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NEW YORK BANKER MAKES PRINCELY GIFT TO SCH

Hampton and Tuskegee Are 1
Quarter of a Million Dollars
For Their Endowment
Fund

DONOR'S NAME KEPT SE

New York, N. Y., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Announcement has just been made by Clarence H. Kelsey, an official of Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund committee, of a gift of \$250,000 to the fund for the two schools by a New York banker who asked that his name be withheld.

"This \$250,000 donation," explains Mr. Kelsey is symptomatic of the increasing interest men of large affairs are taking in Negro education. Bankers, business and professional men and other leaders in public and industrial life have come to a realization that the Negro problem can be solved only through education. The type of education fostered by Hampton and Tuskegee makes a special appeal to these men. The two schools train Negro young men and women to be real producers and at the same time to be leaders and teachers of their race."

The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation recently has pledged \$1,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee on the condition that the trustees of the two institutions raise an equal amount.

"BUCK THE BARBER" A SUICIDE

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Howard Buck, locally known as "Buck the Barber," committed suicide on an ingenious gallows improvised from a rope fire-escape in his room at the Malatesta hotel, North Carolina and Atlantic avenues. His body was found by a colored maid Monday. Indications were that he ended his life Sunday night.

"Buck the Barber" figured in the notorious cigarette girl murder case here recently of a Negro girl whose lifeless body was found near the meadows. He had been extremely nervous since that time and resorted to numerous relief measures.

U. S. PLANS READY FOR HAITI EVACUATION

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The remaining 1,500 American marines, now composing the force of occupation in Haiti, will be withdrawn in a short time, leaving the maintenance of order, so-called, to native troops, according to the present plans of the state department. The American officials now in the island will remain until 1936, under the terms of a treaty between America and Haiti.

RESOLUTION AGAINST CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—A resolution calling on Congress to repeal the act passed last March authorizing issuance of five million memorial fifty-cent pieces in connection with the carving out of a great statue on Stone Mountain, Georgia, which is to be a monument to Robert E. Lee, Jeff Davis, Stonewall Jackson and others who led the southern forces in the Civil War, was passed by George R. Thomas, Post No. 84, G. A. R. of this city, at a meeting held recently.

Be Courteous, Be Pleasant—Shop Early.

SOUTHERNERS AT ODDS OVER "THE FIRE IN THE FLINT"

A stir in Southern white newspapers and among literary circles has been made by "The Fire in the Flint," the novel of Georgia life written by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A number of white Southerners have championed the book and have been fiercely assailed for doing so. Lawrence M. Stallings, who praised the book in the New York World, was warned by the Macon Daily Telegraph that he need no longer worry about that "home boy business." Another white Southerner, Herschel Brickell, writing in the New York Evening Review, says the book "takes its place easily as one of the most important novels that have yet been written about the present status of race relations in the South."

Meanwhile, Gerald W. Johnson, in the Baltimore Evening Sun, pokes fun at the Macon Telegraph for its attack on Stallings. He says: "It was a severe penalty to inflict on a native son, but then, Stallings' offense was extreme. There is no obscurity about

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HEALTH

New York, N. Y., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Speaking at the first annual American Education Week Exposition, Dr. Thomas Earlington, former health commissioner of New York, laid down the following as the Ten Commandments of Health:

1. Keep your mouth closed when breathing, also when angry.
2. Drink cool water with your meals, also between them.
3. Bathe daily, a shower, if possible.
4. Eat slowly, this leads to eating sparingly. Make your meal a ceremonial pleasure.
5. Exercise daily and breathe deeply while so doing, but avoid over-exertion and never eat when fatigued.
6. Never read or transact any business while eating.
7. Work ten hours, sleep eight, and use the balance for recreation and meals. Always rest on Sunday.
8. Ever keep a contented mind. Equanimity means longevity.
9. Neglect no portion of the body. Employ a physician to examine you at regular intervals and so watch for the beginnings of disease and build up resistance and pay some attention to his opinion and direction.
10. Moderation in all things.

METHUSELAH WAS ONLY 80

Berkeley, Calif., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—According to Prof. R. T. Crawford, of the astronomy department of the University of California, years in the old days were measured in terms of cycles, probably lunar cycles, which average about a month in length and after all, the 999 years attributed to Methuselah may have amounted to only about 80 of our years.

SET HOUSE AFIRE

Germantown, Pa., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The origin of three mysterious fires which occurred at the noon hour on the last three days of last week in the home of Mrs. Ellen O'Donnell, was revealed recently when Johnny O'Donnell, 11 years old, sobbingly confessed to Fire Marshall McNitt that he started the fires because he didn't like the old house and wanted to move.

EXPERIMENT IS AN OPPORTUNITY

Do You Want Grocery Clerks, Meat Cutters, Bookkeepers and Delivery Men?

The well known Hermann Grocery Store at Twenty-fourth and Willis avenue has made a unique departure in its policy which ought to result in substantial gain not only to the firm but to the colored people of Omaha. Mr. Hermann has taken into partnership with him a well-known, popular and progressive young colored man in the person of Edward W. Killingsworth. The proprietors of the store announce it as their policy to employ colored help in all departments as rapidly as the growth of the business justifies it. There are many stores on Twenty-fourth street getting rich off colored patronage and giving nothing in return in the way of employment or even advertising in colored newspapers. The firm of Hermann & Killingsworth offers a golden opportunity to build up a business which will give returns to our race. A liberal patronage from our people means eventually a large corps of workers.

what he did. His crime stands up as stark and bold as a stone mountain.

He wrote up a novel by a Negro and referred to the author as 'Mr. White.'

The Savannah Press goes so far as to comment editorially on "The Fire in the Flint," with true Southern courtesy, heading its editorial "A Book of Lies," and saying it is "unfair, unjust and thoroughly reprehensible." On the other hand, the Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer, in its review, by Joseph Daniels, Jr., says that every Southern man should read the book "even if it makes him mad," and goes on to assert: "It is an unanswerable indictment in that every Southern man knows that every incident in it could be duplicated in his own community."

Finally an "enlightened" white Southerner, Judge Blanton Fortson of the Georgia Superior Court, declares: "To those who are intelligently working towards a solution of the race problem with open minds, it must appear as but another proof of the belief that to give the Negro an education along other than industrial lines, is frequently worse than useless."

Hurrah!! Christmas Is Coming



POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZED WOMANHOOD

(Paper read by Mrs. Senora Mae Wilkinson at Womens Mass Meeting held at the North Side Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 17.)

In the history of the Negro in America no more heroic work has been done than that performed by the Negro woman.

Today whether in public life, social service, education, missions or business, the Negro woman is making her way and reflecting credit upon a race that for so many years has been struggling against odds, combating opposition, resisting prejudice, segregation and endeavoring to take advantage of every opportunity and gain a rightful recognition by measuring up to the social requirements of races.

With little or no help and many discouragements she has proved to the world her capability and perseverance, standing unequalled in her loyalty, in sharing the burdens of a race that has pushed and edged its way through privations and hindrances. Always on the alert, she has discovered the importance, force and possibilities of organization.

Thus, we have had developing in all of our cities and towns various clubs working for the uplift and betterment of our group, in particular, and society at large; for as a part of this great civilization we add to her glory as we lay our offering upon her shrine.

When Matthew Vassar gave a million dollars to found Vassar College he said, "I consider that the mothers of a country mould its citizens, determine its institutions and shape its destiny." No race rises higher than its womanhood. Present conditions call for thoughtful women, strong women, loyal women, women with vision, who will rally to the aid of our manhood and see to it that the needful program of the Negro race is put over and put over with credit.

Despite any contradiction, accomplishments prove that there is no power on earth so patient, so persevering and persistent, so powerful and convincing, so inspiring and achieving, as organized womanhood. Suffrage, prohibition and missions are three of her strongest proofs.

The organized power of the Negro womanhood is remarkable because of her many disadvantages and financial limitations. From almost nothing she has erected hospitals, schools, reformatories, old folks' homes, nurseries, religious and business institutions; launched civic welfare leagues that are endeavoring to get rid of conditions that reflect, injure or set back the moral, social, intellectual, physical development and welfare of our race.

our group life in Omaha on par with other progressive communities?

It is true that we have to our credit an Old Folk's Home, a Y. W. C. A., and a few charity and art clubs. But are we giving them the proper support? Is there not manifested more condemnation than praise, more friction than unity, more hatred than love? The N. A. A. C. P. is a distressing example of our race interest. No organization is more deserving than it, a friend that speaks for us when we haven't voice nor influence, and works for us incessantly should never be forgotten or neglected.

There are women enough in Omaha, properly organized and with the right spirit, to revolutionize conditions here. And it must be done! What is the great need? Is it education? No, we have it. Is it experience? No, we have women who know how and what to do. Is it character or executive ability? No, we have honest and noble women who are willing and capable. What, then, do we need?

First of all we need to get together on some common ground for a common cause. Second, to have a vision and conviction of our major needs. Third, to have the courage and stickability to carry out our plans.

Omaha is too much possessed with the individual and clique spirit. Such condition renders any group of people weak and backward with no interest for the general welfare. There must be collective efficiency among us before we can succeed in developing our community by getting to the front that which is highest and best in our group life.

Why knock Omaha? Why complain of conditions? Let us concentrate our forces, face our social responsibilities and make our community safe, attractive and progressive. No use talking of social conditions in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and other cities. What others have succeeded in doing we can do. Chicago landed several Negroes in political offices in the last election. Where there is unity there is strength. Omaha didn't do it, but she can. Our only obstacles are ourselves. When we get rid of petty differences, selfishness, jealousy, indifference and unjust criticisms, when we learn to stand for a principle and love our race supremely, it will be done!

Some of the things we need: A civic welfare league to teach the principles of good citizenship. An attempt was made to organize one last summer but could not function because of lack of co-operation. Visiting workers or community centers to instruct in home economics, home hygiene, home responsibilities as allied to the city. It has been stated that in our last election that hundreds of our people were too unconcerned or afraid of taxes to register or vote, ignoring their privilege as a citizen and their divine given rights as a man or woman. Men have fought and died for suffrage and democracy whereby they may exercise their rights and help in the government of their country. We need a day nursery for the convenience of working mothers.

To stimulate race pride and awaken race consciousness, we need a literary society, where we may acquaint ourselves with composers, authors

their works as well as the achievements of our people generally while keeping in touch with current events as affecting our race.

We need, like other cities where a large number of our people live, a hospital to assure the development of the skill and experience of our doctors and nurses. We need an opening for race teachers as an incentive and opportunity for our young women.

Races are judged now by what they can do as individuals but as a group. Other groups are watching and asking, "Have they social efficiency? Can they do team work and do it harmoniously without wrangling and fighting?" We will never gain the respect and confidence of other races until we learn to face our tasks or problems unitedly.

Will the women of Omaha organize and measure up to their possibilities? Have you enlisted and consecrated yourself to the cause of your race or are you willing to do so? We cannot be accused of social paralysis—that is, being entirely inactive; but we may justly be accused of social epilepsy, kind of "fitted," you know. Work hard while the excitement is on but as soon as the excitement is over our enthusiasm is dead. Have to wait until we are seized by another fit. Now to avoid social epilepsy we must be moved by a deep devotion and interest and build on moral and social rock bottom principles, which will stand the severest tests. The womanhood of Omaha is on trial, may we prove ourselves equal to the test. The spirits of Harriet Tubman, of Mary Talbert and others, who wrought well are urging and inspiring us to go forward.

"Oh, daughters, thou hast passed beyond the shore!
But still thy voice is ringing o'er the gale:
Thou'st taught thy race how high her hopes may soar
And bade her seek the heights nor faint nor fall.
She will not fail, she heeds thy stirring cry,
She knows thy guardian spirit will be nigh;
And rising from beneath the chastening rod
She stretches out her bleeding hands to God."

DR. HERMAN JAMES
MADE ROYAL FELLOW

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Dr. Herman Houghton James, a graduate of the school of medicine of Howard university, returned to the United States recently with possibly the most distinguished honors ever conferred upon a Negro physician for work in his profession from this country. He is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and a Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, distinguishing himself in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

Dr. James graduated from the Howard university school of medicine in 1912. He has practised in Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City, and he sailed for Scotland in September, 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eddings were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Love, 2430 Grant street.

DO YOUR XMAS MAILING EARLY

Last year, though the generous cooperation of the press, the movies and other advertising mediums, Christmas mailers were induced to dispatch their Yuletide presents earlier in the month than ever before in the history of the institution of gift exchanging in the holiday season.

As a result, the spectacle of the last minute rush of former years, with its attendant heartbreaking labor on the part of wearied and nerve-worn store clerks and postal employees, was avoided.

This year Postmaster General New and First Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett have determined to make an even better record and to banish for all time the suffering undergone in past years by those engaged in the sale or transportation of gifts. They hope to make "Shop Early" and "Mail Early" a habit with the American people.

Mailing early does not mean December 1 or before, but if everyone could get their holiday tokens in the mail between December 10 and December 20, the post office could not ask more.

Particular attention this year will be paid to greeting cards. Despite the success last year it was noted that the last-minute mail consisted largely of cards. Possibly many of them were returned greetings to friends, heard from on a previous mail, but overlooked on the original Christmas list. Unlike parcels and letters containing money orders, cards, of course, can not well be marked "Do Not Open Until Christmas". Therefore, it is possible that the many mailers hold them until the last to insure delivery on Christmas Eve. This class of mailers this year, however, may find their cards undelivered until after Christmas day.

Believing that the energies of postal employees should not be sapped to the last degree for any avoidable reason, and intent upon securing for them the same Christmas privileges enjoyed by others, Postmaster General New asks the hearty co-operation of the public. The last-minute, or zero hour has been moved up so that all postal employees may eat their Christmas dinners at home. Rural carriers will deliver no mail at all on Christmas day and clerks and carriers in the city offices will stop work promptly at noon.

Be Courteous, Be Pleasant—Shop Early.

TINY HERMAN AGAIN IN ACTION

Tiny Herman, Omaha's heavyweight contender, who recently conquered Lloyd Johnson in a ten round go on the coast, will be seen in action Friday night, December 12, against Martin Burke, the Southern slammer. Tiny has been working in a grading camp for several months and is said to be in great condition for the go, which should make him travel to beat Burke, who is one of the real boys in the game.

The balance of the card includes Royal Coffman, the Olympic boxer, against Sailor Liston in the semi-windup with two six-round preliminaries between Evert Strong and Schaeffer, and Battling Ed Levinsky against Tony Polan.

The South Omaha Eagles, with George Miller as promoter, are in charge of the show.

Tickets for the show are on sale at the Sportsman, Baseball Headquarters, Flemming's Cigar Store, Offutt's and Forest & Meany's.

ANALYSES NEGRO PRESS IN DECEMBER "OPPORTUNITY"

For variety and raciness of discussion the December issue of Opportunity would be difficult to equal.

In a leading article, Charles H. Wesley, head of the history department of Howard, a former Austin scholar at Harvard and a student of the Guild Internationale, Paris, settles with brilliant arguments, and with finality the question of Negro citizenship raised by the New Orleans lawyer in the attack on the Fourteenth amendment. He shows that any tampering with the amendment would by the same stroke nullify other constitutional acts from the election of George Washington down. The great Rene Maran again appears for an American audience with an essay on "Anatole France", sparkling and ingenious.

Arthur A. Schomburg digs up from the rich lore of his unmatched collection of early documents, a history of the Negro's part in the spread of Christianity from Felicitas, the Negro slave of Carthage, down to the present.

One article appears on the Negro press in which Eugene F. Gordon of

STUDYING RACIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Preliminary Survey of Labor and Other Conditions Made by Social Agencies of City

DR. HAYNES IS THE DIRECTOR

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—This has been an epoch making week in Minneapolis in development of the friendly relations between white and colored citizens. Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, the colored ministers, and several social agencies. With the hearty cooperation of a large number of white and colored citizens he has made a preliminary study of conditions among colored people and their relation to their white neighbors, especially their relations as workers in the industrial and commercial business firms of the city. This preliminary survey was made through the help of a staff of volunteer visitors to the homes and business enterprises under a unique plan of conducting such surveys first used in the Interchurch World Movement and since developed by Dr. Haynes during the past four years in several cities. The Civic and Commerce Association, the Council of Social Agencies, the Women's Christian Association, and several other organizations helped with the effort.

SEVEN-ELEVEN CO. IN WRECK

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—On the jump from Kansas City to St. Louis, the Seven-Eleven company members were in a wreck in which several of the railroad employees were killed but fortunately the show people suffered only a severe shaking up. Miss Even Robinson received injuries to a leg. Otherwise the injuries were slight and did not interfere with their appearance in this city.

MAMA DOLLS FRIGHTEN DRIVER

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—When Moses Washington, truck driver, heard muffled voices from boxes which he was hauling, he telephoned the police, informing them that the boxes must contain either a dying or dead victim of foul play. When the police arrived and opened the receptacles they found that they contained a shipment of mechanical dolls which said "Mama" every time the jolting of the truck compressed their mechanical lungs.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS, ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Edward J. Green, an ambitious young man who is working his way through Creighton University, is collecting and soliciting subscriptions and advertising for The Monitor. Patrons of The Monitor will be helping a worthy young man by paying their subscriptions promptly and giving their advertising to Mr. Green, who is working on commission. Please pay him promptly when he calls.

Lee's Novelty Singing Orchestra of Kansas City at Dreamland Hall, December 10.—Adv.

ANALYSES NEGRO PRESS IN DECEMBER "OPPORTUNITY"

the Boston Post makes an analysis measuring twelve Negro newspapers by rigid standards. It is not a mud-slinging diatribe but a careful well-grounded analysis.

A new writer, Zora Neale Hurston, from the younger generation is introduced with a fascinating story of Negro life, and Eunice R. Hunton who has contributed before to this publication has a Christmas story.

L. Hollingsworth Wood is at his best in his discussion of "The Significance of Inter-racial Justice". His discussion is sound, moving and yet accompanied with a delightful touch. Paul Robeson, inimitable star of Eugene O'Neill's much discussed plays, gives his reflections on them. The article carries four beautiful art illustrations.

There is a continuation of the discussion of "The Population Problem and the Negro" by Arthur E. King.

In the same issue Benjamin Brawley reviews Dr. DuBois' "Gift of Black Folk". Angelina Grimke reviews Mrs. Wyman's "Gertrude of Denmark".

Miss Esther Popel contributes one of her graceful poems.