

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted Primarily to the Interests of Colored Americans.

Published Every Friday at Omaha, Nebraska, by the Monitor Publishing Company.

Entered as Second-Class Matter July 2, 1915, at the Postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor.
W. W. MOSELY, Associate Editor, Lincoln, Neb.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 A YEAR; \$1.25 6 MONTHS; 75c 3 MONTHS
Advertising Rates Furnished Upon Application.

Address The Monitor, Postoffice Box 1204, Omaha, Neb.
Telephone Atlantic 1322, Webster 4243

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.



"OLD FOGYISM"—BUT SOUND

WE are willing to admit that some of our views on certain subjects fall under the ban of what many "progressive" (?) and younger folk call "old fogyism". Now, by "old fogyism" they mean old-fashioned, and therefore outgrown views concerning morals, character and conduct. Conduct, you know, is the outward manifestation of character, and character is founded upon certain well-defined moral principles. Not only so, character is formed by the strict observance of what many consider irksome rules, and the restrictions, responsibilities and courtesies placed upon us in our intercourse one with another first in the home and then in larger circles such as school, the church and society at large. "Old fogyism" believes that these principles and disciplinary restrictions and limitations are basic and cannot be disregarded without serious loss. For example, "old fogyism" believes that "those who dance must pay the fiddler." That when young people, or older folk, for that matter, spend the night in dissipation, that they must pay the price in impaired health and lowered standards of self-respect. And by dissipation we do not necessarily mean intoxication and sensual indulgence. It may be perfectly legitimate and proper recreation and enjoyment, but CARRIED TO EXCESS. In fact we believe that there is greater danger in legitimate recreation, CARRIED TO EXCESS, than in that which is admittedly questionable. Questionable conduct and recreation shock and disgust all who are not hardened, while inordinate pursuit of lawful pleasure insidiously undermines the moral fibre. As a case in point, we believe that it is a serious mistake to permit young people between the ages of say fourteen and twenty to remain at parties until one and two o'clock in the morning. That is what we mean by carrying legitimate recreation to excess. Young people of these ages should assemble early in the evening and leave for home not later than eleven o'clock. This enables them to get their needed rest and does not place them in the category of common night revelers. Young people and old should have recreation. Parties for our young folk, under proper home conditions, are to be encouraged and by no means discouraged. They should have their dances, properly conducted, and other forms of social recreation, but it should be seen that these are confined to reasonable hours, say between 8 and 11 p. m., and not continued, as is becoming customary, far beyond the hour of midnight. Yes, we know this is "Old Fogyism"—but it is sound as to principle and fact, and those who act upon it will not regret it.

conservative and law-abiding people. We are not easily stampeded by any movement which seems to be radical and revolutionary. For this reason, socialism will not make rapid progress among our people; and even if it should get a headway, fair and just treatment upon the part of our more conservative and stable fellow American citizens would speedily retard it. Despite our conservative tendencies and predilections it is not safe to presume that continued and persistent discrimination and injustice may not have a regrettable issue.

TRIFLES.

IT is remarkable what trifles will lead to estrangement between friends, estrangements which it seems almost impossible to overcome. The real fact is we do not honestly try to overcome them. Our offended pride makes most of us arrant moral cowards wanting courage to confess it when we are wrong. Review the things that have brought estrangement and perhaps bitterness into your life and see if after all they were not mere trifles and not large and worthwhile things.

KU KLUX KLAN NOT WANTED IN FRANCE

Paris, France, Jan. 5.—The nefarious American Ku Klux Klan is not wanted in France and will have a difficult time gaining a foothold in this country, according to Paris newspapers.

It is said that these vigorous denunciations of the Klan in the papers came as a result of a report that the "Imperial Giant" Edward Young Clarke plans to place the organization all over the world and that he will soon open headquarters in London.

"The American Ku Klux Klan will not find any welcome in continental Europe," said the Echo de Paris. "It is an organization of such character as is not wanted on this side of the Atlantic," said another paper. "It is a detestable sect of crazy Puritans," said L'Intransigent. "They are responsible for assassinations, burnings and destruction of churches filled with religious treasures. It is a mysterious society, working in the dark, committing crimes for which the perpetrators are never punished."

"Newspapers from the United States of late date have been filled with dispatches detailing the horrifying activities of the Ku Klux Klan, which cannot help but make real Americans bow their heads in shame to know that such a wanton set of men have banded themselves together in their country for the purpose of secretly breaking law," said another writer.

INCENDIARIES BURN BARN OF RICH NEGRO PLANTER

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 5.—The police department received a call early last Tuesday morning from Jesse Branch, a wealthy Negro planter, living about 12 miles out on the Little Rock-Hot Springs highway, requesting that bloodhounds be sent out to track persons who burned his barn. Branch said his barn was destroyed about 11:30 o'clock at night, the origin of the fire being unknown. He said several other barns in that community had been destroyed within the past few months and that the fires were of mysterious origin. Branch lost all his feed, farming implements, horses, two cows and a new wagon.

PROHI GETS CAPITOL WAITER FOR CARELESSNESS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The determined drive to keep "thirst-quenchers" out of the capitol building caused a waiter in the capitol restaurant to be cut off the government payroll. It is said that this waiter was doing such a land office business taking care of the members of congress during the holiday season that he got a little careless and dropped a flask of "chine" on the marble floor. This was

Land of the White Rajahs



Sarawak Native With Knives With Which Fighting Cocks Are Armed.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

A country such as might have been the creation of the imagination of a Rider Haggard is Sarawak, on the island of Borneo—the land of the white rajahs. There, in a territory larger than Ohio, an English hereditary rajah rules over a population of 600,000 Malays, Dayaks and Kayans, with a sprinkling of Chinese and other Far Eastern peoples. And he rules in an exceedingly common sense way.

Three rajahs of an English family named Brooke have ruled over Sarawak since 1839—uncle, nephew and the son of the latter. It has been the aim of each, as the first rajah stated it, "to rule for the people and with the people, and to teach them the rights of freemen under the restraints of government." Harmful customs, such as head-hunting, have been discouraged or prohibited, but not one of their harmless activities, however bizarre to the western mind, has been interfered with. And though the white rajahs have endeavored to develop trade, they have set their faces resolutely against anything that smacked of the exploitation of their people by either Europeans or Asiatics.

The Sarawak jungle, inhabited by what westerners would call "savages," is better protected than many forests of the United States. The Jelutun tree, for example, yields a valuable gum, but is easily killed if improperly tapped. Inspectors have been appointed by the government to insure the proper handling of this important natural resource. Even butterflies—and the country is the home of some of the most beautiful of these insects—are protected by the Sarawak game laws.

The history of the white rajahs of Sarawak began in 1839. At that time the Dutch occupied the southern portion of Borneo, while the northern part of the island was nominally under the rule of the Sultan of Brunei.

Once Ruled by Brunei.

Many years before, Brunei had been one of the strongest kingdoms of the Malay archipelago. Its sultans had conquered a large part of Borneo, as well as several of the southern islands of the Philippines. Industry was encouraged and an extensive trade with China was developed. But luxury and corruption had done their work until there remained only a degenerate sultan, with a retinue of licentious Malay nobles, whose sole occupation was to rob the people in order to cater to the pleasures of their master.

The sultan's capital was, and remains today, the town of Brunei, about 200 miles from the northern extremity of Borneo.

In the days of its glory, when the surrounding hills were covered with pepper gardens and wealthy merchants came in annually in fleets of junks laden with the riches of China, the town may have merited in some degree its appellation of the Venice of the East; but for the past century it has been nothing more than a few score of small wooden houses built on piles on a muddy bank which is bare at low tide, exposing an accumulation of refuse from which a stench arises that is a novelty even to one who has become accustomed to the varied odors of the East.

Sarawak was inhabited chiefly by Malays, Land Dayaks and Chinese, and had, at times, been independent under Malay rulers; but in 1839 its government was in the hands of a vassal of the sultan, the Rajah Muda Hasim, weak and incompetent, but apparently an amiable man, not entirely devoid of humanitarian instincts; for he did, on one occasion, avail himself of an opportunity to render timely assistance to some shipwrecked English sailors. This event was the cause of James Brooke's first visit to Sarawak, which

led to his great work there and the establishment of the white rajahs.

Advent of the Brookes.

This action of the rajah was so unusual that the governor of Singapore and the Singapore chamber of commerce resolved to recognize his generosity by sending presents and a letter of thanks. James Brooke, the son of Thomas Brooke of the East India company's civil service, was chosen to carry out this mission. He sailed from Singapore in July, surveyed parts of the coast of what was destined to become his domain, finding its position so much in error that he was "obliged to clip some hundreds of miles of habitable land off the charts."

On the 15th of August he anchored in the Sarawak river, at the town of Kuching, where he was well received by Hasim. After six weeks he departed, greatly to the regret of Hasim, whose confidence he had won.

Mr. Brooke again sailed from Singapore on August 18, 1840, for Manila, intending to pay only a short visit to Hasim on the way; but he found his former friend distracted by rebellion in his country, which he was powerless to control. The visitor reluctantly consented to give assistance in restoring order.

In return for this service, Hasim agreed to give Mr. Brooke the government and trade of Sarawak, with the title of Rajah; for Hasim, who was heir presumptive to the throne of Brunei, foresaw his own prestige heightened if he could return to Brunei, leaving Sarawak pacified in Mr. Brooke's control.

But when Hasim saw his country at peace as the result of Brooke's efforts, he forgot his obligations to the visitor and connived in a plot against the latter. This failed, however, and he was obliged to fulfill his agreement and proclaim Brooke rajah and governor of Sarawak in September, 1841. The Sultan of Brunei confirmed the deed given by Hasim and presently also acknowledged Rajah Brooke's complete independence.

Rajah Brooke was recognized as an independent sovereign by the United States in 1850 and by Great Britain in 1863. Sir James Brooke died in 1868, naming as his successor to the raj his nephew, Charles Brooke. Sarawak was made a British protectorate in 1888.

What the People Are Like.

With most of the Sarawak tribes, personal cleanliness is the rule, and the Dayaks have been known to comment on a white traveler to the effect that, although he seemed to be otherwise all right, he did not bathe quite as frequently as they considered necessary. They are a fine race physically and delight in personal adornment, in which they show excellent taste in the use of colors for the chawar, or loin cloth, and for the bead necklaces and headresses.

In common with the other tribes of Borneo, their houses are long communal dwellings built on posts 8 or 9 feet from the ground, a passageway on one side giving access to the rooms, each of which is occupied by one family. The Land Dayaks, unlike the other tribes, also build a square house on very high posts, considerably above the level of the "long house." It is called the "head house" from the fact that in it are kept the heads which they have taken from their enemies.

There are three fairly well defined social classes in the Kayan house: The upper class, comprising the chief and his relatives, occupy rooms in the middle of the long house; the middle class, whose members are not related to the chief, occupy rooms on both sides adjoining, while the rooms at each end of the house are occupied by the slaves—that is, the descendants of those captured in war.

too much for the thirsty guests who could not stand to see the "precious stuff" running wild on the floor. Instead of "crying over spilled milk," they simply called the waiter a common bootlegger and he was promptly fired.

NOAH D. WARE, ATTY. NOTICE OF PROBATE WILL

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of John H. Costello, Deceased, All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court, praying for the probate of a certain instrument now on file in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of

said deceased, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 20th day of January, 1923, at 9 o'clock A. M., to contest the probate of said will; the Court may allow and probate said will

and grant administration of said estate to Della Costello or some other suitable person, enter a decree of heirship, and proceed to a settlement thereof.

BRYCE CRAWFORD,
County Judge.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for gentleman in strictly modern home. 2310 North 22nd street. Webster 1105.

Please have your subscription ready when our collector calls.

THE BRANDEIS STORE

Now Going On
Our

January White Sales

Eclipsing all Other Sales of their Kind Heretofore Held in This Big Store

During These Great Sales You Will Find in the Many Departments Participating

Mountains of White Merchandise in Magnificent Array

Bought When the Market was Low, We Will Sell This Merchandise on the Present High Market

At Low Market Prices

Since we bought most of this merchandise the price of raw cotton has increased more than 25%. And the price continues to go upward. The prices of silks and lineas have likewise increased. But in the January White Sales The Brandeis Store customers will buy this merchandise at the low market prices, thus profiting by our early and advantageous purchases.

A Large Percentage of This Merchandise Has Been Bought Through Great Concessions Made to Us, and We Will Offer It to Our Customers Accordingly.

During This Sale in Addition to the Low Prices Made Possible Through Special and Early Purchases, All White Merchandise Has Been Marked at a Much Closer Margin, Thus Giving Our Customers Extraordinary Advantages.

The Departments Now Being Featured in These Sales are
Linens, Domestics, Wash Goods, Philippine Underwear, Laces and Embroideries

In addition to these, the following departments will feature white merchandise: SILKS, INFANTS' WEAR, FANCY GOODS, KNIT UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, CORSETS, BLOUSES, HOSIERY and NOTIONS.

Western Funeral Home

Established by the late Silas Johnson
2518 Lake Street

Continuing the same considerate efficient service

John Albert Williams, Executor

Webster 0248