

IS IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR'S CHAIR

RACE PRESS IS VERY POTENT AGENCY IN DEVELOPING GROUP

Important Part Played by the Weekly Newspaper in Improving Civic Condition of Race in Every Community

CITY OWES EDITORS MUCH

Alles of Organizations Working for Betterment of City.—Ninth Article on Omaha's Colored Citizenry.

(By H. J. Pinkett)

The effort on the part of honest historians to define the true status of the American Negro has resulted in confusion.

First he was a slave; then, theoretically, a freeman, with the right to vote and be voted for, and enjoying all the rights and privileges vouchsafed a freeman of lighter hue. Actually he is not free; he does not have the right to vote; his civic status is beneath that of the humblest and basest white man in America, north and south. And this, in spite of the marvelous progress the Negro has made. He does not enjoy life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness; he has not protection of life and property; after fifty years of so-called freedom in America his civic status is less hopeful and promising than it has been for one hundred years.

In spite of these hard conditions he has made progress.

For many years in slavery and since the only teacher the Negro had was the clergyman. From him he learned his all. The clergyman's power over his flock was absolute. And it remained so until colored men and women entered the professions of teaching, medicine, law, etc. Then came the Negro Weekly Newspaper. First in importance was The North Star, owned and published by Frederick Douglass, and then the New York Age, The Indianapolis Freeman, The Pioneer Press, The Richmond Planet, The Dallas Express, and The Chicago Defender, and many others throughout the country. The number is now way up in the hundreds, with many magazines of merit in addition, foremost of which is The Crisis, the official organ of the N. A. A. C. P.

In the years that have gone many organizations have been formed to improve the civic status of the colored people. The best known of them all in this day is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Others well known are the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and certain rescue homes, social settlements and centers which are working to achieve civic betterment.

Of all the agencies, the Colored Press is the most potent. More is due to the Negro Press for the progress the race has made than to any other single agency we have developed in our civic progress. And the men and women who have borne this burden have made greater sacrifices to do it than any class of workers in the race. These veterans of all the battles of the race, in most cases, have had no reward, and many times they have suffered the privations of physical hunger that the clarion note might be sounded for the Negro when all other voices were stilled. These men and women have taught the Negro to buy homes and land; to enter business; to educate his children; to be sober, industrious and on the side of law and order always; to do justice and to demand justice in all relations of life. In Omaha the record has been a good one in the fight of the race for better things.

The Omaha Progress and the Omaha Enterprise served the race well for many years. Then came The Omaha Monitor which has borne the brunt of battle for many years that the colored people might in truth be free. Had its editor, with his intellectual attainments, been born in France, he would have been knighted for service to his country. Here his paper lies wounded, as it were, and those for whom it went upon the altar watch to see it die. It fights on, and no matter what happens its place is secure, it has served the group that stands in direst need of service.

The New Era, the youngest of the Omaha weeklies, is rendering excellent service in every constructive way for the betterment of our group. The editor of this paper has, the writer believes, the quality of humor that will be required to laugh the silly American prejudice out of the country. The paper, also, appreciates the necessity of building along constructive lines as

well as fighting for rights and opportunities. Quite recently the editor has been joined by a capable and versatile young business man and the literary and financial success of the New Era is now assured. This paper is destined to become in this territory a tremendously greater influence than it now is.

Both the local papers, like the weekly papers the country over, aid every good cause and oppose harmful encroachments.

The Omaha Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a fine civic influence. It serves the persons and causes that all else fails to serve. Its officers are constantly on the watch towers, and they cooperate with every agency in the community for progress. Just now this society is leading the fight to induce congress to pass a law against lynching and burning human beings. In Basutoland, Africa, the natives are wondering what kind of savages we have in America and what lack of government which requires the enactment of laws to prevent burning of human beings.

Lynching is the greatest evil in America today. For the most part, the white and the black pulpit are silent on it; but the Colored Press and the National Association "carry on." And if they had rendered but this single service, they would rightfully receive the homage of all good Americans for the greatest civic and social service it is possible to render in this land.

The result of this all is to improve the status of the colored people, and, therefore, the status of all the people. It is useless to think of this problem in any other way. Some men who are very wise on all other questions, are very unwise on this one. They think that the race problem is solved when all the colored people are placed in a single section of the city, where the

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COLOR THEIR FACES, ATTACK A WOMAN AND ARE KILLED

Farmers' Wives, Dressed in Overalls and Masquerading as Colored Men, Said to Have Murdered Neighbor

TENNESSEE SCENE OF CRIME

Gross Story Comes From Remote and Isolated District Showing How Suspicion May Be Cast on Negroes.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 12.—Reports of the killing of three white women, two of them with blackened faces and dressed as men, reached here from a point in Clay county, Tenn., last week. First reports were very meagre and names were not given. The place where the killings occurred is a wild isolated section forty miles from here and thirty miles from the nearest railroad. Only a few farmers inhabit many square miles of this section.

A few days ago one of the farmers sold his property for \$1,800 cash. A big fox hunt was put on two days following by neighbors, who urged him to go. The scared informant did not give names of the parties concerned.

He declares that wives of two of the men, dressed as men, and with blackened faces, went after the money. They viciously attacked the farmer's wife, beating and choking her unmercifully, trying to force the woman to give up the money. She refused, then the two women bandits cut her throat.

A man living with the family was asleep up in the loft of the barn. Awakened by the commotion, he rushed to the scene gun in hand and shot the two women robbers dead, in belief they were colored men. The boarder then fled. He told a distant farmer and hastened on; this farmer brought first news of the affair to Bowling Green. Authorities here at once communicated with Clay county (Tennessee) officials to investigate.

One of the party rode horseback to the nearest station and wired for the coroner. His brief message confirms first reports. The dead bodies of the three women were found by the returned fox hunters.

TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Bluefield, W. Va., June 23.—J. E. Meadows, newspaper editor, announced himself as a candidate for congress on the Independent ticket in the Fifth District. "There are nine counties in my district and five of them have more colored voters than white."

PRESIDENT HARDING REAPPOINTS JUDGE TERRELL TO BENCH

Distinguished Jurist Who Has Given Excellent Service on Municipal Bench Is Retained in Office.

RANKING JUDGE IN DISTRICT

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Robert H. Terrell was reappointed Judge of the Municipal Court for a term of six years by President Harding, Tuesday. Judge Terrell has served on the bench continuously since his first appointment during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Since then, he has been appointed once by President Taft, twice by President Wilson, and now comes the news of his re-appointment by President Harding.

Harvard Graduate.

A graduate from Harvard University in 1884, Judge Terrell was one of the commencement speakers, and won notoriety through his forceful, clear, logical way of expressing himself. Following his graduation he taught for a number of years in Washington, D. C.

He held his first government position under President Harrison, being appointed to the Treasury Department as Chief of Navy Pay Division. He then took up the study of law at Harvard and upon the completion of his course, formed a partnership with J. R. Lynch, former congressman from Mississippi. This firm, known as Lynch and Terrell, operated successfully for many years, until his appointment by President Roosevelt. Since then, he has served on the bench, and has rendered many notable decisions. He is the oldest Municipal Court Judge in the District in point of service and is unanimously endorsed by the Columbia Bar.

CAN'T WRITE IN ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., June 23.—When A. B. Dubose, white, handed a letter to Mrs. Hattie Robinson, colored maid in a downtown office, both were arrested.

They were charged with crossing the color line. The white man was fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to six months in jail, the woman fifty dollars and three months in jail.

YOU ARE INVITED

The conference of Colored Republicans which was postponed from last Thursday night will be held in St. Philip's Guild Room next Thursday night, June 29th, at 8 o'clock. You are invited.

THE POET'S INGLE NOOK

The Things That Count

Not what we have, but what we use; Not what we seem, but what we are; These are the things that mar or bless The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar; Not what we dream, but what we are; These are the things that make or break, That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true; Not what we dream, but good we do; These are the things that shine like gems, Like stars in Fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give; Not as we pray, but as we live; These are the things that make for peace, Both now and after Time shall cease.

—Clarence Urmy.

COLORED STUDENTS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS AT COAST COLLEGE

Largest Number in the History of the University of Southern California Are Given Degrees.

ALL ARE AWARDED DEGREES

Los Angeles, Calif., June 23.—The largest number of colored students ever graduated from the University of Southern California received their diplomas at the 1922 commencement of this institution last Thursday at Exposition Park. Ten received degrees, three in liberal arts, two in dentistry and five in pharmacy. Those receiving "A. B." were the Rev. S. M. Beane and Bert McDonald, of Los Angeles, and Miss Rush Prince of Pasadena. The graduates in dentistry were Hayward Thompson of Portland, Oregon, and William Pillow of Los Angeles. In pharmacy, Malcolm Patton, Simon Draper, Lillian Flory, Bernard Herndon and Leola Lewis, all of Los Angeles.

TEXAS LYNCHERS WANTED

Kirvin, Texas, June 23.—Leroy and Ally Gibson, shot to death when a cracker mob lynched four here recently, were the grandchildren of Moses Gibson, one of the wealthiest colored farmers in Texas. Gibson owns three hundred acres of land in the Mexico oil section.

The boys had no part in the crime and were put out of the way by the mob with the ultimate hope of getting control of the land.

HARDING IS ASKED TO DISMISS SHERILL FOR INSULTING RACE

Officer Responsible for Insulting Colored Americans Twice Within Two Months Should Be Removed.

REPUBLICANS ARE WARNED

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Colored people of Washington, D. C., incensed at segregation of colored guests at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on May 30, are asking the dismissal of Col. Clarence C. Sherrill, a Southern Democrat Superintendent of Capital Grounds and Buildings, at whose door the segregation order is laid, according to announcement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Action has been taken by the District of Columbia Branch of Advancement Association which has forwarded resolutions demanding Col. Sherrill's dismissal to President Harding and Chief Justice Taft who is president of the Lincoln Memorial Commission and the Secretary of War.

The resolutions state that the segregation complained of is the second incident of its kind in less than two months, the first being the placing of segregation placards in Rock Creek Park. The resolutions contain warning of the Republican party.

"It would be a rude awakening and a painful disillusionment to us to realize that the party was approving and following a practice which was an incident of the institution of chattel slavery. Such a realization, in the case of a self-respecting people, could result only in severing of ties which until now have bound us to that party."

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE TO CONVENE IN BOSTON

Boston, Mass., June 23.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, president, will be held in July in Massachusetts, the state of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge who, as majority leader of the United States Senate, holds the fate of a federal law against lynching in his hands.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PHILIP'S SUNDAY MORNING

Bishop Shaylor will visit the Church of St. Philip the Deacon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.

COUNTRY COUSIN GUN CLUB

The Country Cousin Gun Club will have a big shoot Sunday. Call J. S. Bell, Douglas 4533.—Adv.

HISTORY DAY BY DAY

Friday, June 16—Negro soldiers distinguish themselves in the assault upon Petersburg, Va., 1864. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, 1804.

Saturday, June 17—Men from every State in the Union, representing all professions, take oath of enlistment at Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1917.

Sunday, June 18—The United States forced a Constitution upon Haiti free from discrimination against white men 1918. For 114 years Haiti had been living under a constitution of her own choice.

Monday, June 19—West Virginia admitted as a State with constitution providing for gradual abolition of slavery, 1863.

Tuesday, June 20—Charles W. Chestnutt, foremost novelist and short story writer of the race, born in Ohio, 1858. The colony of Georgia refused to admit slavery, 1739.

Wednesday, June 21—The Supreme Court of the U. S. declared the Grandfather Clause invalid, 1915. Two troops of the 10th U. S. Cavalry were ambushed at Carrizal, Mexico, by 700 Mexicans, 1916.

Thursday, June 22—Sir Samuel Lewis, of British West Africa, is the only Negro ever knighted within the British Empire, 1903.

30,000 MARINES NOW IN HAITI

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Twenty thousand marines, being used by the United States government to boss the natives of Haiti and Santo Domingo around, are costing the tax-payers of the country nearly \$1,000,000 a month.

While talking about peace and raising a rumpus about Japan sending its army in China, the United States has sent an army larger than Geo. Washington's across the Florida straits into Haiti and robbed them of their lands, goods and independence.

QUESTION OF RACIAL IDENTITY IS NOW IN STATE HIGH COURT

Arkansas Supreme Court Rules That the Slightest Trace of Negro Blood Is Sufficient to Determine Racial Identity.

SCHOOL BOARD CAUSES SUIT

Children of Jefferson Black Denied Admission to Same School as Whites.—Father Files the Action.

Little Rock, Ark., June 14.—In one of the most bitterly contested cases that has come before the courts of this state in years, Jefferson Black, presumably white, contended that his children were entitled to all the rights and emoluments of the Constitution of the United States and, therefore, should enjoy the privileges and opportunities guaranteed to American whites, but the Montgomery county court said "no." Black carried the case to the state supreme court which upheld the decision of the lower court.

"A person with the slightest trace of Negro blood is a Negro, regardless of how closely he resembles a Caucasian," so declared the courts of Arkansas. The above decision was handed down by the Arkansas Supreme Court last Tuesday in affirming the decision of the Montgomery county circuit court. The lower court had issued an order excluding the children of Jefferson Black from attendance at one of the white schools; on the grounds that they were Negroes. The case came before the trial court on Black's petition when the directors of the school district declared the children to be Negroes and ordered them taken to another school.

Evidence filed by the directors to the effect that the great-grandfather of the children had been a Negro slave. Black, however, declared that the children had a faint strain of Cherokee Indian blood in their veins, and in his petition stated that, "petitioner's children, in appearance, show no sign of Negro blood, and judged from their appearance alone would pass for persons of pure caucasian blood. In Mr. Black's transcript of appeal, filed in the supreme court, appeared pictures of the children.

In affirming the finding of the lower court that the children were Negroes and the school directors were justified in excluding them from the school, the supreme court, commenting on the laws interpreting what constitutes a person of Negro blood, said: "The language is broad, and has no relation to the degree of blood."

HARRY SMITH FILES FOR NOMINATION AS GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Veteran Newspaper Editor, Who Polled Heavily Two Years Ago For Secretary of State, Enters Gubernatorial Race.

UNITED VOTE ABLE TO ELECT

(Special to The Monitor)

Cleveland, Ohio, June 23.—Harry C. Sfish, the well-known editor of the Cleveland Gazette, which has not missed an issue in forty-eight years, has entered the race for nomination on the republican ticket for governor of Ohio. Two years ago Mr. Smith filed for the nomination for secretary of state and rolled up the handsome vote of 62,000 which was only a few thousand behind the successful candidate. Encouraged by this fact and urged by loyal supporters and admirers throughout the state Mr. Smith has announced his candidacy for governor, paid the required filing fee and has entered actively upon his campaign for the nomination at the August primaries.

When it is known that the race vote in Ohio numbers 125,000 it can be readily seen that with anything like unanimity Mr. Smith stands an excellent chance of winning. He served acceptably as a member of the State legislature in the early nineties and is the author of Ohio's famous Anti-Lynching Law and also of the effective Civil Rights Bill of this state. He introduced the mob-violence and anti-lynching law in the session of 1894 and re-introduced it in 1896. He persistently fought for it until it was placed on the statute books. It has stood the test of the supreme court, and has proven effective.

TO NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES

All Colored Americans going to the Convention of the National Educational Association which convenes in Chicago, July 2 to 8, are invited to be delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Equal Rights League, which convenes at the 12th Baptist Church July 4 to 8, with advance registration headquarters at 96 Hammond St., Mrs. M. E. Gibson, chairman. All such delegates are asked to send word in advance to the Registration Chairman, also to Housing Chairman, Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, 5 Claremont Park. Sor General Advance Information write to W. M. Trotter, 34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., Secretary.

MAN, 109, WIFE, 108, MARRIED 85 YEARS

Atlanta, Texas, June 23.—Living upon the plantation of V. D. Glass, near here is a colored couple who are believed to be the oldest man and wife in the state. Joe Knight is aged 109 and his wife is aged 108. They were married in slavery times 85 years ago. "Uncle Joe," as he is called, still potters around the farm.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN TO MEET IN BEATRICE

The Annual Meeting of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will convene in Firemen's Hall, Beatrice, Nebraska, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th and 28th.

FEDERATION OF NEBR. COLORED WOMEN IN CONVENTION

The State Federation of Nebraska Colored Women will convene at Beatrice, Nebr., June 27th and 28th. MINNIE TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary.

BIG OUTING FOR BOYS

One of the largest outings for boys ever given in the city of Omaha will be held under the auspices of the Colored Commercial Club thru their committee on Boys' Work Sunday afternoon, July 2, at Elkhorn, Nebr.

The number of boys who can be accommodated will depend largely upon the generosity of Omaha citizens in donating the use of their autos for the trip. Already twenty autos are pledged, but more are needed.

One of Omaha's prominent citizens has given a liberal check to purchase wieners for the roast, without which no boy's picnic is complete.

Come forth, gentlemen, and help to make this the happiest day of the year for the boys. Anyone wishing to donate their car for the afternoon kindly call Grace Morris Hutten. Webster 1822.

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 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 refreshments 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 amore private part of the house. Ferguson vs Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."