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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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\$100,000 PHONOGRAPH COMPANY IS ORGANIZED

PAINTS HIS FACE BROWN AND STAGES HOLDUP

Wounded by Policeman at Hospital for Colored People. Where Deception is Disclosed—When Theatrical Makeup is Washed Off Criminal is Found to Be White Man Masquerading to Divert Suspicion to "Goat"

NEW WRINKLE IN CRIMINOLOGY

Several Men Have Been Discovered With Blackened Faces Pulling Off Crimes But Assuming the Role of Teasing Brown Skins Has Not Been Quite so Popular—It is Alleged That Weber's Companion Was a Genuine Brown Skin

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—A new wrinkle in criminology was uncovered Saturday night, January 8, when two supposed "Brown Skin" Negroes held up the Almack dance hall at Pine and Jefferson avenue. According to the police report the men went to the hall, which is on the second floor, and ordered everyone to hold up hands. One man gathered about \$45.00 while the other held the gun.

Joe Davis, the proprietor, states that the men came up the stairs like any other Negroes who were going to the hall, that the first one drew a gun and told him to hold up his hands, while the other grabbed about \$65.00, the night's receipts, and escaped. When the man with the gun started down the stairs, Davis says he reached for his gun and began shooting. The first shot hit the robber in the shoulder, who yelled, "O, Lord! Don't kill me." Davis says he kept on shooting and out of five shots he hit the man three times. The police report mentions only two, the other being a wound on the right ear

LARGE AUDIENCE GREETSS TROTTER

Noted Boston Editor, Secretary of the National Equal Rights League and Delegate to Peace Conference, Speaks at Zion Baptist Church

OUTWITTED GOVERNMENT

Tells Story of Struggle to Reach Paris When He and Other Delegates Were Arbitrarily Denied Passports by Wilson Administration

AN audience which packed the spacious auditorium of Zion Baptist church, enthusiastically greeted William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian and secretary of the National Equal Rights League, Monday night when he modestly told the story of his triumphant struggle to get to Paris as a delegate from the National Congress of Colored Americans to the peace conference, after every effort to secure passports for the delegates chosen had failed. Passports to colored delegates were arbitrarily denied by the Wilson administration, the representatives of which after a policy of temporizing and evasion, frankly admitted that passports would not be given because Mr. Wilson did not wish to have any colored Americans in Paris who would "rock the boat." It was then that Mr. Trotter and the Rev. William Carter of Seattle, determined that they would endeavor to reach Paris by strategy, fully realizing the perilousness of the undertaking. They went to New York and sought to secure employment on vessels going to Paris. After several fruitless efforts Mr. Carter gave up and returned to Seattle. Mr. Trotter remained and after three months, secured employment as a cook on the Yarmouth and so landed at Havre. He eventually reached Paris and presented his credentials. He succeeded in placing before the delegates the facts touching our people in the United States. The Paris newspapers carried stories of the lynchings, disfranchisement and denial of rights to colored Americans while President Wilson was eloquently pleading for world democracy.

Mr. Trotter said that the world war was a conflict between the white races. But they called upon the black races to help them win the war which they had started. America eventually entered, inspired with the belief that their task was to help make the world safe for democracy. With the hope of sharing in this democracy, the colored Americans went forth to bleed and die. The millions of the race in America felt that when the war was ended their voice for larger opportunities should be heard at the peace

and the side of the head. The wounded robber ran on Jefferson and west on Lawton, pursued by Davis and Policemen Bauer and Dundon, to Beaumont where he was captured.

Had Theatrical Makeup So deceptive was his makeup that the policemen sent him to Hospital No. 2, for colored, where Dr. Winson, on examination, found that the robber's "brown skin" was only a greased paint of the kind used by theatrical performers and its wearer was a white man. He gave his name as Frank Weber of 1702 Stoddard street.

Other is a Real "Brown Skin" The other man, who escaped with the money, was a real "brown skin." His name is Leo Alexander, alias "Gimp," 1619 Linden street. He was arrested in the Union station with only thirty cents on his person. Both men have prison records. This is the first instance in the history of crime in St. Louis where a white man was found to have used any other than a black-face makeup to deceive the victim and fasten the blame on some Negro. It is a question how much the deception has been used.

conference. It was for this that a congress was called and delegates chosen, since representatives of other groups including labor and women were to be heard at Paris. And it was his determination that the autocratic and arbitrary action of President Wilson in denying passports only to colored Americans, that he determined to defy and if possible outwit the government. Mr. Trotter urged his audience to stand uncompromisingly for their constitutional rights and never patiently submit to being made the doormat for any foreigners who might come to these shores. The colored American has won the right to be treated as and accorded the full rights of American citizens, in public places, in common carriers, in the courts of law and in educational institutions and he must never cease contending for those rights until they are accorded him.

Mr. Lane Fremont Baldwin of Boston, who is traveling with Mr. Trotter, gave some interesting facts touching Mr. Trotter's battle for the rights of his race. Preceding the address music was furnished by the choir, an address of welcome on behalf of the Y. W. C. A. was given by Mrs. W. W. Peables, the Rev. W. M. Franklin introduced the speaker. Mr. E. W. Pryor, president of the Colored Commercial club, presided. The Rev. W. F. Rotts, pastor of the church, gave the benediction.

The following message was unanimously adopted by the meeting and ordered wired to Washington: "Omaha, Neb., Jan. 17, 1921. "To the Patriotic Members of the National House of Representatives: "We, colored citizens of Omaha, Neb., in mass meeting assembled in the Zion Baptist church, call upon you in the reappointment of congressmen now before you, to reduce the quota of states notorious for disfranchisement in obedience to the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution. We protest against the bill which increases the quota of the states which most drastically disfranchise the passage of which would be a bald violation of law by national lawmakers and an insult as well as flagrant injustice to all colored Americans, counting the disfranchised to increase the federal power over them of their disfranchisers. We urge the passage of the Tinkham bill."

HOWARD ATTENDANCE DICTATES TIDAL WAVE OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—With students from practically every state in the union and ten foreign countries enrolled, the Howard university opened the winter quarter, January 4, 1921, with a record breaking registration. The large enrollment during the autumn quarter indi-

cated a tidal wave of educational interest. This was traceable to two causes. In the first place the war had ended and students who had dropped their books to take up arms were returning to complete their education; and in the second place the experiences of the war had taught them the full value of training as nothing else could have done. As a result, many returned to the school room to resume their studies where they had been left off years before.

It is surprising but gratifying to find that this interest in education has not spent itself, but has proven to be more healthy and permanent than was anticipated. The enrollment at Howard shows an increase in every department over that of 1919. The enrollment follows:

College and Graduate Schools	878
School of Law	161
School of Religion (including those taking certificate courses)	232
Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy	459

Total enrollment 1,730 When it is remembered that Howard university has discontinued entirely all preparatory work and is now open only to students able to qualify for collegiate and professional courses its record of attendance is an entirely new thing in the world of Negro education and is of definitely significant import.

MIGRATION WORRYING DIXIE FOURTH ESTATE

Southern Editors Anxious About Shift of Colored Population to Northern Cities—South's Most Populous Cities Show Great Decline in Negro Population—Would Employ Southern Methods of Treatment to Discourage Migration.

(By the Associated Negro Press) CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—There is a concerted effort, with more or less suspicious motives, to manufacture sentiment in favor of the southern idea of dealing with the race problem.

The following editorial which has come under the observation of the Associated Negro Press, has appeared, without credit lines, in fifty or more southern daily newspapers. Each editorial has the same caption, as is always the case in similar editorials. The caption of this editorial is "Chicago as a Negro City." It says:

"Chicago has carried through its least that it would double its Negro population in the decade. The increase is 148.5 per cent, as against 21 per cent for the whites. The Negroes have grown proportionately in numbers more than seven times as fast as the whites. Total Negroes in Chicago, 169,594—which carries it above Baltimore and possibly Washington, New York probably its chief competitor. The changed conditions in this country are shown by the fact that the two cities with the largest Negro population are now in the north—Chicago and New York—and that the next two, Baltimore and Washington, are in the so-called "border states," with possibly another northern city, Philadelphia, sixth. The only southern city which comes anywhere near these is New Orleans, which may show a slight falling off in number of its Negroes, like the neighboring counties of Louisiana and Mississippi.

"The result is due to three causes—the fact that many railroads in this section run directly into Chicago, so that it is easy for Negroes from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee to slip into the Illinois metropolis; secondly, the camp for the southern Negroes during the war was at Grant, near Chicago; and, finally, political influence for Chicago politicians have stimulated this immigration, finding the Negro voters easily controlled by them. There are 50,000 Negro voters in Chicago who are segregated in the South division, and have a largely determining influence in Chicago politics.

"It will be remembered that immediately after the civil war some extremists on the race question suggested that a district or territory of the United States be set off as a reservation for the Negroes alone, a sort of American Liberia. Possibly the South Side of Chicago could be set aside for this purpose. Its population is almost exclusively Negro and its officials, state and municipal, are of the same race.

"Many of these Negroes came originally, and only a few years ago, from Louisiana and Mississippi. The efforts to win them back to the South have not been at all encouraging. They are being held together by their large numbers and their political favors. The people of Chicago have awakened to the fact that they have a race problem of their own to solve, and very marked differences of opinion have developed among them as to the proper treatment of the question, as the anti-Negro riots of last year showed. Chicago, therefore, has a far kinder

sentiment towards the South in its efforts to solve these 'race problems' fairly, justly and to the advantage of all."

DINNER PARTY FOR CLERICAL GUEST

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Davis, 2530 Grant street, was the scene of a delightful dinner served Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Davis' brother, the Rev. W. Wheeler of Hodgeville, Ky. Other guests of honor were the Rev. R. D. Leonard of Indianapolis, Ind., William Monroe Trotter and Lane Fremont Baldwin of Boston, Mass. The rooms and table decorations were most artistic. The other guests present were: the Rev. Messrs. Botts, W. C. Williams, Deas, Taylor, Taggart, Gardner, Jackson and McQueen; and Messrs. T. W. Wheeler, Nat Hunter, E. M. Davis and Richard McCoy.

N. W. C. A. NOTES

The Negro Women's Christian association will hold its regular meeting on the first Wednesday in February at 8:30 p. m., not 2:30 p. m., as formerly held. Will those who have made yearly pledges to the home kindly remit them? Thank you.



ED F. MOREARTY, VETERAN ATTORNEY, MONITOR BOOSTER

Among the very first subscribers to the Monitor was Ed F. Morearty, the veteran attorney, whose picture we here present to our readers, to scores of whom he is well known. We might well say hundreds, for it is doubtful if any citizen of the other race has a wider acquaintance amongst our people than Mr. Morearty. Not only was Mr. Morearty one of the first subscribers to the Monitor, which he reads regularly every week, but he has boosted for it in every way, carrying his professional card in our columns, sending us his legal notices for publication, and from time to time securing advertisements for the publication. A warm friendship has existed between him

and the editor for thirty years. Mr. Morearty is over sixty years young and has been a resident of Omaha for more than forty years. He has had a varied career, as railroad employe, newspaper man, city clerk, lawyer. He has always been public spirited and active in civic affairs. He is the author of an interesting book entitled "Memoirs of Omaha," which gives a fund of valuable information on men and affairs in the early days of Omaha, and will be of increasing historical value as the years go by. The Monitor believes that Ed F. Morearty has, during his legal career, been the attorney for more colored people than any other ten lawyers combined.

CASE AGAINST STEGALL DISMISSED BY COURT

Following the Confession Made by Mrs. Gertrude Clark That She Had Wilfully and Wantonly Lied in Her Sensational Story of Being Criminally Assaulted by Man Indicted for Alleged Crime by Grand Jury, Prisoner is Given Liberty

MOTION FOR DISMISSAL IS GRANTED

In Summing Up Argument District Attorney Hughes Stated That as a Result of the Most Searching Inquiry His Office Had Found That Walter Stegall Was Absolutely Innocent of All of the Offences for Which He Was Indicted

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 20.—Following an investigation by the district attorney's office cases of attempted criminal assault, robbery and burglary against Walter Stegall have been dismissed by Judge C. A. Pippen on motion of District Attorney Maury Hughes, and the man was given his liberty. The charges had been filed against Stegall in connection with an alleged attack on Mrs. John Clark at her home on the night of November 28. The trial had been set for January 12. A statement from Mrs. Clark was attached to the motion for dismissal. It requested the court to dismiss the cases pending against Stegall, declaring that he was not guilty and had no connection with the alleged crimes.

"I have explained this thing to District Attorney Hughes," the note concluded. The note was signed before three witnesses.

Sums Up Testimony In his motion for dismissal of the cases against Stegall, the district attorney summed up the testimony given at the examining trial, at which time Mrs. Clark said Stegall had entered her home, attempted to assault her, and after binding and gagging

her, had left her lying in an unconscious state on the floor. Continuing, it declares that "as a result of the most searching inquiries, the district attorney has ascertained and now ever it to be true that the defendant, Walter Stegall, is absolutely innocent of all of the offenses for which he was indicted, that the said Mrs. Gertrude Clark was not assaulted by him in her house in Dallas on the 28th day of November, 1920, and was not assaulted by any person; that her said home was not robbed on said day of anything of value, nor was it burglarized on said day either by defendant hereinafter or any other person."

Many Witnesses Summoned An interesting development that would have occurred in Stegall's trial would have been the fact that Stegall was sitting up with the corpse of his sister on the night of the alleged assault. One hundred witnesses had been summoned by defense counsel, McCutcheon & Church, to establish an alibi.

When Stegall was told of Mrs. Clark's statement by County Jailor Buck Parsons, he simply said: "I told you all the time. Cap'n Buck, I was innocent."

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN BACK VENTURE

Heavily Financed Corporation Will Confine Itself to the Making of Records Preserving the Voices and Compositions Exclusively of Colored Folk Who Have Been Largely Barred by Phonograph Companies—Have Large and Remunerative Field

By Norman L. McGhee NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—An announcement has just been made of a new departure in music and business on the part of the race. A corporation with a capital of \$100,000.00 has just been formed for the purpose of making phonograph records, using exclusively the voices and talent of colored people. It has long been a subject of comment that although colored people are very large buyers of phonograph records, our best voices and high class musicians have had no recognition from the large white companies who furnish all the records that are supplied.

At present only three colored people sing for the records out of the hundreds of artists that are employed in this work. One of these is making purely comic records, another is singing blues, and the third is singing his own syncopated songs. When artists like Madame Hackley, Madame Patti Brown, Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbot, Harry Burleigh, Marion Anderson and Roland Hayes desire to make records they are advised that they must pay the companies to bring out their records. At very great expense Roland Hayes produced some of his own records a few years ago, but the cost was so heavy that he could not con-

tinue it. The organizers of the present company believe the demand on the part of the race to perpetuate the voices of its best musicians must be met and that such records will sell.

While not depreciating the commercial value of comic songs, "blues" and ragtime songs, the new corporation proposes to furnish every type of race music, including sacred and spiritual songs, the popular songs of the day, and the high-class ballads and operatic selections. It proposes to use some of the most famous quartets, concert artists, church and school choirs and glee clubs, together with many colored vaudeville acts, for which contracts are being prepared and sent out.

The organization of the company is in charge of Mrs. Harry H. Pace, who has been identified with the establishment of some of the largest and most successful business ventures of the race, including the Million Dollar Solvent Savings Bank & Trust company, of Memphis, Tenn.; The Standard Life Insurance company of Atlanta, Ga., and the Pace & Handy Music company of New York, N. Y. Mr. Pace is desirous of getting in touch with singers and musicians of the race who have talent along this line and with race merchants and dealers who are interested in handling such records.

WELFARE WORKER GIVES GOOD ACCOUNT

The Following Report of the Colored Welfare Worker Will Be of Interest to Our Readers.

O. M. Adams, Superintendent Board of Public Welfare, City Hall, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Herewith annual report submitted for the period covering January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, inclusive:

Number of cases handled during the year, 401; number of new cases handled during the year, 400; number of cases closed, 395; number of cases pending, 6.

Cases classified as follows: Insanity cases, 4; wage claims, 64; domestic relation cases, 79; juvenile cases, 73; miscellaneous, 181. Of these cases twenty-two were white cases.

Number of letters received during the year, 131; number of letters written during the year, 369; calls received at the office, 605; outside calls, 1,744. Money collected and handled through the Board of Public Welfare for non-support, alimony and wage claims, \$1,461.17.

Number of persons paying into this office, 8. Money collected or paid through our efforts and passing through the hands of the Board of Public Welfare, \$771.20.

In the Harper will case, involving about a \$3,400 estate, we have succeeded, through the courts, in obtaining about \$1,500 for the children of George Harper, which is to be paid about February 22, 1921.

Besides the juvenile cases which I have handled in connection with my welfare work, I have also done a great deal of investigating for the juvenile authorities on their own cases. Have also attended juvenile court every Saturday morning and the judges have paroled many of the juveniles to me.

I have also done a great deal of investigating for Mrs. Doane of the Associated Charities and for Mr. Casey, administrator of charities; also much miscellaneous work not classed as case work, a record of which is on file.

A large number of the calls which I made were in the evening, and especially was this true during Mr. Weirich's administration as superintendent. Also during Mr. Weirich's illness and his death later, I assisted with the office work. On account of the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Weirich, and the marriage of our stenographer, Miss Wilson, which necessitated helping with the work in the office, in connection with my outside work, I have been unable to take time for a vacation, which I was entitled to for this year. Respectfully submitted, JULIA B. HUDLIN, Investigator.

COLORED WOMEN SERVE ON ATLANTIC CITY JURY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—For the first time in the city's history colored women have been called on a jury in this county. At May's Landing, Mrs. Amie E. Revels and Pauline Ford were chosen for the January term of court.

FOR YOUNG MEN'S ORGANIZATION

Preliminary Meeting Held Thursday Night at Y. W. C. A.—Appoints Committee to Perfect Plans.

An interesting meeting was held last Thursday night at the Y. W. C. A. at Twenty-second and Grant streets for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a Y. M. C. A. or similar organization which would meet the needs of the young men of the community. Dr. John A. Singleton, who called the meeting, presided, and was elected chairman of the temporary organization and George Wells Parker, secretary. The consensus of opinion favored an independent association. A committee was therefore appointed to draft a form of organization and present the same at a meeting to be held Saturday night at the same place, to which all young men who are interested in such a movement are invited. The committee on organization consists of the following: George Wells Parker, Leroy Kelly, Louis Lacour, James A. Clarke and Dr. Amos B. Madison.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S 4TH ANNUAL CONVOCATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The fourth annual convocation of the School of Religion, Howard university, Washington, D. C., promises to be of unusual interest and importance. The theme for general discussion, "Brotherhood—The Gospel for Today," and the prominence of those invited to participate in the sessions, assure an occasion which will be worthy of the preceding convocations.

The sessions of the first day will be largely of a patriotic nature as is fitting for the date, February 22. On the following day the wider aspects of the theme will be presented by such well known leaders as Arthur D. Call, secretary of the American Peace society; Bishop Charles S. Smith, D. D., of Detroit, Mich.; Rev. W. N. DeBerry, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., and Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., editor of Christian Work. On Thursday, February 24, the program will be devoted to the movement in church and state looking toward the realization of brotherhood.

Fuller details will be published later. A large attendance is anticipated and an inspiring time is in store for all privileged to attend.

N. A. A. C. P. MEETS

The Omaha branch of the N. A. A. C. P. held its regular weekly meeting Sunday afternoon in the Guild rooms of St. Philip's Episcopal church, with the president, Henry W. Black, in the chair. Reports of the meeting of the executive committee were read and after discussion adopted. Several communications were read by the secretary, J. B. Crum. A resolution prevailed to send a contribution to the Duluth defense fund for the new trial of the one man who was convicted for alleged assault. The next meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Grove M. E. church, when the association will be addressed by a speaker from the Board of Public Welfare.