

Classified Advertising

RATES—2 cents a word for single insertions; 14 cent a word for two or more insertions. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash should accompany advertisement.

DRUG STORES

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

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage, partly modern, located at 2212 North Twenty-seventh street, for \$750 cash. Call Tyler 897. N. W. Ware.

For Sale—Part interest in restaurant. Good location for right party. 2709 Q street, South Side. S. D. Marsh, 2t

FOR RENT—Strictly modern room in private family. Young lady preferred. Webster 5434.

Furnished room for rent, modern. Gentleman only. Call at 2640 Caldwell. Webster 6303.

FOR SALE—Five room cottage, modern except furnace. Near school, church and car line. 1818 No. 27th Sts. \$300.00 cash. Inquire Douglas 2842 or Webster 5519.

Modern furnished rooms for gentlemen. 2013 Grace street. Webster 4983.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms; steam heat and modern conveniences. Call Webster 2885. W. E. Newby, 2529 North 18th St.

Furnished rooms for rent in private family. Call Webster 3200.

FOR RENT—Comfortable, nicely furnished rooms. Call Webster 1256. Large, comfortable rooms for gentlemen, 933 No. 27th St. Call Harney 5737.

First class rooming house, steam heat, bath, electric lights on Dodge and 24th street car line. Mrs. Anna Banks, 924 North 20th. Douglas 4379.

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

Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Call Webster 4532.

Nicely furnished room, strictly modern, in private family, one block from Dodge and Twenty-fourth car lines. 2524 North 25th street. Webster 5652. 2t-1-8-20.

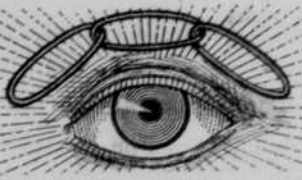
Agents Wanted—Our agents are making good money and are building a permanent income selling our liberal policies. See us at once. Nebraska State Health and Accident Insurance Co., 527-622 Paxton Block. Phone Douglas 5575.

First class furnished rooms, 2204 North 19th street. Gentlemen preferred. Webster 3308. Mrs. W. A. Scott. 4t-1-22-20

Good barber wanted. 1710 North 24th street. J. W. Holmes.

Furnished rooms in private home, one block from 24th street car line. Webster 1888. 2t-1-8-20.

LODGE DIRECTORY



G. U. O. of O. F., South Omaha Lodge No. 9374. Meetings first and third Fridays; College Dept. second and fourth Fridays, 25th and N Sts., South Side. Past Grand Masters Council No. 442, first and third Tuesdays, 24th and Charles Streets.

WM. R. SHAFROTH, N. G. E. E. BRYANT, G. M. and P. S.

Office Phone, Webster 5784 Residence, Webster 1219 JOHN A. GARBNER Auto Express and Baggage Stand at Killingsworth & Price 2416 No. 24th St.

Friedman's Place Fine Watch Repairing, Red 7914 We Buy and Sell Jewelry, Clothing, Shoes, Trunks Suit Cases, Etc. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MINKIN'S GROCERY CO. We solicit your patronage. 2114-16 North 24th St.

H. LAZARUS SHOE REPAIRING 2420 1/2 Cuming Street

A chance for the kiddies to earn a prize. Read Monitor Mother Goose offer on page six.

IT'S ME, O LORD!

(Continued From Page 1.)

breakfast. As we passed through the waiting room we saw the Jubilees asleep on the benches. We knew that their schedule had been a hard one for several days. They seemed exhausted. The ticket agent said they had been there since arrival of their train at midnight; that the hotel proprietor had agreed to receive them, but had changed his mind before they came.

As we looked at them we wondered if we had had something to do with it. The masks that all men wear by day were gone; there was a gentle goodness and sweetness in their unconscious faces. Suddenly they ceased to represent the Negro race, or anything else; they were just people, like us. And we wanted them to be comfortable and happy.

We ate little and got away as quickly and quietly as possible, and drove to our next town. Through the wild-rose odors of the cool and silent summer day that unfolded around us, the spacious freshness and peace of outdoors, the sense of our own well-being, the question of a great American poet teased at our hearts:

"Who has given to me this sweet, And given my brother dust to eat, And when will his wage come in?"

As it happened, we went into the hotel together.

"Are the Jubilee Singers coming here?"

"Not if anyone objects," said the proprietor promptly.

"We don't," said the Passenger unexpectedly.

The Lecturer looked at her speculatively. "No," he said deliberately. "I asked because the hotel man down the road promised to take them and broke his word, and they need a good night's rest."

In our room he said: "Now you've gone and done it!"

"And you are glad," said she.

We found that, instead of a theory, we were facing a condition. Negroes should not be received in hotels frequented by white people, but neither should the Jubilee Singers be made to sleep in railroad stations. It was at least clear which was the lesser of the two evils in the case at hand. For the present we were content to let it go at that. We had lost our taste for generalizations. We saw that it was not the individual matter we had considered it. Our little stone, cast into the lake, stirred we knew not what far margins with its ripples. And we saw, too, that the thing we did not do could have all the force of an inimical deed.

We registered thereafter without comment. The Passenger and the Jubilee women smiled at each other the next time they met, and we went as soon as we had the chance to hear the lecture of the young Negro teacher.

It was a simple account of the school he has built up in the Black Belt, where there were none before he came. The school began under the trees on a log, the teacher on one end and his only pupil on the other. Some one gave him the cabin that sheltered his first class, and he and his assistants and pupils made it weather-proof and put up the other buildings with their own hands.

It is a boarding school. The boys and girls who can afford it are charged eight dollars a month; the others pay their way with hard manual work. They have no meat, no sweets, only the plainest clothes. They study no Latin or Greek or higher mathematics, only farming, cooking, housework, horseshoeing, and things like that. They have nothing, and they learn nothing that they can do without.

Born in the Middle West, educated in a Middle Western university, he declined the principalship of a large high school in a great city—a very unusual honor for a Negro—for the chance to help the poorest and most hopeless of his race.

He spoke with sincerity, modesty, abundant humor, and touches of bitterness which we acknowledged as mild when we compared them with the mordant fury the experiences he recounted would have bred in us. We acknowledged the truth of most of his indictment of conditions in the South, and approved the spirit of his plea for that education of his people which he declared to be the only way out.

Then the Chautauqua superintendent brought him up and introduced him, giving him that "Mr." which, in the South, is exclusively the property of the white man, and behind him stood the Jubilees.

It was entirely the Lecturer's crisis; the Passenger had allowed herself blindly and intuitively to take the right road a day or two before, when she smiled at the Jubilee women in just the way she did. Now they were smiling at her in the same way.

The Lecturer was prepared to be false to his traditions to the extent of withholding the slight but unequivocal and quickly understood indication, demanded by the situation, of our superiority to any and all Negroes, of whatsoever attainments, of training or bearing, and it would, therefore, have been easy for him to

acknowledge the introductions perfunctorily and for us both to slip out at once and thereafter continue the "other side" policy in comfort, confining the relationship to a polite speaking acquaintance. It probably wouldn't be necessary for the Lecturer to raise his hat to the Jubilee women, or to appear to decline to do so; to say "Mr." or "Mrs." or to make a point of withholding them. It would have been easy to beg the whole vexed question for at least another summer, if it hadn't been for the Passenger's smile and the fact that the Lecturer felt suddenly ashamed of himself.

There seemed nothing else for it: he took a long breath, swallowed, and said the "Mr." when he came to it without hesitation. Then off came his hat, and a line was crossed. In the South it used to be a dead line, but if we ever meet the Jubilees there, or anywhere else, look for us on their side of it, please—and this with full knowledge of the profound influences which have drawn the line.

That same afternoon in the parlor of the little hotel we had a long talk with one of them, a woman. We shall be grateful to her always.

Until we talked with her, we were uneasy at what we had done, but we had scarcely shaken hands before we knew that it was all right. She had long ago thought her way through our phase of the problem, and had been watching our progress with a tolerant and sympathetic interest. If we had arrived at a conclusion opposite from hers, she was sufficiently acquainted with the deep bitterness and misunderstanding with which the question was permeated, to know why, to make allowance and forgive. We could never know or deplore the shortcomings of her race as she did. It was with these that she was mainly concerned; that was where her work could count; that was something that she knew would help. Education, moral and mental, was the only way. Why concern herself with the injustice, the cruelty, the intolerance of the whites? That was a job for white people. Her own lay near at hand and needed all her strength. She, and the others with her, saw all the time the adjustment of a race, for which they were, in a certain sense, ambassadors. No hardships which they had to undergo on account of their color could ever be wholly personal. It was their big task. They would not for the world jeopardize the outcome by pettiness or evidence of their own distress. It was, if you will believe us, a very genuine case of noblesse oblige.

The summer proved it. The incident of that night in the waiting room was one of a long chain. We came to know them very well, and we never heard them speak a word in malice, hatred, or unkindness. We drove into towns and found them sitting on the station platform, drawing the sting from the curiosity of an idle throng by the quiet dignity and urban self-possession of their demeanor, while the superintendent vainly sought for a dwelling sufficiently humble to receive them.

As our tribute to them, let us record that on each of these occasions we turned the car's nose toward the hotel that had declined to take them in, made our confession to the proprietor, and called upon him to change as we had changed. And it is a pleasure to remember that every now and then he did. The conversion of an Alabamian—hall-marked genuine by the pronunciation of every word he uttered—backed by the testimony of his wife, was a cogent argument.

We know no more, perhaps, about the "Negro problem" than we did before, but this we do know: the lodgment of a human soul in a black body or a white one is an accident—an accident sometimes of terrible significance, but an accident! The accidental part of life must be adjusted with meticulous care. There is a Negro problem certainly. The South groans under it and bears and forbears, and labors, and longs to work out an honest answer. Distrust that Southern hero, freed from its octopus tentacles, denies it. But above and beyond all other things whatsoever, there are men and women, striving always upward and onward, and always they break through the generalizations with which we encompass them and must be dealt with as human souls.

We do not know the Jubilees as Negroes, but as thoughtful, educated men and women, possessed of a sweetness of disposition and a practical Christianity that were good to see, and we shall never have pleasure again in any effort to rob members of their race of that self-respect which must be the very foundation of their progress.

They stood in an immaculate row across the stage, their dignity saved from seriousness and a certain friendliness established with the audience by little pleasant touches of African foolishness that one of them understood so well how to supply.

Usually we got folding chairs from the big pile by the gate and sat a little way back from the tent, under the moon and the stars, where we could hear a cricket or two and sometimes

see off over a park or a valley or a hillside.

They sang the quaint, deep old spirituals simply, earnestly and well. Strange music, that, from the hearts of a race bowed down; shot through, too, in some of its minors, with eerie, barbaric glints of who knows what echoes of jungles and voodooism. There is a strain in it that is surely far older than America. Its weary patience, its child-like freedom from malice in the face of crushing injustice, its sweet, unaffected humility—these are home-grown and jab into your heart, if you are Southern and feel your share of the blame lying heavy upon you.

We sat there sometimes and wanted to hear the white race line up with them and sing with the same plangent, haunting, inescapable sincerity: "It's me, it's me, it's me, O Lord. Standing in the need of prayer! Not my sister, not my brother. But it's me, O Lord. Standing in the need of prayer! Not my father, not my mother. But it's me, O Lord; It's me, it's me, it's me, O Lord. Standing in the need of prayer!" How the spirit of the old humble, heavy-laden days lives in these cadences and hurts you as you listen! Heaven is a place where the black man may

"sing and shout, Nobody there to turn me out!"

very different from the Big House on the plantation in the old days, where the white folks lived. Only parts of that were open to him and his bare-footed fellows. So he sings of the time when he can say:

"I got shoes, you got shoes, All God's chillun got shoes. When I git to Heaven; go'n put on my shoes And walk all over God's Heaven!" And in the meantime he says explicitly in one song and implicitly in many, "live a-humble," and means it, and accepts it with a marvelous sweetness that must have come, we Christians say, from Christ.

The places to which they might not go! The things they should not do! The pleasantness of the world that were not for them! They suffered long and silently, and left this little barb forever in their music, to prick us on moonlit nights as we sit outside Chautauqua tents and listen to their humble millions speaking through their representatives of today, who, like the rest of us, are trying somehow to scramble up and on to something better, if that may be.

Res. Colfax 3831. Office Doug. 7812 AMOS P. SCRUGGS LAWYER Real Estate, Insurance, Loans. Notary Public 220 South 13th Street. (Over Pope's Drug Store)

Mr. Advertiser:

The Monitor is read in practically every Colored family in Omaha, Council Bluffs and Lincoln. It has also a wide circulation in Nebraska and other states.

Do You Want This Trade?

CHICAGO LAUNDRY

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
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J. G. LOHLEIN.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT In the Municipal Court of the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, Louis C. Larsen, Plaintiff vs. Anistasi Economy, Defendant. To Anistasi Economy, Non-Resident Defendant: Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of attachment issued by George Holmes, judge of the municipal court of the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, in an action pending before said court wherein Louis C. Larsen was plaintiff and Anistasi Economy defendant to recover the sum of \$179.50, a writ of attachment was issued and levied upon the following described property: One diamond ring, and said case was on the return day of the summons issued there-in continued for trial to the 23d day of January, 1920, at 9 a. m.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF COLORED COMMERCIAL CLUB OF OMAHA The name of this Corporation is and shall be "Colored Commercial Club of Omaha." The principal place for the transaction of its business is and shall be in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska. The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized and the business in which it shall be engaged shall be the promotion of the commercial, industrial and public interests and welfare of the City of Omaha, Nebraska. Further to bring about a better understanding with the business and commercial interests of Omaha. It shall have power through its president and secretary with the approval of its executive committee hereinafter created to sign notes, evidences of indebtedness, and to secure the same upon any of its property, and said corporation shall have the power to own, lease, buy and sell real and personal property and transact any business within the general object and purposes of its organization or incident thereto, and not for profit.

The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall consist of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) divided into Five Hundred (500) shares of the par value of Ten Dollars (\$10) per share, with the power reserved to and lodged in the board of directors of said corporation to change the par value thereof by a majority vote at any regular meeting of said board of directors, which shares shall be non-assessable. Each member of said corporation shall be entitled to one (1) share of stock and no more, said shares of stock to be transferable on the books of this corporation at the option of the holder when properly assigned to one acceptable to the executive committee. Said corporation shall proceed to transact business when Fifty (50) shares of its capital stock shall have been issued. The charter of this corporation shall expire on the 28th day of November, 1944, and the term of this corporation shall extend to that time. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its paid up capital stock. No officer or member of this corporation shall be authorized to incur or create any indebtedness for which this corporation or its members may be liable without the consent and authority of the executive committee. The annual meeting of this association shall be held on the fourth Friday in November of each year, and monthly and special meetings shall be held as provided for in the By-Laws. The government of this corporation shall be vested in a board of directors of not less than twenty (20) members, who shall be selected from among its members, and shall be elected by the members present at the annual meeting of the Association, at which thirty (30) members shall constitute a quorum. The board of directors of this corporation at its first meeting, which shall be

held on the Monday following their election, shall elect by ballot a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer and an Executive Committee of not less than twelve (12) members. The said officers shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, with right to vote. The Executive Committee may, at its discretion, appoint not exceeding five (5) additional members of the Executive Committee from the membership of the club. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt, modify and amend the By-Laws for the organization at any regular meeting thereof after the proposed By-Laws or amendments shall have first been submitted to said committee at the regular meeting thereof next prior to their adoption. The Executive Committee shall have the management of the affairs of the corporation, except as the same may be referred to the Board of Directors by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of this corporation shall be empowered to fix dues or assessments, for which each member shall be liable and shall also have power to forfeit the stock of each member for non-payment of dues and assessments. The Board of Directors and officers and the Executive Committee who are to serve until the first annual meeting on the fourth Friday in November, 1920, shall be Ellsworth W. Pryor, President; Jesse H. Hutten, Vice President; Daniel Desdunes, Treasurer; Amos P. Scruggs, Secretary; Thomas P. Michaels, J. William C. Williams, John Albert Williams, William F. Rotts, Leonard E. Britt, Alfred Jones, Amos B. Madison, Sagnolius H. Dorsey, James A. Clark, Joseph Carr and Harrison J. Pinkett. These articles may be added to, repealed or modified at any regular meeting of the Board of Directors, by a three-fifths affirmative vote of all those directors present at said meeting or at a called meeting for that purpose. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands as incorporators this 23d day of December, A. D. 1919. (Signed) ELLSWORTH W. PRYOR, JESSE H. HUTTEN, DANIEL DESDUNES, AMOS P. SCRUGGS, ALFRED JONES, In presence of H. J. Pinkett. 1-1-20-2t-1-23-20

WAYNE E. SAWTELL, Atty. Omaha National Bank Bldg. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF KAFFIR CHEMICAL LABORATORIES KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: that at a special called meeting of all of the stockholders of the Kaffir Chemical Laboratories held on the 1st day of December, 1919, at the office of the principal place of business in Omaha, Nebraska, all of the stock being present, and notice as required by the Articles of Incorporation by By-Laws having been given, Article 3, Article 4 and Article 19 of the Articles of Incorporation of said Kaffir Chemical Laboratories were amended so that hereafter the same shall read as follows, to-wit: ARTICLE III The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation, shall be the manufacturing and dealing in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, drug preparations, medicines and all other things incidental to or connected therewith. The corporation may also purchase, own and sell trade marks, copyrights, patents and formulas and protect the same under the laws of the several states and of the United States and all foreign countries. The corporation may also purchase, own and encumber and sell all kinds of real and personal property necessary or convenient in the execution of the main business of the corporation, and may do all other things incidental to or connected with the business of a wholesale or retail manufacturing drug dealer as well as the other rights herein enumerated.

ARTICLE IV The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00) and shall be divided into shares of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each and, when issued, shall be fully paid and non-assessable. Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) of said capital stock shall be common stock with full voting rights. The common stock may be paid for in cash, bankable notes or such property as the company may need or be able to use in the conduct of its business or in such service as the company may require in the conduct of its business. Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00) of said capital stock shall be of seven per cent (7%) cumulative, preferred and voting, which shall take priority over all other stock as to assets and dividends, and on increased mortgage shall hereafter be placed on any of the property of the company without the written consent of the owners of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of this class and issue. This stock shall receive seven per cent (7%) annual dividends payable annually, to-wit: June 1st of each year, and in the event of the liquidation of the company, this stock shall be paid at par plus any accumulated dividends, before any other payment is made upon any other class of stock. This stock may be paid for in cash, bankable notes, or such property as the company may need or be able to use in the conduct of its business, or in such services as the company may require in the conduct of its business. And said stock shall be redeemable at ten per cent (10%) above par per share, plus any unpaid guaranteed dividends to which it may be entitled, on thirty days written notice given by the company on or after five years from date said stock is issued.

ARTICLE X The shares of stock of said corporation shall be transferable on the books of said corporation, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of directors, but any stock holder who is about to sell, dispose of or transfer his share or shares of stock, or any of them, in said corporation, must offer the same to the board of directors at the same price for which he is about to dispose of or sell said share or shares, and said board of directors may purchase such share or shares at such figures or price; said purchase to be for the benefit of the remaining stockholders. MADREE PENN, President. Attested by: ELEANOR C. HAYNES, Secretary. 11-11-19-1-20

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