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BOY BLUE

By ELIZABETH GROVSTEIN.

When Jerry Stanton was a very little fellow he had been called "Little Boy Blue" by his fond parents. Now the term as applied to him had a bigger and broader meaning, for the only son of the proud Mr. Stanton was a sailor boy in blue.

Indeed, Jerry was a lad to be proud of, one who would be able to do his bit for Uncle Sam. But he had one grievous fault which threatened to be his downfall, Jerry was conceited, very, very conceited. Why, it did not seem to surprise him in the least when he learned that the sweetest little girl in the whole wide world had fallen in love with him. However, the entire blame should not be placed on Jerry's shoulders. He was doubtless the spoiled pet of an over-indulgent mother.

Now, to be sure, Louise Gray was deeply in love with the handsome Stanton boy, but she knew he thought too much of himself, and it troubled her. Time and again she would pucker up her pretty lips, frown and try to think of some plan to make her lover see himself as others saw him.

One warm and lovely summer evening the sailor had come bounding up the steps of the Gray homestead. He rang the bell, knocked at the door and called "her" name. Useless! No sound reached his ear, and all was darkness within. Slowly he retraced his steps and began to walk around the house. As he reached the side porch he heard voices, and yes, he recognized his sweetheart's ringing laughter. With angry steps and beating heart he drew nearer. His attempt to play eavesdropper was rewarded when these words reached his ears, "Tom, you're just a dear and I love you." These few words, without any doubt, gave Boy Blue the "blues."

Jerry gave one last hopeless glance at the porch above him and then made his way toward the pond. He thought he would jump in, but plans for revenge caused him to turn around sharply and start for home. Just then his foot stumbled over something. Jerry fell to the earth with a bang, a pitiful little "mew" was heard, and somewhere out of the darkness came the cry, "Tom, where are you?"

Then the lovers came face to face and both seemed bewildered. Jerry rubbed his head and Louise picked up the abused cat. At last Jerry was humbled. He blurted out something about being a fool, and asked Louise to please forgive him. By the mischievous twinkle in her eyes and the roguish smile on her lips, she told him all was well again.

And now the deserted kitten demanded attention. This time Jerry took him, and as he did so he tauntingly quoted, "Tom, you're a dear and I love you."

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MAKES POINT ON EDUCATION

Writer Seems to Think That All is Not Right With Present System Employed.

Here is a healthy boy of twelve. What we most want of him is that he shall develop himself in character and ability to the utmost extent of which he is capable. If there is a precious little spark of originality or germ of leadership anywhere about him, we most want him to discover that and develop it, for there is never enough leadership and originality in the world. We are always wanting inventors and leaders in industry, in politics, in science, in art.

So we take this boy at half past eight in the morning and stick him to a hard seat, right behind a hard desk, and tell him he must not budge if he values his hide. He must not even shuffle his feet or look about; he must not whisper to the boy next him.

We give him certain carefully prescribed books, none of which interests him very much, and tell him it makes no difference if one of them happens to interest him more than another; he must give exactly the same attention to all of them for rigidly prescribed periods.

He is "good" in proportion as he takes the books, just as some well-regulated machine takes whatever is fed into it. He is "good" in proportion as he submits to a cast-iron, mechanical regimen, and represses all impulses that are not in strict conformity with unvarying rules—which, for a healthy boy, means repressing practically all natural impulses. The school is a ponderous, close-webbed machine for compelling absolute uniformity. In the matter of rigidity the Prussian military regimen is by comparison quite lax and roomy.

Is that the best way to treat that boy, when what we want of him most of all is that he shall develop initiative and leadership?—Saturday Evening Post.

Queer Fashions of Other Days.

Writing of the period preceding and following the American Revolutionary war, Watson, in his quaint Annals, has much to say concerning the fashions and apparel of that time. He particularly deplores the fact that the fashions change so rapidly, and, as an instance of this, he writes: "In the year 1817, I bought in the East Indies a second-hand vest sold by its owner because it was out of fashion; I have it yet, and it is nearly as good as new, although it has been in and out of fashion five times respectively since I bought it."

HOW SOLDIER BOYS CAN SECURE BONUS

Information Supplied Monitor for Benefit of All Men Who Have Been Engaged in Military Service and Entitled to Money.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Army Zone Supply Officer, Army Building, Omaha, Neb.—Following telegram sent Feb. 25 by A. G. O. to all camps and independent stations: Section 1506 revenue act approved February 24, 1919, provides

"That all persons serving in military or naval forces United States during present war who have since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or in case reservists been placed on inactive duty) or who at any time hereafter (but not later than termination current enlistment or term service.) In case enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within one year after termination present war in case of officers, may resign or be discharged under honorable conditions (or in case reservists be placed on inactive duty) shall be paid in addition all other amounts due them in pursuance law, sixty dollars each.

This amount shall not be paid

1. To any person who though appointed or inducted into military or naval forces on or prior to November 11, 1918, had not reported for duty to his station on or prior to such date; or
2. To any person who has already received one month's pay under provisions of section 9, Act Mar 18, 1917; or
3. To any person who is entitled to retired pay; or
4. To heirs or legal representatives any persons entitled any payment under this section who has died or may die before receiving such payment.

In case of any person who subsequent to separation from service as above specified has been appointed or inducted into military or naval forces and has been or is again separated from service as above specified, only one payment of sixty dollars shall be made.

The above amount, in case separation from service on or prior to passage of this act, shall be paid soon as practicable after passage of this act, and in case separation from service after passage of this act shall be paid at time of such separation. The amounts herein provided for shall be paid out of appropriations for pay for army and navy respectively by such disbursing officers as may be designated by secretary of war and secretary of navy. The secretary of war and secretary of navy respectively shall make all regulations necessary for enforcement of the provisions of this section."

Paragraph 2. All persons separated from active military service after receipt of these instructions who are entitled to the bonus of sixty dollars provided for in act above quoted will be credited with and paid such bonus upon their final pay vouchers period.

In event that they have been separated from active service prior to receipt of these instructions, but have not yet received final pay the disbursing officer making final settlement will include any pay bonus of sixty dollars in making such settlement.

Disbursing officers asking payment of sixty dollars bonus in connection with final settlement will make indorsement in each case on discharge certificate or discharge order, if no certificate is issued, of each personal showing specifically that such bonus was paid.

Paragraph 3. All persons separated from active military service from April 6, 1917, to date, receipt these instructions who are entitled to sixty dollars bonus in reference and who have received their final pay will forward claim for such bonus direct to zone finance officer, Lemon building, Washington, D. C., who is hereby designated to settle such claims. Such applications must contain.

(a) The discharge certificate, or order for discharge or relief if no certificate was issued, but both certificate and order if both were issued, the paper bearing indorsement of final payment being required.

(b) Statement all military service since April 6, 1917, showing place and date reporting gfirst military station and

(c) Address to which check is to be sent.

When settlement is made all personal papers will be returned to applicant with check.

No further correspondence is necessary except to advise of change in address of applicant period.

No other disbursing officers are authorized to pay claims covered by this paragraph.

LORD FINANCE.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS LAW
Hartford, Conn., March 13.—A large delegation of Colored people visited the legislature this week in an effort to have "Equal Right" legislation passed. George W. Crawford and J. P. Peaker, of New Haven, were spokesmen.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND SLAVERY

IN the decade 1830, when Negro slavery existed in the British West Indies, a little party of three men in the British parliament began to agitate, in season and out of season, for Negro emancipation.

Daniel O'Connell, with the few Irish members who supported him, threw his strength to this little party on every division. There was a West Indian interest pledged to maintain Negro slavery, and this interest counted twenty-seven votes in parliament. They came to O'Connell and offered to throw their twenty-seven votes to him on every Irish question if he would oppose Negro emancipation.

"It was," said Wendell Phillips, "a terrible temptation. How many so-called statesmen would have yielded!" O'Connell said: "Gentlemen, God knows I speak for the saddest nation the sun ever sees, but may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if to serve Ireland, even Ireland, I forget the Negro one single hour."

There spoke the consistent lover of liberty, the statesman who carried morals into politics, believing with Edmund Burke, that politics are morals in their wider development.

It belongs to the higher standard of politics to refuse the bribes of circumstances or compromise in pushing a great principle. It is too costly a price to pay if one conviction must be debauched in order that another conviction may prosper. That profoundest of English poets, Coleridge, was moved to say in this connection: "O for a great man—for one really great man who could feel the power and weight of a principle and unflinchingly put it into action! See how triumphant in debate O'Connell is. Why! Because he asserts a broad

principle and acts up to it—rests all his weight on it and has faith in it."—Truth, February, 1919.

RASTUS' PHILOSOPHY

De sunflower ain't de daisy, and de melon ain't de rose;
Why is dey all so crazy to be sumfin else dat grows?
Jess sticy to de place you're planted; and do de bes you knows;
Be de sunflower or de daisy, de melon or de rose,
Don't be what yo ain't, jess yo be what yo is,
If you're jess a little tadpole, don't try to be de frog;
If you are de tail, don't try to wag de dawg.
Pass de plate if yo can't exhawt and preach;
If you're jess a little pebble, don't try to be de beach;
When a man is what he isn't, den he isn't what he is,
An' as sure as I'm a talking, he's gwine to get his.

WANT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Philadelphia, March 13.—A statewide organization has been formed, with headquarters in Philadelphia, to demand of the present legislature a civil rights bill. It will be patterned after the New York bill. The effort is being backed with large sums of money for expenses. "The day of reckoning and justice is at hand," said Dr. Barber, the president.

JACK JOHNSON BARRED FROM BOXING IN MEXICO

Mexico City, March 11.—The announcement that Jack Johnson was scheduled for five bouts in Mexico City was met today by an announcement that the government had re-

quested the municipal authorities to refuse licenses for boxing matches because previous contests have been of such unsatisfactory nature as to cause disorder. It is expected that the municipality will accede to the request of the federal authorities.

NEW TRIALS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS IN ATTACK CASE

Washington, D. C., March 11.—In announcing today that President Wilson had set aside court martial sentences and ordered new trials in the cases of nineteen Negro soldiers tried at Camp Grant, Ill., in connection with an attack upon a woman, Secretary Baker said the judge advocate general had found undue haste in trying the men on the eve of their division's departure for France and deprived the accused of the fundamental rights.

Eight of the men were sentenced to death, five sentenced to life imprisonment, one found insane and five acquitted.

The facts in these cases were not touched upon by the reviewers.

IS SOUTH AWAKENING?

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—That the white south is awakening to the needs and demands of the hour is attested by the momentous conference of white churches which has been in session in this city. Dr. C. B. Wilmer, in an address demanding justice for the Negro declared that it should be given without "camouflaging behind a lot of glittering generalities." Among the things that these white people will throw their influence behind to encourage are: Justice in courts, better living conditions, educational opportunities extended and courteous, clean traveling accommodations.

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