

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 Mail Matter July 2, 1915, at the Postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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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.



FAIR WORDS AND FOUL DEEDS

It is only a few weeks ago that President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University delivered an address at Hampton in which he said that America owed it to herself to treat the Negro with absolute fairness and give him every opportunity for his fullest development. Wide publicity was given in the newspapers of our own group and in the great dailies of the land to the wise and statesmanlike utterance of the President of Harvard. What a striking contrast to his plea "for the fullest opportunity of development" is his letter of last week to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a distinguished alumnus of Harvard, who desires to have his son enter his own alma mater, stating that it is considered impracticable to admit colored students into the Freshmen dormitories and refectories of the university, and that while there is no objection to such students in the dormitories of the higher classes they cannot longer be admitted into those of the Freshmen. And yet, if you please, it is compulsory for Freshmen to occupy those dormitories. Note this perfect syllogism of exclusion: "All Freshmen must occupy the Freshmen dormitories at Harvard; no colored Freshmen can occupy the Freshmen dormitories at Harvard, therefore, no colored Freshman can enter Harvard." If this rule be permitted to stand, it is as plain as the nose on one's face that "the fullest opportunities for the Negro" for which President Lowell so eloquently pleaded at another educational institution only a few weeks ago are to be denied him at the very university of which Mr. Lowell is the head and in distinct repudiation of the principles of that institution which has hitherto stood for fair treatment and admission of applicants of all races of the earth who could qualify for admission. Moreover among some of the most successful and distinguished alumni of Harvard are members of our race who were cheerfully admitted to all the privileges of that great university years ago. Why then at this late day when colored Americans have made great advancement in culture should Harvard's policy be reversed? But what we started out to say is this: It is this wide discrepancy between fair speech and unfair deeds upon the part of many representative white Americans who should be the exponents of fairness, truth and candor that is so disappointing to thoughtful colored Americans. They give good words with their lips but with their deeds they deny them. Where words and actions are so far apart as in the case here cited there is some justification for the charge of hypocrisy and many of our group make the unjustifiable and sweeping accusation that "nearly all white people are hypocrites." Of course, this is not true, but in the dealing of many of the dominant group, from whom better things are to be expected, with our people, there are so many examples of discrepancy between words and deeds, so many manifestations of littleness and narrowness, where one would expect bigness and magnanimity, that there is some ground for this uncompromising opinion. President Lowell's speech at Hampton and his letter on the new policy of Harvard inaugurated during his incumbency and only during his incumbency is illustrative of what we mean. And in all such manifestations of inconsistency upon the part of the people of superior advantages and claims it may be well to remember "There's a chiel amang ye takin notes."

KEEPING ONE'S SOUL

THAT was a noble utterance made by Rabbi Stephen Wise before the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when he said: "My chief business in life is to move my people to stand erect, to lift their voices to the skies and to know that no matter what the world without may do to them, they must keep their souls undefiled."

These words should furnish a motto for our people. Every one of us should stand erect, hold up our heads as freemen, walk uprightly, lift our voices in praise to God and keep our souls undefiled. The people that will do this are invincible and will come into their own. Our great danger is that we may not keep our souls inviolate. It may be well to frequently remind our readers of the question asked hundreds of years ago by Incarnate Wisdom and Love, "What will it profit a man (race or nation) though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

WAS IT FAIR?

WE have a question to ask of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. It is this: Was it fair to dismiss all the colored employees in one department because two or three failed to give satisfactory? It was frankly stated that some of the employees had given and were giving entire satisfaction and there was "keen regret in having to dismiss them." Of course this procedure was not fair and the idea that colored and white could not work satisfactorily together is not true. It has been disproven in that very institution and in scores of other places. We hope the change is but temporary and that the grievous wrong done the satisfactory employees by this action may speedily be repaired.

Prepare to fight the sheet and slipper slip sneaks and strife stirrers to a fare you well.

HASTINGS, NEBR., HAPPENINGS

The Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church, white, is taking up the study of Negro life, what he is doing and has done for his country since his freedom. Taking up from the Civil War to the World War each topic was discussed and the Negro was given much credit. Mrs. Floyd Summers of Wilberforce University sang "The Heavenly Song" by H. Gray, and "Senora," by Feist. Mrs. John Huff was also a specially invited guest. A light luncheon was served. Tuskegee Institute and Fiske were also given much credit as to their educational and industrial work for the Negro.

MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. E. H. McDonald, pastor. A rally for the Missionary Society is being conducted under the direction of Mrs. Burton and Miss Forestine Maxey newly elected president of the B. Y. P. U. It is an automobile race in which several well-known cars are entered. The trip is from Omaha to Salt Lake. Fare one cent a mile. The young people are invited to take part. The distance is 1008 miles and you may select your car.

SHERIDAN, WYO., NEWS

Messrs. J. A. Nathouse and Al Sante paid their forfeit as losers of the whist tournament by entertaining the winners and friends at a dinner party at the home of the former, Monday, January 8th. Twenty-two guests enjoyed the hospitality of the joint hosts. Mrs. J. A. Washington arrived in Sheridan Monday, January 8th, and is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. A. L. Bell.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. A. Nathouse, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Chenault and Mr. Watson Chenault were among the many Sheridan visitors to the Billy Creek oil gusher at Buffalo Sunday.

Mrs. J. A. Nathouse arranged a very pleasant surprise party Monday, January 15th, the affair being in honor of Mr. Nathouse's birthday.

THE ST. PAUL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Twenty-sixth and Seward Streets
Russell Taylor, Pastor

Services Sunday were well attended. The new lighting system added much to the pleasure of the evening services. The pastor attended the winter ses-

Our Island Paradise



Fishermen at Kealakekua Bay.

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

Hawaii, territory of the United States, and most important strategically of the lands of the Pacific, is not alone interesting because of its military and naval value to Uncle Sam, emphasized some months ago by the deliberations at Washington in regard to the world's greatest ocean. It is in many ways literally an island paradise.

Scarcely anywhere else in the world may one roam through tropical jungles with never a thought of poisonous insects or snakes. Such creatures do not exist in these fair islands. Even poison ivy and similar noxious plants are unknown. And though in the edge of the tropics, Hawaii has a cooler temperature by ten degrees than any other land in the same latitudes. Moreover, one may change his climate at will by a journey of a few miles; for the northern half of each island, swept by the trade winds, is rainy and heavily wooded, while just over the mountain ridge is a drier, warmer region.

In a way, the United States may well thank Boston and its daring traders and missionaries of the early days for the fact that Hawaii now flies the Stars and Stripes rather than the tri-color or the British Union Jack. A Spanish navigator first discovered the islands in 1555, but his country laid no claim to them, and they were practically forgotten. The British Captain Cook visited the Hawaiian group in 1778, and named them the Sandwich Islands. Still the islands were practically unknown. Then, following the close of the American Revolution, American ships began to sail the seven seas in growing numbers, and in 1789 the first ship flying the Stars and Stripes—from Boston—visited the Hawaiians. It was the first of many from the same port, carrying traders, whalers and adventurers; and soon the natives had learned of the republic on the continent to the east, and came to consider the "United States" and "Boston" synonymous.

The Boston traders found each of the islands under a separate king, with two rival rulers on Hawaii, the largest of the islands. One of the latter obtained firearms and ammunition from the traders and got their assistance in building a "navy." With this American help he became the "Napoleon of the Pacific," conquering the other islands, and, as Kamehameha I, ruled over the consolidated kingdom.

Hawaiian Trade Was Valuable. The Americans found the Hawaiian trade a good thing. They sold the king and his nobles everything from clothes and jewelry to billiard tables and steam yachts, and in return carried away shiploads of valuable sandalwood. Strong liquor was not forgotten among the imports, and in Honolulu among the naturally light-hearted natives the American sailors contributed to the creation of a gay Pacific resort, a sort of forerunner of San Francisco's Barbary Coast of later decades. Deserters from American ships, in the delightful haven of a barbarous paradise, helped to heighten the fame or the infamy of the Honolulu of those days. The situation became such that in 1820 President Monroe sent an agent to reside in Honolulu and look after American interests in regard to commerce and seamen.

A shipload of missionaries, also from Boston, arrived in the islands in 1820, much to the disgust of the traders as well as those who had deserted the sea to tread Hawaii's primrose path. The complaint of the traders was that the missionaries taught the natives "the value of things" and so made trading unprofitable. American ways and teachings at their best made a great impression on the more thoughtful Hawaiians, and when they reshaped their government they made the Ten Commandments the basis of their laws.

More and more Americans visited and settled in the islands and the Hawaiians looked upon America as their best friend among the nations. When pioneers from the United States were pushing west toward California just before the Mexican war, which added that state to the Union, a Brit-

ish naval commander in the Pacific, realizing the strategic importance of the Hawaiian group, seized the islands, but his country promptly disavowed his act. After some difficulties with France over the islands in the forties, the United States declared a sort of Monroe Doctrine toward them. As early as 1851 the island government, fearing trouble with other nations, provisionally ceded the islands to the United States. But the cession was not accepted, and numerous efforts to become a part of the United States were made in the following half century.

Annexed by Uncle Sam. In 1887 the United States obtained a concession for the use of Pearl harbor for a coaling station. When Queen Liliuokalani attempted to abolish the constitution in 1893, the constitutional party, led by American settlers, brought about a revolution and deposed her. One of the first acts of the provisional government was to apply for annexation to the United States. Germany was seizing islands right and left in the Pacific, and the Hawaiians wished to get under a sheltering wing. Politics in the United States delayed action, and in the meantime the Republic of Hawaii was organized. Then in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, congress suddenly voted to make Hawaii American territory.

Though the Hawaiians are known as "the half-way house of the Pacific," in reality the distance from San Francisco to Honolulu is about half that from Honolulu to Australia, the Philippines or Japan. All the islands are of volcanic origin, but coral has grown on the shores of many of them. The disintegrated lava has formed a rich soil which responds liberally to irrigation. Only Cuba and Java produce greater total crops of sugar, and the per acre yield of Hawaii is the greatest in the world—four tons without irrigation and six tons with. The sugar crop for the year ended June 20, 1920, was worth \$75,500,000. The pineapple crop, second in importance, was valued at \$18,500,000.

Mauna Loa Volcano. Perhaps the Hawaiian group is best known to most people because of the huge volcano Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii. In September, 1919, this great safety-valve "blew off steam," giving a most unusual demonstration of nature's forces. From a huge vent in the mountain's side, a flood of molten lava was belched forth. Spreading out into a great shallow stream, it came roaring down the mountain slope, burning forests, carrying huge trees and immense boulders on its surface—sweeping everything before it. With a speed varying from 1 to 20 miles an hour, according to the country it was passing over, it broadened out until it was nearly a mile in width. After wiping out the government belt road, razing telephone poles and destroying a vast amount of property, the red-hot lava tumbled over a high precipice and plunged hissing into the sea nearly 20 miles from its source.

In approaching the flow from the sea in the early evening, the glow from the lava was visible for many miles. As one drifted within 200 yards of the point where the liquid rock was rushing into the sea, the scene was awe-inspiring. Slowly the smoky haze over the burning forests, which hung over the source 20 miles away, lifted and the river of fire stood out in its full glory. Leaping from pall to valley, rushing uphill and roaring down, the fiery flood thundered down the mountain slope, carrying on its bosom rocks as big as houses. As the stream of blazing lava neared the coastline, it appeared to gather more speed, taking the final plunge over a 100-foot cliff at a terrific rate, and looking for all the world like a fiery Niagara. As the red-hot lava came in contact with the water, great columns of steam and gas, like huge waterpumps, were forced hundreds of feet into the air. Huge boulders, hurled into space, exploded with thunderous reports into auras of red and green lights, while flashes of what looked like lightning added to the chaos.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Ever since the redivivus of the Ku Klux Klan with its blatant announcement of war against Negroes, Catholics and Jews, and for 100 per cent Americanism, the more influential press of the country and a number of the leading churchmen and others have pronounced its early doom; but it is hardly possible that the most sanguine in this expectation among any of those who deplored its re-birth were prepared for the sudden blow that has overtaken this un-American institution.

The Klan, says Wizard Clarke, has now decided to abandon its propaganda against the Catholic Church and will admit members of this faith into the fold. The program now, says the chief "sheeter," will be based strictly on white supremacy; not only in America, but to all Caucasian races throughout the earth, and in order to carry out this plan he is quoted as saying: "We can't afford to antagonize Catholics when we are about to launch our world-wide organization and spread it to all white races, of which so many are Catholics." In other words, the Klan has discovered that in tackling the Catholic Church in its campaign of race hate and religious bigotry, it "bit off more than it could chew."

It has been the consensus of opinion all along that sheets were more plentiful in the Klan's councils than brains, but could anything more strongly emphasize its hopeless mental paucity than this right-about-face? What do they take the Catholic Church for? Do they suppose that after trying to hold this denomination up to shame before the world, its members will now make a mad rush for the sheet pile and fight for a place in the glow of the fiery cross? It is to laugh.

This is not the only amendment that must now be made to the original Klontitution, Wizard Clarke says he is going abroad and will spend many months in foreign lands organizing branches. So we are not going to have a 100 per cent American organization after all. And thus the campaign of war on aliens must also be abandoned.

In its decision to confine its activities now strictly to white supremacy, the screws will be limited to the yellow and black races, says the Klizzard. But can we depend on it? In view of its recent turnabout on policy is it not possible that this latest declaration is only tentative?

For instance, when the chief gathers his role of sheets and in the capacity of the Klan's walking delegate alights in Japan for the purpose of organizing the few whites living in the Flowery Kingdom, and finds that the population is overwhelmingly yellow, will he not also turn "yellow" and amend the Klontitution so as to include the Japs?

And when he crosses over to China, to organize the whites in that unhappy land, will not the canary hue again become ascendant and provision be made for the laundrymen? And of course he must needs go to Africa to organize the Boers and expatriated Englishmen, and finding himself in a land where the black men outnumber the few whites hundreds to one, will he not perforce let down the bars for the Kaffirs, Bushmen and other innumerable gentry of the Dark Continent?

And what of the Jew? In his latest manifesto, the Chief seems to have forgotten that this race was on the original program of proscription. But of course when he visits Palestine on his mission of "Klandestiny" he will find himself surrounded by a conglomeration of Jews, Turks and whatnot of so many colors that we expect to hear that he has gathered up his sheets and fled to the desert a raving maniac.—The Baltimore Afro-American.

THE BECOMING OF NEGRO HOTELS

By William Pickens,
The Negro who travels in the United States

As one drifted within 200 yards of the point where the liquid rock was rushing into the sea, the scene was awe-inspiring. Slowly the smoky haze over the burning forests, which hung over the source 20 miles away, lifted and the river of fire stood out in its full glory. Leaping from pall to valley, rushing uphill and roaring down, the fiery flood thundered down the mountain slope, carrying on its bosom rocks as big as houses. As the stream of blazing lava neared the coastline, it appeared to gather more speed, taking the final plunge over a 100-foot cliff at a terrific rate, and looking for all the world like a fiery Niagara. As the red-hot lava came in contact with the water, great columns of steam and gas, like huge waterpumps, were forced hundreds of feet into the air. Huge boulders, hurled into space, exploded with thunderous reports into auras of red and green lights, while flashes of what looked like lightning added to the chaos.

representative at the Presbyterian Missionary Society which convened in the North Presbyterian Church Tuesday. She reports a very interesting and pleasant meeting. The women of the church are doing a most excellent work in missions both at home and abroad.

GLORY OF LIFE. To be a strong hand in the dark to another in the time of need, to be a cup of strength to a human soul in a crisis of weakness, is to know the glory of life.—Hugh Black.

States knows what a benefactor of his race is another Negro who establishes a clean and honest hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Stuart, who fed white people in the heart of Toledo, Ohio, for years, have now established a hotel in the colored district, The New Hotel Pleasant. It is clean and well provided.

Negro travelers cannot get decent treatment in "white" hotels—at least not in many places. Springfield, Mass., and a few other New England points, and a few places in the "uncivilized" west, are all that occur to our minds at this minute where a black man can get a first-class hotel service without a fight. There are a few hotels in New York that may admit a black man if he is known, tried, proven and well vouched for—about as "free" Negroes had to carry identifying papers in 1850.

We welcome the development of Negro hotels, and want to give their this "tip": Admit any human being of any race, wherever the law allows it. Run a hotel for humans who behave themselves. This is the black man's privilege in America and he should make the most of it. Poor, handicapped white people are not yet permitted to rise above the sub-human civilization which respects only "our clan" and "our tribe."

BALSAM OF GILEAD!

Editor Monitor: A news item dated January 10th states that an unusual tribute was paid by the House to Representative Stedman, democrat, North Carolina, the only confederate veteran serving in that body, when he rose to plead for federal consideration of a bill to permit the erection in Washington of a monument to the southern Negro Mammy.

The entire membership, republicans and democrats, cheered Mr. Stedman for several minutes. Mr. Stedman painted the Negro Mammy's fidelity as without parallel in history.

The bill would authorize the Daughters of Confederacy to erect the monument on government owned ground. I believe that I speak for our entire group when I say that we are astounded and bewildered not necessarily at the proposal, for the germ evidently sprouted in the mind of a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and women folk are naturally emotional, also such organizations are forever seeking to achieve something to give it greater prominence, better advertising as it were. But why the sedate old house of representatives, republicans and democrats alike, should cast aside their masks and openly cheer such a proposition and its sponsor is the point of amazement.

While it is indisputably true that both the southern white man and the northern white man, by adoption, owe much to the Negro Mammy, their debt is such as should bow their heads with shame.

Individually or severally why erect a tablet of cold bronze or a mass of colder stone in a vain attempt to right such a gross wrong or to mislead generations yet unborn?

To manifest a true and pure appreciation of the Negro Mammy's fidelity why not reward both her and hers by erecting a monument to the Negro Mammy and the Negro Pappy together with their children by passing unanimously the Dyer bill or like legislation, a true and lasting monument that will both benefit coming generations and those in whose memory it is to be erected.

B. B. COWAN.

Please have your subscription ready when our collector calls.

PROMINENT FARM EXPERT FLOGGED BY KLUXIES

(Continued from Page One) tory, so another lashing was ordered, which was more severe than the first. He was then told to go home and be a "good Nigger".

While Hall is a giant in stature and a strong man in appearance, but he says he did not see his way clear to lick forty cowards armed with all kinds of weapons.

Highest Type of Colored Man. L. E. Hall's name is amongst those "Who's Who in Agriculture" published at Cornell University and he has long been an associate worker with such men as Booker T. Washington, Frissell and Dr. Motton. As one of those who has done great work in developing the southern agricultural resources, Mr. Hall has been considered as being typical of what the South most wants in Negroes.

The recently renewed exodus of Negro farmers from North Carolina is thought to have been the result of an awakened consciousness of their position in the minds of Negro farm hands. Coupled with the mass movement of Negro farm hands there has been noticeable a rapid increase of Negro land owners.

Thought for the Day. If we would greet the members of our family in the evening as pleasantly as we have greeted other people during the day, our homes would be happier.

We'd Call Them Alleyways. Many of the streets of Canton, China are only eight feet wide.

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