

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.



THANKSGIVING

NEXT THURSDAY is the day appointed by the federal and state authorities for returning thanks to God as a nation for the blessings bestowed upon this nation and people. While thanksgiving is a part of every normal man and woman's daily devotional life, or should be, it is fitting that a national day of thanksgiving should be observed. This observance stamps the nation as having at least the religious sense which renders acknowledgement to a beneficent and All-Wise Creator for untold blessings an imperative duty. Unfortunately, the day has lost much of the fervor which originally marked it. Yet this does not, nor can it, wholly obscure the spirit which underlies its observance. The spirit of the day should impel all who realize their respective houses of worship on that day and first publicly return thanks to Him. Worship, sincere and heartfelt, should be the first duty of the day. Then the rest of the day should be devoted to such healthful recreation and social festivities as may suit the taste of each. It is the one national day in which people of every creed in these United States unite their recognition that thanksgiving belongs unto God, and that it is the duty of the nation to return thanks. A pious and righteous sentiment underlies the observance of Thanksgiving Day; and it is the duty of all to observe it and for each, according to his ability to see that he does all within his power to make the day one of genuine thanksgiving for his less fortunate neighbor.

THE JAPANESE

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has just handed down a decision which will not help establish friendly relations between the astute and able Japanese and this country. That decision is to the effect that the people of that country cannot become citizens of the United States. This, in our humble opinion, is drawing an invidious distinction between Orientals and Europeans which is unsound ethically and politically, and will, sooner or later, lead to serious international complications. We cannot see the wisdom of welcoming to American citizenship Europeans of an exceedingly low intellectual and in some cases, moral, status, because, forsooth they are classed, rather doubtfully upon a strict ethnological analysis, as "hite", and exclude Asiatics, like Japanese, who represent a highly developed culture and civilization, chiefly upon the ground that they are "non-white" races. Since America has bidden welcome to the various people of the world to come hither and share in her democracy, it seems rather inconsistent to bar her gates to such industrious and frugal people as the sons of Nippon have proven themselves to be. We believe that undesirable of all races and nations should be barred from America, but we do not believe that it is politic, wise or just to single out nations of the Orient or of the Occident, as a whole, and forbid any of those people, no matter what may be their moral, financial or intellectual status or ability, from becoming citizens of this republic if they desire to do so. It is rather difficult to understand why any Japanese should want to become a citizen of the United States, but with due respect to the Supreme Court we believe that any worthy member of that nation who desires to acquire this status should have the right to do so, equally with that of Europeans of the same social status. It looks very much as though the United States really fears, as industrial and political rivals, the brazen Japanese.

THE SENATE AND THE DYER BILL

IT is to be hoped that the Senate will see the wisdom of passing the

Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Not only are members of our group anxious for its passage but all broad-minded Americans who believe that it is a practical step towards restraining mob-murder and rolling away this reproach from our nation share in the desire to have this measure passed. It is up to the Senate. The country waits to see whether that body will have the courage to do the right; or will it side step and temporize.

THE MOSAIC TEMLARS

ONE of the strongest fraternal organizations in this country is that of the Mosaic Templars of America, with national headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas. This organization is only forty years old. The story of its wonderful achievements reads almost like a romance. It is a monument to the financial ability of our race. The men at its head have shown themselves to be men of sound judgment, far-sighted wisdom, unusual executive ability, and unimpeachable integrity. The order is growing, by leaps and bounds, as it deserves to grow, and merits the confidence and support of every race-loving member of our group. It offers splendid advantages as a fraternal insurance organization. Its national membership campaign is now on and will continue until December 24th. The Monitor commends this splendid organization to the favorable consideration of its readers everywhere.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

THE ELECTION

Country-wide discontent with the administration of President Harding accounts for the Democratic gains in the election.

In Maryland the colored voters lined up behind the Republican ticket sufficiently strong to aid in putting over three Republican congressmen out of six. Senator France, Republican candidate for re-election, lost by 20,000 votes, but the defection in his case is the result of a split in the ranks of the white Republicans. The registered Democratic majority in the State is too large for the Republicans to split and still expect to win.

In other sections of the country outside Maryland, colored voters in a remarkable way followed the injunction of President Harding to divide their votes between Republicans and Democrats.

In New York, fifty to seventy-five per cent of colored voters helped elect Al Smith, Democrat, governor. When the Ku Klux Klan was endorsed by Republicans, 6000 colored voters in Chicago's "black belt" voted for Democratic candidates. In Oklahoma, the colored voters voted for both Democrats and Republicans, and 10,000 Negroes helped swing Missouri back into the Democratic column.

The final tally shows that the Republicans lost most of their gains in the South two years ago, and are in a fair way to lose permanently a large part of their colored voters in the large cities.—The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

A HOPEFUL SIGN

The success of four Negro candidates in the recent election presents a most hopeful sign of a better day for the race in this city and state.

The election of three constables and one Justice of the Peace was not due to the loyalty of the local Republican party, but it was the result of the Negroes being loyal to themselves.

It was fortunate that the Fourth Constabulary district, in which two constables and one Justice were elected, the Negroes were in the majority by large numbers, and of course their loyalty was attested by the returns which gave the Negro candidates such nice majorities. The combined vote of

the whites, both Democrats and Republicans, was not enough to defeat the Negroes in the district.

There is no doubt in our minds what would have happened if a trade could have been made without letting the Negroes in on it. A striking example may be seen in the case of Waltham Moore.

We are glad to see the Negroes beginning to think for themselves. We are a power in politics in this city and state if we only knew it.—The (St. Louis) Argus.

TOO MANY WHITE COLLAR JOBS HAMPER OUR PROGRESS

Respect for labor, for work with the hands, is the one greatest need of the Negro race. Education it already seeks and the advantages of it are established. Money is a common aim, for all men. Political power and its allurements have such a strong hold upon the race that our earnest work in that direction is a by-word. Work, every day work, blue shirt, overalls, corns in the hands, and sweat on the brow, is despised to the extent that respect for it is a pressing problem. Too many white collar jobs are being sought by the young Negro of intelligence. The women are giving their preference to "dudes" instead of men. We must face about.

By no means would we have the professions and business deserted, but we would have work respected. All men are not fit to become doctors, lawyers and business men. Some are craftsmen by every natural inclination. These must be saved from the folly of seeking public approval rather than following their preference. There is no labor that is to be sneered at, like we are doing now. There is no stamp of merit on any profession, that is worth having just for the title. Most business men are failures. The whole attitude of the race toward hard work is easily accounted for but is none the less excusable.

The doting parent wants his children to have an easier time than he had, and in bringing that to pass he unintentionally brands his own manner of making a living as unworthy. Hence our immense crop of misfits, our jibes at hard work, and our eagerness for the white collar job. We are trying to live all in the distributing class, with no producers, and our industry is top-heavy. We must build broader foundations, and to that end, our intelligent men and women must themselves follow their industrial bent and our race councils must devise ways of increasing our number of workers with the hands.—Kansas City (Mo.) Call.

NEGRO BREAKING THE TRACES

For the first time in our life we saw Harlem Negroes rejoicing over a Democratic victory. While Congressman Martin B. Anson and Rev. Bolden polled more than 50 per cent of the Negro vote in Harlem, none of the other Republican candidates polled more than 50 per cent of the Negro votes, and some polled less.

President Harding in his Birmingham speech intimated that the Republican party was tired of carrying the Negro and he advised him to divide his vote. Then again he seemed to cater to the Lily White faction of the Republican party in the South and did not appoint colored men to the positions that they held under the Taft administration. Then, too, the Republican Senate did not put over the \$5,000,000 Liberian loan and did not pass the Dyer Bill. Then, too, Tammany handed out more plums to black men than the Republicans did when they dominated New York politics. All of these things had their bearing on the actions of the colored voters in the recent election.—The (N. Y.) Negro World.

WHAT ARE THE JAPANESE? COME OVER ON OUR SIDE AND BE SAVED

Mr. Ozawa, a Japanese, has lost a long, hard fight for naturalization under the laws of the United States. Mr. Ozawa contended that he was a descendant of the white tribes of Aisu. The Supreme Court declares in effect that Japanese are not Caucasian. Only Caucasians and Africans can become citizens of the United States by naturalization.

H. G. Wells, a very learned and scholarly man, says in his outline of history that the Japanese at one time had a strong admixture of Negro or African blood. Perhaps the wiser course for the Japs to pursue would be to claim kinship with the Negro and get citizenship through the broader and more accessible gate which a claim of Negro blood would create.

We have had a suspicion for a long time that some top-heavy Judge would say that the African and Japanese races were Cousins-German. Well, our shoulders are broad. No need for the Chinese or Japanese races to hold out for a third party race. Better make it a two-race fight, white and African, and come over on our side and be saved.—The Western Age Dispatch.

ROYAL CIRCLE MEMBERS AND PUBLIC-ATTENTION

I have learned since leaving Omaha for a few weeks that some persons who are leaders of other fraternities and insurance companies are spreading propaganda throughout the city that I had closed the office in Omaha, run off with all the money, that the

Insurance Commissioners at Lincoln had stopped The Royal Circle from doing business in Omaha, that the Order had gone down, etc., all of which is false, and can be investigated from any source and found to be false.

This propaganda has simply been spread to hurt the Order because it has added in Omaha in six months over 1500 members and is going to continue to add them in spite of all talk. This means that on my return to Omaha the last of the month that I will stay until The Royal Circle Hospital is established which will be the first of the year, then all the propaganda put out will amount to nothing. Those who are knocking and making false statements know that the moment a hospital is put there, they will have to change their ways and give the people something for their money instead of taking it all themselves. The Royal Circle gives its members the benefits when living and all alike. It benefits the masses and not the classes. This propaganda was put out to impede the progress of the Circle and to keep the membership there from running to the 2000 mark when a hospital will be put in Omaha. We will have the 2000 by the first of the year—WATCH US.

The office was closed because I, as Supervisor of the Western States, would be on the road a great deal, and all Secretaries would make their reports direct to the Supreme Office and not to a branch office, which applies to all jurisdictions and which saves a great deal of money as this expense was unnecessary. These things are why the Royal Circle leads all in taking care of its members, because there is no waste of money to benefit a few. Only last week a Free Clinic was opened in St. Louis to give members there free treatment and medicine. Hospitals in Memphis, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and one in Chicago and Omaha soon. This does not look like the Order has gone down or ever will go down as it is growing each day throughout the country.

Supreme President to be in Omaha, Dec. 6th, at St. John's Church. A big Joint Meeting will be held at St. John's Church on Wednesday night, Dec. 6th, 1922, to make another large class of candidates which is expected to bring the membership of the Circle in Omaha to 2000 or more. The Supreme President and myself will be there and every member must be present and try and have at least ONE Candidate each to bring the membership to 2000 or more. The Triangle Council will also be organized on this night which is the same as a Grand Lodge. This degree will be given by the Supreme President for \$1.50, which is the Grand Lodge Degree. All members are expected to take this degree. Joining fee for this night, \$3.50. Members pay \$1.25 per month and NO TAXES, and receive \$7.00 per week for accident or sickness, \$300.00 at death, a monument, free hospital treatment, the advantage of a Loan and Charity Department, Old Folks Home, School and Home for the Orphans of members. \$1.25 pays for all, and you have not a single TAX to pay throughout the entire year.

The Circle is 15 years old, operating in all States, membership over 200,000. A. L. RICHMOND, Supreme Supervisor, Western States, DR. R. A. WILLIAMS, Supreme President. (Adv-4t)

LINCOLN NEWS AND COMMENT

Mrs. E. J. Griffin entertained the mission at her home last Tuesday night. The mission is doing a profitable work.

Rev. H. W. Botts entertained the Utopian Art Club at the parsonage last Thursday night. Some twenty persons were present, the meeting being a profitable one. Mrs. Odessa Patrick repeated her paper on "Gossip", which was well taken and commented on by several persons.

Ray Holcomb, Roland Young and others were victims in an auto accident last Thursday night. Bad bruises and a damaged auto were the results of the mele.

Lawrence Ashford was victim of an injury last Friday night, in attempting to board a street car, an auto ran into him, bruising him painfully.

Rev. I. B. Smith spent last Sunday in Grand Island where he spoke at the dedication of a church at that place. He reports a good crowd and successful services.

Rev. J. C. Brown, an evangelist of Illinois, is in the city and is conducting the annual revival for Rev. W. A. Clendon at the A. M. E. church this week. Hear him!

Last Sunday was quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. Rev. J. T. Hicks, presiding elder, was present and conducted the services and gave communion. Rev. J. C. Brown, evangelist, preached a special sermon to the women in the afternoon which was fairly attended. Next Sunday he will preach to fathers and sons. You come, men and boys. Services at Mt. Zion Baptist church last Sunday were as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m., devotionals and preaching at 11:30. B. Y. P. U. had nice service at 7 p. m. At 8 p. m. the pastor preached a special sermon to "father and son" as he had previously announced. A nice crowd of men and boys were present and listened to the discourse with interest and received much food for thought. A large crowd of women was also present and

enjoyed the lecture likewise. The Saturday Night Serving club reported \$19 for building fund.

The supper given by Mesdames P. A. Abner and H. Spahn recently at the home of the former for Mt. Zion building fund was very successful and highly appreciated by the church, it having netted \$25.50.

Members of Mt. Zion Baptist church will hold their Thanksgiving services and dinner in Masonic hall all day Thursday, November 30th.

Just as I go to press I learned that Aldrich Smith, eldest son of John Smith, was killed in an automobile accident on way from Omaha to Lincoln on Monday night. The car turned over on him.

Miss Hazel Rollins has left the city.

SIoux CITY, IA., NEWS

Mr. J. N. BOYD is The Monitor's Sioux City Correspondent and agent. Give him your subscription and news.—Editor Monitor.

Mrs. M. Tuttt, wife of Rev. J. W. Tuttt, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, returned home late last week from Kansas City, Mo., where she has been visiting with her mother. Mrs. Tuttt reports a very pleasant trip.

The N. A. A. C. P. held their mass meeting Sunday afternoon at Mt. Zion Baptist church. The meeting was set aside as women's day and the subject for discussion was "What We Owe to Our Women?" Mrs. O. J. Mullen read a paper on "The Women in the Community". Mrs. H. C. Boyd, wife of Rev. H. C. Boyd, pastor of the A. M. E. church, gave a reading on "The Women in the Church". There was a general discussion on the subject by the members at large. The subject became so interesting that it was voted to carry the subject over until the next mass meeting on the third Sunday in December, when everybody is urged to take a part.

The N. A. A. C. P. held the annual meeting at Haddock M. E. church on Tuesday evening, November 21. The meeting was opened by Rev. R. M. Williams. All of the officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year. Dr. R. A. Dobson who resigned later on account of his practice at this time demanding practically all of his time, but wants his people to know that his heart is still in the branch of the association, and will

N. W. WARE Attorney at Law 111 South 14th Street Omaha, Neb.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT: To Fred Gray, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that Eddie Gray, on the 15th day of July, 1922, filed her petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, wherein she prays to obtain an absolute divorce from you on the grounds of cruelty and non-support; and that on the 8th day of November, 1922, the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, entered an order that service of summons in this action may be had by publication as is by law made and provided; for obtaining constructive upon non-resident defendants. You are therefore required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before the 20th day of December, 1922. EDDIE GRAY, Plaintiff.

do all he can to help the cause. He was succeeded by J. N. Boyd.

The A. M. E. Church is still holding revival meetings for the rest of this week. There will be love feast on Friday night and quarterly conference on Sunday, November 26th.

Union services will be held at A. M. E. church on Thanksgiving day, the Mt. Zion Baptist, Haddock M. E. and A. M. E. churches taking part. Rev. R. M. Williams has been chosen as the speaker of the hour. Music will be rendered by Mt. Zion Baptist choir.

Mr. Green of South Sioux City, Neb., died Friday afternoon with dropsy after a long illness. His body is being held at the L. C. Maxwell Undertaking Parlor, 712 West Seventh St.

The Dames met on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. A. Dobson, the subject for debate being "Should Capital Punishment Be Abolished?" Mrs. Dobson then served the members with a very delicious luncheon.

TOOTH PASTE MANUFACTURED BY LOCAL RACE FIRM

Dentio is the name of one of the best tooth pastes on the market today. It has no superior and few equals. It is manufactured by the Kaffir Chemical Laboratories of this city. The laboratories are located in the three story brick building and frame annex at Sixteenth street near Cummings. Suppose only one-tenth of the colored population of Omaha would buy one tube of "Dentio" a month at 25 cents per tube, how long do you think it would take to make ethe Kaffir Chemical Laboratories one of the strongest race enterprises in the country. Do you use "Dentio"? If not, why not buy a tube and try it? Ask your druggist for it or buy it at the laboratories. Write for a tube, if you do not live in the city. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. P. Scruggs, Lawyer, 220 So. 13th St. Office At. 7812; Res. Web. 1105.

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P. S.—Orders taken and hair matched for Bobbed Curls, Braids and Transformations.

The Originals of the following Testimonials Are on File at This Office and Can Be Seen Upon Request

Dear Madam Lawson:

My hair was thin on top, caused by typhoid fever and I must say that after using your HAIR GROWER my hair is getting thicker. Your GROWER is also excellent for keeping the hair soft and glossy, and is an excellent hair dressing.

MR. E. WASHINGTON, 2504 Lake St., Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 3, 1922.

Before using Madame E. Hackley Lawson's Hair Grower my hair was short and hard. I have been using it four months and now it is smooth and silky and has grown from five to eight inches in length. I will recommend it to anyone who wishes beautiful hair. You have my permission to use this testimonial.

MRS. EARL B. WASHINGTON, 2504 Lake St.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1922.

Madam E. Hackley Lawson, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Madam:—Too much cannot be said as praise for Madam E. Hackley's Acme Hair Grower. I have tried many systems and hair oils, but alas, my hair just would not grow. I could not dress my hair without braids, etc., as my hair was so short and stubborn. But after one year's trial of Madam E. Hackley Lawson's Acme Hair Grower I can highly recommend it to stop falling hair, prevent dandruff and grow the hair.

Thanking you for the good you have done me, I am
MRS. BLANCHE BLAIR, 2722 Corby St.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 17, 1922.

I cannot find words to express the good Madam Lawson's Hair Grower did for me. I began using Madam Lawson's Hair Grower nine months ago. My hair was in a sad shape. I was ashamed of it but now I am not ashamed to tell anyone who has brought my hair to life and made it so long. There is nothing can beat Madam Lawson's Hair Grower. Yours truly,

MRS. P. S. CHESS, 1808 North 24th St.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 14, 1922.

What Madam E. A. Lawson's Acme Hair Grower has done for me.

I have only used the Acme Hair Grower nine months. When I began I had falling hair, itching scalp, and dry tartar all combined. This is all cured, and my hair has begun to grow wonderfully, and I recommend Acme Hair Grower to the highest. You can publish this in your little book, and I will tell anyone who writes me.

MRS. L. B. MILLER, 2412 Parker St.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25, 1922.

After having used every known advertised hair grower for years with no results, I tried Madam Lawson's Hair Grower and continued faithfully for six months. Now my hair is eighteen inches long. It was ten when I started. I believe every woman can grow her hair one half to two inches a month by using Madam Lawson's Grower.

MRS. CLAUD SMITH, 2867 Corby St.