

# THE MONITOR

A 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.

Our Choice for President in 1928 is  
**WALTER W. HEAD**  
of Nebraska  
An Astute, Able, Clear-headed Business Man

### LUTHER BURBANK

A GREAT scientist has been called to rest in the person of Luther Burbank who wrought wonders with flowers, fruits and vegetables. Like other great scientists in other fields Luther Burbank sought to think God's thoughts after him. He lived a simple, industrious life and his labors have contributed beneficial results to humanity. In the closing months of his life he dubbed himself an agnostic, in religion. Not an atheist, but an agnostic, and there is a vast difference between the two. For this he was roundly scored and upon his death certain have presumed to pass upon his status in the life beyond. Some have dared to place him with the damned. This is presuming upon the prerogatives of the Almighty. "He that leadeth an uncorrupt life and doeth the thing that is right and speaketh the truth from his heart," need have no fear of meeting his Maker and his Judge. From all we have heard of him, Luther Burbank measured up to this standard, and with his love for Nature and his delving into Nature seeking to think God's thoughts after Him, it was impossible for him not to believe in an All-Wise, just, merciful and loving God, in whose hands we can safely leave his soul.

**CARDS AND DANCING**  
"Cards and dancing," delightful recreations both, when not carried to excess; but we greatly fear that our people are carrying them to an excess. There was a time when young people, yes, and their elders, too, could spend a delightful evening in music, conversation, literary numbers and games. Not so, now. The things which make for culture are counted too tame. Nothing seems to please and delight but "cards and dancing." Is it not possible to vary our recreational pabulum, at least occasionally with something besides "cards and dancing"?

### BLACK "GUILTY"; WHITE "INSANE."

RAPE is a crime punishable with death by the laws of Kentucky—provided the victim of the lustful degenerate be white, and the degenerate rapist black. A short time ago, a man by the name of Harris, a degenerate black man, was accused of this crime against a white woman. To prevent his lynching by a mob, he was tried by a court, surrounded by militia to keep at bay a mob of presumably civilized white Americans clamoring for his blood, found guilty in fifteen minutes and sentenced to be executed. A white degenerate, son of a wealthy contractor, Merchant by name, a few days thereafter, brutally ravished an eleven-year-old colored child. No mob of black Americans clamored for his death. They were willing to leave his punishment up to the courts of Kentucky. What happened? The court has held that the white ravisher of an eleven-year-old colored child is IN-

### AN IMPORTANT WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The postal regulations require that for newspapers to be sent through the mails subscriptions must be paid in advance. A reasonable time, thirty days, is allowed for renewals. At the expiration of this period, where subscriptions are not renewed, the paper must be stopped. If this is not done, postal privileges are denied the publication. Those, therefore, who desire to continue receiving The Monitor must see to it that their subscriptions are paid, as the law requires, in advance. Statements are being sent to all those who owe, or our collector will call—and unless your subscription is paid we will be compelled to cut off your paper which, of course, we do not want to do.

We, as publishers, MUST comply with the law or pay the penalty.

### THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION NOT NEGLIGIBLE

A moment's thought will easily convince open-minded persons that the contribution of the Negro to American nationality as slave, freedman and citizen was far from negligible. No element of American life has so subtly and yet clearly woven itself into warp and woof of our thinking and acting as the American Negro. He came with the first explorers and helped in exploration. His labor was from the first the foundation of the American prosperity and the cause of the rapid growth of the new world in social and economic importance. Modern democracy rests not simply on the striving white men in Europe and America but also on the persistent struggle of the black men in America for two centuries. The military defense of this land has depended upon Negro soldiers from the time of the Colonial wars down to the struggle of the World War. Not only does the Negro appear, reappear and persist in American literature but a Negro American literature has arisen of deep significance, and Negro folk lore and music are among the choicest heritages of this land. Finally the Negro has played a peculiar spiritual role in America as a sort of living, breathing test of our ideals and an example of the faith, hope and tolerance of our religion.—Du Bois, "The Gift of Black Folk."

SANE, and orders his commitment to an asylum, which means that after a few months, perhaps weeks, he will be free. And yet some people wonder why colored Americans are so foolish as to imagine that there is a difference made in this "land of the free and the home of the brave," between white people and black people accused of like crimes.

### NO ROOM FOR BOASTING.

OF course you have been reading of the \$100,000 breach of promise damage suit against a prominent and wealthy white physician of this city which has been given liberal front page space in the local dailies. According to the evidence it is a shameful story of sin and adultery upon the part of people whose education, training and advantages should make them above such licentious conduct. They are not to be envied or emulated. While cases of this character are the exception and not the rule today, they leave little room for those who preen themselves upon their racial superiority to prate, as some are prone to do, about the gross immorality of the Negro.

### ONLY 10 PER CENT.

Suppose only 10 per cent of the money our race spends in this city for the necessities of life were spent with legitimate enterprises conducted by our race can you not see that it would be only a comparatively short time before we would have large business establishments giving employment to scores of our people? Ten cents a day from 15,000 people amounts to \$1,500 a day or more than half a million dollars a year. Do you spend a dime a day with your own people who are in business?

### PURPOSE MISUNDERSTOOD.

Some people misunderstand the work of the N. A. A. C. P. It is not to rush to the defense of every Negro accused of crime. It is only to act in cases where there is reason to believe that the accused has not been given or will not be given a fair and impartial trial.

### CLEAN UP.

This is clean up week in our city. Help make Omaha a beautiful city by cleaning up your premises. Trucks will haul away your rubbish, not ashes, free of charge. Clean up.

### What Other Editors Say

#### DOWN IN DAYTONA BEACH.

"Not as a favor, but as our right as American citizens," is a phrase used in the petition of the colored people of Daytona Beach, Fla., in asking the repeal of an ordinance which forbids colored people from being found on the streets, after dark, without a pass, under the penalty of arrest, fine and imprisonment.

One could hardly believe that such a condition exists anywhere in the United States, in this supposed enlightened age. We don't see how the colored people could possibly live under such ordinance or regulations. We hold, that an educated, intelligent people cannot be made slaves. Hence, we are, when we think of the reported condition at Daytona, lost in wonderment trying to understand the colored people there.

According to the complaint filed with city officials, the ordinance has been in force for a number of years.

Just what the colored people have been doing all this time, we do not know. But the one thing we do know is, they do not have to stay in that city. They can move. If not by night, they can move by day.

These people have asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to help them get the law repealed. What they really need is a little self help, a vision of this broad land, and the courage to arise and leave that class of white people down in Florida, to do their own work. Let them, and them alone, walk the streets of Daytona Beach, by day and by night. Let them do their own cooking and washing until they themselves see the folly of their ways and repent.—St. Louis Argus.

### Blood Reveals Race

**History, Tests Show**  
Berlin.—Blood tests to identify descendants of those who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower or to expose fake survivors of the Light brigade soon will be possible, if experiments of Dr. E. O. Manoloff, Russian blood specialist, are extended, this scientist claims.

The old adage "blood will tell," is literally true, Doctor Manoloff says. Though his experiments have been limited to Europeans, he asserts that by blood analyses he can tell a Chinese from a Japanese, a German from a Pole. Out of 1,362 Russians and Jews whose ancestry has been traced, Doctor Manoloff said that his tests enabled him to distinguish between the two races with 88 per cent accuracy.

## RUBBER GROWING IN U. S. TESTED

### Government Warns That Success of Venture Is Not Yet Assured.

Washington.—All the schemes to take a belated stitch in the American rubber dilemma which resulted when Great Britain pulled in its supply are beset by difficulties. One of the least known of these schemes, although not necessarily the most unpromising, is that for growing rubber right here at home, under the semi-tropical sun of Florida and California.

The Department of Agriculture has been trying out seeds and plants of various rubber-producing species in experimental gardens, but as it takes a long time for the plants to mature and produce, officials have as yet no information to give out and they are advising enthusiastic investors not to put any money as yet into Florida or California rubber.

Botanists name a long list of plants which will produce the milky sap containing rubber. The most important of these today is the para rubber tree, *Hevea guianensis*. It grew originally in the Amazon valley but was bootlegged out more than half a century ago by British planters who tried it out in Kew gardens, London, and in Ceylon, to see if it would grow outside of Brazil. Then it was used to start the vast plantations in the East Indies that are now supplying the world with most of its rubber.

#### Trees Grown at Miami.

"Healthy seedlings of the para rubber tree have been grown at the United States plant introduction gardens near Miami and are being transplanted to different conditions of soil and exposure," Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of the bureau of plant industry, stated in his annual report to congress. "The collection of rubber plants now growing at Miami includes altogether about twenty different types.

"Rubber plants that are natives of dry regions are being tested in California, in the coast regions as well as in the interior valleys," he continued. "Several dry-country rubber plants are known in Mexico, while others are reported in South America, Africa and Madagascar. The production of rubber from the Mexican guayule plant has been investigated by a private corporation and the stage of agricultural practicability is believed to have been reached in California.

"Desert types of rubber plants are being grown in the lower valley of the Colorado river, and the possibilities of one of the common milkweeds are being studied because it grows well on waste lands and produces a large quantity of rubber-bearing material readily and cheaply. Cultivation might extend over large areas if ways of utilizing the substance were perfected.

"This plant is widely scattered in southern Arizona and the desert regions of Sonora and southern California, and it also grows in small ravines and gullies of barren hillsides a few miles from the coast of Lower California. Some of the plants grow so large that they form dense masses more than six feet high and ten feet across."

#### Problem Is Complicated.

If any of the rubber-bearing species does show a willingness to produce rubber in the United States in worthwhile quantities, many economic problems would still have to be solved before rubber growing could be done on a commercial scale.

Para rubber, if that should be chosen, would not have the even rainfall it has in the East Indies because Florida has distinct wet and dry seasons. With even rainfall rubber trees may be tapped the year around, but with an uneven one, tapping would have to be seasonal. This would involve labor complications, because at certain times a great number of laborers would be needed and at others only a few.

Even if that problem could be satisfactorily solved by secondary crops there would still be a labor problem. East Indian rubber planters can get cheaper labor than Florida or California planters can ever hope to get. Therefore some other means would have to be found to reduce the cost of producing rubber in order to compete with England's East Indian product in price.

The research chemist would have to work out new means of getting the rubber out of the sap—certainly a cheaper and better way. In case one or more of the lesser known plants were to be used, for which no method of extraction is now known, a brand-new method would have to be developed. On top of it all the chemists might come along any day with a cheap synthetic rubber that would stretch as far as the best of nature's product.

### Vanderbilt Bills Newport

on Dead Hens, Gets \$30  
Newport, R. I.—Under an old Rhode Island law that dates back to the Revolutionary days, William H. Vanderbilt has collected \$30 from the city of Newport in payment for 15 of his hens, which were killed by a dog at Oakland farm, Portsmouth. The law, which Newport members of the general assembly have sought to repeal in vain, provides that the city of Newport shall pay practically all the cost in recompensing owners of hens killed anywhere in the county. Acting under this law, Mr. Vanderbilt put in a bill which was approved by the board of aldermen and paid.

# Pay Up!

## HAYDEN'S

### Hayden's Policy Is to Sell at Prices Which Are Lowest In the City

Hayden's policy of selling day by day for at least six per cent less than the marked prices of our competitors is made possible because—We are selling for cash only.

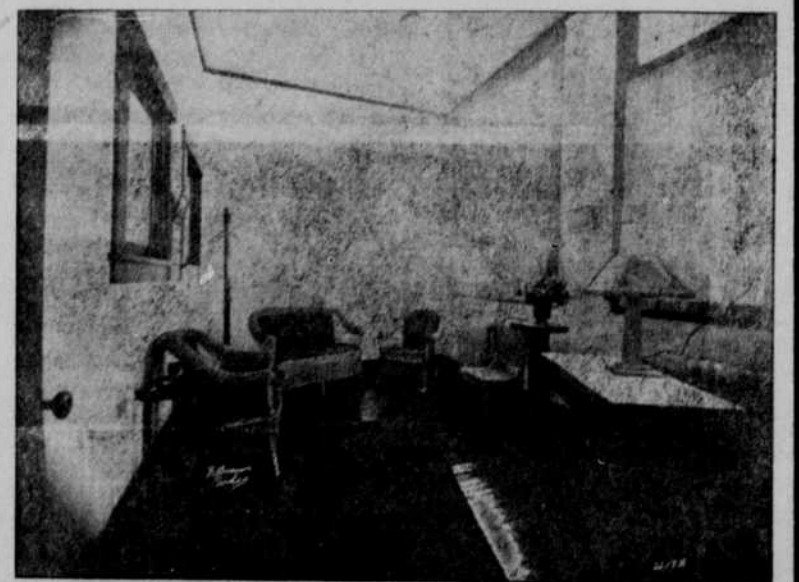
We are not infallible. Others may on occasion cut our prices—may on occasion sell merchandise for one reason or another at prices lower than we, until we find it out.

We employ a large and competent staff of shoppers. It is their job to keep our prices right.

We thank our customers who report any items on which we are being undersold.

That our policy is believed in and appreciated is clearly proved by our steady gains. We give no credit. We give no discounts to a favored few. We do not sell on easy payment plans.

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View of Parlor of

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