruited, who fearful of their lives, "peached" on their comrades, in many cases implicating innocent men.

As a result of the court martial 13 men were taken out secretly and hanged, while 41 were sent to Leavenworth as a result of the riot.

The war was on. No hope could be entertained at that time of aiding the men who were accused of mutiny during time of war. Several societies in the middle west took interest but accomplished little. Finally Turner W. Bell, the famous colored lawyer of Leavenworth was invited into the case. Associated with him are Attorneys Elisha Scott and Barbour of El Reno, Okla., and Topeka, Kan. Mr. Bell has an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He has liberated more men from the federal penitentiary than any other lawyer in the United States, 686 in all. He is the counsel who secured the release of the labor men in the famous McNamara dynamiting

case. He is now counsel for 159 members of the I. W. W. who are in prison and has been identified with numerous other noted cases and ranks as one of the great habeas corpus lawyers of the country. He says the men can be freed.

The lawyers are now engaged in two efforts; one to take the case to the United States Court of Appeals and second, to simultaneously present to the next president of the United States, a petition signed by hundreds of thousands of citizens. To carry the case up will cost much money. It is declared "that the fight of these men is the fight of our group." Their friends say that by avenging insults to their uniforms on account of color, they should not be persecuted." The Chicago Defender has issued an appeal in their behalf and will accept contributions to aid the men in their fight for liberty. Subscriptions by organizations or individuals should be sent to The Chicago Defender, 5159 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

### HAITIANS GET SALARIES

Admiral Knapp Has Satisfactory Talk With President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Rear-Admiral Knapp, recently sent to Haiti by the State Department to investigate conditions has made a preliminary report telling of a "very satisfactory conference" with the President of Haiti.

One of the subjects in controversy in Haiti was the reported holding up of the salaries of the President and other officials of the Government. According to State Department officials this has been satisfactorily arranged and salaries are now being paid.

## KANSAS THE FIRST REPUBLICAN ISSUE

The Extension of Slavery Was in Fact The Real Vital Question Which Gave Birth to The Republican Party Which Must Continue to Champion Liberty.

INITIAL CONVENTION HELD AT PITTSBURG, FEB. 22, 1856

Colonel Fremont First Party Nominee. Freedom Festival And Gageant Inaugurating Campaign Drew 100,000 People to Dayton For Big Political Rally.

By Frederick J. Haskin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—With "bleeding Kansas" as the issue, the republican party made its first appearance in the arena of national politics in 1856, with Colonel John C. Fremont as its candidate.

If Franklin Pierce and his followers had been content to rest upon the compromise of 1850 as the final settlement of the slavery question in politics, the inevitable clash of the civil war might have been postponed for a long time. But the democrats had won such a great victory and the opposition, that the Pierce administration imagined it could do anything with impunity. Indulging in that mistaken belief, Pierce brought about the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Then, with the doctrine that slavery must be permitted in territories, the believers in the "peculiar institution" sought to extend it to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Both of these territories were north of the "thirty-six thirty" line of the Missouri compromise and its repeal opened up the whole question.

The republican party was born big, it stirred up one of the hottest campaigns the country has ever known before it was actually in existence as a national body. It owed much of its power in its first campaign to Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune. The Tribune was the republican newspaper which berated the abuses which were exciting the whole country, yet it would coo as softly as the dove of political expedience demanded. It even went so far as to bid southern support for Fremont and talked of avoiding the "danger of a solid north" pleading the while for establishment of a "solid north."

### Slavery The Real Issue.

No campaign up to that time had had so many issues. Of course slavery was the only real issue, but as yet not one person had dared to oppose slavery in the states where it existed. It was only against the extension of slavery that the free soilers, the liberal whigs, the anti-democrats and the republicans were fighting. But the southerners realized that republican success would mean an ultimate attack upon the state's rights of which they were such ardent defenders.

The republican party held its first convention at Pittsburgh on Washington's birthday and formed an organization. It called a nominating convention to meet at Philadelphia on Bunker's Hill day. That convention met and nominated John C. Fremont for vice president and William L. Dayton for vice president. The democrats held their convention in Cincinnati, the first national convention ever held west of the Alleghenies. The race for the nomination was spirited, the candidates being James Buchanan, who was chosen on the seventh ballot, Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. Douglas and Lewis Cass. John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky was nominated for vice president.

### A Forgotten Pageant.

One of the greatest political meetings or "rallies" ever held in this country was the "Fremont and Freedom festival" at Dayton, O., on July 30, 1856. There were more than a hundred thousand people there, from all over Ohio and from adjoining states. The rallying cry that day was "There is a North!" One of the chief features was a burlesque democratic parade participated in by a company of young men from Indiana. This parade was headed by no less a personage than...

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