

GROWING,
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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SOUTHERN JOURNALS CONDEMN KU KLUX

The Charleston News and Courier, one of the most powerful and influential dailies in South Carolina, has declared there is no room for such an order.

SIMILAR POSITION TAKEN BY OTHER DAILY

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, one of Georgia's foremost newspapers, outspoken in its opposition and quotes editorial opinion of like tenor exclusively from southern organs and unbiased by northern sentiment.

ANENT the alleged activity in canvassing for members for a local lodge of the Ku Klux Klan, it may be enlightening to know how many of the most influential and leading dailies of the south regard the revival of this sinister, secret society, which hodes nothing of good and everything of evil to the law-abiding citizenry of this country. As showing the attitude and best sentiment of the southern press The Monitor quotes in full the two following editorials, one from The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, the most influential daily in that state; and the other from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, which holds like journalistic rank in Georgia:

NO ROOM FOR SUCH AN ORDER

The revival of the Ku Klux Klan, which has now invaded South Carolina, is one of the most foolish and dangerous movements in years. If it had not made such headway it might have been passed over as simply a silly performance but it is making headway and it must be taken seriously. We have no idea how many members the organization now has. Its chief official was quoted the other day as claiming 30,000 members north of Mason and Dixon's line. Until the past few days no publicity has been given to any effort to form branches of the order in this state but at Spartanburg a few nights ago one of the organizers of the Klan addressed a meeting which "filled the courthouse to overflowing." Apparently this meeting had not been advertised in any way and the organizer himself was surprised, so he claimed, when he learned that the crowd was assembling because of reports which had gotten out that it had been called. The organization of Klans is not done at mass meetings, but is carried out as quietly as possible, only picked men who have accepted invitations to become members of the organization being advised as to the time and place where the organization is to be made.

Both the Spartanburg papers are earnestly opposing the formation of a branch of the Ku Klux Klan in that city and at the recent meeting in the courthouse Dr. Frank Evans, superintendent of schools in Spartanburg, asked the organizer what possible excuse there could be for secrecy in any order that claimed to be law-abiding and to stand for law and order. However, the sympathies of the Spartanburg audience on this occasion were clearly with the order. Storms of applause, according to the Spartanburg Herald, attended the organizer's explanation of the principles and purposes for which the Ku Klux Klan is being revived.

It is easy money to understand the sentiment which is felt for the old Ku Klux Klan in many parts of the south. That sentiment was fixed and cemented by the persecution to which many of the best white men in the south were subjected in the early seventies. The Ku Klux Klan trials held in this state were a travesty on justice and the whole course of the Washington government in this matter was a tragic mistake. But the thing which is not easy to understand is why anybody should have wished to revive the Ku Klux Klan now. Only the gross ignorance of our past which is so general could have allowed this movement to make progress. The Ku Klux Klan was organized originally to meet the desperate condition of affairs. Its activities extended over a period of only four or five years, between 1865 and 1872. It would never have been organized except that conditions in the south were utterly abnormal, with the government in the hands of unscrupulous invaders from other sections who were filling the heads of the Negroes, newly liberated, with all sorts of foolish ideas and stirring them up to dangerous practices. The leaders of the government at Washington were bitter against the white people of the south and anxious to see them humiliated and punished. Yet even under these conditions the intelligent leadership of the south quickly recognized that such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan could not be allowed to continue in existence. It was this fact which led to the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan originally and it is past comprehension why any man who really has the interests of the south at heart and who has any

knowledge at all of the true history of the old Ku Klux Klan can join now in furthering the present Ku Klux Klan movement.

What brought the Ku Klux Klan into disrepute originally was that it soon got beyond control of its responsible leaders and was used as a cloak for the execution of acts of outrage by individuals and groups of individuals for which no possible excuse could be offered. That is what is likely to happen in the case of any extra-legal organization which seems to arrogate to itself powers which can safely be entrusted only to the law and which operates under the cover of secrecy instead of in the broad light of day. The Florida Times Union, of Jacksonville, said recently that however laudable the principles of the present Ku Klux Klan might be, nevertheless the fact was that such an organization cannot fail to do great harm because its existence furnishes "a shield for miscreants." "No one can deny that lawlessness has increased since the organization of the Ku Klux Klan," says the Jacksonville paper which declares that no matter what the intentions of the organization may be nevertheless as a practical matter what it does is to provide "an object of suspicion" the existence of which in a community encourages evil characters to acts which they would hesitate otherwise to undertake.

There is no question that this movement for the revival of the Ku Klux Klan has done and is doing grave injury to the south. The unfortunate thing is that it is one of those movements which it is difficult to combat. The Spartanburg Journal suggests that if branches of the Ku Klux Klan are to be formed in South Carolina, some action should be taken which would "require the setting forth in clear terms the purposes of the organization, the terms of membership, the ceremonies of initiation, the pledges taken by the members and require the filing with the clerk of court in every county in which a Klan shall be formed the names of the members of the Klan." If something of this sort is feasible probably the adoption of the Journal's suggestion would bring the career of the Klan to a speedy close. Indeed, if it be possible to provide in some way that the names of all persons accepting membership in an order of this kind shall be available to the public, that of itself would in all likelihood be all that was necessary. Is that not practicable?—News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH OF IT

Already, it seems, the Enquirer-Sun's strictures on the so-called modern Ku Klux Klan—a sinister secret order which if permitted to flourish and gain ascendancy in the south, is going to do more to provoke unrest and disorder than any movement of late years—has drawn the fire of those individuals and newspapers that are either in sympathy with the order or ignorant of its real aims, as well as the danger that lurks in its masked and hooded activities.

So much, then, for the silly imputation that we are what we are not, or that we have any motive or purpose to serve in attacking this sinister and mischievous order, other than the high purpose of serving the best interests of the public as a whole; and to that end, condemning with all the force of which we are capable, every movement—particularly a secret and masked organization—that seeks to play on the passions and prejudices of the people, and disturb their peaceful relations, whether white or black, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant.

And, if there be those who cannot comprehend this high and patriotic motive, then they only excite our pity; while if there be those who will not understand it, then they merely provoke our contempt.

But, in either event, we find some satisfaction in the fact, that other leading southern newspapers—happily removed from, or indifferent to, provincial prejudices and personal and political animosities—have been quite as outspoken as the Enquirer-Sun in their condemnation of this sinister and dangerous modern Ku Klux Klan movement; such, for instance, as—

The Birmingham (Ala.) News, which says: "However laudable its aims, the verdict is unanimous that there is no place in present day America for the 'invisible empire' of the reconstruction period. * * * The movement as outlined by its promoters receives neither welcome nor encouragement in editorial columns." And—

The Lynchburg (Va.) News, which adds: "It is the inference that the government stands in need of a national secret order or society in order to enable it to function efficiently, that is attacked by most writers; * * * Its name is freighted with sinister meaning, and therefore, for the sake of race tranquility, it should not be revived." And also—

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, which regards as "foolishness" this talk of "reviving the ghostly and grisly white-sheeted phantoms of the past." And, again—

The Savannah (Ga.) Press, which states, that "to try to organize a mysterious body of night-riders and hooded slouts now, in the name of an organization that flourished once when there was a genuine need for it, is to take advantage of the people." And still another Georgia paper—

The Cordele Dispatch, which is emphatically of the opinion that the "sacred memories" of the Ku Klux Klan of the sixties is "being defiled" in the use of its name by the present organization, which it correctly says, "is only a secret order with a far different aspiration from that which prevailed during the reconstruction period." And this, too, from the always sane and sound Dalton (Ga.) Citizen, which says: "We can see no good that a Ku Klux Klan can do in this country, even if it is fraternal in its operation. The old Ku Klux Klan served a good purpose in its day, but that day for such an organization is no longer here. It suggests night riding and night riding suggests lawlessness. And the Lord knows we have enough of the latter without doing anything to stimulate it."

And, then, to step again across state lines, into Florida—we have already quoted from representative newspapers of Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia—we find the Jacksonville Times-Union saying: "No one can deny that lawlessness has increased since the organization of the order. The white men of the south are in control of affairs, and no one opposes; it is absolutely senseless to reawaken the passions that have been buried and forgotten; * * * nothing worse was ever done for the south than was done when this order with the old name and the old signs was reestablished without the existence of any conditions to justify it."

It will be noted that the Enquirer-Sun has been careful not to quote from "certain northern newspapers; that know little and suspect a lot about the south and its people"—as the American Times Recorder is pleased to designate such national journals as the New York Times, New York Herald, New York Tribune, others, whose views and whose services are national, not sectional—but only newspaper of the south, that do know something about the south, and knowing, dare raise their voices, at all times, in defense of its highest traditions and interests.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

LUCIAN B. WATKINS, POET, ANSWERS FINAL SUMMONS

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Sergeant Lucian B. Watkins, the well-known poet, died at the hospital at Fort McHenry, Maryland, on Tuesday, February 1. The funeral services were held at Christ Institution, 704 Enso street, Baltimore, Md., on Friday afternoon, February 4. The interment was in the National cemetery, at Loudon park. Rev. John B. Watkins of 649 Stirling street, Baltimore, was a brother of the deceased. A father and other relatives survive him.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—President Andy Lawson of the Continental Baseball association announces that the Boston franchise of the league has been awarded to George F. Day and Lincoln G. Pope. They would have a Negro team to represent this city, he said.

The Knoxville Giants, playing at Brooklyn, will be the second Negro club.

Entitled to Full Privileges of Citizenship



ENTITLED TO PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP
"The majority of Omaha's Negro citizens are self-respecting, law-abiding and progressive and are contributing substantially to the upbuilding of the community."—Epitome of Editorial in Omaha Daily Bee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY REJECTS COLORED STUDENT

Alleged That Notre Dame Officials Drew Color Line on Pupil When Racial Identity Was Discovered.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 17.—Notre Dame Academy at Bourbonnais, a Catholic institution for girls, refused to receive as a student Miss Yvonne Irene Payne, 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Payne, 4329 Prairie avenue, Chicago, according to the girl's statement, who returned to her home late Sunday night, February 6. She had been taken to the institution by her mother and received cordially by the attendants.

Girl Is Rejected
Believing that her daughter would be given every care and attention, Mrs. Payne returned to Chicago on the next train. The Catholic sisters in charge of the academy called the

girl in for a conference and questioned her regarding her nationality, it is said. Failing to prove that she was of "pure French extraction," Miss Payne was told that she could not remain.

Sent Home Alone
Without notifying the girl's parents, authorities called a taxicab, took \$1 from her tuition fee to pay the fare, and sent her, minus an escort, to the railroad station three miles away. Miss Payne is a graduate of St. James' Catholic school, Twenty-ninth and Wabash avenue, Chicago. Authorities there recommended the academy at Bourbonnais in order that the young girl might continue her studies. It is claimed that the registrar at Notre Dame had accepted \$10 as part payment on tuition from the girl's parents in December. It is not known what action will be taken against the school.

ROOTS OF STATE ARE STRUCK BY KU KLUX

Rabbi Frederick Cohn of Temple Israel Declares Principles for Which Dark-Lantern Institution Stands Are Bolshevistic—Excoriates it as an Infamous Organization Striking at the Fundamental Principles for Which American Government Stands

"WOULD SUPPLANT ORDER WITH RULE OF MOB"

THE Ku Klux Klan is an infamous organization striking at the fundamental principles for which the American government stands," declared Rabbi Frederick Cohn in a bitter attack upon the Klan at Temple Israel Friday night.

"The Ku Klux Klan claims to be 100 per cent American," he said, "with its own definition of what constitutes an American. It says it is anti-bolshevistic. Yet what could be more bolshevistic than to attempt to take into its own hands the government to which it is self-appointed, to supplant duly constituted authorities and institute the justice of the mob? We all know what a terrible thing mob rule is through our own experience.

"It claims to act in the government's place, inferring that the government is unable to act for itself, or if possibly the government does not suit it, it will be a sort of super-government. It argues, that if the radicals can have a secret organization to destroy the government, it can have a secret organization to protect it.

"After conjuring up every other bugaboo it would scare the world by claiming that a sinister attempt is being made by the colored races to control the world with the distantly insinuation that this is being done under Semitic leadership. The finest compliment the Ku Klux Klan could pay the Jew it did when it refused him membership in its organization.

"It claims to be American. It is anti-American and strikes at the fundamentals of our government, that all men are equal before the law, without regard for race, color or creed. Its desire is to root out all others who do not in its fanatic mind constitute true white and true Americans, and it would arbitrarily define what constitutes true whites and true Americans.

"It is rumored that the local agent of the department of justice is sympathetic toward this movement, as

CONSTRUCTIVE ENTERPRISES

Commendable Activity Among Our People in Omaha Along Business Lines—Last Few Years Have Witnessed Marked Progress in Adventuring Into the Commercial World—Solid Foundations Have Been Laid Upon Which Great Structures Will Be Erected

SOUTHERN IMMIGRANTS BUSINESS BOOSTERS

Newcomers Into Community Largely Responsible for Arousing Commercial Spirit Among Older Residents Who Seemed Blind to Business Opportunities Lying at Their Door—Local Ventures Should be Loyal Supported—Personal Likes or Dislikes Should Play No Part in Policy of Patronage

THE last few years has witnessed a remarkable advance along business lines among our people in several northern cities. Omaha has caught this commercial spirit. It has been intensified by the coming into this community of a large number of enterprising members of our race from the south. The Monitor is quite proud of the fact that it was largely instrumental in bringing many of these desirable citizens here. The story of our part in this work will be told at some subsequent time. Just now we are interested in pointing out the fact that the southern immigrants are largely responsible for the commendable business activity and enterprise which is found among our people in this community. Here and there an old resident had the temerity to venture into the business world, but they were few. The majority of the old residents were blind to the business opportunities which were to be found at their door. The newcomers came. They opened a grocery store here, a furniture store there, a tailor shop somewhere else and a shoe repairing establishment over there. This caused the old residents to sit up and take notice. A few more of these became bold enough to launch some little business venture. But an investigation shows that a vast majority of the people in business in Omaha are more recent comers from the southland. This significant fact furnishes food for thought.

gon; the Waiters' Protective and Employment agency, and the cigar stand of Jesse Carroll.

Going west on Cuming street to Twenty-fourth one runs into several other business establishments. Of these and others which virtually line Twenty-fourth street to Lake we shall speak in a subsequent article.

The two largest cooperative enterprises are the Co-Operative Workers of America, a corporation which has opened a first-class grocery and meat market on Twenty-fourth near Sevard and the Kaffir Chemical Laboratories to which we have already referred.

The Monitor desires to point out in closing this its first article on constructive enterprises, which will be continued next week, that all worthy business ventures, however large or small they may be should have the loyal support of all our people and that those who stand for leadership in the community should so advise those over whom they have influence. Like or dislike for individuals who may be identified with these constructive ventures is no excuse for withholding our patronage or for doing our share in helping to make them a success.

MAY SECURE SEAT IN FRENCH SENATE

Former Longshoreman Now a Man of Wealth Opposed by Henry Berenger, Noted Writer, Stands Excellent Chance of Election

PARIS, Feb. 24.—One of the most remarkable romances of the war, in which the central figure is a Negro, may see a sequel in the French senate.

Adeodat Dubrouille, black and born at Gaudalpe, arrived at Marseilles in 1913 with 50 francs in his pocket and went to work as a longshoreman. When the war began he invested his savings in a small stock of rum, a few weeks before the price of that liquor shot up. Selling out his first stock he bought more, moved to Paris and within three years became the largest dealer in rum in France.

In 1917 he signed an enormous contract with the French government whereby he supplied practically all the rum served to the soldiers in the trenches and used in the hospitals.

During the grip epidemic of 1918 he is said to have made five million dollars profits. Buying himself a country mansion near Paris he married a French woman, and was made mayor of his community in token of his large benevolence.

In November, 1920, he was prosecuted by the government for falsely declaring his excess war profits under the new tax law. The case is still pending.

Meanwhile, he has announced himself candidate for the exclusive French senate for the district of Gaudalpe, in opposition to Senator Henry Berenger, the famous writer, who is chairman of the senate commission on foreign affairs.

His supporters allege his election is almost certain, since a large proportion of the voters in Gaudalpe are enfranchised blacks. If this happens he will be the first Negro to take a seat in any European government.

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THE MONITOR

SLOGAN: "The Monitor In Every Home And I'll Help Put It There"