

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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OUR FIRST WEST POINT GRADUATE

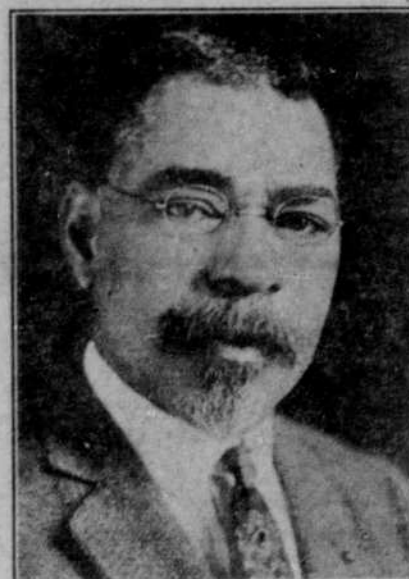
LIEUTENANT FLIPPER GIVEN APPOINTMENT

A Popular Army Officer. The First Man of His Race to be Graduated From West Point Military Academy, But who After a Brief Career Was Dismissed From Service Receives Government Position. Man Who For Many Years Was Out of Public Eye Again Comes Into Prominence.

HAS ASSIGNMENT IN PRIOR DEPARTMENT

Flipper's Retirement Was Generally Believed to Have Been Based Upon Prejudice. Made a Determined, Persistent But Unsuccessful Campaign For Re-instatement. Appointment Looked Upon As Vindication of His Military Career. Fought in Many Indian Campaigns With Famous Tenth Cavalry.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The appointment of former lieutenant, Henry Ossian Flipper, of Thomas County, Georgia, to a clerical post in the Department of the Interior, with a salary of \$4,000.00 a year, was one of the big political surprises of the day that will undoubtedly be pleasing news to the colored people throughout the nation. Henry O. Flipper, who was a victim of army prejudice and cashiered by a military tribunal after a brief but thrilling, courageous and an honorable period of service covering about four and a half years. After dismissal from the service, Mr. Flipper began a determined campaign fighting relentlessly for vindication and reinstatement. His appointment under the new administration is looked upon as a vindication of his military career and



HENRY O. FLIPPER
First Man of His Race to Graduate From West Point.—By Courtesy Cleveland Gazette

an end to one of the most sensational controversies of army life.

Henry Ossian Flipper was born in Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia, March 21, 1856. He entered the Atlanta University in 1869 and when selected to attend the United States Government Military School, West Point, Young Flipper was a freshman of the Collegiate Department of the Atlanta institution. He graduated from the famous military school with high honors in June, 1877, and was assigned to active duty with the Tenth Cavalry as a second lieutenant, but a few hours after Flipper joined his regiment in January the year following he was assigned to commissary duty. He saw thrilling, dangerous and exacting duty on the reservations Indian fighting through all of which he was the ideal soldier performing the most exacting duty with intelligence, patience, courage and determination.

Despite the popular belief that Major Chas. Young was the first colored student to graduate from the government military school, Henry Flipper was the first Negro, to be so significantly honored. That these honors were not easily earned can well be imagined when one stops for a moment to consider the obstacles placed in the path of the Negro's daily life. And fortunately men like Flipper and Young were representatives of the race courageous to the last degree. And little petty deeds of prejudice were manfully ignored while the more serious offenses were dealt with in a diplomatic way. The colored military student first learned he had to overcome a hostility of racial prejudice and his former condition of slavery. And while paying little attention to the studied forms of insult heaped upon him, he felt keenly the unenviable position he was placed in and the responsibility he was burdened with.

There is a no more thrilling chapter in American Military life than

the Indian wars, in which the famous Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry were such conspicuous units. The maiden efforts of these dusky warriors, the numerous clashes with their red skin foes, is full of brilliant achievements, exacting duty, dramatic episodes and daring adventures. Their military duties and operations covered a wide expanse of terrain, embracing the then undeveloped lands of Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Montana. There was scarcely a day that some stirring incident did not make memorable and historical. The trying, arduous, nerve exacting episodes were successfully met by the Negro troops and they proved to the world their worth as efficient, valiant defenders of the starry flag.

The Tenth Cavalry was organized along with the Ninth in 1866 and saw continuous service as an Indian fighting outfit. It is very doubtful if there has been an Indian uprising that the famous "Fighting Tenth" has not figured in. Several colored officers have been assigned to the regiment, but Lieutenant Flipper was the first to officiate with the soldiers of his own race. He was popular with and respected by the men, contrary to the general belief that Negroes resent being led by a Negro. But the white officers, prejudiced, tried in various ways to discredit and injure him. They were finally successful according to the general belief, in framing charges against him that resulted in his dismissal from the service.

WHO DISCOVERED NORTH AMERICA

Harvard Professor in Book Proves That The Negroes Sailed Here First. Were Here Before Christopher Columbus Was Born.

BOSTON, Mass.—Who discovered America? Columbus in 1492.

Not on your life. That is old stuff and nonsense founded on myth and imagination. So says Professor Leo Wiener, white, professor of Slavic languages in Harvard University, and he gives his proofs in a new book "Africa and the Discovery of America."

According to Professor Wiener, black men from the Guinea and Congo sailed across the Atlantic Ocean, traded with the Indians, and some of them came to America and settled three hundred years before Christopher Columbus was born.

Here are some of the proofs presented, which have set Boston and Harvard University by the ears, the more so because Professor Wiener is an authority on the history of civilization and has an international reputation.

He points out that in Columbus' accounts of his voyage to America, Columbus said he had heard of Africans reaching a continent in the west and that he went first to Africa to verify it before sailing. A good part of our present opinions about Columbus the discoverer, he adds are frauds and "horrible lies."

Tobacco, Professor Wiener adds, as well as sweet potatoes, yams, manioc and peanuts were brought here by Africans.

"It is a historical fact that in 1503 Negroes in large numbers were living in America, and smoking and raising tobacco. Even the wampum belt, always thought of Indian origin, I have found was an African product and the making of it was taught Indians by the Africans."

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.

NEW PASTOR FOR GROVE M. E. CHURCH

The Rev. Thomas Sidney Saunders of Mt. Olive M. E. Church, Topeka, Kans., has been assigned to the pastorate of Grove M. E. church, succeeding the Rev. S. L. Deas, who has been assigned to Tulsa, Okla. The new pastor of Grove is said to be an eloquent speaker, profoundly spiritual, energetic and amiable and withal a master financier. He is a graduate of Talledega College and Cannon Theological seminary of Atlanta, Ga. It is predicted that the Rev. Mr. Saunders will rapidly develop the important work at Grove M. E. and will prove a valuable acquisition to the religious leaders of the city.

NEWS OF THE OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P.

The N. A. A. C. P. meets every Sunday at some church and takes up matters affecting the welfare of the race. Come out, join and help put the final touches on your emancipation. You are needed. In numbers there is power.

Last Sunday's meeting was held at Pleasant Green Baptist church with President Black presiding. An alleged case of discrimination against a Pullman porter was discussed and referred to the committee on grievances. Members were urged to write Washington urging thorough investigation and prosecution of peonage in the south. Several new members were reported. The next meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at Grove M. E. church. Prof. Nathan Bernstein will be the speaker. Dr. John A. Singleton will sing.

RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE

The Rev. Griffin G. Logan, D. D., district superintendent Topeka Lincoln conference has returned home from the recent session of the annual conference held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He leaves soon for Claiborne, Okla., where he will spend two weeks before beginning the round of his quarterly conference in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

Legislature Passes Measure, Introduced by Representative Capehart, Providing Forfeiture of \$5,000 By County To Family Of Victim of Mob Violence And Imposing Death Penalty For Participating in Mob.

Charleston, W. Va., April 18.—Subjecting the county to a forfeiture of \$5,000 for the benefit of the family of the person lynched and making participants in a mob a felony punishable with death, both houses of the West Virginia legislature have approved the most stringent anti-lynch bill thus far enacted by any of the states.

H. J. Capehart, the colored member of the House of Delegates from McDowell county, drew and sponsored the measure in the lower branch, overcoming the most determined opposition of the democratic minority which sought to emasculate it by proposing various amendments. As originally drawn, the bill provided for a forfeiture of \$25,000 and made every county through which the mob might pass jointly and severally liable. To meet the objections of many of his party members and secure their support, Capehart reduced the amount to \$5,000 and limited the forfeiture to those counties whose citizens might aid and abet the lynchers.

In his fight to put the measure through, the member from McDowell had the able and active support of T. G. Nutter, Kanawha County's colored delegate, and the legislative committee of the West Virginia State League, composed of all classes of colored citizens, of which T. Edward Hill, of Keystone, is president, and J. C. Gilner, of Charleston, secretary. Others of the race all over the state assisted with petitions, while members of the state administration and other influential citizens among the whites, both men and women, contributed much to the passage of the bill.

STUDENT STRIKE ENDS

(By The Associated Negro Press) CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 14.—The student strike, which was organized some time since at Biddle University, has been settled satisfactorily. A suspension of a member of the senior class by the faculty board has been modified. The students' action was determined when they concluded in a public meeting that the faculty was unduly severe in the terms of the punishment meted out to the aforesaid senior. Insubordination was the charge lodged against the accused by the faculty.

BOY SCOUTS ARE ACTIVE

Troop 23, Boy Scouts held a rousing meeting Friday evening at the Colored Commercial Club rooms. Twenty-two Scouts were present. Instructions were given in knot tying. Several scouts passed their Tenderfoot Tests. Henry Gordon won the O'Grady spell-down. Jesse Hutten and Henry Gordon were elected to plant the Troop tree on Arbor Day at Camp Gifford. The scouts enjoyed a very exciting game of hand ball. Dr. Gooden gave instructions on First Aid. Demonstrations were given of Schaffer's Method of resuscitation. It is indeed interesting and encouraging to note the wonderful enthusiasm these scouts show in their work. Any boy wishing to join this troop will have to hurry, only a few more can be admitted. Meetings held every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the C. C. C.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE DEACON

The Board of officers of the church are undertaking a vigorous campaign among the membership to make this the most successful year in its history in the matter of needed improvements. D. V. Gordon is chairman of the Finance committee and Miss Lena Paul, chairman of the property committee.

The services next Sunday will be at the usual hours; 7:30, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

The courteous man wins in the long run over the curt fellow.

WHY SHOULD THERE BE SUCH A DIFFERENCE?

The Striking Contrast In Reporting Alleged Crimes By The Same Type of Degenerates Is Illustrated By Two Items Recently Published in the World-Herald of the Same Date. Monitor Shows That Custom Works Hardship Upon Law-Abiding Colored Americans.

FAIRNESS WOULD DEMAND SAME TREATMENT.

Disposition to Magnify In One Case and to Minimize In Other Is Not Believed To Be Due to Malicious Intent or Desire Wantonly To Injure, But To Thoughtlessness and Unconscious Mental Bias. Firmly Fixed Custom Manifestly Unjust And Should Be Corrected.

The Monitor in common with the race press throughout the country has repeatedly called attention to the striking contrast usually made by the daily press in reporting alleged crimes by degenerates where one is white and the other black. There is almost invariably a disposition, successfully executed, to magnify the crime of the one degenerate and to minimize that of the other. A case in point occurs in the World-Herald

(Alleged Crime by White Man) HOLD MAN FOR ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT

W. G. Davis, 55, 1614 California street, was arrested last night by Officer Haley and booked at police station on charge of disorderly conduct toward Rosie Stein, 7 years old, daughter of Harry Stein, 114 North Eighteenth street.

The negro, George Long, 30 years old, was captured hiding back of a brick house in the neighborhood. He had moved into a house in the rear of the Nicholson home a few days ago.

The little girl positively identified him as her assailant, police say. The negro was taken by Detectives Scott Haney, Paul Haze, Devereese and Sledge.

The girl's brothers, Ed and Clyde, had just left for school, police were informed, and her mother and father had stepped across the street. Nancy was removing the dinner dishes from the table when the negro came into the house through a back door and seized her. She screamed and squirmed from his embraces and the man fled.

The World-Herald is one of the dailies of the country whose attitude towards our people is fair-minded and the Monitor is confident that it has no intention to do us as a class of American citizens any injustice. When a fair-minded paper like the World-Herald, unconsciously perhaps, adopts this method of reporting al-

GEORGIA HAS OVER A MILLION OF US.

The Known Colored Population of The Cracker State, As Shown by Census is 1,106,365.

The Associated Negro Press: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The Director of the Census has issued a preliminary statement showing the composition of the population of Georgia according to sex, color or race, and nativity, as shown by the census taken as of January 1, 1920.

The total population of the state, 2,895,832, comprises 1,444,823 males and 1,451,009 females. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 1,205,019 and 1,204,102, respectively. During the decade the total population increased by 11 per cent. The ratio of males to females in 1920 was 99.6 to 100, as against 100.1 to 100 in 1910.

The distribution of the population according to color or race in 1920 was as follows: White, 1,689,114, Negro, 1,206,365; Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 353. The corresponding figures for 1910 were as follows: White, 1,431,802; Negro, 1,176,987; Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 332. During the decade the white population increased by 18 per cent, and the Negro population by 2.5 per cent.

The foreign-born white population numbered 16,186 in 1920, as against 15,072 in 1910. This element of the population constituted approximately three-fifths of 1 per cent of the total in both 1920 and 1910.

Paradoxical. Odd that a man should go in pursuit of his health when it is already run down.—Boston Transcript.

(Alleged Crime by Black Man) NEGRO ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK A LITTLE GIRL.

Nancy Nicholson, 13 years old, pupil at Lake school, fought off a negro shortly after noon yesterday when he attempted to attack her in the dining room of her home at 1604 Corby street, according to a report made to the police.

The negro, George Long, 30 years old, was captured hiding back of a brick house in the neighborhood. He had moved into a house in the rear of the Nicholson home a few days ago.

The little girl positively identified him as her assailant, police say. The negro was taken by Detectives Scott Haney, Paul Haze, Devereese and Sledge.

The girl's brothers, Ed and Clyde, had just left for school, police were informed, and her mother and father had stepped across the street. Nancy was removing the dinner dishes from the table when the negro came into the house through a back door and seized her. She screamed and squirmed from his embraces and the man fled.

leged crimes, one can realize how fixed this custom, manifestly unfair, is. It contrasts of this kind, in which heinousness of crime seems to depend upon race and color, rather than upon the degeneracy of the culprit, irrespective of color, which adds to the burden of the self-respecting, law-abiding colored American.

NEWS OF THE N. W. C. A. HOME.

At the last monthly meeting two pleasant and welcome visitors were Mrs. Brouth and Mrs. Fletcher, who spoke words of encouragement to the management.

We are hoping that the Diamond Theatre will be crowded when "The Great Redeemer" will be produced for the benefit of the Home through the efforts of Miss Cleon Macklin interesting the managers of the theatre.

We wish to thank Mrs. Laura Hicks for the donation of a carpet for the sitting room and a bed-spring and mattress.

An invitation is given to persons interested to visit the Home and inmates.

A Word to Subscribers

Postal regulations do not permit us to carry delinquent subscribers. All subscriptions are payable in advance. If subscriptions are not renewed upon their expiration, there is no choice left us but to stop the paper. We are therefore cutting off all delinquent subscribers. Look at pink label on your paper. That tells when your subscription expires. We are sending out notices of expiration. Please respond promptly, so that you may continue to receive your paper.

THE MONITOR

The Reason. They say that worry kills more than work. This, perhaps, is because so many people find it easier than work and devote their time to it.—Boston Transcript.

Hearing President Harding's Message

By NAHUM DANIEL BRASCHER.

The eyes of the world were turned to Washington. Crafty England and loyal France; defeated Germany and cunning Japan; hopeful Liberia and bleeding Haiti, and other nations of the world, looked this way.

Here in America the atmosphere was tense with expectancy. Business and political interests of every measure; that great army of "Everyday Americans" who year after year go along the even tenor of their way, and let me speak of the South, the whole South, where the Negro question is a constant nightmare, and our own good people everywhere, looked with anticipation and longing toward Washington. The President of the United States was to deliver a message, present a chart as it were, for the guidance of the ship of State—a ship of destiny.

While the fate of peoples and of nations, in a measure, depended on the nature of the President's message, there was no excitement in Washington, as excitement goes by the mob. Approaching the Capitol from the West front, magnificent and grand as it appears, I actually thought of "The Deserted Village."

Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1883. Sec. 1. Civil rights of persons. All persons within this state shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, public conveyances, barber shops, theatres and other places of amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to every person.

Sec. 2. Penalty for Violation of Preceding Section. Any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person, except for reasons of law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated in the foregoing section, or by aiding or inciting such denials, shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

"The original act was held valid as to citizens; barber shops can not discriminate against persons on account of color. Messenger vs. State, 25 Nebr. page 677. N. W. 638."