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# THE MONITOR

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

LIFTING.  
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## NEGRO EXTRACTS MILK AND INK FROM PEANUTS

### STRIKE AT SUFFRAGE RESTRICTIONS

Representatives of Colored Organizations Ask for Reduction of Southern Representation or Federal Supervision of National Elections—Hearing Develops Much Bitterness—Murray Program Wins Support of Some of the Southern Members—N. A. A. C. P. Scores

### MONITOR CORRESPONDENT HAS INTERVIEW

William Pickens and Walter F. White Draw Fire From Southern Members of Committee, But Maintain Ground—James Weldon Johnson's Clear and Scholarly Presentation of Facts Wins Favorable Commendation and Pours Oil Upon the Waters.

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In a hearing before the house census committee having charge of the reapportionment bill, representatives of colored organizations launched a concerted attack on unconstitutional disfranchisement of colored voters in federal elections, in the course of which sectional feeling reached a high pitch.

The distinction of opening the hearing was accorded to Mr. George H. Murray, general counsel of the Colored American Council, who, under the guise of urging the inclusion of the Madden bill in the railroad act last year, put a crimp in the Jim Crow car practices in southern states, which is just beginning to be apparent. He urged the committee, in view of the legislative situation, to include in its report on the Siegel bill a recommendation that the present apportionment act be protected by legislation looking to federal supervision of elections in states where less than 80 per cent of the persons entitled to vote at a federal election under the provision of the national constitution were not registered and voted. He pointed out that the way in which this could be accomplished was by an extension of the Gerry act, under the terms of which Senator Newberry of Michigan was convicted of corruption at a federal election.

In an interview with Mr. Murray by our Washington correspondent following the hearing he went a little farther into an explanation of his recommendation. "The acts of 1870, known as the enforcement acts, controlled voting at federal elections until 1898, when the democrats under the Cleveland administration repealed the vital sections. This was followed by decisions of the United States courts declaring other sections as unconstitutional because they regulated state elections also. But in 1918 Senator P. Golet Gerry, a democrat of Rhode Island, revived one of the repealed sections by revising it and eliminated its legal defects. It was passed by congress and is now a portion of the revised criminal code. Extension of this legislation to cover other practices complained of will, in my judgment, under federal administration prevent other corrupt practices." Speaking further, Mr. Murray said: "A careful canvass of legislative sentiment indicates that a straight reduction proposal will fail, owing to the fact that the northern states practice unconstitutional disfranchisement as well as the southern section. An instance of this is the literacy tests in vogue in Massachusetts, which come within the inhibition of the fourteenth amendment. But since tests of this sort, applied with a different motive, do not result in disfranchisement of a predetermined class and race of voters, fairness to both classes indicates that the solution of the vexed question lies in federal supervision."

During the hearing little opposition to this view developed and it was stated by the Hon. Carlos Bee of Texas, that if the hearing had closed with this presentation of the case, Mr. Murray's proposition would have carried in the committee. In any event, it seems to be the only view which will receive serious consideration.

Mr. Murray was followed by Mr. William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who assailed the southern voting practices in a manner which aroused the bitterest antagonism of the southern members. At times Chairman Siegel was put to his wits' ends to restore and maintain harmony. Pickens, however, could not be driven from his position. Following Pickens the fire of the southern members was directed at Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who made personal investigation of election riots in the South and at-

tempts to intimidate Negro voters in Florida and other places. White demonstrated his ability to stand up under fire, and his photographs showing the actual perpetration of intimidation created a profound sensation. At the conclusion of White's testimony the Florida delegation appeared and asked to be allowed to refute White's testimony. It is unfortunate that a portion of it has already been denied by Dr. W. S. Stevens of Florida, whose name figured largely in the hearing.

Mr. J. Weldon Johnson then took up the advocacy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's contention for a straight reduction and in a statement bristling with pertinent facts, but so framed as to diplomatically allay sectionalism. In a skirmish with Representative Barbour of California, who was making an attack on the federal supervision proposal, Mr. Johnson drew from him the admission that if there were not enough good citizens to carry out federal supervision in any state he might as well admit that anarchy had taken hold of the country.

When the hearing closed Hon. James A. Cobb, general counsel for the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was on the stand, but was prevented from completing his statement by the committee going into executive session at the instance of southern members who objected to having their pictures taken with Negro spectators present in the committee room.

### MINISTER BRINGS DAMAGE SUIT

Methodist Pastor From Whom Accounting of Funds is Demanded Wants Character Balm of \$35,000 From Attorney and Other Members of His Flock

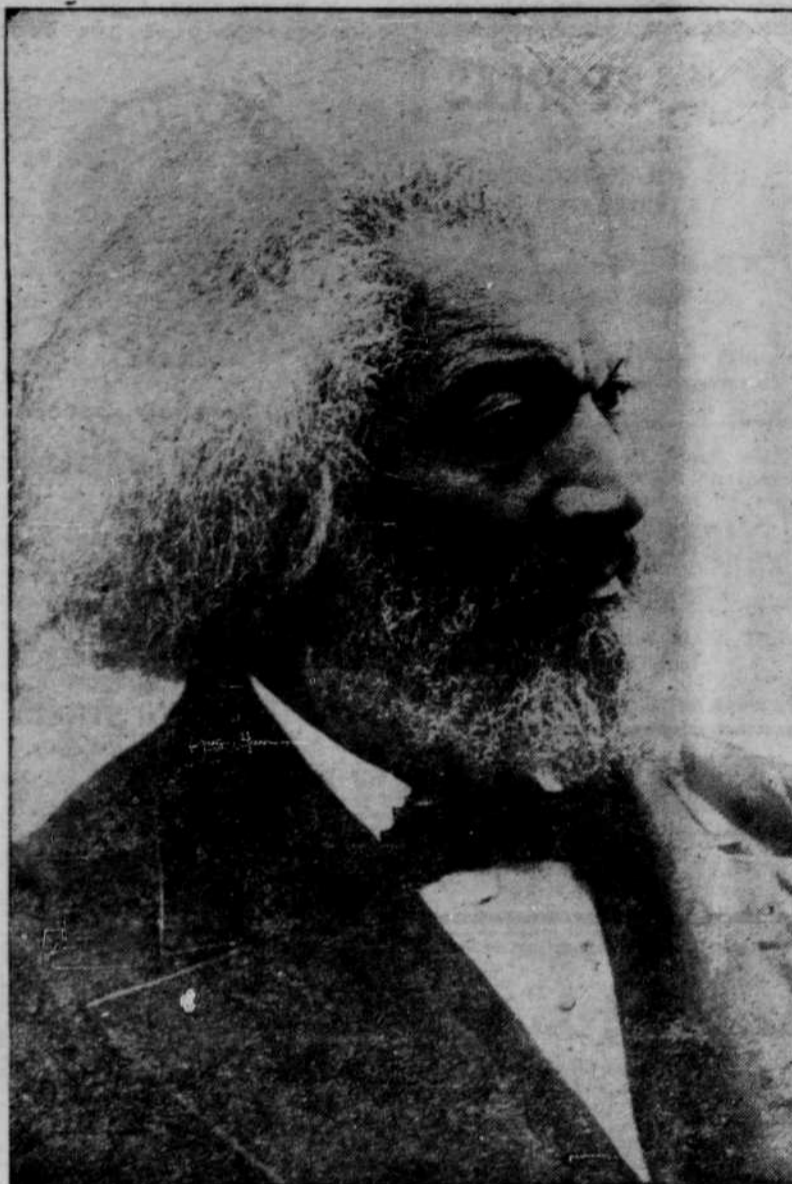
The Rev. William C. Williams, pastor of St. John's African Methodist Episcopal church, filed suit last Saturday in the district court for \$35,000 character balm against Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Gipson D. Gordon and H. J. Pinkett. The petition alleges that his character and peace of mind were damaged to this extent by the suit instituted against him by Attorney Pinkett, at the instigation of Mrs. Wright and Mr. Gordon, demanding an accounting of certain church funds which the Rev. Mr. Williams is alleged to have used to his own advantage in the purchase of ground for and the erection of a factory. Pinkett charged that there was a mortgage of \$2,000 on the lots in Williams' name. This was denied by Williams and the trustee board in its published statement. The suit brought by the attorney against the minister is still pending.

Mrs. Wright, who is named as one of the defendants in the damage suit, is the widow of the late John Wright, who made considerable money here several years ago. His widow, it is claimed, has made several successful investments in real estate. She is highly esteemed among a large circle of friends. Gipson D. Gordon, who is a waiter, has been thrifty and industrious and owns a beautiful home on Binney street and some other property. He has a wife and daughter and has been a resident of Omaha for more than twenty-five years. The Gordons are looked upon as one of Omaha's best families. The Pinketts own a beautiful home on Twenty-fifth street. All are, or were until recently, members of St. John's Methodist church, whose pastor has brought the damage suit against them for \$35,000.

### ARTICLE XIV. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Born February 14, 1817; Died February 20, 1895.

"Frederick Douglass stands easily the foremost American of Negro descent, during the nineteenth century. His career is typical of the history of the race in the times in which he lived. Other men may have excelled him in some special activities, but he stands pre-eminent in the estimation of the American people and of the world."—The Negro in American History by John W. Cromwell.

### SAVAGERY BREAKS OUT IN ARKANSAS

Man Accused of Murder is Slowly Burned to Death by Southern Mob—Had Fled to El Paso, Texas, and Was About to Cross Into Mexico When Arrested and Returned to Arkansas—Governor Assails Sheriff for Delivery of Prisoner

### THREATEN TO BURN NEGRO LODGES IN STATE

NODENA, Ark., Feb. 10.—"We will burn every 'Negro' lodge in Arkansas," is the savage threat made by ruthless outlaws here following the horrible burning of Henry Lowery here last week.

Say Lodges Stir Up Unrest  
The authors of this nefarious threat justify themselves by claiming that the lodges throughout the state are the seat of unrest among the people, and that in the secret councils of the state's fraternal organizations the spirit of resistance to southern white oppression is developed.

Lowery Prominent Lodge Man  
Henry Lowery, the murdered man, was prominent in fraternal circles, and his last request was that he be buried at Magnolia, Miss., with fraternal rites.

The murdered man had been accused of murder and had fled to El Paso, Tex., from where he was preparing to cross over into Mexico. He was arrested to be brought back to Hurrell, Ark., to be tried for murder. He was intercepted and burned to death near this city.

Cooked by Inches  
With their prisoner chained to a log, the members of the mob set a fire with dry leaves. Gasoline was added to the flames, and Lowery was slowly cooked to death. More than 500 blood-

thirsty Arkansans stood by and watched while their victim burned to a crisp.

Tries to Eat Coals of Fire  
Not once did Lowery beg for mercy in spite of the fact that he suffered one of the most horrible deaths imaginable. Inch by inch the fire was fed until the prisoner was cooked to the waist. It was then that he seized a glowing ember and tried to swallow it in order to end his misery.

Governor Attacks Sheriff  
Following the lynching, Governor McRae issued a statement bitterly attacking the sheriff and his deputies, saying that the officers apparently turned the prisoner over to the mob with lamb-like docility. The governor is about to recommend to the legislature a bill removing any sheriff who permits or fails to prevent a lynching in his county.

### JIM CROW TRAILERS FOR OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 3.—It has been agreed between the city officials and the city railway company to provide "Jim Crow" trailers on the street railways for "Negro passengers." This action was taken on account of friction between the two races when riding in the same cars, it is claimed.

### REFUSED TO DANCE; MAN IS LYNCHED

(By the Associated Negro Press)  
CAMILLA, Ga., Feb. 3.—Jim Roland was lynched near here recently after shooting Jason I. Harvel, a well-to-do white farmer, who had held a pistol on him and ordered him to dance. The Daily Herald of Albany, Ga., is authority for the above reason for the brutal lynching which shocked Mitchell and Decatur counties.

Roland and Harvel were part of a group standing in front of a county store when Harvel ordered the colored man to dance for the amusement of himself and friends. Roland took the white man's pistol from him and in the struggle shot him.

Roland owned a 200-acre farm in Mitchell county, was independent and had been known as a thrifty, hard-working man. He never mixed much with others of his race, however, and never had a great liking for white people. After the shooting Sheriffs Perkins of Grady county and Crow of Mitchell county began to search the district with posse, but a mob found the fugitive first and riddled him with pistol and shotgun bullets. At last report everything was peaceful and serene there.

### JAPANESE POPULATION IN HAWAII IS 109,274

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Japanese population of Hawaii in 1920 was 109,274 out of the total population of 255,912 and represented an increase of about 33 per cent since 1910, the census bureau has announced.

The only race which showed a greater increase in Hawaii than the Japanese was the Filipino, with an increase from 2,361 in 1910 to 21,031 in 1920. The native Hawaiian peoples decreased in the last decade from 26,041 to 23,723.

### 69,603 NEGROES MAKE HOME IN ST. LOUIS, CENSUS SHOWS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Negro population of St. Louis, Mo., in 1920 was 69,603, an increase of 25,643, or 58.3 per cent, the census bureau announced recently. The white population was 702,764, an increase of 60,276, or 9.4 per cent, and all others 581.

### Y. W. C. A. NOTES

The Girls' Reserve groups which meet on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, have a very interesting program. Miss Ida Crocker, corps scout of the Monday afternoon group, has her girls ready for the reserve ceremony.

The officers elected for the Saturday afternoon group are as follows: Miss Florence Jones, corps scout; Miss Ione Brown, chairman of outings and innings committee; Miss Lucille Raymond, chairman of the service committee. The club enjoyed a story of the mothers and daughters of ancient times Saturday, February 5.

The Blue Triangle Girls are real candy makers. The divinity slices of candy were pleasant to the sight as well as to the taste. From the sale of the candy the girls realized quite a neat sum, which was given toward the purchase of the Victrola. This was only a small piece of real service for the "Y."

The Priscilla Needle Class club met Thursday, February 3, with Mrs. Ida Lindsay as hostess. The ladies are doing some artistic work.

The Mothers' club met Wednesday afternoon with their new president, Mrs. Smith. The club is giving, and the mothers are having interesting discussions. All mothers are invited to become members of the club.

The religious committee met Sunday afternoon, February 6. Mrs. Russell Taylor was chosen chairman. Vesper services will be held every Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5. All members are invited.

The membership banquet will be held Monday afternoon, February 14. All members are invited. Miss Helen Beavers, field secretary of religion will speak to the members. If you have paid your membership fee and have not received membership cards, your name is registered and your card will be sent soon. Come to the banquet.

The gym class is scheduled to meet Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Come and join the gym class—you will enjoy it.

Information regarding other classes can be obtained from the Center, 2306 North Twenty-second street. Phone Webster 1539.

### NOT WITH MONITOR

Notice is hereby given that Mr. M. Wright is no longer connected with The Monitor Publishing Company in any capacity.  
JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS.

### TUSKEGEE SCIENTIST AMAZES CONGRESSMEN

Professor George W. Carver Who Has Made Remarkable Discoveries Concerning the Food Properties of the Peanut and Sweet Potato Enlightens Ways and Means Committee on Nutritive Value and Various Products of Diminutive Tuber

### PUNCH MADE FROM PEANUT PLEASES CAREW

Sweet Potato Products Invented by Professor Carver Number More Than 100 and Peanut Products About 50—Besides Foodstuffs, Ink and Dyes Have Been Produced—Carver Rivals Burbank as Agricultural Wizard—Is Complimented by Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is a fair statement that the most remarkable testimony before the ways and means committee during the hearings on the tariff at this session was given a few days ago by Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in behalf of the peanut, with incidental observations on the sweet potato.

Starting off with the proposition that the peanut and the sweet potato constitute together "a perfectly balanced ration" for humanity, and that if all the other vegetable foodstuffs were destroyed all the nutriment in them could be supplied with these two products of the soil, the Tuskegee specialist proceeded to astonish the committee and the spectators by exhibiting peanut derivatives which they had never dreamed of. For instance:

Carver—"A short time ago we found how to extract milk from peanuts. Here is a bottle of peanut milk. It is absolutely impossible to tell that from cow's milk in looks; the cream rises on it the same as on cow's milk; and, in fact, it has much the same composition. This specimen is made especially for ice cream making. It makes the most delicious ice cream that I have ever eaten."

Carew—"How does it go in a punch?"  
Carver—"Well, I will show you some punches." (Laughter). "Here is one with orange, and here is one with lemon, and here is one with cherry."

Carew—"Do these violate the Volstead law?"

Carver—"No, sir. . . . I heard someone ask what kind of a box this is. It is a Pandora's box, I guess; it never gets empty. Here is a bottle of buttermilk; very rich in fats, and very delightful."

Congressman Hawley—"Is that made from the peanut?"  
Carver—"Made from the peanut milk; yes, sir. And here is another very attractive product of the peanut—an instant coffee. And this is a bottle of Worcestershire sauce from peanuts."

Chairman Fordney here called for order in the committee room. Committee members and spectators were all amused as well as interested. They wondered what was coming next. It is safe to say that the committee will never think of the peanut hereafter as a small proposition.

Carver (proceeding)—"Now, the peanut milk has about the same amount of curds that cow's milk has, and the curds can be taken out and made into the various fancy cheeses such as the Neufchatel and Edam. . . . Now this is a pomade—a face cream, just as soft and just as fine as the famous almond cream, and it has the quality of vanishing as soon as it is put on. Then we have here a bottle of ink. I find that the peanut makes a very fine quality of ink. . . . And then here is a bottle of mock oysters. The peanut curds can be made into mock meat-dishes so thoroughly that it is impossible to tell them from meat. . . . We are going to use less and less meat just as soon as science touches these various vegetable products and teaches us how to use them."

Congressman Carew—"Did you make all of these products yourself?"  
Carver—"Yes, sir, they are made in the research laboratory (at Tuskegee). The sweet potato products number 107 to date. I have not finished working with them yet. The peanut products are going to beat the sweet potato products by far. I have just begun with the peanut. I have with me a number of other things produced from the peanut—probably twenty-five or thirty others, including various wood dyes and stains."

Of course, the witness described the numerous uses of the peanut which are familiar to the general public—the butter and the oils made from it,

and the many confections. He also described peanut cake for breakfast food, and a combination of peanut-meal and "peanut hay" which, mixed with molasses and chinaberries, makes a valuable tonic food for live stock. There seem to be no end to his magic. This was one of his striking statements in conclusion.

"If we think of how the peanut is used, it is the only thing that is universally used among civilized and uncivilized people, and all sorts of animals like it. It is a natural diet that was intended that everybody should use."

Here Chairman Fordney asked Prof. Carver what school he had attended.

"The last school I attended," replied the witness, "was the Agricultural College of Iowa. You doubtless remember Mr. James Wilson, who served in the cabinet here so long. He was my instructor for six years."

Congressman Carew—"You have rendered the committee a great service."

Congressman Garner—"I think he is entitled to the thanks of the committee." (Applause.)

The Chairman—"We want to compliment you on the way you have handled your subject."

It was at the suggestion of Representative E. E. Holland of Suffolk that the United Peanut Association brought Prof. Carver before the ways and means committee, and he certainly made a hit.

### Son of Former Slaves

Prof. Carver is 52 years old and the son of ex-slaves. He was born in Dismond, Mo., and his education began at the age of 15 years. His high school training was received in Minneapolis. He is a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and was a student for six years of former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He has declined degrees of D. D. and Ph. D. He is now head of the Research and Experiment Station of Tuskegee.

His discoveries exhibited include ten kinds of milk, five kinds of punches, cherry, lemon, orange, blackberry and plum; salted peanuts; two grades of flour; two grades of meal; five breakfast foods; new flavorings for ice cream, cakes, gingerbread, cookies and various confections; chocolate coated peanuts; peanut candy bars; crystallized peanuts; three relishes; nine wood stains, ranging from malachite green to fumed oak; black ink; face powder and face cream; Worcestershire sauce; four different kinds of stock foods made from the vine; ground hay with china-berry added as a tonic, and various kinds of oils.

### DOCTOR GEORGE COOK DOES NOT RETIRE YET

(By the Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The statement published in a number of newspapers to the effect that Dean George William Cook is to retire from Howard University at the end of his forty years' service is erroneous.

It now develops that the address delivered by President J. Stanley Durkee before a ministers' association of the District of Columbia referred to Dr. E. Albert Cook of the School of Religion, who retires from the service of Howard University at the end of the present school year.

Dean George W. Cook will continue as dean of the School of Commerce and Finance.

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