

WE'RE LIFTING  
BETTER LIFT ALSO.

# THE MONITOR

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

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\$2.00 a Year 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1921

Vol. VII. No. 22. Whole No. 334

## SENATE REFUSES TO CONFIRM JOHNSON

Friends Disappointed Plan Resentment at Polls. Many Staunch Supporters Will Desert.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)  
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1.—The failure of the Republican majority in the Senate to confirm the nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson is causing lots of comment here. The Senate uses as the reason for this amazing insult to the fifteen million Negroes of the United States the sheep-like obedience to a nonsensical rule known as "Senatorial courtesy." Because Tom Watson, Senator from Georgia, said Mr. Johnson was personally objectionable to him, they—the Republican Majority, automatically became bound to reject the foremost Negro statesman in America. Republicans, Congressmen and Senators—you will have to get a better excuse than "Senatorial courtesy" before the congressional elections of 1922. Henry Lincoln Johnson is beloved of all Colored people and this desertion of him by the Republican party is causing resentment throughout the land.

Negroes can't and won't listen to any talk about "Senatorial courtesy" to a man like Tom Watson of Georgia. What courtesy has he shown the Senate? What has been his conduct that merits this courtesy? If the most capable Negro political leader in the country can't be confirmed, then the case of the Negro under this administration is hopeless.

Roscoe Conklyn and Thomas C. Platt, Senators from New York, in 1881, invoked the rule of "Senatorial Courtesy" as against the confirmation of William H. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York and Robertson was confirmed over their protest. Because of the failure of the Senate to extend the "Senatorial courtesy" to them BOTH SENATORS RESIGNED! REPUBLICAN SENATORS: HERE'S YOUR PRECEDENT!

**JOHNSON'S FRIENDS RALLY**  
Following the "turn down" of his confirmation by the United States Senate, friends of Henry Lincoln Johnson from all sections of the country have written and wired their opinion and feelings on the subject. There was only one thing left and that was for President Harding to make a recess appointment.

Prior to the executive session of the Senate, when the Johnson confirmation was finally acted upon, a committee of the National Committee-man's friends went to the capital and held a brief conference with Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, and Senator Jones, who was chairman of the Committee on the Johnson case. It was explained by the Senators that if Senator Tom Watson of Georgia arose and declared that H. L. Johnson was personally objectionable to him, "Senatorial courtesy" would prevent the confirmation of the Georgia statesman as Recorder of Deeds.

The Senator arose and he stated some objections which Col. Johnson has declared are without truth, and there has been serious talk of libel suits against the maker of the charges and a Washington newspaper that printed an interview the next morning.

The fact remains, however, that "Senatorial courtesy" and Republican politics, much or little, right or wrong have prevented 15,000,000 Americans who for the most part have always been Republicans, from having a single Presidential appointment confirmation in the United States, in a session of eight months, where Republicans have everything overwhelmingly from basement to dome.

## UNION DEFEATS HAMPTON, 13 TO 3

By Charles H. Williams  
HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 1.—Union defeated Hampton 13 to 3 in their annual game on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, before the biggest crowd that ever witnessed a game on Hovey's Field. The weather was ideal for both players and spectators.

The Union team, confident of victory, began an offensive that netted two touchdowns in the first eight minutes of play. The first touchdown was made after several long end runs, while the second resulted from a blocked kick that was juggled in the air for about twenty yards and was finally recovered behind Hampton's line by a Union player.

In the third quarter, out of two trials, Gunn made one field goal. Most of the second half was played in Union's territory, but Hampton lacked the drive to score a touchdown.

The Union team played an aggressive game, both on offensive and defensive play. At all times they had complete mastery of the situation. The punting of Jackson for Union and Gunn for Hampton was good. Dabney, playing center for Hampton, was easily the star of the game.

He was a bulwark of strength for Hampton's line, which at all times was impregnable.

The game was one of the cleanest that has ever been played between the two schools, and from the spectators' standpoint was perfect.

**The Lineup**  
Union, 13; Hampton, 3  
Boffman, le; Watley, rt  
Barksdale, lt; Gayle, lg  
Johnson, lg; Coleman, J. B., c  
Waller, c; Dabney, rg  
McDonald, rg; Coleman, J. T., rt  
Hammond, rt; Coleman, T. T., lb  
Brown, re; Mann, qb  
Jackson, A., qb; Smith, lbh  
Jackson, C., lbh; Gunn, rhh  
Wilson, rhh; Green, fb  
Pentress, fb; Morris, ss

Substitutes for Hampton: Shumate for Gayle; White and Quallo for Smith; Jones for Watley.

Officials: Pinderhughes, Howard referee; Lew, Amherst, umpire; Walker, Shaw, linesman; Brown, Hampton, timekeeper.  
Time of quarters: 15 minutes.  
Score: Union, 13; Hampton, 3.

## SEC. MAX YERGAN SAILS FOR AFRICA

Is First Permanent Secretary of Y. M. C. A. Sent to That Continent—Will Remain in Country Six Years

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1.—Max Yergan, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., sailed for East Africa Saturday, Nov. 26. He leaves almost on the eve of the International Conference, which will meet in Cincinnati Dec. 1-4.

Max Yergan was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, about thirty years ago. He attended school at Shaw University of that city, graduating from same in the class of 1914. He attended the Y. M. C. A. Training School in Springfield, Mass., and was later sent to India and German East Africa, where he served the troops both white and colored as Y. M. C. A. secretary. He returned to this country in 1918 and went immediately into camp.

While in Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. he was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church and was appointed chaplain in the same camp. In May of 1919, he was sent to France to serve among the Pioneer Troops, then engaged in the removal of the dead soldiers to International Cemeteries.

Yergan was truly a self-made man. During his course in Shaw, he pushed chairs on the board walk in Atlantic City and served in hotels, not losing a day. He graduated with honors. He married a Miss Wiseman, also a product of Shaw, who will accompany him to East Africa.

## VA. VOTERS DEFEAT "LILY WHITES"

Danville, Va., Dec. 1.—The fond hopes of the Lily Whites of Virginia were nipped in the bud Tuesday, November 8, when the Democrats completely swamped them because of the fact that colored people very largely supported their own ticket. Dame rumor has it that the Republicans are blaming their defeat on President Harding's Birmingham address. Of course this is done rather than admit that the colored voters are the cause of their overwhelming defeat.

In Danville every Lily White was defeated by his colored opponent save one. This was done—mind you—and colored people not half voting. When the colored man thoroughly organized himself and gets on the registration books it will be as dangerous for a Lily White to show his head as it was for a soldier to venture across "No Man's Land" in the World War. We are seeking an answer to this question: Will colored people organize and get on the registration books, or will they allow glibbed toungeed Lily Whites to lull them to sleep with hollow promises.

## VETOES DISCRIMINATING ORDINANCE

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1.—Mayor Jas. L. Key has vetoed the ordinance passed by council last Monday forbidding the joint worship of whites and Negroes in Atlanta churches.

The Mayor's veto message declared the ordinance "will and does invade that which is a matter of conscience with a great many people" and would cause a great deal more trouble and irritation than it would allay.

Panorama of Omaha's Wholesale District

## Armament Conference IV.

By Herbert J. Seligmann

(This is the fourth of a series of articles by the author of "The Negro Faces America," publicity director of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

Someone has said that there are only nine original stories in the world, and that every one of the thousands of stories published yearly is only a variation of one of the nine originals. This has its parallel at the Armament Conference in Washington. The scene of struggle has shifted to the Far East, to China and Siberia, but the drama remains the same: a scramble for markets and for undeveloped regions where labor is cheap and raw materials are plentiful.

It only proves that the source of much of the world's difficulty is economic, that is to say, slovenly house-keeping.

Japan becomes the hero or the villain of the drama, according to the point of view. The drama is unchanged. Japan's position is similar to Great Britain's, when Japan insists that her population is larger than her islands can support, that she therefore needs colonies or "spheres of influence" like Manchuria, Korea, and Shan-Tung to supply her with food and material; and that she needs a navy to insure open communications for her with those regions on the mainland. This is almost exactly the position of the British Islands with regard to the territories all over the world grouped under the title of "British Empire."

Japan differs not a bit from Great Britain in her excuse for wanting a navy. Nor does Japan differ from the Germany of before the war in saying her population has grown too dense and needs foreign territory to expand in. Nor does Japan differ from France in demanding "Security."

That the skin color of the Japanese is "yellow" has nothing to do with the case. The problems of empire do not vary according to skin pigmentation. When statesmen sit down to "do business," skin color fades as an issue. Skin color only becomes an issue when someone can abet a mob in making trouble over it, as dishonest newspapers do in the South and on our Pacific coast. And it would therefore be a grave mistake for colored American to look upon Japan's curse as heroic fight or wrong, merely because the Japanese are not white. The Japanese government's course is to be judged exactly as the course of white governments is judged. For the Japanese government has been as reprehensible a sinner against that other yellow-skinned people, the Chinese, and against the Koreans, as any white government.

It remains to be seen, in Japan fully as much as in our own country and in England, France and Italy whether the people can force peace and sane navies on the governing group; or whether steel and battleship makers together with bankers and diplomat can force large navies and armies on the people, with the inevitable consequence: war and death.

For if peace is to come and remain, it will be because the peoples of the world make their diplomats afraid to endanger that peace. It will be because Americans, Japanese, French, English, force the hands of their servants in Washington, teach them that diplomats were made to obey and that the voice they must hearken to is the voice of the people. And the people want peace. If they want it enough they will get it and pay for it and no price will be as heavy as the price of war.

Meanwhile, Japan has been used as an agent in bringing on the downfall of Europe. Her influence and her armies have been used in that great game played by the Allies and chiefly France to strangle the present Russian government. Japan has been a powerful source of opposition to the Far Eastern Republic which is closely allied to the Russian Soviet government.

Having seen that game played in Europe; and having seen the European governments gobbling up China, in the interest of their bankers, the Japanese government naturally impelled to try the game also. Japan accordingly gobbled up Korea and Manchuria, and took the opportunity provided by the world war to seize Kiao-Chao and thoroughly penetrate the Chinese province of Shan-Tung.

If the European powers are going to keep parts of China for the use of their bankers, there is no reason why Japan should not do the same. In fact, her "security" would demand her doing so. It can only be done with a navy. And navies mean war.

The obvious alternative is to take China out of the hands of bankers and to put her on her feet in the East; to do the same for Russia and Germany in the West, whereupon there ought to be enough raw materials and enough trade for everybody without the need of first killing millions of men, women and children, and wasting the raw materials and destroying the markets in which the trade is to take place.

If the world war taught us any

thing it is that mankind is one; that we will have to work together and that no people can be driven into famine like the Russians, into bankruptcy like the Germans, into spoliation like the Chinese, without endangering the future of all human kind. For the victors always will quarrel over the spoils. There must be no spoils. If every European power which has forced China to make concessions to its bankers washes its hands of those bankers, Japan will be unable to do otherwise. The Japanese government can no more defy the opinion of mankind than any other government can.

But governments, being usually composed of small groups of men, either their office to, or being in close touch with the bankers and other business men in whose behalf wars are fought, are not likely to wash their hands of those bankers. The men now assembled in Washington will not do so unless the voice of the people is heard unmistakably. And there is no way for the voice of the people to be heard except through the newspapers which, for the most part, are in the control of those very governing groups. Every thinking colored American knows how the facts about lynchings and race riots have been distorted in the white press of the United States. Similar distortion went on about international affairs before the world war, during the world war and it continues now that the war is over.

But it is a legitimate hope that at least, even if it is not an expectation, that public feeling throughout the world, against war and the instruments of war, may override the newspapers, the diplomats, and the governing cliques of moneyed men. Already the pressure of public opinion in the United States is intense. Without knowing exactly how to get it, or what to do with all the shipbuilders and sailors who will be thrown out of work, people want navies scrapped. That is a feeling which overrides race and race prejudice. For people are beginning to realize that race prejudice is merely another instrument, in the hands of demagogues and venal journalists, for continuing the rule of war on this planet. (A fifth article by Mr. Seligmann will appear next week.)

## KANSAS I. E. I. SURPRISES LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

BY SCORE 29 TO 2  
The Kansas Industrial & Educational Institute football team journeyed to Langston, Okla. on Turkey Day, and there under ideal football skies and before a record breaking crowd of four thousand enthusiastic gridiron fans defeated the mighty Langston university eleven in a hot fought contest by a score of 29 to 21.

Both teams entered the game with

considerable confidence as neither has been defeated this season. Langston won the toss and kicked to K. I. By end runs and line plunges the ball was carried to Langston's five-yard line; Stevenson slipped over tackle for a touchdown and goal was kicked. During the remainder of the quarter the ball saw-sawed up and down the field. The second quarter began with K. I.'s ball on the 20-yard line. Burton dropped back and passed 35 yards to Harrison for a touchdown but failed to kick goal. Half ended score 13 to 0.

At the beginning of the second half Langston kicked to K. I. and the ball was advanced twenty yards by Tucker. By short over line passes and off tackle smashes K. I. carried the ball 50 yards for a touchdown by Tucker; goal was kicked. K. I. received the kick. On a shift play Sanders fumbled and Haynes covered the ball and ran 30 yards for touchdown; goal was kicked. Third quarter ended K. I. 20 and Langston 7.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter Langston received the ball and by end runs and off tackle plays carried the ball 70 yards for a touchdown by Robinson; goal was kicked. K. I. received the kick and by a fake play which developed into an end run Stevenson circled right end for 20 yards. At this point Boyd replaced Burton, who was injured. Boyd made 10 yards off left tackle; Stevenson 25 yards around right end; Tucker failed center; Harrison dropped back and made a perfect 40-yard drop kick. Langston received the ball and was held for downs; K. I. attempted to kick the ball was blocked by Parrish who recovered it and ran for touchdown; goal was kicked.

**The Lineup**  
Position K. I. E. I.  
Langston Position K. I. E. I.  
Haynes le Harrison  
Grace lt Williams  
Ward lg Shoals  
Black c Smith  
Hawkins rg Camp  
Parrish rt Warrior  
Johnston re Cartwright  
Barnum qb Sanders  
Johnson lh Burton  
Robinson rh Stevenson  
F. Vann fb Tucker  
Substitutes—Langston: Sands for Johns; C. Town for Vann. K. I. E. I.: Wilson for Shoals; Boyd for Burton. Referee—Marquis, Dartmouth; umpire—Carry, Bishop College; lineman—Ellison, University of Ill.; time of quarters, 15 minutes each.

## WAR-NAVY SECRETARIES CALLED IN

**HAITIAN PROBE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Daniels and Newton D. Baker, Secretaries of War and Navy in the Wilson cabinet, have been summoned to appear before the committee as soon as it returns from Haiti.

Sensational charges that the navy department ordered marine forces in Haiti to compel the Haitian congress to adopt a constitution favorable to America "by peaceable or forcible means," are embodied in an official report placed before the committee by Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, who engineered political plans of the American state department and the navy with respect to Haiti.

"I was in touch constantly with Washington and it approved every move I made," General Cole told the committee.

## CHARGE AGAINST JOHNSON DROPPED

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—Investigation of a bill charging larceny after trust against Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National committeeman from Georgia and recently nominated by President Harding to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, resulted late Thursday in a bill being returned by the Fulton county grand jury.

The charge against Johnson, it was stated, was the outgrowth of a transaction in 1917 when A. G. Taylor, employed Johnson as his attorney pending the settlement of his wife's estate.

## FISK ADMITTED TO CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—For the first time in history a colored institution was admitted to the Carnegie foundation last week, when the trustees voted to receive Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn., into the foundation.

Other Universities admitted were Washington and Lee University and Cornell College.

## DR. CARTER WOODSON ADDRESSES HAMPTON

Makes Strong Appeal to Race Pride. Praises Negro Press and Advises Race to Make Extensive Use of it—Predicts Great Outlook for Race—Is Editor of Journal of Negro History

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 1.—"There are certain things which Negroes in this country must do, if they hope to enjoy the blessings of real democracy; they must attain economic independence; they must develop a press; they must develop a literature; they must learn to preserve their own records; and they must learn the value of tradition."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C., well known editor of the "Journal of Negro History," director of research for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and author of "Negro Education Prior to 1861" and "A Century of Negro Migration," made this declaration in a recent address on "The Negro and Modern Democracy," which he delivered in Ogdan Hall, Hampton Institute, before a large audience of Hampton workers and students. Doctor Woodson said:

"The people who control the coal and iron, the banks, the stock markets and other valuable resources are the people who will dictate exactly what shall be done for every group in this land. Liberty is to come to the Negro, not as a bequest, but as a conquest; that is, the Negro must contribute something to the good of his race, his country, his God.

"The Negro must find some avenue of business. He must exploit something to the extent that he will develop an industry or a business in which he can give some other Negro employment.

## Appeal to Race Pride

"Until the Negro learns to do something for himself in the field of education he will never be able to consider himself a real man. If the Negro is not going to become an educational factor among his own people, then education is not the leverage to lift him, in the sense that it has lifted other people. A man is educated when he can do without a teacher and when he can will—develop and grow without the stimulus of instruction. So it must be with a race.

## Power of the Press

"Some Negroes never read a Negro newspaper. A few Negro newspapers tell the story of the Negro in a cool, calm way. They tell of the strivings of the Negro in such a way as to be an inspiration to youth. Every Negro ought to read the publications of his race.

"We complain because white newspapers publish our crimes and tell of the evils we do, but do not say anything of our achievements in these lines that tend to stamp us as a people of the world. We must learn to tell the story ourselves. It is our duty to develop a press.

## Outlook for Negro Race

"Negroes should read something of their own people that they may be inspired thereby. We must realize that there are certain things in the Negro race which are worth developing. Those things may be worth as much to the world as the better things of the white race, when they are properly developed.

"Let us study our history with the understanding that we are not, after all, an inferior people, but simply a people who have been set back, a people whose progress has been impeded. That history will inspire us to greater achievements."

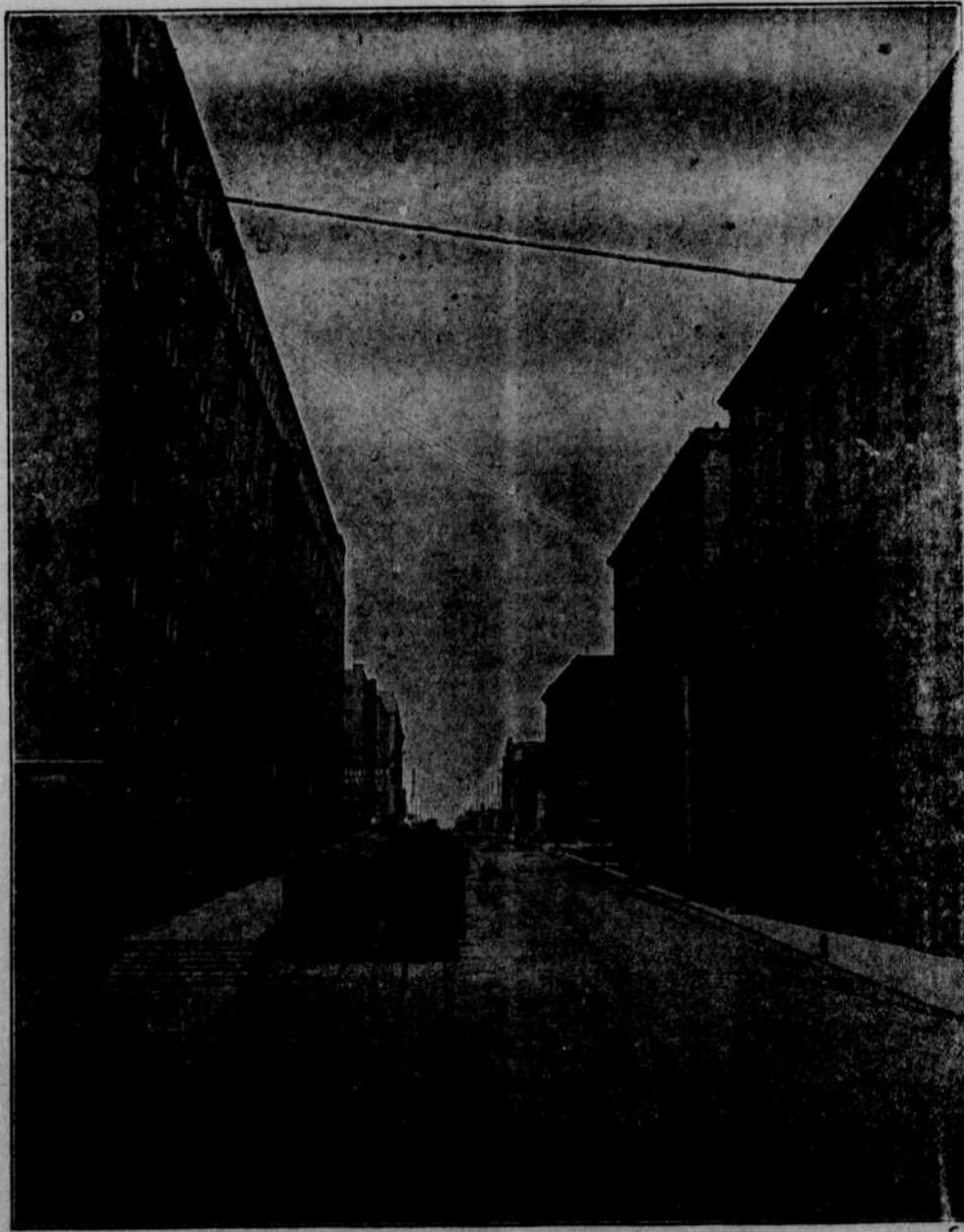
## JOHNSTONE TOPS RUNNING RECORD

(By the associated Negro Press)  
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—Clipping better than 2 minutes from the course record, R. Earl Johnstone, Bradock, Pa., National A. A. U. ten mile champion, raced to victory Thanksgiving Day in the Irish-American Athletic club's annual Ferndale-Detroit ten mile run. He was crowded to the finish by Chuck Mellor, Logan Square A. C. Chicago, who finished two seconds behind the Negro star.  
Johnstone's time was 53 minutes 46 5-6 seconds. The previous record was held by Mellor, who covered the course in 55 minutes 47 2-5 seconds two years ago.

## DAUGHERTY BACKS DYER

**ANTI-LYNCHING BILL**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Attorney General Daugherty today approved the Dyer anti-lynching bill, declared it constitutional and advocated its passage, according to statements made by Representatives Dyer and Volstead of the House Judiciary committee, who conferred with him on the legislation.

The Dyer bill has been favorably reported from the House Judiciary Committee. It gives Federal jurisdiction over the crime of lynching and imposes fines on counties and other political subdivisions of States in which lynchings occur.



OMAHA'S JOBBING DISTRICT

By the Courtesy of the Bureau of Publicity, Omaha Chamber of Commerce