

THE MONITOR

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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.



PARKS AND PLAY GROUNDS

OMAHA has shown wisdom in acquiring and developing a large area in beautiful parks and playgrounds. The wisdom displayed in doing this now will become more and more apparent as the population grows. The parks are enjoyed without let or hindrance by all citizens. This is as it should be. The public playgrounds, in the parks, and in detached sections of the city are enjoyed by all Omaha children. Public playgrounds, wisely supervised, are among the best investments the city can make for future citizenship. There are two sections of Omaha in which playgrounds are needed. One is in the southern section in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Bancroft, or somewhere in that section where there is a large congested population, mainly of foreign extraction, with a generous progeny. The other is in the northern section, say within a radius of ten blocks of Twenty-fourth and Franklin. Within this territory there are perhaps more children than in any other section of the city. Some years ago elaborate plans were drawn for a park and public playground between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and Nicholas to Seward. For some reason the plan fell through. The Monitor would suggest that efforts be made to secure the large vacant tract of land between Paul and Seward, commonly known as the circus ground and convert it into a playground for this section. It is used very largely now for baseball games and seems to be a logical site. Either this or some other suitable tract within the radius suggested should be secured for a supervised public playground to be used by all the children within this district. We believe that if the citizens go after it in earnest such a playground can be secured. Get busy.

TELL THEM TO GO TO—

THE more one reads of the efforts to placate some of the white residents of Alabama who are attempting to dictate to the United

States government how it shall conduct the government hospital for Negro veterans at Tuskegee, the more ridiculous the attitude of the United States officials appears. Instead of "requesting" the "committee of three white citizens of Tuskegee" to "reconsider its proposals," Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau, who is in charge of this matter should tell them to go to the place where those who hate their fellow men, if Holy Writ is to be believed, will have their portion and place.

DISMISS STANLEY

STANLEY should be removed without delay from the headship of the Veterans' hospital. He has shown himself absolutely unworthy of the position. The allegation that he personally handed the Ku Klux Klan note to John Calhoun, threatening his life, on the night of the Klan parade and declined to assign him quarters has not been denied. The summary dismissal of two nurses who alleged that sheets from the hospital were used as disguises by Klansmen in the parade does not help his case. Other alleged acts upon his part are by no means complimentary to him. There are high-class white Southern gentlemen who could and would fill this office with justice, fairness and ability, but, if apparently well-authenticated reports are to be believed, Dr. Stanley does not belong to that class. His apparent sympathy, if not actual connection with the Kluxies, if there were no other disqualifications, should be sufficient to cause his removal. Stanley should be dismissed without delay.

"THE NATION" QUOTES MONITOR

TO be quoted by such national publications as The Literary Digest and The Nation of New York is an honor which any weekly publication covets. The Monitor has had this distinction. It shows that publications of high standing are reading and taking note of what race publications say. Some months ago The Literary

Digest quoted one of our editorials and in The Nation of July 17, that influential publication quotes from our news columns.

THE CHRIST SPIRIT

WHEN one reads of so many things which display the more sordid side of human nature what a delight it is to read of incidents which show human nature at its best, such as that which comes from Selma, Alabama, where the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. cheerfully volunteered transfusion of his blood to save the life of an infant. Surely this young man exemplified the spirit of the Christ and he will in no wise lose his reward.

FOOTNOTES TO AFRICAN HISTORY

(By the Hamitic League)

LITTLE IO OF ANCIENT GREECE

If you were to tell a student of the classics that Mr. Zeus, the boss god of the Greeks, had a shady complexion, the chances are he or she would throw a fit and call you Ananias.

Howsoever, if you study the classics with your eyes open and your think machinery oiled, you will soon realize that there was hardly anything else but.

Take the story of little Io, for instance. She was a little brown skin scream and so pretty that she was made a priestess at the shrine of Hera. It was there that old Zeus, the head gazabo of the deities, lamed the little checker and fell for her.

It wasn't long before his wife found out why he stayed away of nights and one morning when he came home all lit up with nectar, she met him with a rolling pin a la Maggie Jiggs.

Zeus felt that little Io wasn't safe, so he turned her into a beautiful white cow. But wifey was wise and made him give her the cow for a wedding anniversary present. Then she set the hundred eyed Argus to watch the cow.

Thereupon Zeus hired Hermes to slay the Argus, and set little Io free. But wifey was wide awake. She sent a gadfly to torment Io and she was so tormented that she wandered all over the world to escape.

These wanderings of Io were classic among the ancients and the tales of her adventures were told to the little kiddies thousands of years after Io was dead and the gods busted up.

It was on these wanderings that she ran into Prometheus, the chap who was chained to the rocks for playing a joke on the big boss. Io was just about ready to jump off a cliff when Prometheus saw her and begged her not to do it. He said that his mother had told him that Io was to bear a son whose descendants would one day unchain him from the rock.

So little Io changed her mind and went to Egypt where the magicians changed her back to a pretty little girl. Then she married and had a little black baby whom she named Epaphus.

Of him Aeschylus, the great Greek dramatist says, "he was tough born, and swarthy of hue." In other words, he was some colored, as it were.

(Next week, "Brother Euclid of Egypt.")
Mrs. Lealla Montgomery, 2712 North Twenty-sixth street, left Thursday evening for Mobile, Ala., to visit her father. Enroute she will stop in St. Louis to visit a close personal friend of the family, Mrs. Spratt.

ORIGIN of the NAMES of the STATES

PART I
(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

To all Americans the origin of the names of our states should prove an interesting subject, and from it no small amount of history and geography is to be learned. It is, however, a more complicated subject to trace than the origin of the nomenclature of European states, which, for the most part, bear names derived simply from the ancient tribes by which they were formerly inhabited.

Of our 48 states, we find that 25 bear names of Indian origin, while 12 are English, six Spanish, three French, and two bear names that must be considered from a historical standpoint, American.

Considering the states with English names first, the origin of most of these will be familiar to us from our studies in American colonial history. The first of these is New Hampshire, the original territory of which was conveyed by a patent of the Plymouth company to John Mason in 1629 and named by him for the English county of Hampshire.

When the Dutch navigator Adrian Block sailed into Narragansett bay, about 1614, he encountered an island of fiery aspect, due to the red clay in some portions of its shores. He called it Roode Eylandt (Red Island), and the surrounding country received its name from that of the island. The English settlers, who, with Roger Williams at their head, received a charter for this region from the English Crown in 1644, Anglicized the name, making it Rhode Island.

There is a theory, also, that our smallest state was named after the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, but it is difficult to substantiate this claim, as the two localities in no way resemble one another.

The Empire State, New York, as is well known, was originally called New Netherland, while the city was known as New Amsterdam. But when the colony was taken over by the English, in 1664, the names of both were changed to New York, not, as might be supposed, after the city of York, England, but in honor of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II of England, to whom the grant was made.

The duke, in turn, transferred the southern portion of his grant to Sir George Carteret, who settled there and named the country after the Channel Isle of Jersey, which place he had bravely defended against the parliamentary forces in the English Civil war.

Only One Named for Its Founder.
Charles II of England, the "Merry Monarch," spent so much of his country's funds on pleasure that state debts often remained unpaid. One of these was for salary to one Sir William Penn, one of the lords of the admiralty, who, on his death, bequeathed the claim, which amounted to some 16,000 pounds, to his son, William Penn, a Quaker. The latter agreed to accept a land grant from the crown in exchange for the debt.

Penn wanted to call this land "Sylvania" on account of its vast forests, but the king insisted that the founder's name be incorporated in that of the colony, and thus it is as Pennsylvania, literally "Penn's woods," that the Keystone state is known to us today. It is the only state named for its founder.

Our second smallest state, Delaware, bears the name of Lord de la Warr, first governor and captain-general of Virginia, who in 1630 went on an exploring expedition in the bay and river after which the state is named.

The first English Roman Catholic settlement in America was made in Maryland, in 1634, and this colony, by the way, was the first to extend religious toleration to all. It was named after the queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria, who was the daughter of Henry of Navarre and was of the Roman Catholic faith.

The strong tendency of the earlier English settlers to perpetuate English royal names in their settlements is indicative of their loyalty to the crown and is further illustrated in the names of the Virginias, the Carolinas and Georgia.

The first of these was named by Sir Walter Raleigh for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, who was on the throne of England when the first settlements were attempted, in 1585.

When the state of West Virginia was formed, in 1863, it was first proposed to call it "Kanawha," after one of its rivers, and much regret has been voiced that this fine old Indian name was not adopted.

Confusion About the Carolinas.
There has been some confusion as to which King Charles the Carolinas were named for. In 1560 Jean Ribault, a French explorer, named this region after Charles IX of France. The name, however, did not come into general use and for a time disappeared. About 1630 the country was referred to as Carolina in some English state papers, and it was considered to have been so named after Charles I of England, but it was not until 1693 that the name Carolina was definitely applied to this section by the lords proprietor, who had received a grant to the land from Charles II and who named the country in his honor.

Georgia was named by and for King George II of England, and the colony was referred to under this name in the charter which that monarch granted to General Oglethorpe, the founder, in 1732.

Of the three states bearing French names, the origin of one is doubtful. This small number is out of proportion to the extent of French explorations, evidence of which can be gained from the trail of French place-names from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to New Orleans.

Vermont was first explored by Samuel de Champlain in 1609 and was so named by him after its Green Mountains (Vert Mont), which are the dominating natural feature of the state.

The generally accepted version of the origin of the name of Maine is that it was so called by some early French explorers after the French province of that name, wherein was located the private estate of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England. There is another meaning ascribed to the name, fairly well supported by authorities. According to this version, the fishermen on the islands along the coast of Maine always referred to that region as the "Mayn land," and in support of this theory we find the colony referred to in a grant of Charles I to Sir Fernando Gorges in 1633 as "the province or county of Mayne."

Louisiana for Louis XIV.
The third state name of French origin is that of Louisiana, so called in honor of Louis XIV. The name was first applied in 1683 by the daring French explorer, La Salle, who employed it to indicate the vast territory watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Permanent Spanish settlements within the present boundaries of the United States were made earlier than those of any other country and they were numerous. As a result, we have six states bearing names of Spanish origin, and in them and their neighbors we find a large number of town and county names from this tongue.

The first state to bear a Spanish name was Florida, which was discovered by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday, 1512. Two theories exist regarding the origin of the name. One refers to the Spanish term, Pascua Florida ("Easter Sunday—literally, "Feast of the Flowers"), having reference to the flowers with which the churches in Spain are decorated on that day. In view of the day on which the discovery was made, this is probably the correct explanation of the origin.

The second theory is that Ponce de Leon simply used the word "Florida," meaning "flowery," from the aspect of the country.

The other Spanish-named states lie in the Far West. Any one who has seen the snow-clad peaks of Nevada can well appreciate the descriptive word, "Snowy."

While not explored or colonized by Spaniards, Montana bears a Spanish (some say Latin) name. This large state's giant ranges and cordilleras make its name, which means "Mountainous," singularly appropriate.

Colorado was probably named from the river, although only its tributaries flow through the state. The word is Spanish for "red" in the sense of "ruddy" and may come from the color of the stream at some places. Then, again, it is possible that the state was named from the red earth of some regions which were settled in the early days.

Capturing Elephants.
How are elephants captured for the circuses of the United States and other countries? An English traveler describes the method. First, the wild elephant herd must be sighted in the wilderness of India. Then a regiment of Indian soldiers surrounds the herd, keeping fires burning all around the big animals. A stockade is built of stout posts, and leading from the stockade is erected a narrow lane, which spreads out at the opening. The posts of this lane must be hidden with green foliage and vines. The herd is now driven toward the jaws of this lane by the soldiers, who yell and screech, and build fires directly behind the moving mass. The elephants, or some of them, enter the stockade, the rope that holds the gate is cut, and the animals are imprisoned. Riders on tame elephants then tie them with ropes.

Like Father, Like Son.
"Do look at the way baby is working his mouth," exclaimed young Mrs. Scraggington. "See! Now he proposes to put his foot in it."
"Mm!" said her husband grumpily. "Heredity! That's what I did when I proposed." — Boston Evening Transcript.

Unnatural.
Dauber—What do you mean by saying my picture isn't true to life?
Friend Wife—Why, you've got two women in brand new gowns going in opposite directions and they're not looking back at each other.—New York Sun.

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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 some private part of the house. Ferguson vs Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."

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