

## THE MONITOR

A National 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.



#### COMMERCIALIZING PREJUDICE

THE COMMERCIALIZATION of racial and religious hatred for chiefly the financial benefit of the founder and his many cohorts, and not patriotism, was the primary and fundamental cause of the revival and reorganization of the infamous order of the Ku Klux Klan, into which, unfortunately, a comparatively large number of otherwise respectable Americans were thoughtlessly swept. We do not believe that when it comes right down to the heart of the average American he desires to cherish hatred or ill-will against any human being. Through fear or passion he may be, and frequently is, moved to a certain course of action in which he feels justified, but when he views it in the light of sober reason and calm judgment, if he will only acknowledge it, he feels ashamed of himself and is convinced that his better nature rebels against what under stress of mob psychology he has been influenced to do. Clever minds know how to make use of mob-psychology to further their own purposes. Any thoughtful analysis of the recrudescence of the Kluxies, bearing the ponderous and pompous title of Knights of the Imperial Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, discloses that this is just what has been done.

Realizing that there are certain types of minds which can easily be swayed by prejudice, religious, racial, sectional and what-not, a man by the name of Simmons, seeing an opportunity to coin money, played upon men's prejudices to revive this order. He had the cleverness to make many believe that America was threatened by the Roman Catholic church, an assumption too silly to be given credence; by the Jews, an industrious, frugal and high minded people; and by the Negroes, a group of citizens whose loyalty and patriotism cannot be questioned. Silly and unreasonable as it may seem a large number of Americans fell for this commercialization of racial and religious hatred and cheerfully paid \$10.00 per head for the privilege of donning a sheet and an eye-slit pillow slip, meeting in secret conclave and plotting to take the law in their own

hands and mete out punishment to any individual who had provoked their suspicion or disfavor. Additional simoleons for regalia, rituals and literature were poured into the exchequer of the patriotic founder and his hungry brood. Astute and well-meaning Americans could not see that they were being made victims of a get-rich-quick scheme on the part of the Imperial Wizard. A suggestive title, indicating bewitchment, from which in this enlightened age, men, and particularly WHITE MEN, were supposed to be emancipated.

It is said the order grows apace. Perhaps it does. And yet there are many who believe it is a case of "whistling to keep up courage."

This, however, is certain: neither of the groups against which it is organized, Negroes, Jews, Roman Catholics, nor Americans of foreign-born parentage, is frightened by the sheeted form of the Knights of the Invisible Empire. Nor, despite all their assertions to the contrary, have the great mass of sensible American citizens any sympathy whatsoever with their high-sounding sentiments of Americanism, which their actions belie. Like all other foolish fads it will have its day and cease to be. The government at Washington will live and all loyal American citizens, whatever their racial descent or religious views, of course within the realms of decency, may be, will have its protection without the aid or consent of the Kluxies.

#### CONGRESSMAN DYER

OMAHA CITIZENS who heard Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer last Monday night were deeply impressed with the sincerity of the man. His earnest plea for increased membership in the great national organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to which he gave ungrudging credit for the passage of the Federal Anti-Lynching Measure in the house of representatives was most effective. It ought to result, as we believe it will, in rapidly increasing the membership of the N. A. A. C. P.

While the fight against lynching is

being vigorously pushed by this organization it is not, or should not be considered, primarily a racial or sectional matter. It is a national affair. Our race is deeply interested in it because of the KNOWN 5,000 victims of mobs in the last thirty-five years ninety-six per cent have been of our race, but inasmuch as we are the LYNCHED and not the lynchers, it is the WHITE American's duty to roll away this reproach from the nation. It needed some one to begin the fight. The N. A. A. C. P. was that agency. Champions of justice like Congressman Dyer, Morefield Story and others have been raised up to help win the victory not for any class of Americans, but for all Americans. Let each of us do all in our power to strengthen the hands of those battling for justice and the overthrowing of mob-violence in America. Dyer is that champion. Let us strengthen his hands.

#### SENSIBLE WOMEN.

TWO WOMEN had a falling out over a trivial matter, as is the case of most falling outs, and stopped speaking to each other. They lived opposite each other. Their former custom had been when they saw one another on the porch or lawn to exchange a cheery "Good-Morning" or other pleasant greeting. But after the breach of friendship each "female of the species" whenever she saw her erstwhile friend would gaze skyward apparently looking for a bolt from the blue to smite "the hateful thing", as each esteemed the other. Finally one of the women made up her mind that this "comedy of errors" had gone on long enough. So "swallowing her pride", as one would say, she went to her former friend and said good-naturedly: "I'm tired of acting as we do. I hope we are both sensible Christian women and this idea of our not speaking to each other is all wrong. Let's make up."

The other woman said, "You're right; isn't it silly for grown women as we are to act like kids?" There was moisture in the eyes of each of these women. Tears washed away the dulness of their sight and each saw the other in her true light as an intelligent, well-meaning Christian woman, each of a high-strung and nervous temperament, a little over-sensitive, but really good at heart and anxious to do right. And so now instead of frowning, or ignoring each other when they meet, they smile and speak, and are happy. Before, even though they tried to disguise it, they were miserable.

The Monitor commends the action of these two sensible women to others in like circumstances; for there are many women moving in the same social circles, attending, perhaps, the same church, who for some trivial cause, real or imagined, have stopped speaking to each other. It means unhappiness for them and their friends. It's foolish. Yes, it is "silly for grown women as we are to act like kids". Some men are in the same boat. They too can profit by the example of these two women.

#### NELSON CREWS

THE DEATH of Nelson C. Crews, editor of The Kansas City Sun, at his home last week after a protracted illness removes a strong and forceful member of our race. As an orator of magnetic power he stood unrivaled. As a pioneer editor championing the rights of our people he wrought well. As a useful public citizen his is an outstanding name in the annals of his city and state.

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.



#### FIRST SLEIGH RIDE

Little Eugene wanted a Christmas treat more than anything else. "I would rather take a sleigh ride than anything else," he said. Now, as you can imagine, little Eugene had never lived in the country, for to take a sleigh ride is lots of fun but not just the very most special treat that most boys would ask for. First of all there was the chance that there might not be snow, but snow came in plenty of time. And it was with joy that little Eugene looked at the snow-covered hills and the snow on the ground, which was becoming smooth and nice.

"It will seem more like Christmas than anything else," he said. And the first time he heard sleigh bells he went almost wild with delight. "I hear them," he cried. "I hear them."

Now little Eugene was visiting in the country, but the people whom he was visiting did not own a horse and sleigh. They were going to do their best to see that he had a sleigh ride though.

And on the afternoon before Christmas Eugene was given his first sleigh ride.

Such a ride as it was, too! The trees were covered with snow for the most part, though the hemlocks had very little upon them.

For when the snow had been falling the hemlocks had been shaking about in their usual graceful fashion and the snow had not been able to cling to them. The sun made the snow sparkle until a little later bright colors came in the sky and the sun went to bed behind them, all along the road, was another sleigh which made a sleigh-bell dust of jingles!

Sometimes where the snow had drifted brown patches of grass could be seen, but mostly everything was covered with snow. In the brooks and streams they passed there were



"So Nice and Winter-Like."

ice and snow. Everything looked so nice and winter-like and so different from the city. Eugene loved it all. It certainly was a treat. And Dolly, the horse, was very anxious to show Eugene that she would make it as much of a treat as she could.

He had heard him say that there would be sugar at the end of the ride and there had been sugar at the start of the ride. Oh yes, Dolly had some sugar. So Dolly shifted at an automobile which, of course, she never did as a rule. But she thought it would be fun to do this for the little city boy. Little city boys did think such funny things sometimes. Dolly had heard some of the questions they asked when they came to the farm.

And Dolly even pretended to be a little frightened at the train when it hurried by!

The sleigh was called a cutter and what fun it was to ride so close to the ground and what a crisp, pleasant sound it made when it hurried along, pulled by Dolly, the horse.

They passed by a well which was used by everyone in one small village. A community well it was called and little Eugene was surprised to hear that it didn't freeze. He had heard that plumbers were always busy in the country fixing pipes which had frozen.

But it was explained to him that it was so deep in the earth it couldn't freeze and that the water drained back after it had been pumped. Oh no, that well never froze.

But little Eugene almost did. And oh, how glad he was to get back to the fire again.

He had had a perfect Christmas treat, though, and he left a note for Santa Claus by the chimney that night, for he knew Santa would like to hear of the treat of his first sleigh ride—his great Christmas treat!

Not homesick. "Don't you ever get homesick?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "After being heckled a few times by my constituents I'm perfectly satisfied to reside in Washington, D. C."—Washington Star.

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## DISPEL CLOUDS WITH AIRPLANE

### Scientists Cause Rain by Dropping Electrically Charged Sand.

### CLEARs FOG; INSURES SAFETY

Rainfall Caused and Clouds Made to Disappear in Experiments Conducted at McCook Field at Dayton, O.—Experimenters Claim Discovery Will Be of Great Value to Commercial World in Insuring Safety to Travel and Transportation.

Rainfall has been caused and clouds have been made to disappear in a series of experiments at McCook field at Dayton, O., according to announcement made by the experimenters, Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell University and L. Francis Warren.

The experiments were made with the co-operation of the army air service. Results of the experiments were described as "absolutely uncanny" by observers at the army air field. In brief, the clouds were made to disappear and precipitate their moisture by the dropping of electrically charged grains of sand upon them from airplanes.

Professor Bancroft and Mr. Warren claim that the process will be of great value in the commercial world, as fogs over cities, harbors and flying fields can be made to disappear, thereby insuring safety to travel and transportation. They do not claim that in every instance rain or precipitation can be produced, as they say all clouds do not contain sufficient moisture.

Army Gets Use of Patent. In payment for its co-operation during the tests, the army air service has been given the free use of the process, for which patents are pending, for the removal of mists and fogs over its flying fields.

The experiments have been in progress at McCook field there for the last year and a half, and will be continued at Moundsville, W. Va., on the Washington-Dayton air route, and possibly at Washington, where fog conditions are more frequent and better than at Dayton.

In the experiments a La Pere plane, carrying about eighty pounds of sand, of about 150 mesh, with a wind-driven generator, operating an electric equipment capable of charging the sand with high voltage either positively or negatively at the will of the operator, was employed. The sand was charged to approximately 10,000 volts, or a charge of the order of .0003 electro static units per grain, and was scattered through the action of the plane propeller at a height of about 500 feet above the tops of the clouds, the plane traveling at a rate of about 100 miles per hour.

The time taken to precipitate and destroy the clouds from the period of the first direct attack to the period of final disappearance, in each case, rarely exceeded ten minutes, and in several cases was less than five minutes, Mr. Warren said.

Made Holes in Clouds. It was found in the experiments that wherever the charged particles of sand, in sufficient quantity, were released at the top of a cloud, and the cloud was of opposite charge to the sand, a large hole, in a fraction of a minute, was made through the entire cloud from top to bottom.

No large-scale attempts were made, Mr. Warren said, at artificial rain-making with heavy rain clouds, as the experiments were solely directed at the removal of mists and fogs covering areas extensive enough to justify the army air service in installing the process over one of its foggy flying fields. He said that all heavy rain clouds are highly electrified and it was not deemed safe to deal with them with high voltages until measures were taken to guard against possible accidents to the pilots and planes.

At its Moundsville (W. Va.) field the army air service purposes to employ a captive balloon, containing an electric equipment and anchored by cable to a truck. The balloon and equipment will keep the field and surrounding regions free from fog and also serve as a beacon night and day during misty or foggy weather. At night the balloon will be illuminated, so that it may be seen by flyers and the location of the open and free landing space determined.

#### SCOTCH PLAID AIDS ORPHANS

Glasgow Girls Match Ribbon and Find Friend in New York.

A bit of Scotch plaid ribbon worn by Michael Conboy, New York, identified Conboy to two orphans who arrived from Glasgow. The girls, Winifred and Kathleen Coyne, orphaned by the death of their parents, sent the ribbon to Conboy, a boyhood friend of their father, so they would know him when he met them at the pier. The ribbon did its work and the girls were spared a trip to Ellis Island.

Swiss Family Has 24 Living Children. A family of a man named Hagglin, of Geneva, Switzerland, recently was increased by the arrival of a twenty-fourth child. All the children are living and none of them are twins. The oldest, twenty-four years old, is to become a priest.

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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."