

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.



BUSINESS SUPPORT

BUSINESS enterprises conducted by our people should receive the hearty and enthusiastic and united support of our own people. This is a proposition to which there will be given hearty assent, but with a very important proviso which is this PROVIDED THEY ARE DESERVING OF SUPPORT. By this it is meant that they should give the same service for the money as their business competitor. For example, in order that we may make our meaning clear, a colored man who is conducting a grocery store cannot reasonably expect his people to patronize him if his vegetables are stale and pay him the same price for stale vegetables that he has to pay his competitor for fresh vegetables. If his vegetables are as fresh as those of his competitor and sold at the same market price, he deserves and should receive the patronage of his people; if they are not he does not deserve their patronage. The colored grocer having limited capital may not be able to carry as large a stock as his competitor but his stock can be fresh and attractively displayed and his store neat and clean and he will get the trade because he deserves it. Of course some of his people will think that his competitor's sugar for example is a little sweeter than his, that is to be expected, but he will get the support of a sufficient number to help him build up his business. And what applies to a grocery store applies to other lines of business. What the public is looking for is service and the man who can render the service will get the business as a general proposition. With Omaha's large colored population very largely centralized there is no reason why successful grocery stores, dry goods stores, millinery shops and similar lines of business could not be conducted and adequately supported. No one should undertake to conduct a business of this kind unless he has had some experience and knows what he is doing. One with a knowledge of the business undertaken can make a success of it and will receive the patronage not only of his own people but of the public who need his goods.

DOES NOT SEEM FAIR

AT THIS DISTANCE it is rather difficult to understand why the authorities in New York refused bail to Marcus Garvey, pending the appeal of his case. There are cases too numerous to mention in which persons found guilty of using the mails to defraud, second degree murder, and like offences have been admitted to bail pending an appeal. The denial of this constitutional right to Garvey, while extending it to others, does not seem fair. It would indicate that prosecution is being followed by persecution. If so this will only make friends for Garvey and his cause.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

WE DESIRE to congratulate several of our progressive citizens upon their beautiful and attractive lawns as well as the well-kept appearance of their homes. Just to take a few at random, such lawns and homes as those of Mrs. M. E. Overall, 2210 Lake street; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McClanahan, 2855 Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LaCour, 2421 Maple and Sergt. and Mrs. Isaac Bailey, 2816 Pratt, not to mention many others, are a credit to any city. Our people in this city have no reason to apologize for their beautiful and attractive homes and the pride they take in keeping them up. We are becoming homeowners in increasing numbers and taking pride in our homes.

BETTER LIGHTING NEEDED

THE MONITOR again calls attention to the fact that better lighting is needed on North Twenty-fourth street, particularly between Grace and Lake streets. We believe if the citizens in that section would get busy with the city authorities they would have little difficulty in securing this much needed improvement. Unless people go after what they want they never get it.

WHAT PROVISION are we making to welcome and assimilate our Southern brethren who are coming here seeking to better their condition? Give them welcome and guidance. They are a valuable asset.

FOOTNOTES TO AFRICAN HISTORY

(By the Hamitic League)

Helen, the Teasing Brownskin of Troy

Of course you have heard of Helen of Troy, that beautiful doll whose face launched a thousand ships to war? But did you ever hear that she was a teasing, tantalizing, troublesome brown? If you haven't, maybe it is because authors forgot to mention it. Nordic writers have such a careless way of forgetting to mention the color of the folks away back yonder under the sun.

Helen was the feminine scream of her day and she had more suitors than Henry has fluffers. She finally married Mr. Menelaus of Sparta, who traced his royal blood back to the Argives who planted Africa in Greece a thousand years before. Then Buddy Paris, sheik of Troy, vamped the lady and eloped with her while King Menelaus was shooting craps. Said elopement caused the Trojan war that made Mr. Homer famous.

It was once said that "the old men on the wall of Troy," declared that it was a shame for two nations to go to war over a woman. (Just then Helen passed and the old roosters revised their opinions and voted more dough to carry on the fight fest.

So write it down in your memory that Helen belonged to you. There is only one author we ever read who wasn't afraid to say she was a brown-skin baby doll. It was Miss Barbauld of England. "Yes," she makes Helen say, "I was brown skin and rather plump, but the boys fell for me just the same."

There is a long record of glory for us Children of the Sun.

(Next week, "The Sphinx.")

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Let the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud.

News items in the press last week set forth several incidents of more than passing interest.

First came the news that the Arkansas Supreme Court set free the six Elaine "rioters." The importance of this victory should not be estimated solely by the effect it will have on the six men involved, but because it sets out clearly the group's ability to fight injustice. After all, races get only the things for which they fight or the things that they could take if they did fight for them. The Elaine news will inject iron into the blood of thousands of Negro youth and give Arkansians something to think about for many a day.

Another heartening news item came from Georgia where a sheriff ordered his guardsmen to fire in the right direction when a mob of 2,000 whites attempted to lynch a Negro boy charged with rape. One of the mob was killed and there was no lynching. Coupling this incident with the marked decrease in lynching reported for the first half of 1923, it will not be far-fetched to connect this with the fight for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Let this fight go on.

Last, but by no means least, we had 1,152 Negro college graduates coming forth to officer the racial march of 10,000,000 struggling human beings. We say "let the spirit of mortal be proud."—The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

JULY ISSUE OF "OPPORTUNITY"

The July issue of "Opportunity," a magazine published by the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, contains such articles as "Race Relations and Public Opinion" by Graham Romney Taylor; "Public Opinion and the Negro" by Charles S. Johnson; "A Librarian in Harlem" by Ernestine Rose; "Industrial Housing for Negro Wage Earners: An Experiment"; "Community Service Training School"; "A Group of Negro Artists" by Francis C. Holbrook; "Ups and Downs of a Negro School Boy in the South" by T. O. Fuller; and "Negroes at Work in the United States."

In "Race Relations and Public Opinion" Mr. Taylor says, in part: "The history of social work in the last fifty years has laid emphasis upon individualized treatment, discarding generalized views about school children as a group, criminals as a group, and dependents as a group. It should be a most appropriate service in the cause of better race relations for social workers to lead their communities to discard generalized conceptions of Negroes as a group, and to understand that Negroes are no more all alike than are whites, and that the wide range of individual differences which is taken for granted amongst whites is also true amongst Negroes."

Mr. Johnson, in his article on "Public Opinion and the Negro" writes, in part: "In the study of the influence of public opinion on race relations we are dealing with three important and highly sensitive elements: the facts upon which this opinion rests, the theories about these facts, and most important of all, the actions based on the theories."

Miss Ernestine Rose contributes an interesting article on "A Librarian in Harlem" in which she says in one of the paragraphs: "The 135th Street Library itself is the most active experiment station for racial readjustment. Two southern girls have been on the staff during the winter, one as a permanent assistant, one for practice work during her student course at Pratt Institute. The first, characterized by a certain thoughtful radicalism, has gained a background and foundation for her opinions. The latter is learning that educated and refined colored girls are of the same stuff as white, and that they may live and work together."

After giving a brief resume of Negro artists and students, Mr. Francis C. Holbrook in his article on "A Group of Negro Artists" concludes: "There has been an increasing number of exhibits of Negro painting during the past few years, all of which served to indicate the rapid progress that the Negro is making in art."

"The work of immortalizing on canvas, or in stone the story of the Negro race, awaits the man or woman so inspired."

In the Editorial section of the following subjects are discussed: "Fatalism and the Health Agencies"; "The 'Truth' About Negro Music"; "The Twelve Hour Day"; "Romulus and Uncle Remus"; "Why Negro Babies Die"; and "King Cotton, the Negro and the Nation."

The cover is a crayon drawing of Henry O. Tanner, the renowned Negro artist of Paris, by Francis C. Holbrook.

"Opportunity" is published at 127 East 23rd street, New York City.

ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH

O. J. Burkhardt, Pastor Sunday was steward and educational rally and nearly all captains who had accepted their assignments made creditable showings. Those in the lead were Mesdames Carter, Jefferson, Severe and Rev. Mr. Davis. These were seconded by Messrs. Geo. Redd, H. H. Norman, S. E. Grass and Elisabeth Clarke. Mrs. Sarah Jones being all will report Sunday. Mrs. H. L. Herman was also a liberal contributor. The pastor is gratified with the result.

Mrs. Dorcas Watson, superintendent of the Old Folks' Home, Pueblo, Colo., gave an interesting address at the evening service.

Next Sunday the pastor will preach morning and evening.

Mr. Clay is still at St. Catherine's hospital where he is improving.

TRAVELLING EVANGELIST PREACHES FOR MAYO SOCIETY

W. Anna Schell, travelling evangelist, is making a most favorable impression on the Mayo Spiritualist Society, which meets at 1421 1/2 North Twenty-fourth street, and is conducted by Mrs. Ella Liverpool. Sunday, July 1st, she preached an inspiring sermon on "The Spirit of the Lord" and July 8th on "What Wilt Thou Have Me To Do?" She also gave skillful imitations of musical instruments.

Many are showing their appreciation for the Monitor by sending in their subscriptions. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? Is your subscription due? If so, please pay it promptly.

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KNIGHTHOOD IN SWEDEN IS SLOWLY DYING OUT

During Last Generation 125 Lines Have Terminated.

Stockholm.—Knighthood is still in flower in Sweden, although the petals are falling one by one. This sentiment is suggested by the fact that the assembly of nobles, which comes once every three years, has just been held in the historic Hall of Knights, attended by scions of counties and baronetcies many hundreds of years old.

The chamber of nobles, as such, has not been active in Swedish government since 1886, and scarcely any titles have been created since that time. Statistics soon to be printed show that there are at present in Sweden 52 lines of counts, 136 baronial lines and 485 other titled families. During the last generation about 125 different lines have terminated. It is a law in the chamber of nobles that a line ends if the family holding the title changes its nationality.

Thus many emigrants to America and other countries have sought new fortunes at the price of old titles. It is also a law that a Swedish aristocratic house must be declared extinct when there has been no male birth in it during a period of 90 years.

Swedish nobility had its origin, probably, in the Twelfth century. In privileges awarded for military service, and a great number of titles were created during the first half of the Seventeenth century by the famous King Gustavus Adolphus.

A few years after his death was built the beautiful Hall of Knights, where the assemblies are now held. With its curiously carved copper roof, its walls hung with gorgeous armorial bearings, it is one of the show places of the capital.

The Swedish nobles of today are great patrons of arts and sciences. Many are found in military and political posts, while others engage in model farming on their estates.

Polar Natives Say Slain King Hold Nightly Revel

Anchorage, Alaska.—Some natives of Alaska profess to believe that the angry spirits of the Aleuts massacred at the behest of the early Russian discoverers and traders under Shelkoff, Baranoff and Chirikoff are lurking in the volcanoes of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Beneath the thin crust of the earth covering the lower Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutian archipelago, these spirits, the natives assert, are holding nightly revels and emerging periodically to hurl fire, smoke and thunder at the heads of the invaders.

The fanciful recital of the natives is that on Chirikoff island, long famed as haunted, a half hundred natives were lured into a log compound, set upon by savage enemies under direction of the Russians, murdered and despoiled of priceless sea otter skins. Their spirits are appearing again in protest. The eruption of three volcanoes in January is, they say, a re-visitantion of these spirits and will continue until they are avenged.

For many years Chirikoff island has been a place seldom inhabited by natives or whites. Many harrowing tales from Chirikoff were brought here by Captain Nick Gaikema, who has visited almost every nook and harbor along the Aleutians. Last summer the skipper braved the Valley of Smokes, emerging with the shoes burned from his feet and with many stories to tell.

Kill 500 Horses a Week for Food in Berlin

Washington.—Five hundred horses a week are being slaughtered for food in Berlin, according to reports to the Commerce department. With the increased scale of prices and added difficulties in food supply which have followed the Ruhr occupation, horse meat sales are said to be increasing rapidly. Horse meat sells now at 2,000 marks per pound, which is roughly equal to about 10 cents in American money.

Big Telescope for Russia.

St. Albans, England.—One of the most wonderful telescopes in the world is nearing completion here for shipment to the Nikolaeff observatory, Russia. It weighs about nine tons, the inside diameter is 45 feet, the refracting telescope for photography is 32 inches, and the whole will be fitted to a revolving turret of steel.

Finds Gas Shut Off; Can't Keep Bargain

Chicago.—Oscar Schultz, whose cheese store recently was closed by his creditors, walked into a police station and asked to be arrested for breach of contract. He explained he sold his \$1,000 insurance policy to Arnold Heft for \$5, with the promise that he would go home and commit suicide by gas. After receiving the \$5 in a saloon he wended his way homeward to turn on the gas.

"I wish to be arrested for breaching a contract," he said. "I promised to commit suicide, but I ain't paid my gas bill and the company turns it off. My \$5 is all spent—no pay, no gas, no gas, no die."

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In the Meantime: All secretaries of organization, lodges, labor unions, women's clubs, churches, etc., and other interested persons, are requested to communicate their names and addresses, together with the name of their organization, to the Secretary of the Conference, in order that a formal invitation may be forthcoming. Wherever possible to dispense with red tape, organizations should do so and not wait for a formal invitation but the moment the call is published in the press should take action according to the basis of representation which will be laid down in the Call. Address:
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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 anore private part of the house. Ferguson vs Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."