

EDITORIAL ECHOES FROM LEXINGTON

The practical unanimity with which the press of all sections of the country endorse the actions of the authorities of Lexington in repelling a mob which attempted to take a prisoner out of the hands of the court and murder him, shows a commendable change of sentiment upon the part of the American people towards mob violence. That Monitor readers may appreciate how widespread this sentiment is the following editorial excerpts are here submitted:

Southern and Northern Mobs. (Pittsburgh, Pa., Sun)

Mobs, both Southern and Northern, have been dealt with in too gentle a fashion. Hoodlums must be made to feel the strong right arm of the law. Those who do not respect law must be forced to fear it.

The Government Challenged. (Houston, Texas, Post)

But it was the government of Kentucky that the mob attacked when they undertook to take the Negro away from Kentucky authorities, and by that act they placed themselves in the position of insurrectionists, challenging the authority of their government. When men do that, they ought to know they take their lives into their own hands, and have no redress if they come to grief.

A Few More "Regulars." (New York Telegraph)

The 400 regulars who were ordered to Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of preventing a Negro lynching had a very sobering effect on the lynch law populace. The Kentucky National Guard, sub-fine as it is, sub, but narrowly averted another superb southern hanging. If there were more "regulars" in Kentucky and elsewhere there would not be so many incipient lynchings.

Fire to "Kill." (Chattanooga, Tenn., Times)

The mob is afraid of a resolute officer with a force of resolute men armed with guns that when fired will be fired to "kill." Every other method has been tried to prevent mob violence, and has failed, but this method must succeed or else we are rushing surely into mobocracy. We are quite sure that mobs will at least be more circumspect than they have hitherto been in Kentucky as a result of this story from Lexington of official courage and determination.

No Surrender to Mob. (Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel)

The organized authorities cannot surrender to the mob. They must stand their ground and public sentiment must uphold and support them. For in the other alternative it would not be one or a half dozen lives that would die but the social order itself and the lives of the multitudes dependent upon the social order must pay the price.

Firmly Courageous Action. (Philadelphia, Pa., Press)

The South in general and Kentucky in particular should be grateful for Governor Morrow's firmly courageous action. In using the militia to disperse an armed mob bent on lynching a Negro prisoner he has struck a blow at lynch law which will long be remembered and which should have salutary effect in effacing it altogether. The South needs more executives of his stamp of conscientiousness and fearlessness.

A Greater Disgrace Averted. (Baltimore, Md., News)

It is of course disgraceful that in a city of the size of Lexington and supposed orderliness, such riots as accompanied the trial of the Negro Lockett should be countenanced for a minute. But, due to the prompt action of Governor Morrow of Kentucky, a still greater disgrace—that a prisoner might have been forcibly taken from a court of justice—was averted. This country cannot be considered to have reached a really high state of civilization until such outbreaks of elemental passion and bestiality as have been and are all too frequent are eliminated.

Ask Omaha About Lexington. (Chicago, Ill., Herald-Examiner)

Ask any citizen of Omaha whether or not it would have been better to drive that mob back with rifles or to allow it to make headway; to conquer it at even the terrible cost in human life which was exacted in Lexington or to allow it to conquer the law. There will be but one answer. The law must be upheld.

Calm Firmness of Power. (Louisville, Ky., Courier)

The calm firmness of the state in asserting its power is a warning to others who might be tempted into acts of anarchy or violence. It says to them, "Gaze on this and beware!" Kentucky has set an example for the country. Its stand will have a moral effect of inestimable public value. In some minds falsely believed to be a

land of tolerated law-breaking and bloodshed, the state now takes on a new look as a majestic champion of law and order. "Law and Order!" Be that the slogan for all and more and more will the people's government be vitalized into a thing to be respected and supported.

Ohio Envis Kentucky. (Cleveland, O., News)

The barbarous lynch law tradition dies hard, but such lessons as the Lexington affair should be of some avail. The Kentucky officials who upheld the law so resourcefully, courageously and successfully, regardless of the risk of getting themselves disliked by some of their neighbors, are entitled to the respectful compliments of all Americans who believe in law and abhor mob violence. Ohio has reason to envy her neighbor the excellent grade of law enforcement she enjoys in at least some instances—though it would be unfortunate were the notion to become general that the law does its work promptly and well only where and where there is danger of mob lawlessness.

BE SURE TO REGISTER.

THE Monitor desires to call the attention of our readers to the importance of registering and voting. Many of our people have recently come from sections of the country where they were not permitted to vote. Naturally, they have become indifferent to the privilege of exercising their rights as electors. We want to make it as plain as we know how that in Nebraska every citizen has a right to vote and his vote is counted. But in order to vote citizens must register. There will soon be announced special registration days, when voters may register in their own precinct or voting district; but it is not necessary to wait for these special days. Go to the election commissioner's office in the court house any week-day and register. Everybody who wants to vote must register. Elections this year are tremendously important. Your vote, little as you think about it, may decide who shall be the president for the next four years.

WOOD'S POSITION PLAIN.

In every public speech General Wood makes it perfectly plain where he stands upon prominent questions before the country today. He makes it perfectly plain that he stands uncompromisingly for law and order and the protection of all classes of citizens under the constitution of the United States. This is what the American people want.

Not only have we General Wood's words for what he believes, but we have his actions. His administration in Cuba and the Philippines and his fair, firm and decisive actions wherever he has been sent to restore and maintain order proclaim the kind of man he is. He is unquestionably the man for president of the United States in this era of reconstruction and international disquietude and unrest.

DR. DU BOIS WRITES NEW BOOK

"Darkwater" the Most Powerful Appeal for Justice Ever Published.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the editor of the Crisis, has just written a new book. It is called "Darkwater," and was published on February 26 by the great New York publishing firm of Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

Have you ever read DuBois' "Souls of Black Folk?" It was written seventeen years ago, and is now in its eleventh edition. Everywhere—in America in Europe, in Africa—it has thrilled men with its picture of the sufferings of an oppressed race. But "Darkwater," DuBois' new book, is even more powerful. It is a human document of extraordinary intensity and insight, expressing the awakened conscience and aspirations of the darker races everywhere, and will live as long as there is an oppressed race in the world. No one has ever described with greater power and beauty what it is like to be a black man in a white world. No one has ever made a nobler and more powerful appeal for justice to black folk.

Most people think that the Negro problem is one thing, and the problem of work or wages or education or government is another thing. But that is just what Dr. DuBois does not believe. He proves that if you solve the problems of work and wages and education and government in the right way, you will solve the Negro problem at the same time. There is no color problem apart from these other problems. To make this clear he has described his own childhood, training and outlook on the world as a Negro; and to show the vast emotional content of the social problem, he has inserted between the chapters bits of poetry and fancy, which interpret the bewilderment, the disappointment, the longing, and the faith of millions of men. The book ends with a brief philosophy of beauty and death, and a story and a hymn looking toward

human unity. It is a thoroughly human book from beginning to end.

Of course, everybody knows Dr. DuBois, and all our readers will want a copy of his latest book. "Darkwater" costs only two dollars a copy, and you can get one by sending a money order or check (with ten cents extra for postage) to the publishers, Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1 West 47th St., New York. Or if you will send two dollars to this newspaper, we shall be glad to get a copy for you.

BRIEFS OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

The N. A. A. C. P. met Sunday afternoon at the Tabernacle hall, Twenty-fourth and Patrick avenue, at 4 p. m. Mrs. Jessie Hale Moss in the chair. The meeting was opened in the usual manner.

The report of the grievance committee was presented by Messrs. Black and Pinkett concerning their interview with Mr. McFarland, the general manager of the Sun theatre, which has in the past been guilty of very gross discrimination.

Mr. John Long made a good address on civic matters. Mr. Lemma will speak Sunday, March 7, at 4 p. m., at the above named hall on the advantage of suffrage.

UNUSUAL DRESS FOR MILADY



Navy blue serge with braid trimming and double ruffle of plaited georgette with short length sleeves destined to become so popular.

SOME NEW NECK DECORATIONS

Single Great Stone, Usually an Emerald or Diamond, Swings From Slender Chain.

Many young women are wearing, instead of pearls, a single great stone—usually an emerald or a diamond—swinging from a slender chain about the throat, says Harper's Bazar. Very striking is this great jewel, which is often oblong in shape and cut "square," instead of in innumerable facets.

The fashion of wearing brooches, revived since the armistice, has resulted in much work for the jewelers, who are busy resetting precious stones. The new brooch is designed obviously for the sole purpose of supplying the needed point of light to a dark frock, and is especially effective on frocks of black velvet or tulle. In fact, it would almost seem that the diamonds had fallen out of the tiera and attached themselves to the frock—at which we all rejoice. After all, what was ever more rigid and senseless in the way of an ornament than the old tiera with its stiff arrangement of gems?

The Greatest Change.

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"

"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."—Our Dumb Animals.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I won't regard my troubles
With worry or with fear.
Whenever I ignore them
They simply disappear.

R. J. CANN



REFUSE ENDORSMENT TO GOVERNOR LOWDEN

St. Louis, Mo., March 3.—The effort of Congressman L. C. Dyer to have a resolution passed at the Twelfth Congressional district convention endorsing Governor Lowden was frustrated by the alertness of J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, one of the most prominent newspapers in this section.

Editor Mitchell protested against the endorsement on the ground that Governor Lowden had not "acted with the spirit of the square deal during the East St. Louis riot."

Congressman Dyer endeavored to defend Lowden, but withdrew his resolution after the caustic comment of Mitchell, who declared that Governor Lowden failed to act when first appealed to, and "later must have gone on a fishing expedition, for he could not be found." Mr. Mitchell was backed by W. G. Matthews and W. H. King.



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