

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.

THE RIGHT METHOD

WILLIAM PICKENS who is unquestionably one of the most scholarly, able and outstanding men of America, irrespective of race, for mentality and morality override the accidents of pigmentation and descent, is well qualified to give advice on the "Race Problem". In speaking before the international conference of Social Workers at Toronto recently he very forcibly showed that the Southern method has not solved the race problem, but has DEVELOPED it. Its method is that of segregation, which makes for estrangement, misunderstanding and bitterness. Mr. Pickens is a Southerner and knows whereof he speaks. The failure of this method should prevent other sections trying the impossible. He very truly says: "We must substitute for this system community interest for the Negro. We must cease the abortive effort to encyst him; we cannot successfully encyst him; we must assimilate him. Blood assimilation is not necessary—not an end to be proposed at any rate. But there must be assimilation in civil culture and in civil processes; in industry, in economics, in education, in politics."

The North and West unfortunately are becoming tainted and impregnated with the idea that the Southern method is the wise and practical method. This is a fatal mistake. It has not worked in the South, but has proven to be as Mr. Pickens says, "THE PROBLEM FACTORY AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE UNTIL THE END OF THE SYSTEM." It certainly will not work in the North where the Negro because of a larger freedom and better educational advantages and conditions has developed a spirit and independence which is impossible under the repression to which he has been subjected in the South. The application of the Southern system in the North means unquestionably, sooner or later, serious trouble. It is therefore to be hoped that the broad-minded people of the North will realize what the broad-minded people of the South must eventually realize and we believe are coming to realize that the Southern method of dealing with the race problem, has not, does not, nor cannot solve it, and apply the just and sensible method of helpful and sympathetic co-operation, upon the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs. This is the right method.

IT PAYS TO FIGHT

INFORMATION that must prove gratifying to all right-minded Americans, and we believe them to be in the vast majority, is that which relates to mob-murder or lynching which is the crying disgrace of our country. The number of lynchings reported for the first six months of this year is five. This is an amazing reduction from that of former years. Of course, this is five too many in any civilized country, but it points hopefully to the fulfillment of the dream of Negro newspapers of this country which were the first, merely "a voice crying in the wilderness" to begin the agitation against lynching. Among the outstanding services of the Negro newspaper in the United States has been its persistent agitation and fight for forty years against lynching and mob violence. Gradually its feeble voice was heard and here and there a powerful daily raised its voice against this iniquity. Then came that

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.

THE WHATNOT COLUMN

By Robert Paris Edwards.
(For the Associated Negro Press.)

Who Was Iben Khalden?

Of the early life of Iben Khalden, noted Arab scientist and historian, very little is known; but the results of his research work during the fourteenth century, were given to the world in such a clear concise manner and with such an authority, that he has been named as one of the greatest historians of his age. Khalden gave to the world much about the great kingdom of Melle; among which facts are, that Melle had an area equal to the United States and flourished from 750 A. D. to 1591, and for 900 years her kings ruled in regular succession.

What Did Mr. George Peabody Do Toward Assisting Colored Y. M. C. A. Work?

Dr. Henry Brown, of Oberlin, secretary of the International Committee to organize Y. M. C. Associations for Colored Men did such excellent work that it became necessary to secure a few colored men to assist him, their chief labors being confined mainly to organize associations for colored men and boys in schools and colleges. In 1907 a modern building to serve as a model for other buildings for colored men, was presented to the people of Columbus, Georgia, by Mr. Geo. Foster Peabody, at a cost of \$30,000.

What Was the Result of the Passing of the Fugitive Slave Act?

When President Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Act on September 18, 1850, he started a Negro migration that continued up to the opening of the Civil War, resulting in thousands of people of color crossing over into Canada, and causing many thousands more to move from one state into another seeking safety from their pursuers. The other enactments might possibly have produced and it did more to convert northern to abolitionist beliefs than abolitionists themselves.

THE REASON WHY

Cigars were passed again this week at the Waters-Barnhart Printery, and if the cause thereof you seek You'll find it quite readily; Clinchard, keeper of accounts, Rushed in Wednesday with a whirl That betests Ak-Sar-Ben's favorite mounts, And proudly said—"A girl 'Twas born to us today— The finest yet, and that's no joke— Happy am I? O, fellows, say, Come on, have a smoke."

QUARTER-TONE PIANO INVENTED BY GERMAN

Fascinating Effect Produced by New Instrument, Say Musicians Who Have Heard It.

Berlin.—New fine points for jazz music will be made possible by the invention by Grotian Steinweg of Brunswick, Germany, of a quarter-tone piano which produces sounds described as a cross between the gliding airs of ukelele and a banjo and the exotic intervals of a Chinese string piano.

Two pianos, one of which is tuned to standard pitch and the other of which is tuned a quarter tone higher, are connected with a keyboard on which red and brown keys are inserted between the ordinary black and white keys. The playing of this new composite instrument is said to have a fascinating effect, according to persons who have heard concerts given by the inventor.

Alois Haba, composer of quarter-tone music, who has been at work on scores of this kind for some time, sees a far-reaching future in quarter-tone music and regards Herr Steinweg's invention as epoch-making. Not only will the ear have to become accustomed to differentiating between intervals of only a quarter of a tone, but the whole technique of piano playing will be changed. Women with small hands will be eliminated as pianists since the new octave will require a greater hand span.

The entire mechanism of playing will also become greatly complicated since there will be one-third more keys. Musical critics who have heard Herr Steinweg's instrument have reserved judgment on it. They appear to fear being classed as old-timers if they do not fall in with the modern tendency toward the unusual, yet at the same time they admit their ears are not yet educated up to the new invention.

Chinese Girls Balk at Ancient Marriage Code

Shanghai.—All girls of China have absorbed the American notion that love is the real basis for marriage. The notion is so common in America now that it is taken for granted, but Chinese girls defy all the traditions of 3,000 years when they voice such sentiments.

But a movement has started among all of the girl students in Chinese government universities which has this as its basis. Miss Mo Yimin, an advanced young woman at the government university in Peking, first suggested the movement. And the readiness of Chinese girls to accept it was illustrated by the rapidity with which the movement spread to the schools of other cities, including Shanghai.

Get 107-Pound Sturgeon

Kimball, S. D.—Mrs. F. E. Reynolds of Kimball received word that her brother, Harry and Ote Willis, at New Boston, Ill., 20 miles below Muskatine, on the Mississippi river, captured a black sturgeon 5½ feet long, it weighed 107 pounds.

VETERAN LIVES AT GRANT'S FIRST CAMP

Sole Survivor of General's Original Command.

Springfield, Ill.—Eight miles west of Springfield, on the public highway to Jacksonville, Israel F. Pearce, patriarch, veteran of Grant's army and participant in Sherman's march to the sea, lives in solitude on the land where General Grant pitched camp on his first day's march into the Civil war.

Pearce, the only man now living out of the entire regiment which went into encampment on this spot of ground the night of July 3, 1861, maintains a guard over the old camp ground and over "General Grant's tree," a large, peculiarly shaped black walnut tree under which Grant wrote his orders.

Raises His Flag Daily. Every morning at sunrise the tattered old flag belonging to Pearce is raised from a 30-foot flagpole near his house, and every evening at sundown the flag is lowered.

Pearce acts as a guardian for this historic spot and is glad to relate its history to passing tourists, although the historical connection is known to few people, and no marks, save the veteran's flag, are to be seen on the land.

"General Grant's tree," some three feet in diameter, stands near the house. Here, Pearce tells tourists, he saw Grant, sitting astride a peculiar limb growth, near the ground, writing out the first day's orders. Grant's tent was pitched a few feet from the tree, and he once addressed the regiment from a spot near where the tall flagpole now stands.

"The first day's march of the regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, was started from Camp Yates, in this city, about 11 a. m., and the first camp site was reached about 5 p. m.," Pearce relates.

"The regiment was halted in columns of companies in the woods, arms were stacked and when wagon trains came into camp each company unloaded its wagon, arranged the tents by opening and spreading them on the ground, and at one sound of the drum the tents were raised; at two sounds ropes were stretched, and at the third sound, the stakes were driven and the regiment was under canvas in its first tented field.

Many Stragglers in March. "The first day's march was attended with hardships, and there were stragglers and absentees. The punishment given was extra guard duty both for officers and men. The men made camp fires and cooked their first meal in camp at this time.

"During the first evening, officers' call was sounded and Grant, then Colonel Grant, talked to the men, emphasizing the absolute necessity of enforcing respect for the inhabitants of the country through which the regiment was passing. The captains of the companies were made personally responsible for the acts of the men."

Pearce was quartered both at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and on July 4, 1863, marched into Vicksburg with Grant and his army; just two years after the regiment left its first camp near the walnut tree. From Vicksburg, Pearce went with Sherman on his march to the sea, through the Carolinas and on to Washington. He participated in the grand review up Pennsylvania avenue at the close of the war.

Cardington Will Become World's Greatest Airport

London.—The cabinet's decision to establish an imperial airship service and to select Cardington, in Bedfordshire, as the home of airship research and experiment will make Cardington the world's greatest airport. It was here that the ill-fated R-38, which broke her back at Hull, was built, and her sister ship, R-87, now stands half completed in the shed. This colossal shed is capable of accommodating two such airships, has up-to-date works nearby a gas manufactory and palatial offices.

Heart on Wrong Side; Restored to Position

Philadelphia.—Her heart pushed nearly over to the right side and her left lung crumpled below the shoulder, Miss Hazel Richardson, twenty-six years old, of Washington, went to the Philadelphia General hospital three months ago to die.

Recently Miss Richardson walked out of the hospital with heart and lung in their normal positions. If she will not exert herself she may live for many years, physicians say.

Air escaping through a puncture in the left lung filled the area about the heart. It pushed the cardiac organ down and toward the right side, until it finally attained a position behind the eighth rib. Water also pressed against her heart.

Both water and air were drawn off through a small tube inserted through the left side. The pressure relieved, the heart returned to its normal position, and the lung, with the puncture blocked, slowly expanded. Through the lung's deflation the hole in the pulmonary organ probably was permitted to heal by nature's process. It is believed.

Find Hudson Bay Trap

Chehalis.—An interesting relic of bygone days, possibly dating back to Hudson Bay times, is an exhibition in a hardware store window here. It is a monster steel trap, the sprung jaws of which would be powerful enough, it would seem, to hold an elephant. It was found northwest of Chehalis, near Littell. Some believe that it may have been set many years ago by trappers of the Hudson Bay company, so antique is the type.

LINCOLN NEWS AND COMMENT

Mrs. Ida Todd was an Omaha visitor to the closing of the International Order of Twelve last Friday.

Mrs. P. A. Abner, her sister, Mrs. English of Alliance, Mrs. W. L. Todd, Mr. Guy Wiley and others motored to Omaha last Friday to witness the closing of the International Order of Twelve.

Mrs. E. J. Griffin and Mrs. Rosa Adair left Sunday night for Des Moines, Ia., to attend the Western Baptist convention there this week.

Mrs. Vera Richardson, now of Buffalo, N. Y., is here visiting her mother and friends. Mrs. Richardson was formerly Vera Grant of Lincoln and is well known here.

Mr. A. P. Curtis of Alliance, Nebr., was a visitor at Lebanon Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., last Tuesday night on official business. He was warmly greeted by the boys.

The Utopian Art Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Todd at their home last Thursday night.

The Mission was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott last Tuesday night. The Mission study is still in progress at Mt. Zion Baptist church. Great interest is being shown.

Mrs. Jesse Beard, wife of John Beard, passed away suddenly about two o'clock Monday afternoon, while giving birth to a child. The babe also passed away in a few seconds after birth. The bodies are held at Brown's undertaking establishment, awaiting arrangements for burial. A husband, a sister, one brother, an aunt and a niece survive her.

Remember that next Monday, July 21, begins the big outdoor carnival on lawn of Mt. Zion Baptist church, 1201 F street. Rev. H. W. Botts and his members are making preparations so that the public can enjoy all kinds of amusements within bounds of a church. Visitors are expected from Omaha and other places.

Rev. H. W. Botts attended the executive board meeting at Omaha Tuesday.

Rev. J. H. Lawson conducted services at Quinn chapel last Sunday, Rev. M. C. Knight being absent from the city.

Mrs. Grtrude Haynes is said to be on the sick list, but is recovering.

Services were as follows at Mt. Zion Baptist church: Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. at usual hours, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Finishing touches are being added to the church from time to time.

The Troubadours gave their first minstrel show in Masonic hall Thursday night, and the house was well filled. The entire cast, under the direction of Mrs. Izzetta Malone, was well up to their parts, and the leaders are to be commended for their clean cut performance.

ON COMMITTEE TO WELCOME CANDIDATE BRYAN

A committee of 100 hundred Omaha citizens was appointed to welcome Vice-Presidential nominee Bryan as he passed through Omaha last Monday morning enroute to Lincoln. Dr. W. W. Peebles, C. C. Galloway and Harry Leland were members of the reception committee.

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Dr. Price Terrell

Who served as interne for one year and as house physician for six months at the Kansas City General Hospital desires to announce that he has opened his office in the Jewell Building, Twenty-fourth and Grant streets, and is ready to receive patients.

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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."