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THE MONITOR

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

LIFTING.
LIFT, TOO!

\$2.00 a Year 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921.

Vol. VI No. 47 Whole No. 307

AGED NEGRO WOMAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

COLORED WOMAN IS HEIRESS TO MILLIONS

The Supreme Court of Louisiana Has Rendered Decision Establishing Claim of Lillie Gussie Taylor To Valuable Oil Lands In Rich Oil Belt of That State. Reputed Wealth To Which Woman is Heir Fabulous.

LEGAL BATTLE WAGED TO ESTABLISH HEIRSHIP

Will Be One of the Richest Women In America If She Secures Her Property As To Which There Seems To Be No Doubt. According to Press Dispatches Woman Not Excited Over Vision of Wealth. Oil Companies Involved.

DALLAS, Tex., May 19.—A woman sat in a tumble down shack in the Negro quarter on Hill Street here and stoically refused to get excited over the battle involving millions of dollars that she was waging about her claims to oil lands.

Lillie Gussie Taylor, who explains to visitors that her "health is poorly and ah ain't got no great hand to talk nohow," merely shrugged her shoulders when reporters told her she had won her suit in the Louisiana State Supreme court that established her title, insofar as state courts are concerned, to what her attorneys declare is the biggest producing lease in the great Homer, La., oil fields.

\$5,500,000 Worth of Oil

The land about three miles from the town of Homer, has already produced about \$5,500,000 worth of oil, according to Foster, Looney and Wilkinson, Shreveport, La., the law firm representing her.

A suit pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans will, with the state court verdict, complete establishment of her title if she wins it, her lawyers said and will probably make her one of the richest colored women in the world.

"Ah ain't got this money yet," she reminded friends today who sought to plan for her what to do with "all that money." She punctuated the remark with a cough and drew a ragged shawl about her shoulders and huddled closer to the dim flame of the oil lamp that, behind drawn blinds, flickered its rays about the darkened room and reflected from what was once a red rug.

The woman's fight for fortune centers about land in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, that she once abandoned as worthless, lawyers declared. She moved off it after inheriting it from her parents and, according to claims in the suit, George West, another Negro, squatted on it on alleged pretense of title. It is West with whom she is fighting.

Oil Companies Involved.

Two of the greatest oil companies in the Homer field are much involved by the suit. The Gulf Refining Company leased the land from West and has been producing oil.

On the strength of the woman's claim the Caddo Central has obtained a lease from her and should she win the Caddo will claim oil rights and Lillie's attorneys will demand reimbursement for the oil already obtained.

The exact amount of money Lillie will realize if she wins will be hard to estimate. The lands are variously estimated worth from \$8,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Her lawyers, finding her in poverty, accepted the suit on a 50-50 basis—getting half the winnings. She has also disposed of a part of her share in the claims, it was announced.

NEW COMMISSION INaugurated

Thunderous Cheers And Huge Floral Designs Greet New Officers As They Are Ushered in As New City "Dads." Great Crowd Witnesses Ceremonies In Council Chamber. Receive Many Congratulations As Officials Take Reins of City Government.

REtiring EXECUTIVES DELIVERS CITY KEYS

Marks End of Most Heated Political Contest In City's History. New Mayor Served 12 Years. Retiring Executive Served Three Years. Many Subordinates Assigned Posts. Claud Bossie Gets City Clerkship. Edwards Likely Changed From Health Department.

Mayor James C. Dahman and the new city commissioners took charge of the city government Tuesday morning in the city council chamber, where flowers, applause, felicitations and brief talks marked the incoming of the new administration.

At 10 a. m. Ed P. Smith, then mayor, and now a private citizen, brought the gavel down for the last time in his official capacity as chief executive of the city. He declared the old council adjourned, whereupon the clerk read the call for the new council to convene and organize.

Within a few minutes, Mr. Dahman was formally named as mayor, in charge of the department of public affairs, and the following departmental assignments made, according to law and as previously agreed by the new commissioners:

D. B. Butler, accounts and finance.

Henry W. Dunn, police and sanitation.

H. B. Zimman, fire and water supply.

Joseph Koutaky, public improvements.

Joseph E. Hummel, parks and boulevards.

John W. Hopkins, street maintenance.

Wappich Named Judge.

The resignation of Commissioner Dunn as police judge was received and accepted and W. F. Wappich was named to fill the vacancy.

The following appointments were made by the new city council:

C. F. Bossie, city clerk; Matthew Greevy, assistant city clerk; L. J. Te-Poel, city attorney; J. F. Moriarity, city solicitor; Frank Dineen, city prosecutor, central police court; John Marcell, prosecutor and clerk of court, South Side; R. R. Grotte, city comptroller.

The whole front of the chamber was a mass of flowers. A huge floral chain carrying the photographs of the successful candidates had been sent by the campaign committee of the United Seven, bearing the words, "The Unbroken Chain." A floral horseshoe was the gift by the Third battalion of the South Side, a fine design bearing Mayor Dahman's picture by the Italian Welfare association and a huge horseshoe of red roses in honor of Commissioner Zimman by the fire department. Baskets of roses and sprays of blooms in countless profusion adorned the desks.

Smith Voices Support.

Mayor Smith had retired from the hall by this time and was already busily engaged with preparations for departure for his vacation trip to Hawaii.

Mayor Smith greeted Mayor-elect Dahman in his private office before

HOUSE BLOCKS TINKHAM BILL

Members Shy From Disfranchisement Question—It is Clearly Demonstrated That Congress Has No Disposition to Fight Flagrant Violation of Constitution.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The most remarkable parliamentary discussion in the present Congress, and which, by the way, was barely touched upon by the daily press took place in the House of Representatives, Friday, May 6.

The discussion was precipitated by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, who rose to "offer a resolution on a question of high personal privilege." When it was discovered by the Republican floor leader, Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, what it was all about, together with a number of other leaders, various objections and points of order were offered.

In brief, the resolution was for the enforcement of the 14th & 15th amendments to the Constitution. After reciting the various breaches of constitutional privileges of voting, in certain sections of the United States, the Committee on Census is authorized to proceed forthwith to make diligent inquiry respecting the extent to which the right to vote is denied or abridged to citizens of the United States in any state in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Representative Tinkham was compelled to confine his utterances to the point of order, to-wit: that the resolution "is not privileged under the rules, and not privileged under the Constitution, and does not present a question of privilege before the House." This point was raised by Floor Leader Mondell.

After long and, in one or two instances, acrimonious debate, the speaker ruled, going into detail on the subject, sustaining the point. Immediately, Representative Tinkham respectfully appealed from the decision of the chair, following which Mr.

LIBERIAN MISSION VISIT PHILADELPHIA

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The plenary commission to the United States from the republic of Liberia were the guests of the city of Philadelphia. The party included C. B. King, President of Liberia; Chief Justice Johnson, of the Supreme Court, and other high officials of the republic. They arrived at Broad street station at noon, and were met by a number of prominent colored people of this city. Escorted by a guard of mounted police, they went directly to a hotel at Broad and Catherine streets.

The commission was welcomed to the city by Mayor Moore at a reception in the city hall. President King was presented to the Mayor by Bishop W. H. Heard, of this city. President King responded to Mayor Moore's address of welcome and expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception given him here.

Following the reception, the President's party was escorted to Independence Hall, where the Liberty Bell was venerated by them. A large crowd gathered and was addressed by the Mayor, President King and others of the party. At the close of the addresses, the mayor proposed three cheers for the President of Liberia, who showed that he was acquainted with American customs by giving three cheers more for the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. The cheers were given with a will.

JURY FAILS TO FIND TRUE BILL AGAINST WOMAN

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
DAYTONA, Fla., May 19.—The grand jury in session at Deland found no true bill in the charge of murder lodged against Gussie Nero, a Daytona woman, colored, who conducts a "beauty parlor" for Negroes in that section of the city. Gussie Nero, last November, was alleged to have buried an axe in the head of her spouse during an altercation and has been out on bail since that time.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has manifested deep concern on the results of the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill of his state. He is particularly moved by the charges of colored newspapers in his home state, and a number of leaders, that the bill was defeated thru his change of attitude. To this he has said his attitude did not change, and that he still believes in civil rights for colored Americans. Those who make the charge, have their contention on a vicious attack on the bill in one of the Penrose organs.

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A Group of Recent Graduates From Mmme. South and Johnson's School of Hair and Scalp Culture, 2416 Blondo St., Omaha, Nebraska.

These Specialists are already in the business and have been practicing with great success. They are the products of this famous School and have proved experts in their line. Reading from left to right, standing: Me-dames Emma Turner, 1104 Ave. C, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Connie Whitley, 2810 N. 28th St., Omaha; Corrine Johnson, 2023 N. 27th St., Omaha; Minnie Warner, 2512 K St., South Omaha; Gwendolyn Deckard, 2218 So. 27th St., Omaha; Lena Gilmore, 4630 So. 24th St., South Omaha; Alice Wade, 728 First Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa; Eva Lawson, 2614 Patrick Ave., Omaha. In set, left: Mme. Myrtle Ligenly, 1833 N. 23rd St.; Mme. Martha Jenkins, 2364 Grant St. Either or all of these experts may be reached by letter or person at the above addresses. This School has been conducted by Mme. South and Johnson for 15 years. It is known all over the country for its thorough system and perfect satisfaction. They have agents in almost every state in the union and their wonderful hair grower has proved a great success wherever used.

LANDS SPECIAL U. S. ATTORNEYSHIP

Attorney-General Daugherty Appoints Perry Howard of Jackson, Mississippi, to be Special Assistant to Him in Department of Justice. Will Have Charge of Division of Claims. Post Last Held by White Man Under Wilson Administration. William Lewis Last Race Man to Fill Position. Carries Salary of \$5,000.00 Year.

By WALTER J. SINGLETON
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1921.

Special to The Monitor:

Attorney-General Daugherty announced Friday the appointment of Attorney Perry W. Howard of Jackson, Miss., as special assistant to the Attorney General in the claims division of the Department of Justice. He will have charge of fraudulent claims against the government. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Howard has practiced law in his home city many years and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is president of the National Negro Bar Association, and was secretary in charge of Republican headquarters under Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, head of the Negro headquarters in the recent campaign at Chicago.

Mr. Howard has a large acquaintance with men in public life and with Republican bosses throughout the country, and while he has made only occasional visits to the National Capital, he is well and favorably known by many of our citizens. His appointment was endorsed by the national committee officials, and meets the hearty approval of the people of the country.

We congratulate Attorney Howard upon the splendid recognition he has received at the hands of the administration, and we believe he will make good.

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Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1893.

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."

"A restaurant keeper who refuses to serve a colored person with freshments in a certain part of his restaurant, for no other reason than that he is colored, is civilly liable, though he offers to serve him by setting a table in a more private part of the house. Ferguson vs. Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."

DISCUSS "ATLANTA SPEECH" WITH COOLIDGE

Vice-President Declares Southern Trip Has Not Changed His View-Point. Believe Both Races Must Work For Adjustment.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, in an exclusive interview for The Associated Negro Press, declared his interest in seeing a fair adjustment of the Federalized National Guard order of former Secretary of War Baker, which is now before Secretary of War Weeks for consideration. Vice-president Coolidge pointed to the manner in which Massachusetts dealt with the problem while he was governor. The soldiers were organized, and as governor, Mr. Coolidge promised that the state would stand behind the guards as long as the present order obtained.

In the course of the interview the assurance was given that it is the purpose of the present Administration to be fair and just with all, that from time to time there will be developments in demonstrations of justice that will prove to the people the sincerity of purpose of the Administration.

That "Atlanta Speech."

The Associated Negro Press representative discussed with the vice-president his speech in Atlanta, which caused such a round of criticism and protest. It was pointed out that the colored people of the country generally had been greatly impressed with his manly stand for justice during the police strike in Boston, and were highly pleased with his fine patriotic expressions in the course of his speech of acceptance; however, it was feared that his southern visit, under the spell of southern entertainment had changed his view-point.

Without hesitation, the Vice-President declared that his view-point had not been changed and that he is just the Atlanta Speech, but he did not offer an apology for it, he stated that the only wise course to pursue is for the people of both races who live in the South to assume a friendly attitude toward each other.

The Record of Soldiers.

"The record of the colored soldiers in the World War will ever remain a lasting monument to their unselfish patriotism, and will not be forgotten. There is nothing anywhere to excel it, and in the affairs of the country, they must be justly considered. It is remarkable that the records show that while certain wealthy whites were

BERT WILLIAMS PLAYS IN CHICAGO

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—Bert Williams, the noted comedian, is in Chicago, playing at the Studebaker Theatre and scoring an extremely popular success. The Studebaker is one of the big houses in the loop district, being situated next door to the famed Auditorium Hotel, and is frequented only by the elite of Chicago's theater going people. Percy Hammond, Chicago's first critic of things dramatic and otherwise, has this to say concerning the inimitable "Bert": "The play differs but little from other varieties of its casual kind, containing as it does many New York belles, some dancers, singers and comedians who perform the customary feats. But every now and then Mr. Williams appears, and by his spacious pantomime and anecdotal singing alleviates such ennui as may beset you. That is, of course, in case you like Mr. Williams' quiet fooling and that you find the average Broadway revue not without its melancholy elements."

ILLINOIS REGIMENT HAS BEEN FEDERALIZED

Famous 8th Will Become Part of Permanent Fighting Force—Col. Dun-can to Continue Command.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—The 8th Regiment is to become a part of the Federalized National Guard in July. This has been definitely determined by the War Department through a recently issued order calling for the regiment's mobilization at that time. This army unit will be the only organization in the service that will be officered by colored men. Otis B. Duncaan of Springfield, Illinois, is Colonel of the regiment and will be continued in command.

fleeing from military service, I know of only one colored person who attempted to be a slacker, and I am not so sure about that."

It seems to be the desire of Vice-President Coolidge to have justice administered by example rather than by precept. He seems to be of the opinion that one outstanding act of justice will go farther towards helping the cause of racial adjustment than many discourses.

That Mr. Coolidge desires the good will of his fellow citizens everywhere, there seems to be no doubt. As a team-mate of President Harding, the Vice-President seems splendidly adapted.

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