

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.

IS THERE NOT A WAY OUT?

OMAHA has a number of blind men and women who stand on street corners in the down town district trying to earn a living by selling pencils, shoe strings or like necessities. They are not worthless mendicants but reputable and worthy people anxious and willing to support themselves. They are in their places in all kinds of weather and eke out scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. It has seemed to us that either the city or philanthropic citizens might provide some small store space in advantageous places where these afflicted and handicapped persons could be housed and sell their small wares and newspapers and thus support themselves. If this is deemed impracticable the city could and should make sufficient provision to enable these people to remain at home and see to it that they are furnished with some work which they can do in order that they may be employed and maintain their self-respect. It is a sorry spectacle to see these afflicted people standing daily on our streets mutely beseeching alms or attempting to sell their wares. We believe that some opportunity to earn a living should be provided for them so that they can be taken off of the street. Is there not a way out? We believe there is.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

A NUMBER of night schools are soon to be opened. Each year these schools have been eagerly attended by many of our people who have come from the South where their chances for education were very meager indeed. They are hungry to learn. A large number of these are adults, some almost of middle age. The largest enrollment has been at the Kellom school where we have been

advised the attendance has been in some of the classes three to one. Our people have constituted three-fourths and people of foreign birth, chiefly Jews and Italians, one-fourth of such classes. Comparatively few native-born whites attend the classes in this school. There was a large falling off last year upon the part of students of our race because they felt that they were wasting a good deal of valuable time sitting in these classes while the teacher was devoting a major portion of her time to teaching these foreign-born pupils how to speak English. Not grammar or reading, but phonetics or the correct sound of English letters and syllables. The English-speaking pupils felt, and rightly so, that this cut short the all-too-brief period of the session for the branches they really need, reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The school program stresses Americanization and is planned more for the foreign-born than for the native born. This plan and program, as we see it, lacks proportion. The foreign-born ought not to be neglected neither should the native. It would seem that the classes could be so arranged that the pupils who know and speak the English language, even though imperfectly and ungrammatically, could be taught the things they imperatively need and the foreign-born the things they need. This, as we can readily see, calls for some separation in class work, not along lines of race or color, but along lingual lines, knowledge of the English language. If, as might be the case, for example, at the Kellom school, this would result in almost exclusive enrollment of Negroes by themselves and foreign-speaking peoples by themselves, because of the patronage of the school, furnishes no valid objection in our judgment, provided that it is kept clearly in mind and consistently carried out in practice without subterfuge, evasion or

A PRAYER FOR DELIVERANCE FROM RACE PREJUDICE

By Morney Williams
 (For the Associated Negro Press)

O GOD, who hast made man in Thine own likeness and who dost love all whom Thou hast made, suffer us not, because of difference in race, color or condition, to separate ourselves from others, and thereby from Thee; but teach us the unity of Thy family and the universality of Thy love. As Thy Son, our Savior, was born of an Hebrew mother and ministered first to His brethren of the House of Israel, but rejoiced in the faith of a Syro-Phoenician woman and of a Roman soldier, and suffered His cross to be carried by a man of Africa, teach us, also, while loving and serving our own, to enter into the communion of the whole human family; and forbid that, from pride of birth and hardness of heart, we should despise any for whom Christ died, or injure any in whom He lives. Amen.

chicanery that all pupils, whatever be their race, nationality or color, are eligible to and must enroll in these classes as determined by their knowledge or ignorance of the English language. We hope our people will take advantage of these night schools, both grade and high, and that the school authorities, with whom Americanization of the foreign-born looms so large, will so arrange the classes that native born Americans can receive the instruction they need. We cannot urge too strongly the necessity of our people who have been denied educational advantages making full use of the night schools as soon as they are opened. They should enroll and attend promptly and regularly.

WORKING FOR VICTORY

THE National Republican Committee which has wisely enlisted the services of competent members of the race to look after the important and decisive Negro vote has, we believe, awakened to the fact that this vote is not as hitherto the exclusive and fore-ordained possession of the Republican party. The bureau charged with this specific work, headed by William C. Matthews, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, and their wide-awake corps of aides, are keenly alive to this fact. While they believe Calvin Coolidge will be elected they realize that they have a big job on their hands and are losing no time in trying to make sure of the vote in many of the doubtful states among which Nebraska is placed. They are taking no chances, but working hard for a sweeping victory.

A GRACIOUS ACT

SIGNIFICANT indeed is the fact that prominent Negroes of Missouri presented John W. Davis with a beautiful silver loving cup at Bunce-ton, Mo., recently as a testimonial of their appreciation of his splendid services for the race in West Virginia in successfully fighting anti-racial legislation. It was a gracious and most befitting act and bespeaks the gratitude which all of us feel for men who have the courage to stand for true Americanism when our rights as American citizens are placed in jeopardy. Men of this type are all too few. It is to be regretted that the record of the party of which Mr. Davis is the standard-bearer, in its attitude toward and dealing with our race is such as to make it extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, for our people to give him that support which personally he deserves. Some of the most prominent and influential members of our group feel that Mr. Davis can influence his party to become relatively as broad-minded as he. We do not share this belief. Nevertheless we are pleased that our Missouri friends graciously expressed the gratitude we all feel for John W. Davis, the man, even though we may not see our way clear to support his candidacy.

INFORMATION WANTED

Any person who can furnish information concerning the whereabouts of Mrs. Sylvia Poe Atwater, originally from Jackson, Tenn., please call Mrs. Laura Jefferson, Market 1145.—Adv.

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BRITAIN STARTS LEPROSY FIGHT

Fund of \$1,250,000 Sought to Combat the Malady in the Empire.

Manchester, England.—More than 800,000 persons in the British empire suffer from leprosy, it is estimated. In this day of advanced medical science leprosy can be cured. So the British Empire Leprosy Relief association has been formed to raise funds to wage a campaign against leprosy in all parts of the empire. For this purpose \$1,250,000 is needed. To arouse interest in the work a public meeting took place in the Manchester town hall recently. Lord Mayor Jackson, who presided, introduced Sir Leonard Rogers, a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the scientists responsible for the discovery of the new cure. In an interesting survey of leprosy and its treatment, first by segregation and latterly by means of both segregation and injections of preparations from oils, Sir Leonard said the disease still exists in European countries, including Russia, Turkey, Crete, Spain and Portugal.

Disease Not Hereditary.

"Leprosy is not highly infectious, as used to be thought, and it is not hereditary," he continued. "In 700 cases I have investigated in the last six years it was found that at least 70 per cent had lived in houses with other lepers before contracting the disease, and that at least 30 per cent had slept in the same beds with a leper. Attendants on lepers frequently get the disease, which is essentially one of house infection; children are especially liable to it.

"Segregation," Sir Leonard continued, "is of undoubted value, but it is a slow method and there are great difficulties in carrying it out in the tropics. It is inevitable that as long as we have nothing better to offer than isolation, amounting to imprisonment for life, the leper will hide the disease as long as possible.

Up to a few years ago the only remedy of any value known was the old Indian remedy of chaulmoog oil, and its nauseating qualities were such that most lepers could not take enough. In 1916, at the request of Doctor Heiser, who had obtained some success by means of injections, I, with the aid of chemists, began research work which resulted in the extraction from this oil of salts, solutions of which, when injected, proved far more effective in destroying the leper bacilli. This was the first instance known of the destruction of bacilli within the tissues by a vegetable substance. Today similar valuable preparations are being made from six different oils and used in the treatment of leprosy.

"The next advance came in 1919, when two American workers, Professor Dean and Doctor Holliman, discovered a compound called ethylester chaulmoograte, which can be injected directly into the muscles instead of into the veins, and as this is less troublesome it is now in general use. Americans Aiding Lepers.

After giving figures from several sources showing the remarkable success obtained in treating the disease, Sir Leonard said that at present only 10 per cent of the lepers in the British empire are getting the advantage of this treatment—"although the Americans are applying it to every leper in their dominions"—and that the British Empire Leprosy Relief association is being formed with the object of bringing it within the reach of all.

At the Strasburg international conference last July, Sir Leonard concluded, a resolution was passed at his suggestion that nations are not justified in segregating lepers for the benefit of other people unless they provide those lepers with the best possible treatment.

Sir William Milligan of the Royal infirmary, Manchester, said he had seen a case of leprosy in Manchester. He could not forget the impression made upon his mind by lepers while he was in Vienna. Some of them were most revolting, Manchester, having so large an interest in countries like India, the Malay peninsula and Africa, has a special duty to help in the elimination of this disease.

Felon Wins Parole by His Radio Voice

Philadelphia.—The sweet singing of a sentimental ballad by an eastern penitentiary convict and broadcast from a local radio station won a parole for convict C-1412, who had three years more to serve on a bandit charge. The name of the convict was withheld. Several months ago musically inclined convicts broadcast a concert from the penitentiary through Station WIP. Hardy had C-1412 finished when the penitentiary phone became busy with requests for the identity of the man. Many letters were received, and a lawyer who interested himself in the case succeeded in obtaining a parole. Among those who interested themselves in the convict was said to be Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

Innocent of a Barber

Mayville, Mo.—W. R. Taylor, who lives on a farm between this city and Cameron, declares that he has lived 72 years and has never been shaved by a barber. Taylor revealed this fact when he read in a local newspaper that a man has reported that he was fifty-one years old and had never been shaved by a barber. As a result of his claim, Taylor beats the other man by 21 years.

Homemade Tubes Are Satisfactory

Plan by Which Any Size May Be Easily Constructed by Amateurs.

By ELMER RING

Although there has never come to my attention any method where the experimenter might easily construct his own cardboard tubing for winding inductance coils, standard sizes are sometimes readily obtainable, but where the circuit requires an odd size, such as one tube fitting tightly over another, this presents a problem.

Herein is described the easiest and most satisfactory method which may be employed to construct tubing of any size. Procure a roll of heavy three-inch gum tape, sometimes called kraft tape, at any paper goods or cordage store. No other size is needed, as three inches is wide enough for all coils, variometers or any other coils.

There will also be required two strips of wood about 3/4 by 1 by 30 inches, and some small tin cans not over three inches high. These cans are used for forms and need not be the exact size, as they can easily be padded with a few turns of the gum tape. The two narrow strips of wood are fastened to an old table top or a smooth board about six inches wide and three feet long. These are used as guides in rolling the form over the gum tape. They are fastened on the



Wooden Strips on Table Top to Make Paper Tubes.

table three inches apart with just enough clearance between them to accommodate the tape without binding. Take one of the forms (which is padded, if necessary), and wind the tape on it until the desired size of coil and thickness of wall have been obtained. Cut off this strip of paper and measure it, so if more are needed they all will be of exactly the same size. Lay this strip of gum tape between the two strips of wood fastened to the table and proceed to wind. Make about one and one-half turns on the form evenly, then, with a damp sponge or rag, moisten the tape as the form is rolled over it, between the two wooden strips.

Care should be taken to just moisten the gum tape; if it is too wet, blisters will form. When it is perfectly dry, a light coat of shellac may be applied to the inside and outside of the tube. By following these directions, a tube with a thin wall but of very rigid construction can be made, and it will compare favorably in appearance with any tube that can be obtained on the market.—Radio News.

Oldest Plate Presented to National Museum



What is probably the oldest plate in the world has been presented to the National museum in Washington by Miss Lella Lieberman of Washington. For more than a thousand years the relic has been handed down through succeeding generations in the Lieberman family. The plate, which is about fourteen inches in diameter, was originally owned by King David and it bears the crest of the famous monarch. Along the outer rim of the plate are engraved characters setting forth the use of the plate and a record of the various branches of the family through which it has passed.

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 O. J. Burkhardt, Pastor.

Sunday at 11 a. m.—Rev. G. I. Wright preached an excellent sermon on "Blessed are the pure in heart." The

League met and had a good meeting at 6:30 and at 8 p. m. the pastor preached.

Sunday will be my closing work for this conference year so I will appreciate the presence of my many friends. We will read our report.

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

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