

THE MONITOR

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA, BY THE MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

Entered as Second-Class Matter July 2, 1915, at the Postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 A YEAR; \$1.25 6 MONTHS; 75c 3 MONTHS
Advertising Rates Furnished Upon Application

Address, The Monitor, Postoffice Box 1204, Omaha, Neb.
Telephone WEBster 4243

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.

ACCIDENT OR DESIGN, WHICH?

FROM certain things that have happened an impression prevails among some of the girls attending Central High School and their parents that Miss Williams, teacher of domestic art in that excellent institution, is not altogether fair in her attitude towards the colored students. Making due allowance for over-sensitiveness upon the part of many of our children, it must be admitted that there is some ground for this impression. Two or three incidents have been brought to our attention which we must reluctantly admit gives color to the impression. The most recent was this: The art work of several of the students was placed on exhibition in the Pattern Shop at Sixteenth and Farnam streets. Among these were three exhibits by Madeline Shipman, a hat and two bunches of flowers. She had received A plus for her work and felt quite proud that her articles were deemed worthy to be placed in the exhibit. Each girl's name was placed on her exhibit, with ONE NOTABLE EXCEPTION, and that was Madeline Shipman's. Her name was left off of ALL THREE ARTICLES. Mrs. Shipman interviewed the teacher who claimed that the name must have fallen off. Mrs. Shipman politely stated that it was exceedingly strange that her daughter's name should have fallen off all three of her articles, while all the other girls' names remained on their's. It does look a little strange, doesn't it? It may have been accidental, but it looks very much like deliberate design upon the part of somebody. Some may consider this a trivial thing, but is it? Is anything that disappoints or wounds a child, be it by accident or design, and implants in that child's breast a feeling of discrimination and unfairness trivial? Can teachers in our public schools afford to permit the impression to prevail that they are narrow and biased in their attitude towards any class of pupils? Whether this incident, which is not the only one reported to us, was one of accident or design we leave to the judgment of our readers and the conscience of the teacher.

BE PLEASANT

ISN'T IT easier to be pleasant than grouchy? Certainly a grouchy person must be a most unhappy being. Cultivate cheerfulness and banish grouchiness. You will be better and feel better for it and the world will be richer for your influence and example. Cut out grouchiness. Be pleasant.

THINK THIS OVER

THE 14,000 colored people in Omaha dress well. They spend on an average, say at least, 25 cents a day for clothing. Don't you think so? That means \$1,225,000 a year. A million and a quarter is some money. Suppose we spent only 5 per cent of

this with our own people? \$61,250 a year is a pretty tidy sum. Think this over. Buy some of your clothing from the small firms we have and help them grow.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

NORTH CAROLINA has set a worthy example to her sister states in the South in her effort to more adequately provide for the education of Negro children. That she has increased her appropriations within the last eleven years by 1,500% shows how woefully inadequate her provision for the education of her black citizenry was and since North Carolina has always been far in advance of other Southern states in this matter her efforts at improvement disclose the criminal negligence of other Southern states in the work of education. The dual system of education is expensive and since that is so, the dominant race yields to the temptation to be unjust and give the weaker race a mere pittance for their educational needs. It is to be hoped that other southern states will follow North Carolina's lead.

DIVORCE

ONE of the greatest menaces to the perpetuity and stability of the United States is the divorce evil, which seems to rest so lightly upon the minds and hearts of even Christian people. They do not seem to realize that the breaking up and separation of families is a dangerous and serious affair. It is most serious where there are children. In all cases of divorce, there is generally some fault on both sides, and if there is an honest and sincere desire upon the part of each one to do the right thing differences and misunderstandings can be adjusted and the family kept intact. Marriage by too many is regarded lightly and divorce easily follows. Divorce should be discouraged, not encouraged. It is a serious menace to the nation.

RAG'S OBSERVATIONS

An automobile accident occurred on 24th, near Cuming street, Wednesday at 4 o'clock. Considerable damage was done to the front end of the radiator of the car.

The accident was due to slippery ice on the street. The driver lost control of the car and ran it into a lamp post to avoid a more serious accident, as this was a very busy hour for automobile traffic. The automobile contained a whole family, not one of which was injured in the accident.

Many accidents usually occur during the season of ice and snow. Many of these could be avoided by the efforts of those who are injured and those who are responsible for them. Quite a few tots slide down the streets leading west to 24th street. As yet no serious accidents have occurred. But a stitch in time will save

THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION NOT NEGLIGIBLE

A moment's thought will easily convince open-minded persons that the contribution of the Negro to American nationality as slave, freedman and citizen was far from negligible. No element of American life has so subtly and yet clearly woven itself into warp and woof of our thinking and acting as the American Negro. He came with the first explorers and helped in exploration. His labor was from the first the foundation of the American prosperity and the cause of the rapid growth of the new world in social and economic importance. Modern democracy rests not simply on the striving white men in Europe and America but also on the persistent struggle of the black men in America for two centuries. The military defense of this land has depended upon Negro soldiers from the time of the Colonial wars down to the struggle of the World War. Not only does the Negro appear, reappear and persist in American literature but a Negro American literature has arisen of deep significance, and Negro folk lore and music are among the choicest heritages of this land. Finally the Negro has played a peculiar spiritual role in America as a sort of living, breathing test of our ideals and an example of the faith, hope and tolerance of our religion.—Du Bois, "The Gift of Black Folk."

nine. The parents of these children should warn them to keep a sharp lookout for approaching automobiles. This precaution will save many avoidable accidents. It will prevent many a doctor bill, undertaker's bill; in fact, it will prevent much of the mental sorrow that these accidents court. I am sure that no driver would, who is sane, knowingly destroy a human life. Many of the automobile accidents are due more to carelessness on the part of the injured party than to the drivers of the cars. Do your share. Be more sane, live longer and happier.

NEGRO CITIES—ATLANTA

(By Jessie O. Thomas, Field Secretary, Urban League)

(For the Associated Negro Press)
Atlanta is effected by migration very much like the large northern industrial center or urban community. In an address delivered at Kansas City before the Urban League Industrial Conference during October, 1923, the writer made the following statement, "It is as far from Jasper county to Atlanta or some interior point of Alabama, to Birmingham, or some rural sections of Louisiana, to New Orleans, as it is from Atlanta to New York, Birmingham to Washington, or New Orleans to Chicago. Geographically, of course, this is not true. It is true economically, educationally, and politically. The relative degree of greater freedom in the larger cities of the South as compared with the smaller towns and rural sections is on a parity with the larger freedom gained by Negroes leaving larger centers of the South for the larger cities of the North."

Atlanta like many other strategic points is the "gate-way" from the southeastern section of the country to the north and west. It is a sort of an assembly point for the migrants coming from Florida, eastern Alabama, western South Carolina, central and south Georgia. While we have had a large number of Negroes leave Atlanta going to northern and western sections, our population has constantly increased for the past five years during the period of the exodus. This is indicated by the degree of increase in our school population: 1914, 6,629; 1920, 8,318; 1923, 13,104.

The migrants from the rural of the southern states to the larger cities react quite awkwardly to the demands of their urban environments as the Negro who goes from a southern city to a northern community. They bring with them, therefore, many social and economic problems growing out of an effort of re-adjustment. A large percentage of them, however, become readily absorbed in the new social and economic fiber of their new environment. In many cases they become articulate in the industrial and fraternal life of the southern cities more readily than is correspondingly true when they reach northern centers from the south.

This is due to the fact that 99 per cent of the Negroes in the southern cities are southern, to the "manner-born" and, therefore, are more sympathetically disposed toward the newcomer and give him a more cordial welcome than he is likely, generally, to receive in any northern section.

While they have labored for the most part in agricultural industries prior to coming to industrial centers, many of them quickly learn the me-

chanical processes of the new communities and become very productive. They have large families usually, and the earning capacity of the head of the family, because of the lack of training, is insufficient to provide adequate support. Therefore, the majority of the older children and very often the wife must become "bread-winners." This, of course, makes an unfortunate moral situation because the children are left at home unsupervised. These people come, of course, for the same reason the children of Israel left Egypt—seeking freedom from political and economic slavery, penance, mob violence and all of its kindred evils.

While they bring to our city social and economic problems, a majority of them also bring ambition, man-power, determination, sobriety, frugality and steadfastness of purpose. They make a definite contribution to our financial, economic and spiritual welfare.

The total population of Atlanta is 227,000. The total Negro population is 75,666.

There are eight hundred and sixteen Negro businesses in Atlanta. The kinds of businesses in Atlanta in which Negroes are engaged are as follows: grocery, haberdashery, drug stores, bakery shops, barber shops, automobile business, beauty parlors, real estate, furniture stores, public draying, jewelers, plumbing companies, studios, safe moving business, tailoring, banking, coal and wood dealers, public stenographic offices, insurance companies, fraternal organizations, employment agencies, pool rooms, contracting and building, undertaking, dress-making, business colleges, manufacturing concerns and laundries.

The kinds of business in which they are holding positions are as follows: Department stores, coal and wood yards, brick masonry, employment offices, stock yards, grocery stores, manufacturing, fraternal organizations, hotels, laundries, florists, railroad yards, bridge building, dry goods stores, music studios, furniture stores, banks, insurance companies, pool rooms, automobile business, transfer companies, building and contracting concerns, and real estate offices.

The Negro property holdings assessed valuation for 1914 was \$145,680 for Fulton county (outside of the city of Atlanta) and for the city of Atlanta the property holdings value was \$1,900,720 in the year 1914.

For the year 1923 the county taxes were \$227,290 and for the city of Atlanta it was \$4,130,560. This shows an increase of \$132,290 in county holdings and for the city \$2,129,840. This indicates that the Negroes have practically doubled their property holdings in nine years.

The white employers are favorable toward having Negro employees in certain traditional industries. Negro employees are making good in these industries where they can find employment. Women are employed more largely in the laundries than they are in any other industry.

The other leading organizations in this city are as follows:—The Neighborhood Union, Colored Auxiliary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Colored Department of the Associated Charities, the Colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., the Leonard Street Orphanage, the Carrie-Steel Orphanage, the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, the Kindergarten Training School, Atlanta University and

the Working Girls' Home.

The Neighborhood Union conducts free clinics for adults and pre-school children.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association conducts a free health clinic for all children under weight and for those whose diagnosis show them to be pre-tubercular.

The Associated Charity provides for the deserving Negro families. The Orphanage performs the duties common to institutions of its kind. This is also true of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association provides the only kindergarten training that is provided in the city of Atlanta, with the exception of what is done at Atlanta University.

ETERNITY

(By Reid Davies)

Man came from God, to God again is bound;
And, as his mind awakens to this fate,
A flood of courage, love and hope profound
Shall lift him to the skies and make him great.

Before the sweep of this engulfing tide
Shall fall each barrier of race and creed,
Of birth, of wealth, position—all false pride;
Their fall shall signify man's spirit freed.

Up from the curling crests of this great stream,
Poured forth upon the world from Heaven's fount,
The new-born soul of man, transcending dream,
Thru undreamed universal scenes shall mount.

No earth-bound, craven future for this race
In which the spark of God's own spirit burns;
The will to rise shall guide it to that place
Beside His throne, for which its spirit yearns.

From this high vantage point, as back we gaze
Upon our past—the present where we dwell—
Our hearts shall fill with wonder and amazement
That, with such obstacles, we did so well.

Then, turning toward the future, aeons hence,
Our hands new worlds impelling we shall see
And, under God's own tutelage, commence
To catch His vision of Eternity.

MADAM C. J. WALKER OPENS TWO MORE BRANCH STATIONS

There is no better sign of race progress than the continuous opening of new businesses by our group throughout the land. Too numerous to mention, these businesses are offering employment to more of our people and are serving the needs of our group in no small way.

Important among the new establishments being opened from time to time are the parlors and supply stations of the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co., of Indianapolis,

Ind. Every so often some city is chosen for one of the Madam C. J. Walker branch houses and the business life of that city and the general public alike are helped by the addition of these new institutions to their already progressive midst.

Most recently Cleveland, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., have had branches of the Walker company opened in the heart of their business sections. In Cleveland at 2268 E. 55th street a modern, well equipped beauty parlor, school and distributing agency has been established with seven booths, as many efficient operators, competent instructors and every facility for teaching and practicing the most advanced beauty culture. At 19th and Tracy avenues, Kansas City, Mo., stands the Madam C. J. Walker beauty shoppe and school, the very latest link in the chain of Madam C. J. Walker parlors. Immaculate, attractive and modern in every detail, it is already an active part of the buzzing business life of that city. This shop is an innovation in that it is specializing in beautifying men as well as women. Mrs. Lula Hall Alexander supervised the designing and opening of the Cleveland branch and Mrs. P. Eryne Osborne the Kansas City branch. Both are travelling representatives of the Walker company.

At each of these newly opened parlors, receptions were held, demonstrations were given and vast crowds were the recipients of souvenirs and favors and large classes in Madam C. J. Walker's system were enrolled. These two new branches are part of a chain of Madam C. J. Walker branch schools located in New York, Chicago, Columbus, Ohio; Tulsa, Ok.; Los Angeles, Cal., and Indianapolis and make a total of 70 branch parlors and supply stations located in as many different cities throughout the United States.

George Watson was detained at his home, 2714 North Twenty-eighth avenue, last week by illness.

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