

# THE MONITOR

A National 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.



### GIVE THEM WELCOME

A VERITABLE flood of emigration of our brethren from the South is under way. They are leaving that section by thousands. It is the too-long delayed economic strike which we trust will eventually bring that fair section of our country to its senses. Leading white newspapers of the South are frankly confessing that the South itself is to blame for the exodus. They are calling upon the thoughtful, broad-minded people of that section to treat the Negro with such justice and fairness that he will remain where his affections are so strongly centered. If this appeal be heeded the exodus will eventually be checked but now it is under way. Thousands are coming north. This lays a weighty responsibility upon our race in these northern regions. It is not only a responsibility but an opportunity for rendering a great service not only to our kinsmen in the flesh, but also to the nation and humanity; for God has so willed it that whatever affects one portion of humanity, for weal or woe, affects all. Emphasis of this truth and a full realization of its full import would make all men more considerate of the rights of others. Whether we realize it or not, and few of us do, it is a fact nevertheless. Conditions being as they are, we hope that our people will realize the duty they owe our brethren who are coming into this and every other community to give them cordial welcome and help them to adjust themselves to new conditions that they may add strength to our citizenship and prove themselves a credit to our community. This calls for neighborliness. Get acquainted with these newcomers and show yourself friendly. If they move into your neighborhood, don't hold yourself aloof, but get acquainted. This is an individual duty. The churches and other organizations should at once get in touch with them and give them welcome. Let us show that we are interested in the well being of our people, willing to do our utmost to help them in any way we can. In do-

ing this we will be helping ourselves also. Our brethren are coming. Give them welcome.

### UNITY IMPERATIVE

THE movement towards federation of our racial forces which was made at the mass meeting called for another purpose at Zion Baptist Church last Thursday night is a move in the right direction and should have the hearty support of all our people. What we as a people need, more than anything else, is ORGANIZATION and UNITED ACTION. This is true nationally and locally. National organization is well under way and we are beginning to learn how vitally important it is. There is no community in the land of the same population where the ability, character, intelligence and resources average higher than in Omaha. We have a fine class of citizens, industrious, self-respecting and progressive, the great majority of whom are sincerely anxious to function, sanely and effectively, for the best interests of all concerned. Many of our number are persons of ability and influence, but individual effort can never get the same results as united action. We lack team work. Grand stand plays may tickle the pride and vanity of the individual player but they do not win the pennant. The Monitor is confident that if we are all in earnest and will not be too impatient a plan for federation of all our racial forces in this community can be worked out that will be of inestimable benefit. Despite failures to get together in the past, let us continue our efforts along this line until we succeed. "All our weakness lies in discord; all our strength is in union."

### TRUTH FRACTURED

IT appears to us that some person or persons in high authority have badly fractured the truth. Not long ago President Harding gave out the statement that the United States Hospital for Negro veterans at Tuskegee would be completely manned by a colored staff of physicians and surgeons, nurses and other skilled em-

ployees. This information was elicited from President Harding after widely-circulated rumors to the effect that the chief positions were to be given to white people and subordinated nurse coolied men, were to be employed. White nurses, whom it is said the Alabama law will not allow to nurse colored men, were to be employed, and given "colored maids," presumably trained colored nurses, who would do the work of "nursing Negro veterans" while the white nurses of course would receive the larger emoluments. Such were the statements made. They were considered sufficiently well-grounded to raise a storm of protest from members of our race, who rightly maintained that if the United States government insisted upon a segregated hospital, then competent colored physicians and nurses should be given employment therein. The white people of Alabama insisted that whites should be in charge of this "exclusively Negro hospital." Notice this strange inconsistency. But the administration was placed between two fires. The outcome of it was that the President declared that "THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF THE HOSPITAL WILL BE COLORED." This official release was given to the press. Now comes the information that the hospital was opened May 20th with Col. R. H. Stanley, a white army physician of Greenville, Ala., a white staff and colored nurses in charge. Wouldn't this seem to indicate that somebody has badly fractured the truth?

### WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

**The Garvey Bubble Bursts**  
"The death struggle of the Garvey movement," is what some people will discern in the pending court trial that "His Majesty, the Provisional President of Africa," is facing in New York.

There is something tragic about the whole affair.  
Opinion will no doubt divide on the actual guilt of Garvey as to intent to defraud. Evidence already shows, however, that more than a million dollars was thrown to the winds in first one high sounding scheme after another, and that many a dollar was carelessly if not fraudulently used.

The one outstanding fact in the whole debacle, however, is that it was possible to organize such a colossal movement. Never in the history of the world has a Negro arisen with the ambitions of Garvey. Toussaint L'Overture sought to free a group of his countrymen. Denmark Vessey struck for the freedom of American slaves; but Garvey's ambition embraced the Negro world. Garvey failed because he lacked business experience.

But the fact that so many colored people could be interested in such a movement is significant. Some day some leader will arise who has both organizing and business ability and then what things may happen GOD ONLY KNOWS.—The Baltimore Afro-American.

### MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH

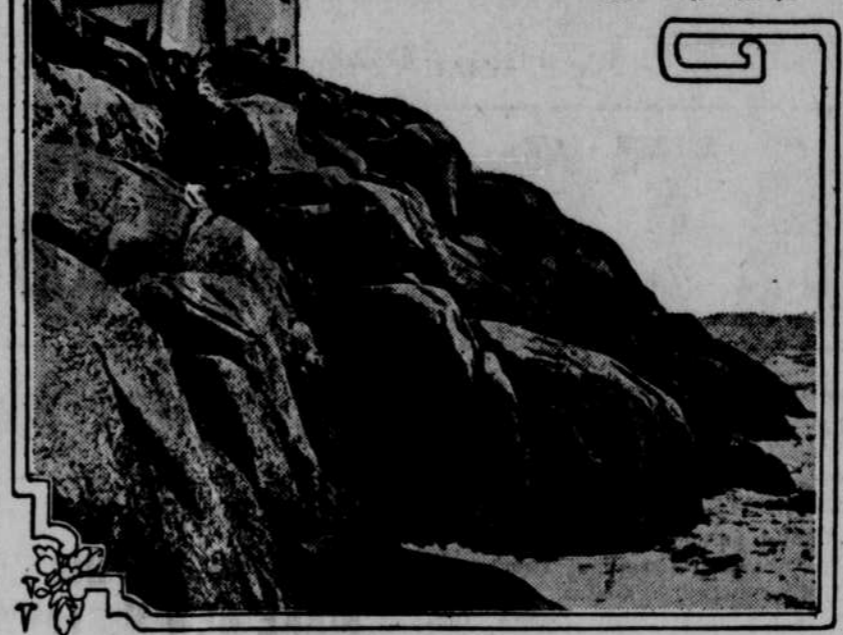
Rev. E. H. McDonald, Pastor.  
Services were well attended morning and evening, with three joining the church. Baptizing followed immediately after morning service. Covenant and the Lord's Supper was the feature of the day. Many visitors were present.

The church is looking forward to the rally which terminates June 10.

Mt. Moriah welcomes all visitors and friends to the following services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 11 a. m.; B. Y. P. U. service, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 8 p. m.; Brotherhood, Monday, 8 p. m. mid-week prayer service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

REV. E. H. McDONALD, Pastor.  
MRS. J. H. KELLY, Church Rep.

# Warfare of Land and Sea



Light Station, Heron Neck, Maine.

By JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, Vice President National Geographic Society.

Realization of the great age of the earth and the long periods involved in the birth of mountain ranges and the disappearance of continents often obscures the fact that changes are taking place rapidly enough actually to be watched and measured. In places the clock of geologic time runs so fast, in fact, that we may, as it were, see the minute hand moving upon the dial.

One of the most conspicuous places by which to illustrate this remarkable condition is the coast-line of the southeastern United States from the Virginia capes to the Rio Grande. Here, as along every other coast-line on the face of the earth there is perpetual warfare between the land and the sea, with the wind as a shifting ally, now throwing its weight into the balance on the one side and now on the other. Here the land is taking the offensive, driving the sea back foot by foot, always with the aid of the wind; there the sea assumes the offensive and eats its way landward slowly and laboriously, but none the less successfully. The varying fortunes of this relentless and age-long war, which neither truce nor treaty will ever bring to an end, can be read in the shifting sands of the seashore. At many points along the coast of the northeastern states are found bold cliffs, and the charging sea attacks them with the shot and shell of loose shingle. Some of them, however, are adamant and impregnable in their frontal fortifications and hold out against the sorest siege, but between them have occurred stretches of softer rock which have been literally pounded to dust by the ocean's heavy artillery, thus permitting flank attacks on the hitherto unconquered defenses.

Along the southeastern coast, however, the rock-bound cliff is the exception and the long stretches of glittering beach reaches out farther and farther into the sea, and the water is thus enabled to penetrate farther and farther into the land, because the attack of the sea is usually a frontal movement and that of the land frequently a wedge attack; thus we can account for the long, straight shore on the one hand and the spit on the other.

**Cape Henry's Sand Dune.**  
Cape Henry, Virginia, where the great Chesapeake bay empties into the Atlantic, is one of the most interesting points along the South Atlantic coast. It affords an excellent opportunity to study the battle royal between the sea, the winds and the sands, and it is remarkable also for the weird beauty of its storm-buffed beach, extending in broken masses of sand as far as the eye can reach, plected out here and there along the land edge by gnarled and stunted trees, beach grass and hardy shrubs, which make a brave fight against the ever-encroaching enemy.

At Cape Henry in 1791 was erected the first lighthouse built by the young United States government. After many years of faithful service the ancient beacon gave way to a more pretentious structure, which was erected in 1881, but the old lighthouse still stands on its great hill of sand and rock like a sentinel of a forgotten army ready to spring to arms when called.

Stretching inland behind the original lighthouse is a great dune, or rather a mountain of sand, which has been the savings bank of the winds for untold centuries. The dune is more than 100 feet high in many places, and the great plateau on its crest, stretching back into the country for several miles, covers an area of many acres. Slowly but surely the great mass of sand crystals is making its way toward the interior, being pushed back inch by inch by the restless wind, and it is mercilessly engulfing a great pine forest. It is even rapidly filling up the Lynnhaven river, a small fresh-water stream famous for its oysters.

Rockaway Beach, Long Island, grows westward at the rate of nearly a mile every twenty years. At Nag Head, North Carolina, the land has extended into the sea at the rate of 35 feet a year. In 1804 Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch prepared a chart of Salem and Marblehead harbors, giving the soundings over various ledges of rock.

**Puff and Push.**  
It may be true that a man with a pull gets the easiest job. But the man who has the push gets one that pays more money.—New Orleans States.

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Ninety years later similar soundings were taken, and in all cases the water was found to be considerably deeper, once again telling the tale of endless warring.

### Retreat of the Shore Line.

On the shore of Cape Cod, near Chatham, the land is retreating at the rate of a foot a year, and on the southern shore of Martha's Vineyard it is giving up the fight to the enemy at the rate of three feet every twelve months, while on the southern face of Nantucket the retreat has been as much as six feet a year, the records tell us.

From Portland, Me., to Cape Florida there is a fairly well-connected barrier of sand-reefs, all of them built up by the sea and its ally, the wind, from the material pounded from the shoreline by the waves. From Chesapeake bay to Biscayne bay, Florida, a distance of 700 miles, there is a natural rampart of sand so continuous, forming such an unbroken series of lagoons from the sea, that it is possible to make the entire journey through inland waters without exposure to the open sea.

In its incessant warfare against the land, the sea literally takes its captured hosts and makes them do battle under its command. The boulders that are shattered from the face of a cliff are dashed up against it again and again, hammering others loose, the while being worn round and smooth as the projectiles of big guns must be. As the process goes on, these huge shells are worn down and crumbled until there remains nothing to tell the story of forced fighting against their own stronghold save grains of sand on some distant beach or the soft carpet spread upon the floor of the sea many fathoms deep.

The waves always find a most valuable ally in the wind while their work of coast-line transformation goes on. The possibilities of the wind as a worker in conjunction with the waves are revealed when we consider that during a violent storm the air may hold in suspension as much as 120,000 tons of sand to the cubic mile. This sand, driven hither and thither, finds a resting place somewhere, and that resting place is usually a dune along the shore.

### How Sand Dunes Are Made.

A sand dune always has a humble beginning. A piece of wreckage cast up by the waves may start it, or any sort of obstacle lying upon the shore may cause it to come into being. Once started, the dune becomes a trap to catch sand in. It takes its toll of every passing gust of wind, and thus continues to grow and grow. Often they keep advancing until they bury orchards, forests, and even buildings, like great drifts of snow. Along the coast of New Jersey one may see orchards which have been covered by wind-blown sand within the memory of man so that only the tops of the trees now protrude above the surface. It is not exceptional to see a forest invaded and sometimes even completely buried. To watch the struggles of the trees against their encroaching enemy is one of the most remarkable sights of nature. As the sand rises around their trunks new roots are put out near the surface, and they continue to fight their battle month in and month out, but generally they are finally completely engulfed.

The alternating burial and resurrection of forests is due mainly to the tendency of sand dunes to migrate. On Hatteras island, North Carolina, the migration of a dune literally robbed a cemetery of its dead, dashing down the gravestones and exposing the bones of the bodies buried there, says Professor Cobb, an authority on the subject of beach formations.

On the northern end of Hatteras Island a fishing village has been completely buried, while the sand has entirely crossed the island at several places north of Cape Hatteras. This movement of sand was started just after the Civil war by the cutting of trees for ship timbers, and, although the section is known today as the Great Woods, there is not a stick of timber to be seen.

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# Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1898.

**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 some private part of the house. *Ferguson vs Gies*, 82 Mich. 353; N. W. 712."