

GROWING,
THANK YOU!

THE MONITOR

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

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

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UPWARD AND ONWARD STILL BE THINE ENDEAVOR

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE STRONG DOCUMENT

McKelvie Presents Comprehensive Constructive Program to State Legislature—Deals With Law Enforcement Reform and to Other Important Measures—Advocates Loans to Ex-Service Men and for Home Building.

CITIZENS OF STATE INDEPENDENT

Urges That Legislative Acts Be Stimulated by a Desire to Serve All the People Without Regard to Class, Race or Creed—The Governor Would Discourage the Enactment of New Laws to Needless Cumber Statute Books.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—A comprehensive program dealing with criminals and parole legislation, soldier relief, agriculture, and more stringent regulations governing the sale of securities were among the things outlined by Governor Samuel R. McKelvie in his message to the legislature this afternoon. The governor reported that departments organized under the civil administrative code had saved \$135,644.80, which would be returned to the various funds at the end of the biennium. It was asserted that this is the first time in years that the cost of government in these departments has been kept within the appropriations made by the legislature.



Governor S. R. McKelvie

Governor McKelvie urged that just as few new laws be enacted as possible, stating that "our statute books are encumbered now with laws that are obsolete and unenforceable." He also urged that "our legislative acts be stimulated by a desire to serve all the people without regard to class, race or creed. We must constantly bear in mind," he said, "that regardless of vocation, station or religion, there exists among us a bond of interdependence which means that when an imposition is worked upon the least of us, the ills that result are felt by the rest of us."

The money turned into this fund. It was also recommended that more adequate provision be made for former soldiers who are ill or incapacitated.

An Agricultural Program

The recommendations dealing with agriculture were largely secured through conferences with various groups of farmers, just as other recommendations were made as the result of public conferences held at the state house the last month. Among the recommendations dealing with agriculture are the following:

That no concern be permitted to use the term "co-operative" unless it is organized under and within the co-operative laws of Nebraska.

Organization of banks on a purely co-operative basis should be legalized.

That further encouragement be given to county farm bureaus.

Securities and Banking

The governor gave attention to the sale of securities in this state. "After securities have been legitimately sold under the authority of the state, it is not unusual that companies have been systematically robbed from within," said the governor. "Consequently, if the state is going to assume responsibility in these matters, it is just as important that it should be given authority over the conduct of these concerns after they are organized as it is to authorize the sale of their securities."

Among the recommendations for a law regulating insurance companies was one requiring insurance companies organized under the laws of the state "to have as executive officers ones who are known to be capable of running the affairs of an insurance company."

Labor and Legislation

The governor, in his message, pointed out that the amount of money paid to injured employes under the workman's compensation law has grown from \$51,167 in 1915 to \$540,213 in 1920. It was recommended that employes in the public service have the same protection under the act as those that are now employed in private industries. It was also recommended that occupational diseases should be made compensable.

In regard to the matter of the establishment of an industrial court, the governor said that he was "not prepared to recommend such legislation at this time, unless such a body should be provided to sit in a purely inquisitorial capacity."

Child Welfare

The governor gave attention to child welfare and recommended that a special committee be created upon this

FORMAL OPENING OF Y. W. C. A. CENTER

A Large Audience Present at Dedication Exercises Sunday Afternoon—Impossible for All to Gain Admittance.

GREAT INTEREST IS SHOWN

An assemblage numbering more than 500 persons attended the formal opening and dedication of the colored branch of the Young Women's Christian association building last Sunday afternoon. Neither the spacious auditorium nor the adjacent rooms into which the people crowded would accommodate the throng. Many were unable to gain admittance.

The program as published in last week's Monitor was carried out with a few minor changes.

Miss Frankie B. Watkins, secretary of the branch, in a brief, well-chosen address stated the objects and program of the association, what the newly established center hoped to accomplish, voiced gratitude to all who had worked for the establishing and housing of the center, expressed the heart-felt joy that all felt for the fruition of their hopes and the answer to their prayers. She then presented the Rev. W. F. Botts, who presided.

Responsive reading was led by the Rev. Thomas A. Taggart, a violin solo was given by Miss Evelyn Battles, responsive prayers were read by the Rev. Russel Taylor, Mrs. Cecelia Jewell sang with great effect a solo, the Rev. John Albert Williams delivered the dedicatory address, Bishop Shaylor and Mrs. Carrie Ada Campbell spoke earnest words of greeting.

PLANNING SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE INAUGURATION

Proposed to Assemble Company From Far West and Middle West Points Which Will Have Solid Pullman Train to National Capital.

(By the Associated Negro Press) CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—There is an effort being made to assemble an entire train of Pullmans in Chicago to be taken on from here as a special to the inauguration in Washington March 4. The movement is under the direction of R. L. Mays and promises to be successful. Mr. Mays is president of the Railway Men's International Industrial and Benevolent association.

The plan as outlined is to make up special parties in Oklahoma, Arkansas, California, Minnesota, also Denver, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points, and for all to meet in Chicago on a certain date, probably March 2, and the special train to go from here.

It is planned to have a train of solid Pullmans, with baggage and dining cars. Short stops are contemplated at Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Harper's Ferry en route. At Harper's Ferry, made famous by John Brown, there will be a visit to the historic spot and a short program.

The train when made up will be given a name fitting for the occasion, "Inauguration Special," "Liberty Special," or something to demonstrate both the progressiveness and determination of colored Americans.

This special train is set aside for the contemplated plans for taking the Eighth regiment to the inauguration.

subject in each branch of the legislature.

Taxation.

The governor stated that he would not recommend a complete revision of the tax laws of the state at this session. However, it was recommended that the office of tax commissioner, as provided for in the amendment to the constitution, be set up for operation.

The Direct Primary.

The governor calls attention to the fact that there is as much danger of minority groups from without controlling political parties, by uniting on a certain candidate, as there was in the old system of political machines. "We must have primary nominating conventions," the governor says, "to select one candidate for each of the several offices, but leaving the primary open to all other entrants who may not have permitted their names to go before the nominating convention, or we must have two primaries, the first to be an eliminatory primary out of which two candidates only would be chosen, subject to nomination in the second primary."

Plans for the Eighth are under way, but have not been fully consummated. It will cost several thousand dollars to transport the regiment, but many people feel that the effect for good would be such that every person should be willing to help with the expense. Colonel Otis Duncan is in charge of the regiment.

DISFRANCHISEMENT TO BE AIRED IN CONGRESS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Charges that many in the southern states are not permitted to vote will be aired by the house census committee in considering the reapportionment bill, it was announced by Chairman Siegel.

A number of organizations and individuals have asked permission to present evidence that in many localities Negroes are coerced, Mr. Siegel said, and the committee will devote several days after the holidays in hearing such complaints.

House republicans in caucus refused to approve the Tinkham resolution providing for an investigation of alleged disfranchisement with a view to cutting down the representation of southern states. Mr. Siegel said, however, that no reapportionment bill would be reported to the house by his committee until hearings had been held.

A meeting of the committee has been called at which, it is expected, a decision will be reached as to the extent of the increase in house membership. A bill already introduced by Mr. Siegel calls for 483 members—an increase of forty-eight over the present membership.

COURT APPROVES ORGANIZATION

(By the Associated Negro Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Supreme Court Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss approved the organization and incorporation of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment Armory Committee of the Equity Congress of Greater New York, co-operating with the Citizens' Committee, Inc., "for the purpose of erecting an armory or other suitable building or buildings in honor of the A. E. F. veterans of the Fifteenth infantry, and also establishing a memorial to all soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, of all wars, beginning with the American revolution."

HOME FOR GIRLS OPENED

(By the Associated Negro Press)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—A new home for the relief of colored girls has opened and is ready for occupancy in Twenty-first avenue. The home will be conducted under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

JAZZ PASSING, SAYS TEACHER

(By the Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The muted trombone and cornet, the syncopated music and the jazz band have had their day, according to Robert G. McCutcheon, head of the fine arts school of De Pauw university and secretary of the National Association of Music Teachers.

"Jazz was born of the war," said Mr. McCutcheon. "It was an echo of the nation's hysteria. It came in on the wave of the dancing craze, but it is fast being abandoned in favor of good music."

GRANT OF \$125,000 IS MADE FOR COLLEGE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The General Education Board, with headquarters in New York City, has recently made a grant of \$125,000 toward a total of \$500,000 which is now being raised for endowment for Knoxville college.

One year ago plans were made through the New World Movement of the United Presbyterian church for raising half a million dollars for endowment for Knoxville college. Approximately two-thirds of this money has been raised in addition to the \$125,000 which has been granted by the General Education Board.

This is the largest grant that has ever been made, it is said, to any educational institution under the United Presbyterian church from sources outside the denomination. Knoxville college was founded in 1876 and has been working for higher education for more than forty years.

COLORED WOMEN CAUSE PERPLEXITY TO MEN

The Entrance of the Fair Sex Into the Political Domain Creates a Problem for Masculine Aspirants for Spoils of Office—Male Element Not to Have a Monopoly as Was the Custom in Bygone Days

WOMEN WILL DEMAND RECOGNITION

Wielded Tremendous Influence in Election and Prominent Leaders Rendered Splendid Service—Voteless Women of District Not Entitled to Consideration That Belongs to Sisters From the States Where They Vote

By Charles E. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Although there are rumors to the effect that certain groups of women voters and organizers, some of whom are voteless, are preparing two or three slates, nothing of an authentic nature has yet reached the public, and as far as the men are concerned there seems to be a disposition not to mention, above a whisper, the possibility or even the probability of any women of our group being appointed to responsible positions by the incoming administration. But this attitude of the men is thought to be largely due to selfishness.

Surely the political desires, if any, of such splendid women as Miss Hallie Q. Brown, president of the Women's Federation, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Laura A. Brown, Mrs. W. T. Francis, Miss Jeannette Carter, Mrs. Mary Talbert, Mrs. M. L. Gray, Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, Mrs. Thomas Fleming, Mrs. Jessie Lawson, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Mrs. J. H. Porter, Mrs. Minnie Scott, Dr. Mary Waring, Mrs. Ida B. Harris, Mrs. Charlotte Dett, Mrs. Nellie Broadnax, Mrs. Bessie Jones and Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, should be carefully considered and their plans for constructive work aided.

Women's Clubs a Factor

The Federation of Women's Clubs has long been a factor in the development of racial ideals and the president, Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, whose name was prominently mentioned in connection with the advisory committee of the Republican National Executive Committee, rendered signal service during the campaign, as did also Mrs. Momen L. Gray, chairman of the Negro Women's National Republican League, Inc. It is claimed that Mrs. Gray organized the women in forty states.

Then there is Mrs. Fleming, Miss Jeannette Carter, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss Nannie Burroughs and Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, whose speeches and organization work entitle them to consideration. These women who are in perfect accord and who are working in complete harmony are not obligated to the men, and that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction because of the indifference of the men was clearly indicated by a lady who said to me, "Well, I see by the newspapers that you men are working overtime fixing up a slate for the approval of our next president, and as usual, the women are entirely overlooked regardless of the fact that we worked just as hard as you men for the success of the ticket."

Women Object to Apologists

When I remarked that it was my impression that our women voters were organized and were prepared to look after their own political affairs the lady startled me with the assertion, "Whether we are organized or not we do not propose to let some of the apologists, trimmers and political short-change artists whose names I recently saw prominently mentioned in the newspapers get a chance to sell the race for a mess of crumbs, and furthermore, I am surprised that the newspapers even printed several of the names in connection with jobs other than such as custodians or janitors in bonded warehouses where they would be quite contented, if not happy. And another thing I might say right here: we do not propose to let the race women who live, or loaf in the nation's capital hog all of the good

things that are handed out. We vote in the states and in a showdown, especially during this run of shad, you will find it's the voters who will be given first consideration."

Judging from the above line of talk, it would appear that there is something rotten in Denmark and that several of the men, concerning whose political aspirations there have been insistent rumors, had better hire the "Gold Dust Twins" to polish up their records in private and public life, because some of them will surely be up against it if the women tell all they know about them. There was a time when all of us men could stand together and put most anything or anybody over, but, brother, that day passed when the prohibition and women's suffrage amendments became laws of the land.

Positions Women Would Prefer

Certainly the women are entitled to everything they can get, but it is not probable that they will care to do the hard work of a register of the treasury, or recorder of Deeds, or even go to Haiti or Liberia, places that are now being contended for, if rumors are correct, by some very distinguished and notorious politicians. They will probably prefer such positions as clerks and special agents in the children's-bureau and in the women in industry service where they can study the conditions surrounding our children, and the conditions under which the women of our race are employed in the factories.

Then there is the bureau of education where it might be possible for a very efficient woman to function as a special investigator of the school facilities afforded colored children throughout the country, and if Dr. George E. Haynes is successful in getting an appropriation for the Division of Negro Economic in the Department of Labor there will doubtless be places for several trained women.

It is almost certain that the influential men who had charge of the campaign among our group will not falter, if called upon to render service to the ladies, if they will only put the soft pedal on the happenings of pre-suffrage days. In fact, the question now worrying us is: What else can the poor men do?

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BENNETT COLLEGE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 6.—Fire of unknown origin completely gutted the interior of Carolina Hall, a four-story brick building of Bennett college. The building was used as a boys' dormitory. Only the brick walls were left standing.

To rebuild a similar structure it is estimated the cost would approximate between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Dr. Frank Trigg, president of Bennett college, stated that he was unable to make an estimate of the loss incurred.

Students in the hall first noticed smoke coming from the attic. President Trigg was immediately notified and the alarm was given. No serious injuries were sustained by anyone.

FIGHT SEGREGATION OF PUPILS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—Charges have been preferred against the local school authorities which claim that the Negro pupils in the Industrial Heights were being segregated by the principal of the school. The matter was referred to the local school board.

Law Enforcement Legislation

The governor would change the parole law so that only first offenders could be paroled, and he would leave it to the courts whether the sentence should be determinate or indeterminate. He would also remove from the list of parolable offenses all crimes or attempts at crime against the person, especially crimes against women. Formal applications for parole would have to be made in writing, and all hearings of the board of pardons and paroles would be public. It was recommended that capital punishment be abolished, but that no one should be permitted to alter the sentence of the court for such crimes.

It was a very remarkable fact, however, that of those on parole during the last biennium, only 6 per cent violated their paroles by committing other offenses, which is believed to be the smallest percentage of parole violations in the history of the state. The governor presented the following table, showing the number of pardons issued during the two-year periods for the last ten years, indicating the small number of paroles that have been made during the last two years:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1911-1913 | 1915-1917 | 1919-1920 |
| Pardons | 32 | 2 | 1 |
| Commutations | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| Furloughs | 1 | 37 | 30 |
| Paroles | 114 | 361 | 428 |

In order that first offenders might not be imprisoned with hardened criminals, it was recommended that a reformatory be built.

The governor recommended that the use of prison labor on the roads be extended. Out of the 103 men so employed last year, only four attempted to escape.

It was recommended that a bureau of investigation be established in the department of justice, along the same lines as the federal government provides.

For Soldier Relief

Important recommendations which will interest every former soldier are that loans be made to ex-service men and women for the building of homes. The governor recommended that the school lands of the state be sold and