

LOUISIANA COLORED GIRL AN HEIRESS TO \$29,000,000

DIYER-VOLSTEAD ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PASSED HOUSE

Lower House of Nation. Measure by Vote of 230 to 119. Assurance Which Makes Lynching a Federal Crime.

THREE NEBRASKANS VOTE Y.

Congressman Andrews, Jeffers and McLoughlin Vote for the Bill, as Evans Votes "Present," and Reavis is Silent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—As was noted editorially in the Monitor of last week the House of Representatives, Thursday afternoon, January 26th, declared itself in favor of the Federal government exerting its authority to free America from the crime of mob-murder by passing the Dyer-Volstead anti-lynching bill by a vote of 230 to 119. The bill as it was passed carried certain amendments introduced by Representative Volstead of Minnesota, chairman of the judiciary committee.

Three of Nebraska's five representatives voted "Yes" or for the measure. They were Andrews, Jeffers, and McLoughlin. One, Evans, voted "present," and one, Reavis, who had bitterly opposed the bill, refused to vote.

The bill provides life imprisonment or lesser penalties for persons who participate in lynchings and for state, county and municipal officers who fall through negligence to prevent them. The measure also stipulates that the county in which mobs form or kill anyone shall forfeit \$10,000 to the family of the victim.

Except for a few perfecting amendments offered by Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee, amendments proposed by individuals were rejected. One by Representative French, Ontario, Idaho, would have eliminated the provision requiring counties to forfeit \$10,000 to families of mob victims.

Democratic opponents of the bill, defeated in attempts to recommit it to the judiciary committee and to strike out the enacting clause, made amendments adopted. They declared the principle of the bill could not be changed by amendments but expressed confidence that the bill would never receive Senate approval.

Amendments Accepted
One committee amendment approved removed from the bill the requirement that counties through which a mob passed should pay a \$10,000 penalty.

Another one accepted defined a mob as three or more persons acting together to take human life illegally. The bill originally defined a mob as five or more persons acting together.

During debate, which continued intermittently for a month, opponents of the measure declared it would be an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights and would have a tendency to increase rather than decrease lynchings. They also charged that Republicans were supporting the proposal for political reasons.

Proponents, however, contended that states, especially in the south, had failed to handle the situation and that to afford all races protection guaranteed to them under the federal constitution, it was necessary for the federal government to take a hand.

Democrats Favoring

Eight Democrats and one Socialist (London, New York) voted with 221 Republicans in favor of the measure, while 17 Republicans joined 102 Democrats in voting in the opposition.

Democrats who voted in the affirmative were Campbell, Pennsylvania; Cockran, New York; Cullen, New York; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Johnson, Kentucky; O'Brien, New Jersey; and Rainey, Illinois.

Republicans who voted in the negative were Barbour, California; Brown-Tennessee; Clouse, Tennessee; Curry, California; Hersey, Maine; Jones, Pennsylvania; Kelley, Michigan; Layton, Delaware; Luce, Massachusetts; Nolan, California; Parker, New Jersey; Robertson, Oklahoma; Sinnott, Oregon; Slemp, Virginia, and Stafford, Wisconsin.

DOES THIS FORD CAR DELIVER BOOZE?

A Ford car which bears the license certain places located among the colored people in the northern section of Omaha and delivers a jug, which the Monitor believes to contain rotgut, reason-destroying booze. At all events the Monitor knows two men who frequent one of the places visited regularly by this car and get crazy drunk.

N. A. A. C. P. TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

The N. A. A. C. P. met with the Congregational church last Sunday afternoon. Quite an appreciative audience was at this meeting and several topics of lively interest were taken up and discussed.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill came in for its share of the discussion and everybody seemed to be glad that the measure had passed the House of Representatives, and pledged themselves to carry the fight through the Senate, by sending telegrams and letters to the Senators from this district urging them to support the bill.

Next Sunday is the 13th anniversary of the Association and the anniversary of one of the greatest statesmen that ever trod the earth—Abraham Lincoln. The day will be fittingly observed by a monster mass meeting and specially arranged program at St. John A. M. E. church. At this meeting those who are not so well informed on the Association and its work will have the opportunity of finding out how, when and where it functions.

We urge all fraternal bodies to send telegrams and letters to the Senators from this district asking their support of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

DORCAS CLUB HONORS ORGANIZER AND PRESIDENT

The Dorcas Club, of which Mrs. Mattie Penn was organizer and president, and Ivy Leaf Court of Calanthe, No. 438, gave a party last week Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. R. C. Price, 2411 North Twenty-second street, complimentary to Mrs. Penn prior to her departure for St. Louis. Ivy Leaf Court presented Mrs. Penn with \$5.00 as a small token of esteem. Mrs. D. W. Gooden made the presentation. Mrs. Little on behalf of the Dorcas Club presented her a purse of \$10.35, and Mrs. Price in the name of five friends of long standing, Mesdames J. H. Russell, Hon. Pharris, Fox and Cochran presented Mrs. Penn with a beautiful bouquet. A luncheon was served.

J. W. MANNING DIES AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Associated Negro Press. Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. 10.—J. W. Manning, the only man of color in the class of 1881 at Yale University, and said to be the only negro ever obtaining a place on the speaking program at a Yale alumni reunion—that of last June—is dead at his home here where he has been a teacher and executive in the city schools for 40 years. He recently had been recommended to President Harding for appointment as minister to Haiti and was recognized as a scholar of ability.

COLORED INSURANCE COMPANY ENJOYING PROSPERITY.

Associated Negro Press. Denver, Colo. Feb. 1.—The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen of this City announces that negotiations are now pending for entering the states of California, Massachusetts, North Carolina and New York. It is the plan of the management to make one million and a half of assets its goal for the close of 1922.

CHARLES YOUNG, COLONEL

The tidings just relayed from the Liberian boundary of the passing of Charles Young deeply stir the emotions. For there was but one Charles Young and there was no regular army colonel like him. Upon his shoulder straps the colonel's eagle bore a special significance—he had soared to win it and no other of his kind had ever achieved it. For this man's skin was black. He was of a race despised—an American with the bar sinister stamped upon him. He was of those of our countrymen for whom, so some would have it, there is ordained only tillage, serfdom, the ranks, and the private's uniform, but never the officer's. Distinction and leadership are not to be theirs; good enough they are to be thrown into the maelstrom of a world war by the hundred thousand, but not good enough to lead others or themselves. Was there not a Congressman in Washington once who said of our Union that it "is not worth a curse as long as a distinction exists between Negroes and horses"?

Yet here was this man Charles Young who had truly recognized such a distinction. When but a lad he dared to enter the portals of a West Point dedicated to the military caste and the white. For five long years he endured ostracism and insult. Where others had failed he persevered and triumphed. There was a German general about that time, when it was

CANADA REFUSES EXTRADITION OF MATHEW BULLOCK

Colored American Youth Charged With Inciting Riot at Norfolk, N. C., Is Given Sanctuary by Canadian Officials

PROVEN EXEMPLARY CITIZEN

Successful Fight is Made Against Returning Man to Southern State Where he Would be Lynched as Was His Brother

OTTAWA, February 10th.—Dominion of Canada will not permit North Carolina to extradite Matthew Bullock, a Negro, charged with inciting a riot at Norfolk, N. C., and whose extradition the North Carolina authorities have been fighting for some time, nor will Bullock be deported to the United States.

The Minister of the Interior and Immigration, Charles Stewart, made this announcement on Thursday, January 26th, following a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet, and he declared further that the immigration authorities at Hamilton, Ontario, would immediately release Bullock from custody. He had been held pending a decision in the case.

The action of the Cabinet was taken after Mr. Stewart had made an analysis of the legal points involved, and the decision was based on the fact that Bullock had proved an exemplary citizen of Ontario, even though he may have evaded the immigration laws in coming into the country. After the law officers from North Carolina had made request for Bullock's extradition, it was found that he had entered Canada surreptitiously, with only \$45 in his possession, while the immigration law requires \$250 as the minimum sum.

The Bullock case has attracted wide attention throughout the United States and Canada, and it was not believed that Canada would surrender Bullock to what was certain to be a summary execution.

The Rev. W. Bullock, of Washington, D. C., father of the young man, is reported to have joined him at Hamilton, Ontario.

A Review of the Case

On January 23, 1921, Bullock's 17-year-old brother quarreled with a white grocer in Norfolk, N. C., over the incorrect change given him when purchasing some apples. The quarrel precipitated a race riot, in which several persons were shot, none seriously. Following the riot, young Bullock was taken from the county jail by a mob and lynched.

Fearing that he would meet with a like fate, Matthew Bullock started North. Knowing Canada's reputation for freedom, he sought admission, which the immigrant officers refused. Bullock then entered Canadian territory by crossing the ice at Fort Erie. He broke Canada's law by this act.

BACHELOR BENEDICTS GIVE DANCING PARTY

One of the social events of the season was the dancing party given on Wednesday night at Ben Hur Hall by the popular Bach-Ben Club. It was largely attended and many handsome gowns were in evidence.

that dreaded scourge to offset which men are burned and hanged each year under the Stars and Stripes. But nothing happened in this organization; there was no friction, no quarrel, and no cataclysm. The heavens above did not fall; neither did any inspector-general report aught but what was soldierly and good of this battalion. Perhaps it was because of this, perhaps because it was known that of all the smaller volunteer bodies of the Spanish war there was none better than Charles Young's Ninth Ohio Separate Battalion (with which no white man served). That when Charles Young was lieutenant-colonel and our flag went into Mexico in 1916 he led his entire regular regiment after its colonel was disabled. It was John J. Pershing who commanded that column sent, fruitlessly, to capture Villa, "dead or alive," and throughout it was Pershing who kept Charles Young at the head of the Tenth Cavalry when it would have been easy to put a white colonel over the black lieutenant-colonel's head.

Alas, the justice of the service ended there—without question because Woodrow Wilson, the Southerner, was President. Soon there were military medical men found who discovered in Charles Young a disease no civilian doctor could ever detect. Just when the opportunity to show what a colored commander could do when the greatest of wars was at hand, came for Charles Young the retired list with the full rank of colonel as an undesired sop. Activity was his, yes, but it would not do to let this man show what he could be in the field. Idleness his spirit could not brook; this "disabled" man was ready for service anywhere. To Liberia, where he had already commanded the frontier guard, he went once more, and there in the jungle on a dangerous reconnaissance the jungle fever claimed him. "Sooner or later," he had said in speaking of it, "it gets you." So died one who being a Negro, yet distinguished between himself and a horse and smashed to smithereens, as have the colored generals in the French army, the absurdity that Negroes can follow only if whites lead. It was the black Toussaint L'Ouverture and his blacks who successively defeated the veterans of France, of Spain and of England on the fields of Haiti. There was the stuff of L'Ouverture in Charles Young, in the flash of his eye and the lift of his head.—The Nation, Feb. 8th.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Arthur J. Froe, West Virginia lawyer has been chosen recorder of deeds for the district of Columbia on recommendation of Senator Elkins of West Virginia. Announcement was made after a conference at the White House between President Harding, Elkins, Representative Goodykoontz and Froe.

ATTORNEY T. W. BELL VISITS CENTRAL HIGH

Attorney T. W. Bell of Leavenworth, Kansas, who has been a welcome Omaha visitor for the past ten days, and has thrilled his audiences with his plea for united action and support for clemency towards our soldiers in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, visited Central High School in company with Miss Ameretta Jackson, formerly of Leavenworth, but now a student at Central. Mr. Bell was pleased with everything he saw with one exception, and that is with the small number of colored boys and girls attending the school. Said Mr. Bell to the Monitor:

"I have just returned from a delightful visit and inspection of your splendid Central High school, which is in charge of an accomplished and excellent gentleman, J. G. Masters, a Kansas man, with the Kansas spirit of justice and fair play. It's a school of which all citizens should be justly proud. Tell my people for me, that I was highly pleased with everything I saw, but one; and I am displeased about that. There are too few black boys and girls taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered them there. I understand there are only about thirty colored students. There ought to be at least 200. I am a firm believer in mixed schools for true Americanism and in every community where our people have the educational advantages they have here they should make full use of them. Urge the children to go thru high school."

The Monitor agrees with Mr. Bell in that proportion to our numbers too few go to high school. He was advised, however, that a comparatively large number attend the High School of Commerce, and this helps out the situation.

Live merchants advertise in live newspapers; that's why their business is not dead.

SENATORS WHO WILL DECIDE FATE OF THE DYER BILL

Norris of Nebraska is a Member of Judiciary Committee Whose Decision is Most Vital to the Senate's Action

LET THEM KNOW YOUR FEELING

National Association Which Has Championed Measure Confident of Success if People Will Only Do Their Duty

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People following the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the House of Representatives, has made public the names of Senators on the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred on Jan. 27.

If the Judiciary Committee reports the Dyer Bill, its enactment by the Senate is almost certain. The Senators on that committee are:

- Knute Nelson, Minnesota
- William P. Dillingham, Vermont
- F. P. Brandegee, Connecticut
- William E. Borah, Idaho
- Albert B. Cummins, Iowa
- LeBaron B. Colt, Rhode Island
- Thos. Sterling, South Dakota
- George W. Norris, Nebraska
- Richard P. Ernst, Kentucky
- S. H. Shortridge, California
- Charles A. Culbertson, Texas
- Lee S. Overman, North Carolina
- James A. Reed, Missouri
- Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona
- John K. Shields, Tennessee
- Thomas J. Walsh, Montana

Despite all predictions to the contrary, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People maintained the Dyer Bill would be passed by the House. It has been passed. The Association just as firmly believes that it will be passed by the United States Senate if every man and woman who wants it enacted lets the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee know of the tremendous public sentiment for it.

HOUSE BUILT BY COLORED MAN IS 139 YEARS OLD

Associated Negro Press. Front Royal, Va., Feb. 1.—What is believed to be one of the oldest frame houses still standing and occupied in this part of the country is the small house on the Gordon estate directly opposite William North's store about a mile beyond Huntley Postoffice on the Flint Hill road in Rappahannock county. According to J. Williams, who now lives in the house, the building was erected by a colored man by the name of Isaac Russell more than 139 years ago.

OPENS NEW BARBER SHOP

John H. Russell has opened a neat three chair barber shop known as the Central, at the corner of Twentieth and Cuming Street. It is most attractively equipped. Mr. Russell and his efficient assistant, T. A. Edwards, both pleasant and popular gentlemen, as well as skilled workmen, are always on hand to take care of their large and growing patronage.

COLLEGE HEADS MEET TO RAISE STANDARDS.

Nashville, Tennessee, Feb. 4.—Heads of colleges and other educators met with representatives of the National Medical Association here recently to consider how to raise and maintain higher standards of education and with particular reference to the study of medicine. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Commission on Medical Education for Negroes.

Sixty persons, some of National prominence, were in attendance at the sessions, which were held at Meharry Medical College; Dr. Green of the National Medical Association presiding. Among the speakers were President Hope of Moorehouse College, Dean Johnson of Lincoln University, President Durke of Howard University, McKenize of Fiske, and Dr. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education. The latter urged the same standards of education for both Negro and white colleges, and emphasized the fact that the elementary and secondary work must also be improved.

GETS PENSION FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 3.—Aunt Jane Robertson, a 91-year-old colored woman of her race, is the only woman of her race to be voted a pension and to have her name placed on the Confederate pension roll by the general assembly of North Carolina. Her husband was killed at the battle of Manassas.

N. Y. NATION CALLS DYER BILL PASSAGE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

The New York Nation, one of the oldest liberal publications of the United States, in its issue of Feb. 8 calls the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill "the most important legal step ever taken toward ending our peculiarly national disgrace." The entire editorial paragraph in the Nation reads as follows:

"The passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill in the House of Representatives by the large majority of 230 to 119 is an achievement. Every American should derive distinct satisfaction from this, the most important legal step ever taken toward ending our peculiarly national disgrace. For this accomplishment the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which for years has labored to arouse the American conscience about lynchings and to crystallize public sentiment into effective legislation deserves full credit. But the fight is not yet won; the bill still has to pass the Senate. Those who feel the sting when Europeans ask: 'Do you really mean that crowds gather to see men burned alive in America?' should give the National Association unstinted support until the bill not only passes the Senate and becomes a law, but is enforced."

Those who wish to act in accordance with the suggestion of the Nation, which for more than fifty years has championed the cause of colored Americans, may send donations for the Anti-Lynching Fund of the N. A. A. C. P. to J. E. Spingarn, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Donations of one dollar up will be welcomed.

COLORED WOMAN BECOMES HEIRESS TO MANY MILLIONS

Courts of Louisiana Favorably Decide Claim of Lillian Turner to Valuable Land, Oil Wells and Refineries After Long Contest

WEALTH IS ALMOST FABULOUS

Her Possessions Are Estimated to be Worth \$29,000,000, Which Will Make Her one of the Richest Women in the World

HOMER, La., Feb. 16.—Twenty-nine million dollars in accrued assets, numerous oil wells, and a big oil refinery in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, have all been found by the Louisiana Supreme Court to be the property of Miss Lillian Turner, colored, as sole heiress of her mother, Mrs. Lona McGhee.

Through the decision of the State Supreme Court last fall Miss Turner was awarded a rehearing in the case after an injunction which prevented her from obtaining title to her inheritance at the time. Formerly, April 11, the third district court of Claiborne Parish awarded the lands and property to the colored heiress, the State of Louisiana contesting the decision and obtaining a rehearing on the whole case on the grounds of a contention that Miss Turner was an illegitimate child of her mother, Mrs. McGhee.

Another contestant, Mrs. Angelina Allen, mother of Mrs. McGhee and grandmother of Miss Turner, began a contest of the claims of her granddaughter when oil was discovered on the otherwise worthless property but was defeated in both the lower and higher courts.

The final big battle in the case came up in the courts at this place on January 17. There were many witnesses on both sides, and every effort was made by several white persons with the assistance of suborned Negroes to wrest the colored woman's enormous holding from her. The excellence of the case and the strength of the claim which was made by the rightful heiress, though, were of a nature to bring to her aid some of the best legal talent of this section of the country, with the rare result that Miss Turner received an absolutely fair decision and came into full and absolute possession of what is possibly one of the largest fortunes in the United States owned by a woman.

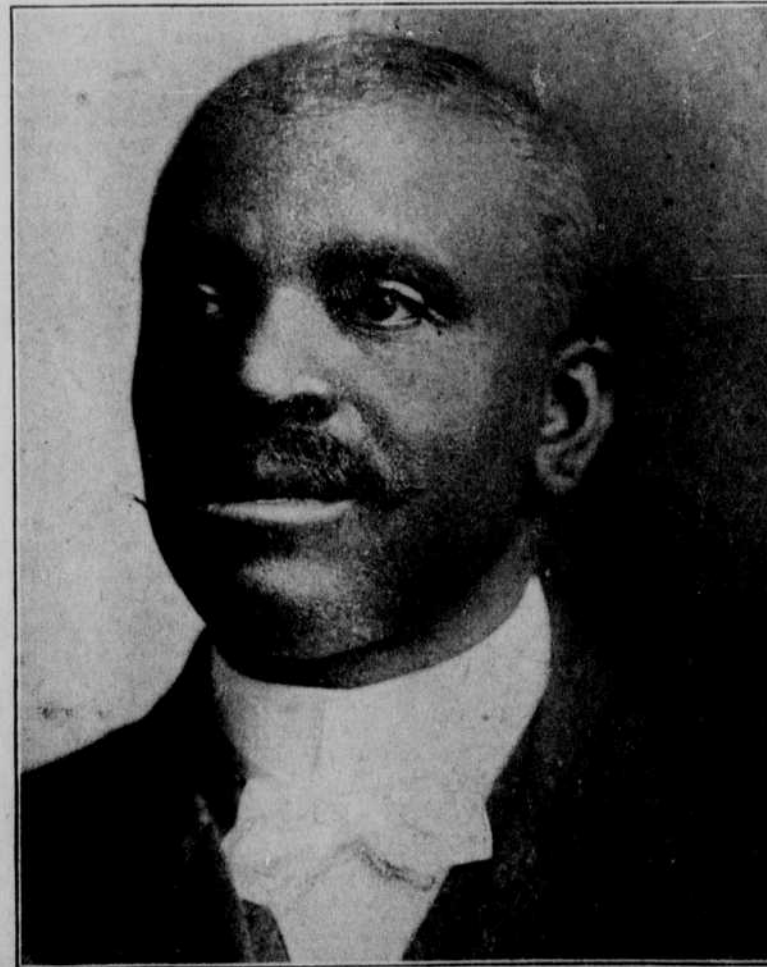
The land upon which oil was found and which is finally the sole property of Lillian Turner, was originally a part of the worn out Louisiana bottom land, practically worthless for farming purpose and only useful as a place of residence for a few poor people. At no time until finally its value went up by leaps and bounds with the coming in of the first big gusher, was the land worth at the outside of more than \$5,000. No interest was taken in it nor its owners. The poverty stricken Angelina Allen, Lorna McGhee and Lillie Turner, grandmother, mother and daughter were of no consequence apparently, to themselves, their neighbors nor the community.

No thought was ever taken of any of the parties to the case. Like many other farms in the district, the Turner farm was in the oil belt. Experiments upon it were the same as thousands of other experiments which have been conducted and nothing obtained from them excepting hard work and blasted hopes.

Once it was established, though, that the oil upon the place was real oil and that the money to be made from it was real money, some of the best legal talent of this section became the ardent solicitors for the favors of the despised three colored women. No case in the history of Louisiana has ever attracted more widespread interest and at this time no woman in the state is more cordially received nor more warmly thought of than Lillian Turner, with her \$29,000,000 golden halo.

POPULAR HEADWAITER LEAVES OMAHA

Irving W. Gray, one of Omaha's most popular and successful headwaiters, left Wednesday for Hot Springs, Ark., whence, after a brief visit, he will go to Chicago, where he expects to enter business. During his fourteen years residence here, Mr. Gray has made hosts of friends who regret his removal. He has served as headwaiter at the Hotel Loyal, the Blackstone, the Athletic Club and the Brandeis Cafe. He has the reputation of always standing up for the rights of his men. Mr. Gray for the present, at least, will retain his property interests here.



TURNER W. BELL

Well-known Attorney of Leavenworth, Kansas, and a recent Omaha visitor, who is fighting for the freedom of 61 soldiers imprisoned for Houston, Texas, riot, August 23, 1917.