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A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS
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HARDING SWEEPS NATION

REPUBLICANS CARRY NEBRASKA BY 135,000---M'KELVIE IS VICTORIOUS

AMERICAN PEOPLE REPUDIATE WILSONIAN AUTOCRACY AT POLLS

Republicans Achieve an Unparalleled Victory from Coast to Coast—Avalanche of Votes Under Which Democratic Vagaries, Mismanagement and Camouflaging Was Buried Unprecedented and Surprises the Most Sanguine—Both House and Senate in Control of Party

NEBRASKA RETURNS TO THE FOLD WITH OVER 100,000 MAJORITY

Governor McKeivie is Re-elected After Hotly Contested Battle—Entire Republican Ticket is Successful in State—Biggest Vote of Confidence Ever Given President-Elect is Recorded for Harding—All Douglas County Offices are Captured by Republicans

THE republican party has been returned to power by an unparalleled victory. From coast to coast unprecedented majorities have been rolled up for Harding and Coolidge and with them candidates of the party from United States senators to constables have been swept into office. The democrats have not carried a single state in which the people are allowed to vote. Only in the "solid South, which flaunts the constitution and unlawfully withholds the suffrage from a large percentage of its people, were they able to remain entrenched in power, and even there the republican party made decided gains. Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee have elected several republicans and complete returns may give the electoral votes of these states to Harding. The republican nominee now has 300 electoral votes with bright prospects of increasing this number to 350, giving Cox only the 127 votes of the solid South. On the question of the league of nations, which President Wilson felt confident could be safely left to the "solemn referendum" of the American people, the electorate has emphatically spoken. This issue was clearly drawn. Cox said he was for going into it; Harding said he was for staying out of it. The people's answer is clear.

The emphatic repudiation of Wilsonian autocracy and the burial of democratic vagaries, mismanagement

and with Senator Harding even farther ahead, adoption of the alien land law amendment relating to Japanese land tenure had a wide majority.

Recalls Result of 1888.

Unofficial results presaged a larger majority in the electoral college for Senator Harding and his running mate, Governor Coolidge, than any since 1888, except alone the vote of 435 for President Wilson in 1912, during the republican "split."

The first trial of woman suffrage contributed largely to the republican majorities, and also was a factor in delaying the count in many states. The millions of women's ballots also swelled the popular vote recorded beyond all records.

Senator Harding accepted his victory without exultation, stating he was "more given to prayer to God to make me capable of playing my part."

To Governor Coolidge, the next vice president, he sent a message saying: "We've got a real job and we'll tackle it together."

Score by States.

The following table shows the states with their electoral vote carried by Harding and by Cox and the states still classified as doubtful due to the incompleteness of the returns:

Harding carried:

California	13
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	18
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New York	45
Ohio	24
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	35
Rhode Island	5
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Washington	7
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	329

Cox carried:

Alabama	12
Arkansas	9
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Texas	20
Virginia	12
Total	127

States from which insufficient returns have been received and which are classified as doubtful are: Arizona, 3 votes; Idaho, 3; Maryland, 8; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nevada, 8; New Mexico, 3; North Dakota, 5; Okla-



WARREN G. HARDING
HON. WARREN G. HARDING
President-Elect of the United States

homa, 10; Tennessee, 12; South Dakota, 5. Total, 75 votes.

Nebraska Returns.

Nebraska has returned to her first love, the republican party, with a devotion that makes full amends for any past misdoings or flirtations, by giving to Harding the biggest vote of confidence ever given in this state to any candidate for any public office. He carried the state by two to one with a plurality of 135,000 over Cox, the democratic nominee. At the same time the voters swept into office every republican candidate for state offices by pluralities of from 70,000 to 100,000, with the exception of Governor McKelvie, whose plurality over Morehead will be about 30,000. Governor McKelvie, who was bitterly opposed by certain factions within the party, was re-elected, defeating Morehead and Wray, independent Nonpartisan league candidate.

The full congressional ticket is republican, Reavis, Jeffris, Evans, McLaughlin, Andrews and Kincaid winning by handsome pluralities in their respective districts. Congressman Jeffris of the second district, which includes Omaha, was elected two years ago by less than 90 votes, defeating Congressman Lobeck. This year he wins by nearly 10,000 majority over O'Hara.

In the state legislature democrats will be as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

Results in Douglas County.

The decisive republican victory in Douglas county carried into office every candidate of the party with hand some majorities. Not an office is in doubt.

Sears Polls High Vote.

The contest among twelve candidates for seven judgeships of the district court was attended by a situation which involved the similarity of names and resulted in a safe place for the candidate whose name is L. B.

ay. Judge Willis G. Sears not only led his division of the judicial ticket at his unofficial total vote of 26,988; the highest of any candidate on the Douglas county ballots. Judge Charles Goss, one of the judges seeking reelection, seems to have been defeated by vote for 155 precincts being 18,527. M. Fitzgerald, present police judge polled 22,354, which exceeded the vote of Judge Arthur C. Wakeley, according to unofficial returns. L. B. Day's total is 21,134. Fitzgerald was the only democrat elected.

FLORIDA DENIES RACE VOTES

Colored Citizens Determined to Exercise Constitutional Right—Race Riot Ensues—Race Man Lynched—Several Whites Killed.

(Special to The Monitor.)

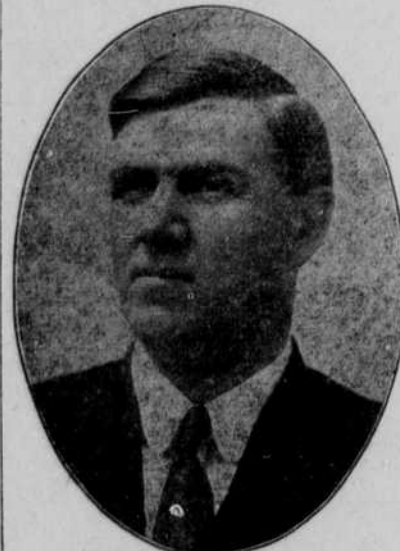
ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 4.—The casualty list at Ocoee, twelve miles from here, where two whites were shot to death and one Negro was lynched Tuesday in an election riot, and several other Negroes perished when buildings in which they sought shelter were burned, had not reached here tonight. Armed whites were reported patrolling the region and closing in on Negroes who fled to the woods.

More than twenty buildings in the negro settlement were burned. Reports from Ocoee said that explosion of considerable amounts of ammunition occurred as the flames swept the buildings and that numerous firearms were found in the ruins. Some reports said five Negroes died in the flames. One Negro woman was among these, it was said.

The battle was precipitated by the attempt of Julian Perry, a Negro, to vote after he had been refused the privilege by election judges, on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax. He returned later, armed with a shotgun, but it was taken from him and he was driven away.

After dark, according to reports, Perry again approached the polls, accompanied by a number of other Negroes. The white citizens at once armed a posse and dispersed the negroes, who fled to the Negro settlement. The posse followed and witnesses said the Negroes opened fire on the buildings. A member of the posse was wounded.

The attackers centered on Perry's



HON. A. W. JEFFERS
Re-elected Congressman from the Omaha District

house, intent on his arrest. Two of the whites, Leo Borgard and Elmer McDaniels, both former soldiers, were killed in the back yard of the house. A Negro woman said seven or eight armed Negroes were in the Perry house, which ultimately was set on fire to dislodge them, the flames spreading to other buildings.

Perry himself apparently was captured and later taken by a mob and lynched. It was said he was taken from an automobile in which he was being carried to the jail after having been treated at a hospital.

RACE OFFICER RESIGNS POST IN WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU

Was Former Lieutenant in the 367th Infantry—Embarrassment by "Underlings" of Whites in the Department Given as Reason

LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS RESENTS TREATMENT

(By Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Lieutenant J. Williams Clifford, former officer of the 367th Infantry, Ninety-second division, A. E. F., who for over a year looked after the interests of colored service men in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, recently tendered his resignation as their special representative because of continual limitations of his official duties by white superiors. In an interview recently, Lieutenant Clifford said:

"Little by little certain officials in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance have attempted to give my section trouble simply because of their hatred for the Negroes. Upon one occasion it was claimed that a personal letter was sent out from my office in a franked envelope without a stamp, although the envelope was never produced. Another time I was ordered to stop signing letters in my section to colored soldiers, and friends because they wished them to be signed by a white man. This I refused to do and I was given to understand that if I did not do so, they would get someone who would carry out their orders. It was only after a two weeks' fight that I was permitted to sign my name to letters originating in my section. Later I was forced to send my dictated letters down to another office where a white high school graduate approved and signed them, signing my own signature to my own letters before they were sent out. This was all done because there was fear that I would persist in helping colored ex-service men in matters pertaining to their insurance, death claims and allotment claims in a way that might embarrass the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

"Realization that there was need for a colored man in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to look after the insurance, commutation and allotment claims of colored soldiers, I succeeded in having myself appointed to the position during the present administration. My official designation has been special representative of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. By articles in the colored newspapers and magazines and through the enrollment of many volunteer workers including ministers, doctors, lawyers, insurance agents, social workers, Young Men's Christian associations, Young Women's Christian association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fraternal organizations, Urban league, workers, and other community service organizations, I have been able to stimulate interest in government life insurance among colored discharged soldiers to the end that millions of dollars worth of insurance have been saved and added to the economic strength of the Negro race. This work, according to letters over the signature of my superiors has been carried on very efficiently. In fact it has been common talk in the bureau that the colored service men's section for its size is one of the most efficient units in the entire institution.

"The policy of segregation and discrimination enforced by the present administration is un-American and despicable in the extreme. Merit and ability count for naught if you have a black face. In most every government department the colored members of my race are huddled together in some obscure corner or room and kept away from the other employees just as if they are infected with some infectious disease. Colored soldiers who fought on the bloody battlefields of France and contributed to the glorious American victory who are now working in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are not permitted to eat with the other employees of the building in the war risk restaurant."



HON. SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE
Re-elected Governor of Nebraska

and camouflaging under an avalanche of votes has given the republicans complete control of both house and senate. The gain in the house will be at least twenty-four and probably ten in the senate.

Four States High.

New York, Ohio, the home of both Senator Harding and Governor Cox, Illinois and Pennsylvania furnished the largest republican pluralities. That of New York, where Governor Smith, democrat, and Nathan L. Miller, republican, were neck and neck in the gubernatorial fight, was close to the million mark; Ohio was around 150,000; Illinois, at the present ratio about 800,000, and Pennsylvania about 400,000. In California, where Senator Phelan, democrat, was trailing far behind Samuel M. Short-