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### DRUG STORES

ADAMS HAIGHT DRUG CO.,  
24th and Lake; 24th and Fort,  
Omaha, Neb.

### COLORED NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

FRANK DOUGLASS  
Shining Parlor.  
Webster 1388. 2414 North 24th St.

First-class modern furnished rooms.  
Mrs. L. M. Bentley Webster, 170  
North Twenty-sixth street. Phone  
Webster 4769.

Property for sale. Telephone Web-  
ster 1352.

First class rooming house, steam  
heat, bath, electric lights on Dodge  
and 24th street car line. Mrs. Anna  
Banks, 924 North 20th. Douglas 4979.

FOR SALE—A nice home for Colored  
family; easy terms. Call at 1809  
North 24th st.

For Rent—Neatly furnished rooms,  
use of kitchen and laundry. 1107  
North 19th street. Webster 2177. Mrs.  
T. L. Hawthorne.

Neatly furnished room for man in  
strictly modern home. Mrs. Barker,  
2706 Parker street. Webster 1250. 4t

### LODGE DIRECTORY

Keystone Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., Omaha,  
Neb. Meetings first and third Thursdays  
of each month. M. H. Hazzard, C. C.; J.  
H. Glover, K. of R. and S.

Ask the grocer, merchant, etc., with  
whom you trade: "Do you advertise  
in our paper, The Monitor?"

Snow's College of Dressmaking—  
Fall term will open September 2. En-  
roll now. Mrs. C. Ridley, 1922 North  
25th St.

### Eagle Wing Lunch Room

Meals and Short Orders  
STITT & PORTER, Props.  
1413 North 24th St.

### DR. CRAIG MORRIS

DENTIST  
2407 Lake St. Phone Web. 4024

Res. Colfax 3831. Douglas 7150  
AMOS P. SCRUGGS  
Attorney-at-Law  
13th and Farnam

### FRIEDMAN'S PLACE

Fine Watch Repairing. Red 7914  
We Buy and Sell  
Jewelry, Clothing, Shoes, Trunks  
Suit Cases, Etc.  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
1211 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb.

Office Phone Web. 2095.  
Residence Web. 1219.

JOHN A. GARDNER  
AUTO EXPRESS AND BAGGAGE  
Stand at P. H. Jenkins' Barber  
Shop, 2122 North 24th St.

### K. & M. GROCERY CO.

We solicit your patronage.  
2114-16 North 24th St.

### STARK'S PHARMACY

We Sell Kashmir Goods  
30th and Pinkney Streets  
Phone Webster 4225.

### DANGERFIELD & VICKERS EXPERT SHOE REPAIR

814 North 24th St.  
Telephone Douglas 7147.

### WATERS BARNHART PRINTING CO.



### THE BLACK PERIL

Another blot has been cast upon the fair name of American liberty and democracy. Race riots, such as those which occurred in Washington, D. C., have broken out in Chicago. The bitter struggle presents a detail of facts of such brutality, violence and bloodshed as to cause one to shudder at the horrors involved. It is hard to believe that with the end of the war for democracy, in which the American negro played so valiant and exemplary a part, such ignominious and undemocratic circumstances as race strife should come to life. Yet the bare facts stand before us. We are confronted by a spectre of race hatred and antagonism that is certain to cause us grave and vital concern.

It is one thing for a nation to prescribe in its constitution and documents of law equal rights and franchises regardless of race, creed and color. It is another thing for the nation to translate into terms of fact the guarantees written into its constitution. Theoretically American constitutional law provides for the political and civil rights of the negro, but actually the guarantees have often been treated as a "mere scrap of paper." Parallel to the rhetorical flourishes and extravagant verbosity that characterize our written documents of political and civil equality are written in negro blood lynching-bees innumerable and deeds of discrimination and endless persecution.

History records our tactics relative to the once paramount "yellow peril." Before we effectually barred Oriental cheap labor by legal processes and statutes of law, we were constantly imperilled by race warfare in the congested districts. Forcible suppression of Japanese and Chinese activities was not an infrequent occurrence. Actual murders took place. In addition to these the imposition of a social and economic boycott had a powerful result in aggravating the racial strife and in bringing it to a quick climax. Are we, then, to adopt a similar policy in regard to the "black peril"? Are these recent race riots the incipient ripples of a great tidal wave that shall immerse this country in blood and chaos? These questions are not incidental; they are fundamental to our future welfare and progress.

One thing is certain, we cannot deport the millions of negroes in America. The white race is responsible for their presence here. We brought them here and sold them into slavery. Then, expounding principles of moral and political justice, we set them free and set out to Americanize and Christianize them. We used their vast labor powers to build up the great industries and agricultural enterprises of the South. Later we converted their raw labor energy into manufacturing power in the North; and they are a source of tremendous wealth and production in this country. For these things shall we reward them by uncivilized warfare upon them? We dare not do it.

But to what alternative can we turn? How can we solve the complex problems involved without incurring the danger of violent conflict? The best means of settling any problem, we believe, is by investigating the causes to which the difficulties may be charged. The causes of the race problem are threefold—political, social and educational. Cheap negro labor has displaced cheap white labor and lowered the standard of living. This is the germ of the conflict, which is aggravated by social antagonism, due to widely divergent racial characteristics. Thus, both socially and economically, the negroes and whites are constantly in a state of suppressed excitement, which is heightened and intensified by sporadic murders, rapes and crimes by negro degenerates—especially so when in various instances white girls are the victims of the crime.

The most important phase of the problem is the educational phase. Herein lies the dominant cause and cure of the race problem. Illiteracy among the whites and blacks is the greatest single factor tending to produce violence and lawlessness and open conflict. Social and economic clashes are in part due to the widespread existence of a profound anti-negro prejudice, which is the result of ignorance and miseducation. The negro problem has never been studied in our schools. By silence it has been ignored. This wall of silence is the beginning of race hatred and suspicion. The race riots are a sufficient indictment of its evil effects. On the other hand, we have offered the negro very little opportunity for self-education and advancement. We have commercialized and industrialized him, but we have not educated him or offered him spiritual satisfaction.

Let us educate the nation to the truth of the race problem, so that we can lay the foundations of a relationship between the races based on mutual sympathy and respect, rather than hatred and distrust. The truth is there is no "black peril," other than the peril of a staggering illiteracy and ignorance which we whites have fostered and nourished by our own indifference and vacillation. The truth is that by social, political and economic discrimination and distinction we have bred in the hearts and minds of liberty-loving negroes a deep resentment and feeling of revolt that grows bolder and bolder as the restrictions draw tighter and tighter. The truth is that we have based our judgment of the negro race on the fact that a large portion of negroes constitute the criminal element in this country, more than any other one race of people. But we must not forget, and I must emphasize this fact again, that if the negroes do largely contribute to crime and lawlessness they are not only to blame, but we ourselves—who have done little to lift the economic and social and educational restrictions which are the bases of these criminal tendencies.

It is plain that we must adopt a policy of justice toward the negro if we wish to avert future race wars. We must put an end to lynching. We must change our industrial system so that one race, shall not by virtue of cheap labor and servile service, subsist and produce at the expense of another race. We must educate both black and white illiterates, for there is force and violence most where there is education and reason least. We must give the negro full political justice in the South, where it is denied him. Our school systems must include in their curricula scientific and historical courses dealing with the negro race and the race problems. Thus only by amenity, amelioration and education, may we hope to arrive at a proper solution of this distressing and complex problem.

In conclusion, we must raise our voices in protest against the real sponsors of anti-negro agitation and bloodshed—the profiteers. These inhuman vultures, who live on the miseries of the human race, exploit the cheap, servile, ready-supply labor of the negro to the limit of exploitation. They and not the negroes displace white labor. They and not the negroes lower the standard wage and the standard of living. They and not the negroes are the cause of rapes and murders committed by negro degenerates. These white-skinned profiteers have hearts blacker than the darkest negro color, and if we would have peace between the races we must eliminate this parasite, this exploiter, who is the root of the evil; who, for greed and profits, would set the whole world afire.

EUGENE M. KONECKY.

### BUILT ON HISTORIC GROUND

New York City's Big Structures Stand  
on Land That is of Sacred  
Memory.

The land on which the Equitable building stands, and the territory around and about it, is of sacred memory so far as early American history is concerned. Just across the way on Broadway was Burns' coffee house, where the Revolution really started. Here was erected at a later date the City hotel, the scene of many memorable functions during the early days of the republic.

On the northeast corner of Nassau and Cedar streets is a bronze tablet which reads as follows:

Here Stood  
The Middle Dutch Church  
Dedicated A. D. 1729  
Made a British Military Prison in 1776  
Restored 1796  
Occupied as the U. S. Post Office  
1845-1876  
Taken down 1882

At which time the post office moved to the present federal building in City Hall park.

On the site of the present subtreasury, at Pine, Nassau and Wall streets, a new city hall was erected in 1600. In front of the building was a cage for criminals, with whipping post and stocks—but not the kind of stocks they sell there now. When independence was declared the building became the capitol and was called Federal hall. Here the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps in 1776, and here also Washington was inaugurated first president of the United States, in 1779.

The wide strip of pavement on the west side of Nassau street in front of the Bankers Trust building bears evidence of the former existence of Federal hall. The latter extended across Nassau street to the building line of the street and so closed the thoroughfare that a passageway was established around the building in order that pedestrians might more readily get to Nassau street. When the subtreasury was built in 1836 on the site of Federal hall, Nassau street was opened to Wall street, and the little passageway was left, and forms the wide sidewalk of today.—Equitable City.

### Make Study of Eugenics.

The eugenics record office at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., is engaged in building up an analytical index of the inborn traits of American families, especially with a view to studying the inheritance of such traits, tracing their recombination in given pedigrees, etc. Down to the beginning of last year the office had on file 534,625 cards indexing individuals who are described in the archives of the establishment, on the basis of surname, natural trait and geographical locality. An elaborate classification of traits has been worked out.

"Extravagance rots character; train youth away from it. On the other hand, the habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."—Theodore Roosevelt.

### RACE BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Our Boys and Girls  
A weekly newspaper for our youth,  
\$1.00 per year; 50¢ for 6 months. 54  
West 140th St., New York City.

The Negro in American History  
By Prof. John W. Cromwell, \$1.40 and  
worth more. 1439 Swann St., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

The Negro Soldier  
By John E. Bruce "Grit". The glorious  
record of America's black heroes,  
25 cents (no stamps.) 2709 Madison  
Ave., New York City.

The Crusader Magazine  
The Greatest Negro Magazine of  
America. \$1.00 per year and cheap  
at that. 2299 Seventh Ave., New  
York City.

A monthly Review of Africa and  
the Orient, \$1.50 per year. Monitor  
office or 158 Fleet street, London, E.  
C. 4, England.

## Subscribers, Attention, Please!

### Many Subscriptions Are Expir- ing at This Time

Look at the Yellow Label on your paper. If it reads "7-1-19," or "July 19" your subscription is due. Please drop in Monitor office and pay or phone and our collector will call.

## H. DOLGOFF

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STOVES, RUGS, LINOLEUM

Better Goods for Less Money. Credit if You Wish.

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## Dancing at the Orpheum Garden

Auspices Young Men's Argumentum League

### Every Sunday Evening

MUSIC BY ADAMS' JAZZ BAND

15th and Harney Streets.

Admission 35 Cents

## OLE W. JACKSON, Agent

FOR SCOTT'S OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE

## American Negro in the World War

EVERY HOME IN OMAHA SHOULD OWN ONE

Call Webster 2465.

2528 Patrick Ave.

## WESTERN REAL ESTATE CO.

AGREES WITH HORACE GREELEY WHEN HE SAID:  
and become independent. Let us show you some of our fine  
property in the western part of the city, that can be pur-  
chased cheap and on easy terms.

\$2,000—All modern; 4 rooms.

\$1,600—Part modern; 4 rooms; \$100 cash.

\$1,600—Part modern; 6 rooms; \$150 cash.

\$2,900—Part modern; 6 rooms; \$400 cash.

\$2,200—Part modern; 6 rooms; \$300 cash.

\$2,250—Part modern; 5 rooms; \$150 cash.

## Western Real Estate Co.

209 South 15th St. Take elevator to fourth floor.

ROOMS 413-14 KARBACH BLOCK.

## A Million Eyes Turned Upon it Daily

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C.J. WALKERS  
WONDERFUL  
HAIR  
GROWER

SUPREME IN REPUTATION



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