

THE MONITOR

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS

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The Rev. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor
W. W. MOSELEY, Lincoln, Neb., Associate Editor
LUCINDA W. WILLIAMS, Business Manager

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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.

DAVIS' SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

ONLY those who are blinded by partisanship will refuse to admit that the speech of acceptance by Davis, the democratic candidate for the presidency, is a remarkably able document, clearly, frankly and courageously defining his position upon public questions and policies with which the government must of necessity be concerned. It contains a beauty in tone and language which arrests and holds attention; but that which grips one most is its apparent candor and sincerity. One instinctively feels, even though he may differ from the speaker, that here is an honest man speaking the honest convictions of his mind and heart. He states frankly where he stands upon each issue. His position on the league of nations and world court is candidly given. He recognizes labor's right to organize for adequate wages and improved conditions. He stands for tax reduction and economy in governmental expenditures. His stand for religious liberty and the full constitutional rights of all American citizens is uncompromising and his manly and outspoken opposition to the forces making for disruption of the nation by fostering racial and religious hatred speaks the true patriot. John W. Davis' speech of acceptance enunciates the ideals for which America should stand and inasmuch as his speech reveals the man it shows him to be far in advance of his party. Could he have strength and influence enough to bring the rank and file of his party up to the standard set in his admirable speech there would be no hesitancy upon the part of the mass of our people in entrusting themselves to such statesmanlike leadership. The country at large cannot but be benefitted by such sentiments as John W. Davis has expressed in his speech of acceptance.

COOLIDGE IS AMAZED

PRESIDENT Coolidge is amazed. The cause of this amazement is the suggestion that he should use his influence to prevent an American citizen of dark pigmentation—which thing the Nordics hate—filling for a seat in Congress from the great "Empire state", commonly called New York. Accustomed as President Coolidge must be to foolish requests of all sorts and conditions the assiduity of this from an astute New Yorker struck him with such amazement that he lost no time in inditing an illuminating epistle to the said gentleman containing the following good sound American doctrine:

"Our constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights. I propose to regard it and administer it, as the source of the rights of all people, whatever their belief or race. A colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary, as is any other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else.

"You have suggested that in some fashion I should bring influence to bear to prevent the possibility of a colored man being nominated for congress. In reply, I quote my great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt: "... I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut up on any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race and color."

TIME TO SPEAK

BOTH Davis and La Follette have made it plain where they stand in reference to that lawless band of

hooded hoodlums who wage cowardly war against more than half of America's most loyal citizenry. As yet Calvin Coolidge has not spoken. There is a time to speak and a time to keep silent. We believe that Coolidge should let the country know where he stands on this important issue of this campaign. So far as we are concerned there can be no compromise with the damnable cowardly band who masquerade in sheets and pillow slips and spread their spawn of racial and religious hatred.

"HAVE YOU GIVEN UP?"

"HAVE you given up the effort to have colored teachers again appointed in the public schools of Omaha?" This question was asked us the other day. Our reply is rather slangy. "Not on your life." It never pays to give up when you are contending for the right. It pays to fight. We urge our young people to continue to qualify and file their applications. We will win. New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles and scores of other cities where they have mixed schools have competent teachers of color in those schools. Omaha was once in this class of progressive cities and will be again.

GETTING CARELESS

IT looks like our city commissioners are getting careless about giving proper attention to those sections of our city in which large numbers of our people live. The streets need cleaning quite badly. Mr. Noyes, and the sidewalks need attention, Mr. Koutsky, and the lighting facilities can be improved. Please get busy, gentlemen.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Learning a Trade

To the young man who looks forward to mastering a trade it can be suggested that the heads of industrial enterprises are nearly all men who started at the bottom of the ladder and know the details of the business from its foundations. Every successful contractor has probably worked at the bench as a carpenter or with the trowel as a bricklayer. In this democratic country the man working at a trade is eligible to the highest positions of trust and honor.

The so-called "white collar jobs" often keep a man tied to a minor desk all his life while the young fellow who has mastered a trade rises above him into a position of independence. The workers who use their hands are also allowed to use their heads, in America, and the combination brings success and often fame to the ambitious and enterprising.—Baltimore Afro-American.

BISHOP PARKS SENIOR BISHOP A. M. E. CHURCH

With the death of Bishop L. J. Coppin, Bishop W. H. Parks becomes automatically the senior bishop of the A. M. E. church—that is senior in active service. Bishop B. F. Lee is the bishop longest in office, having been elected in 1892. As senior bishop Bishop Parks thus becomes the ranking bishop of 7,000 ministers, who are pastors of 7,500 churches with a membership and following of nearly 800,000 people, and will preside over all the meetings of the Bishops' Council. Bishop Henry Estanton Parks was born in Georgia and educated in Atlanta University. He was missionary secretary from 1896 to 1908, and elected bishop in 1908. He was delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in 1911; and served as president of the Financial Board of the A. M. E. church. Was bishop over Alabama and Tennessee, served four quadrienniums over the Fifth district, and is now serving his first quadriennium over the 18th district comprising California, Washington, Oregon and Oklahoma.

Bishop Parks served as pastor of St. John's A. M. E. church, Omaha, some years ago.

THE WHEATNOT COLUMN

(By R. P. Edwards for The Associated Negro Press)
What remarkable progress was made by the colored Y. W. C. A. within ten years?
That the Colored Young Women's Christian Association has made a more rapid advancement than any other organization of similar nature is a remarkable fact; when it is considered that in 1912 it had but one city and one student secretary on the national board and ten years later (1922) it had eleven national secretaries, 108 workers in seven centers with fifty-seven branches, and 7,000 young colored girls registered as members. Ninety thousand women and girls have been reached in various ways during a period of ten years.

What was the Jerry McHenry incident?
In the summer of 1851, a colored man, by name Jerry McHenry, was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law on complaint of a Missouri slave holder. McHenry made an attempt to escape but failed. On the evening of October 1, a descent was made upon the jail by a party led by Gerrit Smith and Rev. Samuel I. May, both well known abolitionists, which rescued McHenry, concealed him, and finally sent him into Canada, where he died in Kingston, Ontario, in 1853.

Who was Richard Allen?
Richard Allen who was the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal church, began his ministerial career when at the age of seventeen years, and so impressed his master with his eloquence that he allowed the youth to preach to him and finally became one of his first converts, giving Allen his freedom in recognition of that fact. Young Allen was ordained a deacon in the Methodist church in 1779 by Rev. Francis Asbury, but on account of prejudice and discrimination, withdrew from that organization, and founded his own church, of which he later became first bishop. He was also influential in organizing the first convention of colored people of the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1830, and a general leader of his people regardless of creed.

ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH

St. John's Baptist church is holding services regularly in the Knights of Tabor hall, Twenty-fourth and Patrick avenue. The Rev. E. H. McDonald, D. D., is pastor. The public is cordially invited to attend all services.

ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH

Twenty-fifth and R Streets, South Side—O. J. Burekhardt, Pastor.

Sunday services were well attended throughout the day. Dr. J. W. Hearty of New York preached in the morning and at 8 p. m., the pastor preached on "Social Relations and Conduct in Public Places." It was a practical, plain and much-needed sermon. Next Sunday the usual services to which the public is cordially invited.

CRIPPLED AT FIVE, HE WINS SUCCESS

Victim of Infantile Paralysis Becomes Noted Attorney.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Twenty-five winters ago he crawled in the snow across the campus of Valparaiso university and up the stairs to his class room. Today he still crawls, but to the courtroom to represent clients who place all their confidence in him. He has won a reputation as an attorney.

Last week J. Willard Moffett visited his old school again and crawled up the steps of the administration building to write his check toward the campaign which Valparaiso alumni are conducting to revitalize their alma mater.

Crippled for life by infantile paralysis at the age of five years, Mr. Moffett has done without the use of his lower limbs, what few men do with bodies intact. It was difficult to crawl from place to place—sometimes nearly impossible—but not once was he late to class. He was graduated from the School of Law with LL. B. degree in 1900.

Since then he has figured in some of the most important cases tried in the Supreme and Appellate courts of the state and has come to be the leading attorney of Huntington, Ind. He has repeatedly refused the honor of holding political offices because he prefers his practice.

"There is only one school where I could have received an education without embarrassment, without discouragement, and that one is Valparaiso University," Mr. Moffett says. "I want to help in making it possible for others to get this assistance."

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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."

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