

THE MONITOR

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS

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ARTICLE XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

THE Rev. Z. C. McGee, pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist church, gave a practical illustration of how to encourage and build up worth while business enterprises among our people, which The Monitor cannot permit to pass unnoticed. Monday afternoon he took several of his congregation to the North Side Bazaar and every one of them made some purchase. We do not know the aggregate amount of the purchases made, but it must have been a neat sum. The important point that we want to stress is this: That one of our pastors, who has a large congregation and influence, not only went himself but took a large number of his congregation to a store run by members of our group and gave that store some of their patronage. It is the manifestation of this spirit that is going to build up and support business enterprises among us. Let more of the pastors of this city follow Rev. Mr. McGee's example and it will not be very long before such stores as The North Side Bazaar, Mrs. H. J. Crawford & Sons, J. H. Holmes, M. Lynch and like business ventures among our people will be large and successful institutions giving employment to a goodly number of our young men and women. Thank you, Mr. McGee, for your good example and excellent practical suggestion.

LOOKING FORWARD

IT IS customary for people at the close of the year to look forward to some of the things which they desire to accomplish the next year. As a people we need to plan ahead. The Monitor would like to suggest a few things that we should aim to accomplish in the New Year which is so near at hand. First and foremost we need to place racial unity and solidarity. By this we mean that we should strive to present a united and solid front in our efforts to obtain economic and social justice in all matters which peculiarly affect us. United we can get anything within reason we desire in this community. Unity is our first great need. Shall we strive to attain it? We are gradually growing in this direction. Our great difficulty seems to be with details. Details are minor. If we can agree upon one or two fundamental or major principles we can leave the details to take care of themselves. Can we not unite on one or two fundamental principles and work out from these? One of these fundamental principles should be our determination to patronize and support worthwhile business enterprises in which our people have invested their money. Here is something upon which we all ought to see the wisdom of being at one. Commercial development should be one of the objectives before us the next year. Another objective should be increased recognition and representation in civic affairs. We should have teachers in our schools, janitors and other employees in the school system, a juvenile court officer,

THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION NOT NEGLIGIBLE

A moment's thought will easily convince open-minded persons that the contribution of the Negro to American nationality as slave, freedman and citizen was far from negligible. No element of American life has so subtly and yet clearly woven itself into warp and woof of our thinking and acting as the American Negro. He came with the first explorers and helped in exploration. His labor was from the first the foundation of the American prosperity and the cause of the rapid growth of the new world in social and economic importance. Modern democracy rests not simply on the striving white men in Europe and America but also on the persistent struggle of the black men in America for two centuries. The military defense of this land has depended upon Negro soldiers from the time of the Colonial wars down to the struggle of the World War. Not only does the Negro appear, reappear and persist in American literature but a Negro American literature has arisen of deep significance, and Negro folk lore and music are among the choicest heritages of this land. Finally the Negro has played a peculiar spiritual role in America as a sort of living, breathing test of our ideals and an example of the faith, hope and tolerance of our religion.—Du Bois, "The Gift of Black Folk."

of the Negro in industry. But it is in his treatment of opinion that this writer, with his caustic wit, deals his best blows. Such unctuous words as he loves to quote from the Southerners, William B. Smith of Tulane University, New Orleans, especially comes in for his satire. Indeed, Mr. Smith's book is a gem of its kind, a book now hard to get but which lives in the pages of "The Negro Faces America." "The South is entirely right," Smith says, "in keeping open at all times and at all hazards and at all sacrifices an impassible social chasm between black and white." One remembers the insults that the colored delegates to the "National Conference of Social Work" had to endure when they were in New Orleans, and realizes that this professor perhaps more than any other man is responsible for the rudeness and stupidity that clings to his city's name. His preaching is being carried out in the efforts today to create a black ghetto in New Orleans.

We realize as we go through the book that science is showing us the great difference between good stock and poor stock but also that this difference is not one of race. Mr. Seligmann quotes the psychologist Woodworth as saying: "One thing the psychologist can assert without fear of error. Starting from the various mental processes which are recognized in his text books, he can assert that each of these processes is within the capabilities of every group of mankind. * * * Statements to the contrary, denying to the savage powers of reasoning, or foresight, can be dismissed at once." And Mr. Seligmann makes this interesting conclusion: "Science has not meant the extinction of God; but it has sounded the doom of tribal and racial gods. And in science's twilight of the gods lurks the promise of a brighter dawn in which races will be valued not by any scale of superior or inferior, quantitatively, but as different coors in civilization, qualitatively different."

Let us look forward to this dawn, not forgetting that its color will come if each of us treasures such cultural and racial differences as are fine and beautiful, and refuses to be poured into any typical, Americanization society, public school, mould.

(Continued from Page One)

OMAHA—WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

ready for occupancy. More than 3,500 pupils are enrolled in this one building. There are also twenty-eight parochial grade schools, five parochial high schools, four academies and colleges and four business schools with an additional enrollment of 9,000 students. Omaha is also the home of Creighton University, one of the most complete institutions of learning in the Middle West. It is also the home of the University of Omaha, the Medical College of the University of Nebraska and of a Presbyterian Theological Seminary. In addition to the high standard of Omaha, it is interesting to note that Iowa and Nebraska, on the border line of which Omaha is located, lead the nation in low illiteracy rate, Iowa ranking first with an illiteracy rate of 1.1 per cent and Nebraska coming second with a rate of 1.4 per cent.

Omaha is a See city of the Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist churches. There are 183 churches in the city with a membership of 80,000 people and 25,000 children enrolled in Sunday schools. These churches are among the most beautiful buildings in the city. The clergy play an important part in the secular as well as the clerical work of Omaha.

Maintaining a high standard in the medical and surgical professions, Omaha maintains twenty-two hospitals and it is the meeting place of leading doctors from all parts of the nation annually.

The spirit of Omaha business men is well reflected in the activities of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce and of Nebraska's booster organization known as Ak-Sar-Ben. The spring and fall racing events put on by the latter organization have taken their place among the leading turf events of the United States and are attracting to Omaha the leading stables of the nation. The Ak-Sar-Ben pageants and "den" shows, at which the leading figures of the nation have been entertained from time to time, are known throughout the land.

Omaha's central location and its many railroad lines play a large part in making Omaha an increasingly important convention center. More than 160 conventions are held annually, bringing people from all parts of the United States. A score of first class hotels, the majority of which have been constructed within the past ten years, add materially to Omaha's success as a convention city.

Commission form of government, efficient public utilities, low power rates and street car service that is probably unexcelled in any city of proportionate size, are factors which make Omaha a desirable residential city.

As a military point Omaha is headquarters of the Seventh Corps Area, of Fort Crook and of Fort Omaha. Fort Omaha was America's leading balloon training school during the war.

The response on the part of citizens to Omaha's many advantages, is best demonstrated by the fact that nearly 50 per cent of Omaha families own their homes. Omaha is fourth city in the United States in home ownership.

That means that Omaha people like Omaha, that they have faith in Omaha and that they are willing to link up their future with Omaha.

And there you have it—Omaha a progressive young American city, fresh from recent accomplishment, vigorous for future accomplishment, alert to opportunity, hospitable and eager. To put it in the words of Omaha citizens, "We're for Omaha—it's a good place to live."

Omaha's population is now 216,525, according to an estimate made by the bureau of publicity of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, based on the estimate of population made by the government which gives the population of Nebraska on July 1, 1923, as 1,333,922 as compared to 1,296,372 in the 1920 census.

The estimate shows that Nebraska's population gained 37,550 in the three years, or an increase of 3 per cent. On that basis one year's population growth for the state would be at the rate of one per cent, making the present population of Nebraska 1,354,000.

The increase in Omaha's population from the time of the 1920 census up to July 1, 1923, was 12,781, or from a total of 191,501 to 204,282 by federal estimate. This is a growth of 7.2 per cent for the three years, or 2.4 per cent a year. On July 1, 1924, the government estimated the city's population to be 208,025. Adding the average percentage gain for the past six months would make the present population of Omaha 210,525.

Omaha has ninety-seven business firms which are rated in Dun's credit book as possessing assets ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, out of a total of 5,936 firms listed by the mercantile agency for Omaha. In 1870 there were but two such firms in the city, according to the bureau of publicity of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce which has made a study of these business facts and compared them with the early business status of the city.

In 1870 there were 417 firms and individuals rated by Dun's in Omaha. There were but seventy-two cities and towns in the state of sufficient importance to be included in the credit rating book. Now there are 584 such towns and cities in Nebraska. Omaha, with a population of 16,983 in 1870, was by far the largest city in the state, and Nebraska City with 126 business firms was second. Brownville and Fremont, each with 69 rated firms, tied for third place, and Plattsmouth, with 57, was fourth. All of these cities have grown except Brownville which at present has but eleven business firms listed, but none but Omaha has maintained its rank among the cities of the state.

Besides the two big firms in Omaha with assets approaching \$1,000,000 each, in 1870, there was one listed as having a financial strength of from \$250,000 to \$500,000; six with capital and assets from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and twenty-three with capital and assets ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The comparison of the business strength of Omaha fifty-four years ago and today shows that this has increased in about the same proportion as the city's population, or more than twelve-fold.

With a new high record for conventions hung up by Omaha in 1924—a total of 173 conventions this year as compared to 163 in 1923 which was the banner year to date—the bureau of publicity of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce which is Omaha's official representative as host, has taken stock of just what this activity has accomplished.

In the past year approximately 40,000 convention delegates were registered at the 173 conventions held in the city. For 193 days of the 366 there were one or more conventions in session in Omaha, or for more than twenty-seven and one-half weeks Omaha entertained a daily host of 2,000 convention delegates. Had these 173 conventions been held consecutively during the year, it would have required 345 of the 366 days to accommodate them.

May and October were the busiest convention months with twenty-five held in twenty-three days in the former month, and twenty in seventeen days in the latter. In June, however, sixteen conventions were held, their sessions lasting twenty-three days.

The convention record by months, both as to the number of conventions and the number of days on which conventions were in session in the city, is:

	No. Conv.	No. Days
January	11	14
February	15	13
March	10	17
April	14	16
May	25	23
June	25	23
July	8	12
August	10	16
September	11	12
October	20	17
November	17	19
December	16	10
Totals	173	193

The bureau of publicity already has fifty-five conventions listed for 1925, twelve of which are of national and district associations. The national conventions include the American Legion, National Altruism clubs, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, National Shortland Reporters, United Master Butchers and International Printing House Crafts-

men's association of United States and Canada.

Nebraska will produce this year approximately 207,600,000 pounds of beet sugar, or a supply sufficient to fill the sugar demand of more than 2,000,000 persons for one year, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Publicity following the recent close of the 1924 beet sugar "campaign" in the western section of Nebraska.

In this section, centered in Scotts Bluff, Morrill, Lincoln and Sioux counties, the beet growing industry is conducted on such a large scale that Nebraska holds rank as fifth state in beet sugar production. Approximately 65,000 acres of land were planted to sugar beets this past season, producing a crop estimated at 734,500 tons of beets.

Five beet sugar factories in the state, four of them at Bayard, Scotts-bluff, Gering and Mitchell being the property of the Great Western Sugar Refining Company, and one at Grand Island belonging to the American Refining Company, will produce approximately 207,600,000 pounds from this crop. This is enough to supply the sugar demand for 2,035,294 persons, or of 701,372 more persons than live in Nebraska with its estimated population of 1,333,922.

The final value of the 1924 sugar beet crop to the farmer is hard to estimate, because it fluctuates with the market. The grower is paid a flat rate this year of \$5.50 per ton for the beets delivered to the dumps, a haul of not more than three miles from any farm in Nebraska. This would bring the Nebraska beet growers an immediate return of approximately \$4,039,750. Should similar market fluctuations in sugar prevail for the 1924 product as in 1923, a final price yield of \$8.05 will be paid the growers by the sugar companies, or a total of \$5,912,725 with an equally good prospect of still higher total yield as foreign markets are opened. The farm value last year was \$44,769,000, indicating a probable increased return this year of \$1,143,725.

In addition to the value of the sugar produced in the state, may be added the value of the by-product, beet pulp and tops, used extensively for the feeding of cattle and sheep.

Omaha as headquarters of the air mail service of the United States has taken the lead in promoting a wider use of the air mail by business men of the country. More than 200 business men of the city signed a pledge recently to mail at least one letter a day by air mail, and while they signed this pledge and dropped a letter into an air mail box, a Pathe cameraman ground out several hundred feet of film for a Pathe News Weekly to be shown all over the United States.

Arrangements for the news reel was made with Pathe by the publicity bureau of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and with the co-operation of Carl F. Egge, superintendent of air mail. The film shows business men, headed by Mayor James C. Dahlman, John L. Kennedy, president of the Chamber of Commerce and king of Ak-Sar-Ben; Mark Martin, president of the Omaha Real Estate board; Wil-lard D. Hoster, president of Ak-Sar-Ben; Frank W. Judson, chairman of the Greater Omaha Committee; Harley Conant, chairman of the publicity bureau; heads of other civic and business organizations and members of Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Concord clubs signing the pledge and mailing a letter. Miss Emma Hoagland, queen of Ak-Sar-Ben is featured as she had charge of the pledge signing. A postman also drives a mail truck into the picture and carries the two big armloads of mail from the box, and the final scene in the film is the loading of a mail plane at the Omaha air mail field with this mail.

ALLENTOWN JOE GANS STALLS
Allentown, Pa., Dec. 26.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The first indoor boxing tourney of the season was staged at Mealey's Auditorium by Promoter W. Rutherford, featuring for the main attraction Allentown Joe Gans and Frank Moody, Boston, in a scheduled 10-round bout which proved a farce. Gans acted as if he was afraid of Moody's punches and proved it by staging a running match. He put up a poor exhibition of boxing and disappointed the large gathering who knew his ability as a fighter. The boxing commissioners who were present stopped the fight. Now Gans is in bad as far as boxing his concerned.

SHOT BY HIS DOG
Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 26.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Theodore Sherman, of Edgecomb, was shot by his dog while gunning near here. He placed his loaded gun on the ground while he crawled under his automobile to make an adjustment. The dog stepped on the trigger. The charge of shot entered Sherman's leg between the knee and ankle.

METHODISTS OUST KU KLUX KLAN MINISTER
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The Rev. C. D. McGhee, white, alleged to have been active in the interest of the Ku Klux Klan, was expelled from the ministry and from membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was charged with using his pulpit and church for distributing propaganda favorable to the Klan, with immorality and with falsehood.

HOW HANS AND FRITZ DID BUSINESS

Hans and Fritz were two Deutchers who lived side by side, Remote from the world, its deceit and its pride; With their pretzels and beer their spare moments were spent, And the fruit of their labor were peace and content.

Hans purchased a horse of a neighbor one day, And, lacking a part of the Geld—as they say— Made a call upon Fritz to solicit a loan To help him to pay for his beautiful roan.

Fritz kindly consented the money to lend, And gave the required amount to his friend; Remarking—his own simple language to quote: "Perhaps it was bedder ve make us a note."

The note was drawn up in their primitive way— "I, Hans, gets from Fritz feefy tollars today;" When the question arose, the note being made, "Vich von holds dot baper until it was baid?"

"You geeps dot," says Fritz, "und den you vill know You owes me dot money." Says Hans, "Dot ish so: Dot makes me remempers I haf dot to bay, Und I prings you der note und der money some day."

A month had expired, when Hans, as agreed, Paid back the amount and from debt he was freed. Says Fritz, "Now dot settles us." Hans replies, "Yaw; Now who dakes dot baper accordings by law?"

"I geeps dot now, andn't it?" says Fritz; "den you see, I always remempers you baid dot to me." Says Hans, "Dot ish so; it was now shust so blain, Dot I knows vot to do ven I porrows again."

—Charles F. Adams.

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR

Along the village streets, where maples lean Together like old friends about the way, A faithful pair oft and anon were seen— He and his nag, both growing old and gray. What secrets lurked within that old man's breast: Of mother love, of throb of pains and ills, All safely kept beneath that buttoned vest, Receptacle of powers and of pills. Thrice happy he when some fond mother's eyes Grew moist with love unspeakable to find Snuggled to her breast her babe whose paradise Within her soul and bosom were entwined. How oft he held the wrist to mark the slow Pulsations of the feebly fluttering heart, While his kind words, soft murmuring and low, Essayed to calm the mourner's pain and smart. He was to all a father, brother, friend; Their joys were his, their sorrows were his own. He sleeps in peace where yarrow willows bend Above the violets that kiss the stone.

—Horace S. Keller.

A NEW ATTORNEY OPENS OFFICE HERE

Omaha's legal talent has received an addition in the person of David H. Oliver, LL.B., who has recently opened his office in the Jewell building. Mr. Oliver is a graduate of the Nebraska state university and served his country in the recent world war, receiving disability in the line of duty. Mr. Oliver practices in all courts, state and federal. He believes that Omaha offers a good field and that is why he has decided to locate here.

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