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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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ENGLAND WATCHING AMERICAN LYNCHINGS

Newspaper Correspondents Take Accurate Note of Acts of Violence Committed Against Black Citizens of the United States—Every Lynching Is Reported in the English Press—Race Clashes Featured in Newspapers of Great Britain.

HAROLD SPENDER ANALYSES RACE PROBLEM

Charges Britain With Responsibility for Black Problem—Race in Southern States—Legitimate Ambitions for Self-Determination—Disfranchisement with Wholesale and Social Ostracism.

LONDON, March 2.—Recently at a tea—the curious English institution where a cup of tea and a cross sandwich furnish an excuse for a gathering of persons of various views—Stephen Graham declared in all sincerity that in the event of war between the United States and Japan the latter country would find a valuable ally in the American Negroes. He had just published his book, "The Soul of John Brown," written after a three months' tour of the South, most of it spent in walking along Sherman's path to the sea, and naturally everything he said was accepted without question by his English auditors. Whenever an Englishman and an American discuss Ireland the former invariably counters with "How about your Negro problem?" Every lynching is reported in the English press. Every disturbance in the South is featured in the newspapers of Great Britain.

Sympathy for the Negro
Are we blind, indifferent, as the English were in the years preceding the passage of the home rule bill of 1914 and the Dublin Easter rebellion of 1916? The English believe so. Liberals on this side have a sympathy for the American Negro not unlike that of certain Americans for the Irish. Graham's trip through the South was not prompted by a desire to muckrake; he went there because he had a sympathy for the Negro.

Harold Spender, another English liberal, the author of a biography of Lloyd George, has written a series of articles on America, one of which discusses "The Black Problem." To most Americans, Spender's treatment of the question would be considered eminently fair and devoid of sensation, but the English are greatly impressed and undoubtedly more than ever sympathetic with the Negro.

Spender points out that the British did a thriving business in slaves and that they are more or less responsible for the "black problem." "The black specter dogs America still," he says. "Behind all her policies there is a deep-rooted fear—a fear of the black man in the present and a still greater dread of him in the future."

"America fears for her civilization and for her race. She dreads lest North America should become a black man's continent. Those who travel in the North may think this absurd. But in the South the peril is nearer. There are Southern states where the white man is only in a bare majority; there are states where he is now actually outnumbered."

"All the time the black population is increasing at a great pace. More important still, their ambitions are increasing also. They are no longer content with the policy of wholesale disfranchisement and social ostracism which has been so long pursued in the Southern states. There are hundreds of black lawyers and black parsons; thousands of black teachers. Many of these black men have proved themselves the equal of the whites."

"Often they work harder. So the claim to white privileges is threatened, and a very serious problem looms ahead. It is not a question of actual slavery; it is a question of political freedom. The broad fact is that in spite of the civil war and the famous fifteenth amendment to the constitution the Negro has been by one means or another deprived of his political rights—and often of his civil rights also—throughout the South."

Further on Spender says: "There is grave danger for America in allowing the black problem to drift. In Great Britain such a trouble would find instant voice in parliament. There would be frequent questions about lynching episodes. There would be legislative proposals of various kinds, and probably the government would send the whole question to a royal commission which would inquire and report. But in America, despite their courage and vigor, there seems a curious reluctance to face the great problems of the future."

"Neither great party seems to have out a policy and stand by it, after the fashion of our parties in England. The result is that public opinion is left without guidance. It is not faced with

ACTORS RESENT "COLOR LINE" DISCRIMINATION

Charles Gilpin, Famous Actor, Among Ten Distinguished Guests to Be Invited to Annual Drama League Dinner—Proposal to Exclude Him Brings Storm of Protest From Influential Members of Theatrical Profession.

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS TAKE FIRM STAND

Emphatically Declared That They Would Not Accept Invitations to Dinner If Gilpin, Whose Art Entitled Him to Recognition, Were Excluded as Was Proposed on the Ground of Race or Color—Art Should Make No Such Distinctions.

NEW YORK, March 3.—That art knows no color line, and that artists are above petty limitation and restrictions which would follow as a result of the action of color prejudice, has been clearly and unmistakably shown within the past ten days by developments following upon what was reported as the intended action of the Drama League of New York in the matter of its dinner in honor of the ten persons who have contributed most to the art of the theatre during the last year, and Charles Gilpin, the Negro actor who has made a distinguished success in the play, "The Emperor Jones," now enjoying a run at the Princess theatre.

Norman Trevor, Philip Moeller and George Cram Cooke.

Several of these men and women signed and issued to the press the following statement:

"The undersigned men and women of the theatre, appreciating creative and interpretative ability wherever it springs, feel it our duty to publicly express our indignation at the alleged discrimination by the Drama League against the distinguished Negro actor, Charles S. Gilpin, now appearing in New York in the title role of "The Emperor Jones." It has come to our notice that Mr. Gilpin, for no other reason than that he is a colored man, has been eliminated as one of the guests at the Drama League dinner to ten

full returns might not place him among the first ten.

Gilpin Is One of Ten

The balloting was concluded on Saturday, February 19, and announcement was made in the morning papers of Monday, February 21, that Gilpin stood sixth among those balloted for and would consequently be invited to be the dinner guest of the Drama League at the annual dinner on March 6 at Hotel McAlpin. Walter Hartwig, in charge of the dinner arrangements, made the formal statement as to the result on Sunday evening at Plymouth theatre, prior to a lecture. The audience applauded the reading of the names, the ten persons being:

Dudley Digges of "Heartbreak House."

Gilda Varesi of "Enter Madame."

David Belasco, putting on "Deburau."

Eugene O'Neill, author of "The Emperor Jones."

Ben-Ami of "Samson and Delilah."

Charles Gilpin of "The Emperor Jones."

Lionel Atwill of "Deburau."

Lee Simonson, scenic artist, "Heartbreak House."

Margaret Severn, use of masks in dances in "The Greenwich Village Follies."

Fred Stone, comic artist.

Mr. Hartwig afterwards stated most emphatically that Mr. Gilpin would be invited, the invitations being sent out on Monday of this week. It is the hope of certain elements, judging from the news items concerning the matter,



Who takes oath of office Friday, March 4, as President of the United States

MILLER PREDICTS RACE CONGRESSMEN FROM THREE CITIES

(By the Associated Negro Press)
NEW YORK CITY, March 3.—In a recent address here Dean Kelly Miller of the Junior College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., predicted that within six years there will be Negro representatives from New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago in congress. This will be one of the political results of the migration of some 600,000 Negroes from the South during the last decade. He read census statistics showing the Negro population in New York to be 175,000, in Philadelphia 134,000, in Washington and Chicago 109,000 each.

"From these concentrations there will develop a political self-consciousness," he added. "You will find that these communities will be sending representatives to city councils and state legislatures. After a while they will send representatives to the congress of the United States. It is safe to predict that within four or six years there will be a Negro congressman from New York City, one from Philadelphia and one from Chicago. The population is sufficiently large to come within requirements of congressional districts."

SUPERVISING ERECTION OF A \$400,000 RESIDENCE

For a Leading White Capitalist of Tulsa—Out of Fifty Men Employed One-Half of Them Are Colored.

TULSA, Okla., March 3.—There is in course of construction here in Tulsa a residence for Hon. Tate Brady, which, when completed, will cost \$400,000. The supervising contractor is Mr. C. B. Murphy, a member of one of the leading mechanics in the country. For ten years this young man was in the employ of Westernhouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York, the largest construction house in the United States, where he made a great reputation. During the war Mr. Murphy was building inspector and superintendent for the United States and at times had as many as 2,000 men working under him. This gentleman has been a mechanic all his life and has in his possession some very strong recommendations from persons for whom he has worked. The Brady residence, which is in course of construction at 620 North Denver street, will, when completed, be one of the prettiest homes in the city. Putting Mr. Murphy in charge of the erection of such a building is proof of his ability and shows that if you have the goods and can deliver them, your services will always be in demand.—Tulsa Star.

The three thousand members of the Drama League were asked to vote for the ten persons to be chosen as guests at the dinner, and it was announced early last week that although Charles Gilpin had received votes sufficient to place him among the ten to be invited, the league board decided to eliminate him as a dinner guest and simply send him a nice letter assuring him of the high esteem in which he was held.

This announcement aroused a storm of protest on all sides. The Metropolitan dailies carried the story as "first page news" and at the same time gave a strong editorial expression condemnatory of the proposed action. It was declared that color and race should not be considered in a matter of so vital artistic importance and many of the most prominent of the prospective guests declared that they would not countenance such action by attending the dinner.

Distinguished Artists Protest

Among those who declared most emphatically that they would decline invitations to the dinner if Gilpin was discriminated against were Mary Garden, director of the Chicago Opera company; Gilda Varesi, Jacob Benjamin, Robert Edmund Jones, Eugene G. O'Neill, who wrote "The Emperor Jones"; Dudley Digges, Lee Simonson,

actors and actresses of distinction on March 6, and this in spite of the fact that Mr. Gilpin's work in "The Emperor Jones" has won him a place in the Drama League balloting to establish the year's ten biggest contributors to dramatic art.

"Confirmation or denial of this act of prejudice has been refused by the responsible officers of the Drama League. In the circumstances, respecting as we do the masterful ability of Mr. Gilpin, we wish to announce our decision to stay away from the Drama League dinner unless the Drama League sees fit to deny intent to discriminate against Mr. Gilpin."

Officials of the Drama League hastened to issue a statement which declared that the circulation reports were based on a misunderstanding. That while the voting was in progress, and before it had been concluded, someone telephoned in and asked as to Mr. Gilpin's standing in the balloting. At that time he stood third among the actors, but no idea could be given of the final standing as the full list, which included producers, stage directors, playwrights and designers, also would have to be tabulated. The inquirer wanted to know if Mr. Gilpin was likely to be invited, and was told that it was probably doubtful, as the

that Mr. Gilpin will not accept. It is evident, however, that there is a strong feeling that Mr. Gilpin should attend, not as a colored man, simply, but because he stands as the representative of a particular racial art development.

GILPIN WILL ATTEND DRAMA DINNER

Charles Gilpin, the star of "The Emperor Jones," told a reporter for the World last night (Tuesday) that he had decided definitely to accept the invitation of the New York Drama League to be one of its ten honored guests at its annual banquet in the McAlpin hotel, March 6, but only to the extent of "dropping in" on the affair and paying his respects.

"So far as having dinner is concerned," he said, "that is out of the question. But if the other nine persons invited as honored guests indicate they would like to have me, I shall certainly attend long enough to show them my appreciation. As for the Drama League—well, I know its members very well, and I do not wish by any means to force an association. I am going to attend the dinner given by the Civic Club, of course." Gilpin said he had written to Laura V. Day, secretary of the Drama

CONSTRUCTIVE ENTERPRISES

Following the Line of Cuming Street West to Twenty-fourth and North on "Little State Street," as a Visitor facetiously Named the Letter Thoroughfare, We Find Various Lines of Business Representing in the Aggregate Several Thousands in Capital.

CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Co-operative Workers of America Conduct Well-Equipped and Up-to-Date Grocery and Meat Market, Which Is a Credit to the City and Merits Enthusiastic Support and Patronage.

IN accordance with our promise and in keeping with our policy, we are continuing the article of last week on "Constructive Enterprises." As was told in our last week's issue, the purpose of this publication is to call the attention of the people to the progress made by us in the commercial world. Our activities in business have been increased innumerable in proportion to our growth of population. There has also been a broadening of our influence by entrance into more regulated and beneficial lines.

We have spoken of the pathway leading from the downtown district to the precincts of the north, and along the route in passing, we pointed out the fast-growing, big, live business of the Kaffir Chemical Laboratories. Turning from there along Cuming street, we find the Cuming hotel, a well-regulated hostelry, the Russell brothers' enterprise, which means an investment of several thousands of dollars, and several more barber shops and two tailor shops, under the direction of members of our group.

Turning north at Twenty-fourth street and along that well-traversed commercial avenue, we find numerous barber shops, pool halls, shoe shining parlors, beauty parlors, hair dressers, furniture stores, tailoring establishments, shoe repairing shops, physicians, dentists, druggists, cafes, restaurants, grocers and butchers as far north as Lake street. The most progressive and distinctive of these is the store conducted and operated by that organization known as the Co-operative Workers of America. Mr. G. D. Gordon, president; Mr. Snowden, sec-

retary, and Mr. J. H. Russell, general manager, which is the handiwork of this group of gentlemen who, along with some twenty others, developed this institution under the leadership and direction of Attorney H. J. Pinkett, assisted by Dr. J. R. Lemma.

It is well to pause here and point out to every race man that they have a duty to perform and the responsibility for the success of an institution of this kind depends entirely upon them. So it comes without question to this point, that it is their duty to support both financially and morally this institution, regardless of what their opposition may be to the individuals who are attempting to promote it, for it must be remembered that the institution will stand as an affair for the benefit of the future generations.

Other institution that have features that are worth mentioning and promoted by members of our group are those in the furniture business. We failed to mention them along with the others in the early part of our article, but they were overlooked unintentionally. This is a new feature among business men of our race, but points fair to be one of the most successful and remunerative. There are also innumerable transfer wagons, automobile transfers and taxi lines that seem to flourish because of liberal patronage. Some of the best tonsorial parlors in the city are located in this thoroughfare, and prove more than anything else the fact that we must develop our thought and put into action our much boasted and oft-spoken expression of race pride and race patronage.

League, indicating his qualified acceptance of the invitation.—New York World, February 23.

HAITIAN MISSION ARRIVES TO PRESENT FACTS ON CRUELTY

Will Demand Full Congressional Investigation Into Military Occupation of Black Republic—Commission Has Definite Requests to Lay Before the American People.

(By the Associated Negro Press)
NEW YORK CITY, March 3.—A Haitian mission, consisting of Steno Vincent, ex-minister of the interior of Haiti, and Paulus Sannon, ex-Haitian minister to the United States, has arrived in New York for the purpose of presenting the truth of the Haitian situation to the American people and asking for a congressional investigation of the military occupation of the Negro republic.

Messrs. Vincent and Sannon issued the following statement at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"We are sent here by the Patriotic Union, a national Haitian organization with branches in every town or the Haitian republic, to acquaint the American people with the truth about conditions in Haiti, to make known Haitian aspirations for independence, and to enlist American co-operation in realizing those aspirations.

"The Haitian people want:

"1. Immediate suppression of martial law and military courts.
"2. Immediate reorganization of Haitian armed forces, military and police, and withdrawal in a short time of the military occupation by the United States.

"3. Abrogation of the 1915 treaty between Haiti and the United States.

"4. Conviction of a constitutional assembly in Haiti.

"The various courts of inquiry and investigation sent to Haiti having suppressed rather than revealed the truth to the American people, the Haitian mission is charged with demanding a full and searching investigation by the congress of the United States."

DANGER SIGNAL

A blue pencil mark on your paper means your subscription is due and must be paid at once or your paper will be stopped.

NEGRO STANDS HIGHEST

Doctor Green, expert mechanotherapist of this city, on December 4, 1920, took a civil service examination for clerk in the field service. Among more than one hundred applicants, of which he was the only colored one, his rating is number one on the eligible list. Doctor Green came here two years ago from Mississippi.

MAN SHOT TO DEATH

Clarence M. Ross Killed by John Williams of Grand Island, Who Finds Wife at Ross' Rooming House—Coroner's Jury Exonerates Williams

LAST Saturday morning Clarence M. Ross, proprietor of a soft drink parlor and rooming house at 1014 South Tenth street, was shot and instantly killed by John Williams of Grand Island in Ross' room upstairs over the soft drink stand.

At the inquest which was held at the undertaking rooms of Jones & Reed Monday afternoon Williams was exonerated and dismissed from custody. The evidence brought out at the inquest was to the effect that Williams' wife had left him and come to Omaha. The man responsible for enticing her away, it was alleged, was Otis Green. Learning that she was stopping at the Ross rooming house, Williams went there to induce her to return home. She saw him coming and ran into Ross' bed room, where he was ill, Dr. A. B. Madison being present and prescribing for him, exclaiming, "My God, here is George." At this juncture Williams appeared at the bedroom door where he stood with his hands in his pockets. Ross said: "Take your hands out of your pockets; we don't want any trouble here."

Williams replied, "They're my own pockets, and I'll do what I please."

Ross replied, "Yes, you will take them out," and whipping out a gun from under his pillow, pointed it at Williams, who grabbed Ross' arm, and drawing his own gun fired, killing Ross.

It was upon this evidence that Williams was discharged.

Ross' body was taken in charge by Jones & Reed. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon.

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THE MONITOR

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