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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.



A SIGNIFICANT REQUEST

It is always a pleasure for us to call attention to evidences of affection, esteem and good will between the races of mankind, in general, and especially between members of our own group and those of the dominant group in this country between whom there seems to be the very opposite tendency. Optimistic though we are we cannot close our eyes to the fact that racial misunderstandings and ill-will seem to be growing more acute, increasing rather than decreasing. We have faith to believe that all will work out in the end because God is in Heaven, and the all is not with the world, He is slowly working His purposes out, and ultimately His will be done upon earth. Thru what travail and pain our own nation and the world must pass before amity and brotherhood will prevail we do not know. History has revealed strange surprises in the evolution of civilization and doubtless has many more in store. The estrangement between our own people and the white people of America seems to be growing. In the face of this it is enheartening to point to evidence of affection, esteem and understanding which show that there is after all a tie that binds. Recently there was a singular manifestation of this spirit which shows what contact and association will do for awakening mutual understanding, appreciation and esteem. It was at the commencement held at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School for Negro youth, at Lawrenceville, Va., that splendid institution which was organized and built up by the Rev. James S. Russell, a scholarly and Christian gentleman of the first rank, who has given his life as a Christian priest and educator to the uplifting of our race in his native state, and in which he was born a slave shortly before Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. "Virginia Day" was a high day as a part of the commencement program. Governor Trinkle graced the occasion with his presence and made a felicitous and statesmanlike address before an audience of more than 2000 people of both races. In his address he paid a high

and well-deserved tribute to Archdeacon Russell, whom he characterized as a Christian gentleman, who for years had given out beneficent and far-reaching influences and inspirational leadership. The Governor also paid a graceful and grateful tribute to his own nurse, a Negro woman, who had inculcated in him sterling principles which had profoundly influenced his whole life. Archdeacon Russell, modestly passing over the tribute paid him by the Governor of Virginia commenting upon the Governor's tribute to his nurse, said he too wished to pay tribute to one to whom he was greatly indebted for that which, under God he had become, his old teacher, spiritual father and life-long friend, a soldier of the Confederacy, the Reverend (Major) Giles B. Cook, whom he desired to present for a word. Tottering with age, Giles B. Cook, to whom scores of Virginia Churchmen of color are deeply indebted for education and spiritual training, rose to his feet. He modestly told of his deep interest in the colored people, of his warm affection and high regard for his former pupil Archdeacon Russell, and of his hitherto expressed wish, now publicly repeated that his former pupil should officiate at his funeral. Profound silence momentarily ensued this significant statement followed by prolonged cheers. The significance of this may be gauged by the fact that the speaker is the last survivor of that group of twelve Confederate officers who laid down their arms with General Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Major Cook subsequently studied for the ministry, being ordained deacon in 1871 and priest in 1874, retiring from the active ministry six years ago. An ex-confederate soldier enters the ministry, baptizes and teaches a little ex-slave Negro boy who in turn also enters the priesthood and becomes the respected head of a great school and a genuine helper of mankind, honored and respected by all who know him. This ex-confederate soldier publicly requests that the ex-slave boy shall lay his mortal remains to rest with the liturgy of the Church which they both love so well and which has made them, both alike, what they are.

He is wilfully blind who refuses to see in this rare and isolated request the augury for a better day that must sooner or later dawn for America in which character and worth alone will count, unbiased and unflinching by race or creed. These shafts of light presage that dawn.

THE CONVICTION OF GARVEY.

Marcus Garvey attempted the impossible and failed. His conviction was legal and technical, and does not reach the roots of his propaganda. I have never attempted an analysis of the teachings of the African reformer. In my view it is needless to do so until we can disentangle the grotesque features from its deeper meaning, and the ephemeral from its permanent meaning. I promise my readers at some early date to undertake an analytical treatment of the gospel as it is in Garvey. In the meantime, I take no delight in the death of the wicked.—Kelly Miller in Pittsburg Courier.

FOOTNOTES TO AFRICAN HISTORY

(By the Hamitic League)

THE SPHINX.

(The Hamitic League)

Have you ever seen the Sphinx of Egypt, that old stone baby of the thick lips and flat nose that has stood in Egypt's sands for seven thousand years? It is, save the blue ones and the thin ones and give it the once over one of these days.

Men still wonder why the hello Bill the Sphinx was ever carved, but all they know is that it is there and that it is a stone cut-up of a collar gentleman who was mighty proud and didn't care who knows it.

The Egyptian tradition says it was carved on the order of one Mr. Horus, a chocolate colored bird who chased a read headed, blue eyed waffle out of Egypt and dared him to come back. The waffle's name was Set and he eased into the royal cushions by turning the dad of Horus over to the undertakers and making love to Isis, the wife of Mr. Osiris.

He didn't have any luck with Isis because he couldn't catch her. When Horus grew up he collected an army of cullud scappers and sailed into Reddy so fast that friend latter lost his sandals in heel dust. Just whether he went none ever knew, but according to the dope he went due east without a change of trunks.

As you know the Egyptians were strong believers in hoodoo and after Reddy tore out, Horus decided to carve his own face in stone and place it in the desert so that if Reddy ever started to stage a come-back, he would see the face and accumulate a mess of cold feet.

So the Sphinx was carved and there it stands today as it has stood for those seven thousand years. But Reddy never came back. The scare which Horus gave him was so strong that there was never the necessity for a second dose.

Many a bird who has read in his history book that the old Egyptians were pale faces, takes a tumble when he gazes into the old stone face of Horus. He knows pronto that some one has tried to slip something over on him and gets wise.

Back yonder the cullud race was some historic fruit.

(Next Week, Mr. Perseus of Argus)

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Collier of Denver, Colo., are Omaha visitors. They are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Fox, 2866 Maple street.

Gold Region of the Transvaal



The General Post Office, Johannesburg.

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

With the continued discussion of the effect on the United States of the huge gold supply that world economic conditions have driven to our shores, the region that produces more of the precious metal than any other area takes on an added interest. This is the famous "Rand" (officially Witwatersrand) of the Transvaal, South Africa, that in the relatively brief period since its discovery has swelled the annual stream of new gold to nearly twice its volume. In keeping with traditions, this great reservoir of the metal, "bright and yellow, hard and cold," has given a stormy as well as a gilded history to the corner of the Transvaal in which it was uncovered. It built up in a few years a city of 284,000 souls drawn from all parts of the world; it caused raids, labor troubles, and a bloody major war; and it vitally changed the map and political complexity of Africa.

The Boers trekked over the Rand region and raised their live stock on its semi-rugged slopes for years without realizing that below their feet lay the greatest volume of rich gold ore known to exist. The discovery of the ore was made in 1885, but the region did not realize its prosperity immediately. The gold is finely divided in a conglomerate rock and its profitable recovery calls for the highest degree in scientific treatment. The ore must be crushed by heavy stamps and then leached by the cyanide process. The ore beds extend for more than 60 miles along the low hills known as the "Rand" and mines were opened at various points.

By 1891 much of the surface vein of ore had been exhausted and it was feared that the field would be short lived. Then it was discovered that the main gold reef below is for all practical purposes without bottom and that the extent of rich ore from which gold may be taken is only limited by the practicality of man's working at great depths. The average gold content of the ore is worth nearly \$10 a ton, and engineers have estimated that there remain in the Rand ores worth many billions of dollars.

Boom Brought the Boer War.

By 1895 the Rand was in the midst of a tremendous boom. Investors, prospectors laborers and soldiers of fortune flocked in. The necessary heavy machinery was hauled for hundreds of miles and brought in over mountain passes by wagons and ox-teams. The output of yellow metal mounted rapidly, and with it grew the troubles that brought on the Boer war.

The city of Johannesburg was born of the gold discovery and rose to the stature of a city in the space of a few years practically "on the diggins." It is almost on the crest of the Rand.

By 1906 the Rand's annual production passed that of all North America. Before the World war the annual recovery reached \$175,000,000, and by 1920 the output had again climbed to \$188,000,000, an amount which represented roughly half the entire world production in that year. In 1921 a new peak was reached when gold valued at about \$200,000,000 was taken from the Rand.

Johannesburg is situated about midway along the Rand. There are a number of true suburbs strung out on the slopes of the ridge devoted largely to the residences of the well-to-do; and in addition, farther away along the Rand, are smaller "shellie" towns. Nine miles to the east lies Germiston and six miles farther, Boksburg. Twenty-one miles to the west is Krugersdorp. For about 25 miles in each direction from the city there is never out of sight of tall chimneys, ugly crushing houses, and labor compounds which tell the eye that this is a scene of unceasing activity. And the same message is conveyed to ear and nostrils. The great crushing machinery keeps up a deafening din, and at times when the wind assists the air is filled with the fine white dust which is a troublesome and unescapable by-product of the crushing operations. The Rand gold field is fortunate in having a supply of coal 25 miles to the east which has kept down operating costs and so has

been a big factor in keeping the gold stream moving.

Johannesburg a Fine City.

Much of the tremendous wealth that has come out of the reef has flowed abroad, a fact, incidentally, which is responsible for much of the bitterness that has existed among the white miners and the Boer farmers. But some of the millionaires and sub-millionaires have spent lavishly in the country, and these expenditures, as well as the millions spent in operation, have enriched Johannesburg. Excepting two cities near the Mediterranean, which may be considered as belonging to a separate civilization, Johannesburg is the metropolis of Africa. It has a population of more than 284,000, of which more than 150,000 are white.

It is a city of numerous substantial buildings, some of them of many stories, resembling more nearly American structures than those of Europe. Wide asphalt streets, theaters, luxurious clubs, and the finest hotel south of the equator are other features that go to make "Joburg" an up-to-date, comfortable city. In the suburbs are many fine residences; and the country club will compare favorably with similar institutions on any of the six continents. The altitude of more than a mile above sea level makes the city healthful and comfortable despite its nearness to the tropics.

But despite its opulence Johannesburg still has some of the earmarks of a mining camp. In the sumptuous clubs booted prospectors are to be seen side by side with carefully maneuvered financiers. The iron-roofed shack of the early days has not entirely disappeared; gambling halls and grog shops can be found with ease by miners in the city to spend their earnings in the traditional way of the mining camp. Nor is the city, for all its public improvements and architecture, entirely a twentieth century white man's community. More than 100,000 African natives live within its limits. Motor cars predominate in the traffic, but the heavy Boer wagon has not been thrust entirely out of the picture. And one can ride over the asphalt—or could a few years ago—in a "rikisha" drawn by a feather-bedded Zulu.

Scene of Much Turbulence.

Turbulence has been the lot of Johannesburg since its birth in 1885, and many of its problems have pivoted around the mine owners and laborers. The Boer war really grew out of the discovery of gold on the Rand and the resulting influx of thousands of Englishmen and other "uitlanders." The ill-starred raid of Jameson was directed against Johannesburg, and at the same time the city was seized from within by the British mine operatives. Just before the outbreak of the World war there was an uprising of the white miners around Johannesburg, but the difficulties were patched up because of the great conflict.

The obtaining of labor for the Rand mines has always been a problem of considerable proportions.

With the mines working at capacity something over 250,000 workers are needed. The local negroes preferred work on the farms and among the live stock of the Boers. White men in sufficient numbers could not be obtained, nor could the owners afford to pay exclusively white men's wages. At one time 50,000 Chinese coolies were imported, but their presence caused much trouble, and in 1910 the last of them were repatriated. In recent years tens of thousands of negroes from Portuguese East Africa have been brought in to supplement the local negroes that could be induced to work, and the 25,000 more or less skilled white workers.

Curious Taxes.

Early English statesmen imposed a tax on beards. When it was levied it was a real hardship, and, in fact, was meant to be such. It was imposed by the Normans; and was directed against the Saxons, most of whom were, to use a topical expression, "beavers." In the reign of William III births, marriages and burials were taxed. At that time, too, there was a tax on bachelors, and on widowers too. Horses were once taxed, and, by way of protest, one farmer rode his market on his own.

Many are showing their appreciation for the Monitor by sending in their subscriptions. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? Is your subscription due? If so, please pay it promptly.

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Letters From Our Readers

Short, timely letters are invited. We prefer that writers sign their names, but in all cases letters signed with a nom de plume or as "Reader," "Subscriber," etc., must be accompanied by the name and address of the author for the editor's information.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN MAKES COMMENT ON MONITOR EDITORIALS.

COAL HILL COAL COMPANY
Omaha, Neb., July 16, 1923.
Rev. John Albert Williams,
Editor Monitor:

Permit me to congratulate you on three fine constructive editorials in The Monitor issue of July 13th.

I was particularly glad to see the article on patronizing the worthy colored business man, and discouraging by lack of patronage the colored merchant who is unwilling to give his customers' competitive prices and keep his store in equal or better conditions than the white merchant who is a bidder for the valuable colored trade.

The colored citizen should understand that every dollar he gives to the colored business man not only should buy equal goods at equal prices, but also this patronage enables the colored man to increase his business and in this way open the road of opportunity for other industrious colored men and women.

The note of appreciation for clean lawns was a good piece of work.

A neat house or a well-kept lawn is an outward and visible sign of self respect and prosperity.

I was very glad to see your article for better lighting on Lake street. The lighting is a very important community question. Twenty-fourth street needs more and better lighting and a big play ground for that congested quarter.

The colored citizens must lead that movement because they are the majority of the population in that center and should point the way.

I am confident that if the representative colored men and women take a start for a progressive improvement club like the Leavenworth Improvement Club, the representative white citizens who live in the vicinity of North 24th street will be sold to the idea of civic improvement and together you can make your center one of the beauty spots of the city.
S.S.C. LE Yours very truly,
S. S. CALDWELL.

New Bank to Open

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The Prudential Bank, with an authorized capital of \$2,000, will open its doors July 23rd at Eighth and Florida ave. Officers include John R. Hawkins, president; Dr. A. M. Curtis, Thomas Walker, Dr. P. W. Price and C. W. Banton.

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THE OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE NATIONAL All-Race Conference

will soon be sent out by the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Conference of the Civil Rights Organizations, and headed by Prof. Kelly Miller.

In the Meantime: All secretaries of organization, lodges, labor unions, women's clubs, churches, etc., and other interested persons, are requested to communicate their names and addresses, together with the name of their organization, to the Secretary of the Conference, in order that a formal invitation may be forthcoming. Wherever possible to dispense with red tape, organizations should do so and not wait for a formal invitation but the moment the call is published in the press should take action according to the basis of representation which will be laid down in the Call. Address:

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Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1893.

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 amore private part of the house. Ferguson vs Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."