

THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Eight Thousand Colored People in Omaha and Vicinity, and to the Good of the Community

The Rev. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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Omaha, Nebraska, August 14, 1915

Volume I. Number 7

Negro Civilization In World's History

No Racial Characteristics Which Indicate Inferiority or Superiority.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT AFRICA

Notable Speech Delivered at Tuskegee Summer School.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 10.—Among the many notable addresses to the Summer School for Teachers, which closed Friday, July 23, was the address of Monroe N. Work of the Department of Research and compiler of the Negro Year Book on the subject, "Africa in Ancient and Medieval History."

Mr. Work declared that the current geographies, histories and encyclopedias characterized the so-called true Negro as having black skin, woolly hair, protuberant lips and receding forehead, claiming that these so-called racial characteristics stamped the race, per se, as inferior. This has given rise to the belief that for the Negro to attain superiority he must become like the white man in color, achievements and along all lines. This view, said Mr. Work, is detrimental to the progress of the Negro and he said the Negro must make his own special contributions to world progress. This can be done through music, art, history, science and mechanical developments, and a number of facts have arisen in the field of science and in the annals of history which justify this possibility.

No Racial Inferiority.

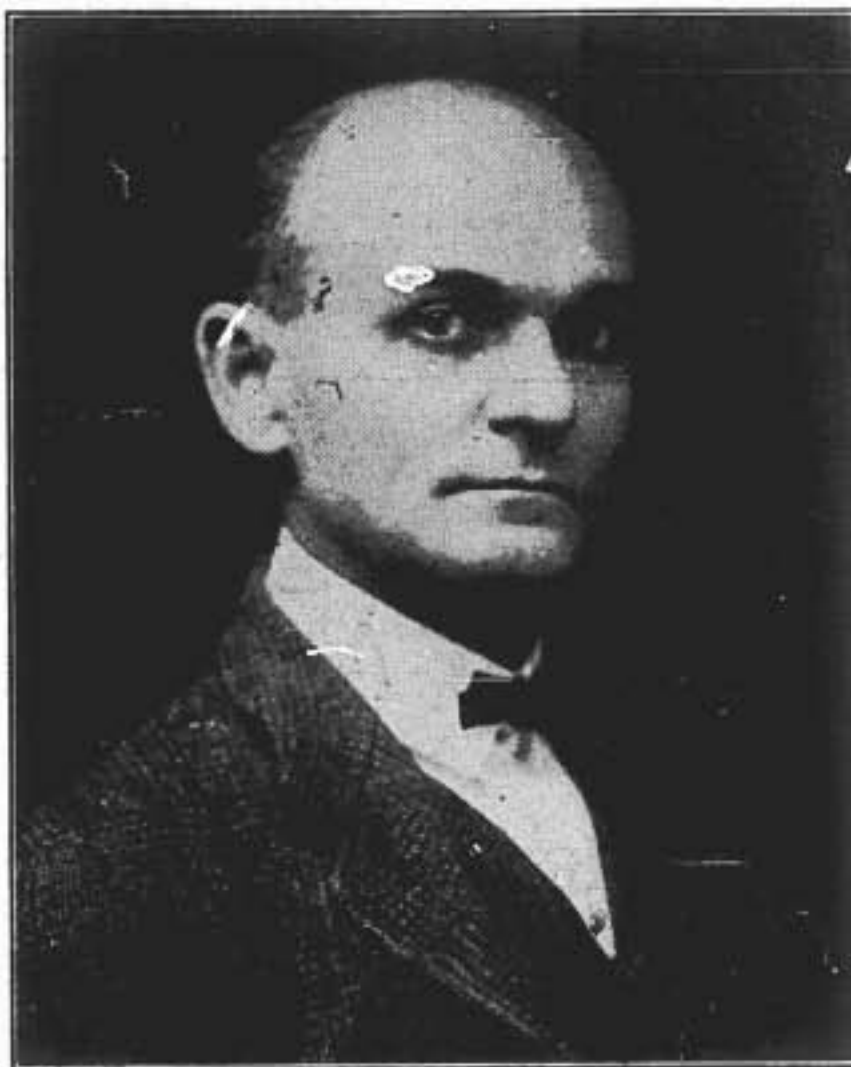
Said the speaker: "Leading scientists in the field of anthropology are telling us that while there are differences of race, there are no characteristics which, per se, indicate that one race is inferior or superior to another. The differences are in kind, not in value. On the other hand, whatever superiority one race has attained over another has been largely due to environment."

"A German writer in a discussion some time ago of the origin of African civilization said, 'What bold investigators, great pioneers, still find to tell us in civilizations nearer home, proves more and more clearly that we are ignorant of hoary Africa. Somewhat of its present, perhaps, we know, but of its past little. Open an illustrated geography and compare the bluish-black fellow of the protuberant lips, the flattened nose, the stupid expression and the short curly hair, with the tall bronze figures from Dark Africa with which we have of late become familiar, their almost fine-cut features, slightly arched nose, long hair, and you have an example of the problems pressing for solution. In other respects, too, the genuine African of the interior bears no resemblance to the accepted Negro type as it figures on drug and cigar store signs, wearing a shabby stove-

Think on These Things

BROTHERHOOD.

When the golden links of Friendship are severed here on earth,
And the Love that is eternal still lives on,
And the Truth that came from Heaven returns again from earth,
May the Master say to Brotherhood, "WELL DONE."



Hon. James C. Dahlman, Mayor.

pipe hat, plaid trousers and a varicolored coat. A stroll through the corridors of the Berlin Museum of Ethnology teaches that the real African need by no means resort to the rags and tatters of bygone European splendor. He has precious ornaments of his own, of ivory and plumes, fine plaited willow ware, weapons of superior workmanship. Justly can it be demanded, "What sort of civilization is this? Whence does it come?"

Discoveries in Ancient Africa.

Mr. Work pointed out that one of the most important contributions to civilization, the smelting of iron, was probably made by the Negro race. In support of this view, he said: "Apparently no iron was smelted in Europe before 900 B. C. That about 3,000 B. C. there began to appear on the Egyptian monuments pictures of Africans bringing iron from the South to Egypt. That at a time considerably later than this iron implements began to appear in Asia. There is no iron ore in Egypt. In Negro Africa, on the other hand, iron ore is abundant."

Mr. Work pointed out that the Ne-

gro nation to attain the greatest fame was Ethiopia; that it was by the help of an Ethiopian army that Palestine was able to hold out against Assyria and the attempt of Sennacherib to carry the Jews into captivity was frustrated. In other words, the Negro soldiers of the Sudan saved the Jewish religion.

Closing, Mr. Work said: "And when the faint gleam of tradition and fable gives way to the clear light of history, the luster of the Ethiopians is not diminished. They still continue the object of curiosity and admiration; and the pen of cautious, clear-sighted historians often places them in the highest rank of knowledge and civilization."

"From this brief sketch which I have given of the African in ancient and medieval times it is seen that we should not despise the rock from whence we were hewn. As a race we have a past which is full of interest. It is worthy of our serious study. From it we can draw inspiration; for it appears that not all black men everywhere throughout the ages

(Continued on third page)

United Brothers of Friendship Here

Hold Their Forty-fifth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge in Omaha Next Week.

SISTERS OF MYSTERIOUS TEN

In Thirty-second Annual Session of Grand Temple—Official Program.

The forty-fifth annual grand session of the grand lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship, and the thirty-second annual grand session of the grand temple Sisters of the Mysterious Ten and the twenty-first annual grand session of the Royal House of the Missouri jurisdiction, will be held in the Douglas county court house, beginning Monday, August 16th, and concluding Saturday, August 21st, under the auspices of the local lodges of the order. The local lodges with their chief presiding officers are as follows:

Faithful Lodge No. 25, Earl Jones, M. W. M.; Ak-Sar Ben Temple No. 254, Cachemir Austin, M. W. P.; Diamond Square Temple No. 311, Mrs. Elvira Lewis, M. W. P.; Leona Burton Royal House No. 59, Mrs. L. B. Burton, M. E. Q.; and John Davis, M. N. K.; and Sweet William Juvenile No. 186, Aline Bentley, Maiden Princess, and Hazel Hall, Maiden Scribe. For the uninformed it may be wise to explain that these abbreviations stand respectively for most worthy master, most worthy princess, most eminent queen and most noble king.

The order was organized in Louisville, Ky., in 1861 by ten men for the purpose of promoting the intellectual and temporal improvement of its members and the general uplift of the race. From the original ten the number has grown into more than 100,000, with lodges and temples in every state in the union and members in Liberia, Africa. The order has homes and orphanages, and a publishing house. The publishing house is at Sedalia, Mo., where their official organ is published under the able editorship of C. G. Williams. The plant employs several young men and women. The Missouri jurisdiction maintains a home at Hannibal, valued at \$20,000. This home and orphanage, for it fills this dual office, is in charge of Dr. O. C. Queen.

The order is comparatively young in Omaha. Mrs. Leona B. Burton, district deputy, organized Faithful Lodge No. 250 October 7, 1908, the degrees being conferred by the Rev. W. F. Botta. Ak-Sar-Ben Temple was organized by Mrs. Burton in 1910; the Royal house in the same year; Diamond Square Temple in 1911, and Sweet William Juveniles in 1913.

While there has been an efficient local committee in making arrangements for the meeting of the grand

(Continued on third page)

Science Notes

BY WILLIAM G. HAYNES.

The Unsolved Mystery of Why the Stomach Does Not Digest Itself.

It has often been questioned why the stomach does not digest itself. Proteids in the shape of tissues of other animals rapidly dissolve when introduced into the gastric juice but the stomach tissue itself is never attacked by its own gastric juice. Among the various reasons that have been suggested are the protective influence of the mucous secreted along the digestive canal, and the existence of anti-enzymes, which counteract the activity of the digestive juices. Neither of these theories has, however, been accepted as capable of explaining the complete and continued immunity of the digestive tract to digestion. It cannot even be asserted that it is simply because these tissues are alive that they are thus protected, since the living mucous membrane of the urinary bladder, for example, is dissolved by the pancreatic or gastric juice of an animal of the same species. Even the living mucous membrane of the intestine is apparently digested by the gastric juice of the animal to which it belongs if food is not introduced at the same time. The protection of living tissues to digest fluids is thus limited. On the other hand, however, some aquatic forms of life, such as protozoans, worms, crustaceans and insects have been kept alive at times for a month, in a solution of trypsin that would quickly have dissolved a mass of dead protein.

So a correspondent to the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 18, 1914, concludes that the stomach is an active gastric secretion and of the intestinal mucous membrane to pancreatic juice still remains a mystery. Some unknown protective power of adaptation under certain circumstances must be admitted as one of the innumerable factors of evolution of which we are still ignorant.—H. W. S. in Science Conspicuous.

Limits of Experimental Investigation.

The problem as to where the limits accessible to experimental investigation are reached has ever been one appealing to the human mind. While it would be premature to answer the question in an absolute manner, assigning to scientific work a boundary never to be exceeded, the limits corresponding to the present state of science can be ascertained with a high degree of accuracy.

The lowest temperature obtainable by artificial means, until twenty years ago was -87 deg. Cent., liquid carbonic acid being used for its production. When then Prof. Linde, by the construction of his refrigerating machine, opened up new fields to cold storage scientists succeeded in working at temperatures as low as -190 to -200 deg. Cent. Since hydrogen does not boil above a temperature of, say, -253 deg. Cent. the use of this liquefied gas allowed even lower temperatures to be reached, while helium, the boiling point of which lies at -269 deg. Cent., quite recently enabled Dr. Kamerlingh-Onnes nearly to reach the temperature of absolute zero.

As pointed out by Prof. Kurt Arndt, in a lecture held at the Society of German Chemists, the temperature of the electric arc forms a counterpart to this lowest temperature reached by artificial means. It is true that the

temperature of the electric arc is anything but uniform, 3,000 to 4,000 deg. Cent., being recorded at some places while others show temperatures as low as 1,000 deg. Cent. Whenever constant temperatures are to be used for purposes of scientific investigation they must therefore be produced by means of electric radiators. Thin nickel wires traversed by electric currents will be sufficient in this connection up to 1,000 degrees, while Heraeus' platinum furnaces are used above this limit, and iridium metal (which it is true, cannot be drawn out into wires or hammered) between 1,500 and 2,000 deg. Cent. Since the melting point of tungsten is as high as 3,000 deg. Cent., its use allows even higher temperatures to be reached, though on account of its sensitiveness to atmospheric oxygen, this element must be kept in the vacuum. The highest temperatures (up to 2,700 deg. Cent.) therefore are preferably produced by the aid of carbon resistances used in connection with several types of electric furnaces.

The most varied instruments are used to gauge the low and high temperatures thus produced. Degrees of cold can be determined with mercury thermometers only as far as -38 deg. Cent., which is the freezing point of mercury. Liquid thermometers, filled with liquids, such as pentane, will suffice down to temperatures of, say, -100 deg. Cent., when pentane becomes plastic. Resistance thermometers, designed by William Siemens

(and based on the increasing electrical conductivity of platinum with decreasing temperatures) serve for the measuring of temperatures still lower. The relation between temperature and the resistance of platinum being known, temperatures above -1,000 deg. Cent. can be gauged by this means. Thermo-electric pyrometers (based on the production of electric currents by heating the contact between certain metals and metal alloys) are used in determining temperatures between 500 and 1,500 degrees, while optical pyrometers—in connection with which the surface brightness of incandescent bodies is determined by an optical process—must be resorted to in the case of temperatures even higher than 1,500 degrees. The greater the brightness of an incandescent body, the higher, of course, will be its temperature.

As regards, next, the measuring of time, stop watches will be sufficient for intervals of, say, one-fifth of a second as a minimum. Any more rapid phenomena must be allowed to record themselves of their own accord. In the case, for instance, of explosive phenomena, the pressure of explosion is made to displace a minute mirror, whence a reflected beam of light falls on a revolving drum coated with photographic paper. The displacement of the mirror, as produced by the pressure of explosion, is thus recorded photographically, intervals of, say, 1-50,000 second being gauged in this way.

While ordinary chemical scales, of course, insure an accuracy of 1-10 milligramme, extra-sensitive weighing machines, such as those used in comparing standards of weight, allow differences as small as 1-500 milligramme to be ascertained.

Especially sensitive, however, are the processes used in determining lengths, the interferometer allowing the three-hundredth part of a millionth of a millimeter to be gauged, a length far too small to be conceived by the human mind. The ultra-microscope, finally, enables the one-hundred-thousandth part of a millimeter to be visualized in gold solutions. Scientific American Supplement.

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Some of the Local Officers of the United Brothers of Friendship and S. of M. T.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP HERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

lodge, the bulk of the work has naturally fallen upon Mrs. L. B. Burton, general manager; H. A. Chiles, who is past master of the lodge and a grand officer, and who by his work last year at Keokuk succeeded in bringing the grand lodge here; and Mrs. Ray, the secretary. Mr. Chiles is assistant manager and treasurer.

The official program is as follows:

Public meeting Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the Douglas county court house:

Welcoming address by Mayor James C. Dahlman. Response by Dr. J. T. Caston, M. W. G. M.

A welcoming on behalf of the Ministry by Rev. John Albert Williams. Response by Rev. H. W. Botts, M. W. G. Chaplain.

Welcoming on behalf of Fraternity, Charles W. Dickerson. Response by Nelson C. Crews, M. W. G. M. of Masonic jurisdiction.

Welcoming on behalf of the U. B. F., Rev. W. F. Botts. Response by C. H. Calloway, grand attorney.

Welcoming on behalf of the S. M. T., Sister L. B. Burton, D. D. Response by Sister Ida L. Garrett, M. W. G. P.

Public Banquet in honor of the Grand Royal House, at Washington hall, Eighteenth and Harney streets, Tuesday at 8 p. m. Program by Omaha's best talent. Desdunes' full orchestra.

Memorial services, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Douglas County court house. Everybody welcome. Music by Zion Baptist church and St. John's A. M. E. choirs.

Grand parade and picnic, Friday, August 20th, at 10:30 a. m. of grand lodge and grand temple, starting at the county court house, through principal streets to Rourke park, Fifteenth and Vinton streets, led by Faithful lodge No. 250. Music by K. of P. Military Band; U. B. F. bands of Kansas City, Hannibal and St. Louis. Bro. C. G. Garrett, marshal of the day.

Attractions: Competitive drill by Knights of Friendship from Kansas City, Hannibal and St. Louis. Baseball game between Omaha Owls vs. Council Bluffs Giants; also band concerts. We will have all the delicacies of the season, including barbecue meats.

Grand Public Installation at the Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard streets, August 20th, 8:30 p. m. The grand procession will be led by worthy princesses in full uniform. From 10 o'clock p. m. until 2 a. m. Prof. Devoreaux's orchestra of twenty pieces will entertain the young people.

VOTES FOR TEACHERS.

(By Miss Maria L. Baldwin, Principal of the Agassiz Public School, of Cambridge, Mass.)

Women teachers in those states where school suffrage has already been granted them have found out that even so meagre a share of voting power has given them a definite influence, and has brought about a few notable results. In several cases local schools have been kept, by the women's vote, from the control of persons who threatened all that was

best in them. Candidates for election to school boards reckon early with the "teacher vote" and hasten to announce their "rightness" on this or that issue supposedly dear to teachers. It is wholly reasonable to infer that the extension of the suffrage will enable teachers to secure more consideration for themselves, and to have an important influence on the quality of the persons chosen to direct the schools.

At the outset teachers will be confronted by the temptation of power—the temptation to use it for personal

OUR DEBT TO SUFFRAGISTS.

(By Hon. Robert H. Terrell, Justice of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia.)

Of all the elements in our great cosmopolitan population the Negro would be most ardently in favor of woman suffrage, for above all others, he knows what a denial of the ballot means to a people. He has seen his rights trampled on, he has been humiliated and insulted in public, he has brooded over his weakness and helplessness in private, all because he did not possess the power given by

that he is not willing to grant to everyone else."

Finally, as a matter of sentiment, every man with Negro blood in his veins should favor woman suffrage. Garrison, Phillips, Frederick Douglass and Robert Purvis and the whole host of abolitionists were advocates of the right. I often heard it said when I was a boy in Boston that immediately after the Civil war Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other leaders of the woman's rights movement at the request of these men devoted all of their efforts towards obtaining the ballot for the Negro, even to the neglect of their own dearly cherished cause, hoping, indeed, that the black man, who would be in some measure the beneficiary of their work and sacrifice, would in turn give them the aid they so sorely needed at that time. Now what our fathers failed to do for these pioneers who did so much for our cause before and after the great war, let us do for those who are now leading the fight for woman suffrage. I believe that in supporting them we will render our country a great and much needed service.

Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother:

"Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"

NEGRO CIVILIZATION IN WORLD'S HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

have been hewers of wood and drawers of water. On the contrary, through long periods of time there were powerful black nations who have left the records of their achievements and of which we are just now beginning to learn a little. This little, however, which we have learned teaches us that the Negroes of today should work and strive. Along their own peculiar lines, in their own peculiar ways, they should endeavor to make contributions to civilization and to world progress.



Mrs. Leona Burton, District Deputy.

of selfish ends. What, as a class, will they do with this temptation? What motives will lie behind their advocacy of men and measures? What tests of fitness will they apply to the candidate for their votes? Will they decline to recognize fine qualities for school service in one who may hold heretical views about increase of salaries, or length of vacations? These questions, which would test any group of workers, I cannot answer. I can only submit what seems an earnest that this group may stand the test.

The profession of teaching has a rich inheritance. These convictions were bequeathed to it to have and to hold; that the dearest interests of life are in its keeping; that its peculiar service to society is to nourish and perpetuate those noblest aspirations called its ideals; that to do such work one must be devoted and unselfish.

This tradition still inspires the teacher. Some of the unrest, the dissatisfaction with conditions that are everywhere has penetrated her world, but probably no other work is done less in the commercial spirit nor any service more expanded beyond what "is nominated in the bond." Many school rooms are moving pictures of this spirit at work.

One is warranted in thinking that teachers will transfer to their use of the ballot this habit of fidelity to ideals.

the vote to protect himself in the same manner as other classes of citizens defend themselves against wrong and injustice. To those who oppose the right of women to vote it may be well to quote the stirring words of Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, uttered on the floor of the United States Senate, when he was advocating Negro suffrage. He said: "I have a contempt I cannot name for the man who would demand rights for himself



John Davis, M. N. K.

News of the Churches and Religious Topics

Directory.

Baptist—

Mt. Moriah—Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. The Rev. W. B. M. Scott, pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.

Zion—Twenty-sixth and Franklin (temporary location). The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor; residence, 2522 Grant street. Telephone Webster 5838. Services: Devotional hour, 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1 to 2 p. m.; pastor's Bible class, 2 to 3 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; choir devotion, 7:30 p. m.; preaching 8 p. m.

Episcopal—

Church of St. Phillip the Deacon—Twenty-first near Paul street. The Rev. John Albert Williams, rector. Residence, 1119 North Twenty-first street. Telephone Webster 4243. Services daily at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Fridays at 8 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:45 p. m.

Methodist—

St. John's A. M. E.—Eighteenth and

Webster streets. The Rev. W. T. Osborne, pastor. Residence, 613 North Eighteenth street. Telephone Douglas 5914. Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., preaching; 12 noon, class, 1:15 p. m. Sunday School, 7 p. m. Endeavor, Wednesday, 8 p. m., prayer and class meetings. Everybody made welcome at all of these meetings.

Baptist—

Bethel—Twenty-ninth and T streets South Omaha. The Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor. Residence, 467 South Thirty-first street. Services: Morning 11, evening, 7:30; Sunday School 1 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m., prayer service.

Grove—M. E. Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twentieth street.

Allen Chapel—A. M. E., 181 South Twenty-fifth street, South Omaha.

The Rev. Harry Shepherd, pastor. Residence, 181 South Twenty-fifth street. Services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.



H. A. Chiles, P. M.

WHITE MAN CHARGED WITH BRUTAL CRIME

White Brute Accused of Assaulting and Murdering Colored Girl in Hotel.

ACCUSED IN HANDS OF POLICE

Criminals Confined to No Particular Race.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Charged with brutally assaulting and then murdering Irene Hawkins, a colored girl employed as a chamber maid in the Savoy hotel, Seventh avenue, N. E. J. Seymour, purporting to be a traveling man from Chicago, Ill., stopping at that hostelry, is being held by Murder Officers Jay Newsum and George Carter in bonds of \$2,500.

Sunday afternoon, July 25, the girl was seen in the room occupied by Seymour, where she was performing her duties as chamber maid. Twenty minutes later the girl's body was discovered, bruised and mangled, in the alleyway directly underneath the window of the room occupied by Seymour. Patrolman Carney found Seymour at the station, just about to board a train for Chicago, and put him under arrest.

The coroner started an investigation on Monday and on Tuesday his jury returned a verdict charging Seymour with violating the girl and then murdering her. Ada Stokes, another maid at the hotel, testified that Seymour, a few days earlier, had attempted to keep her in the room with him, but that she refused, and that she barely escaped from the room before he could succeed in locking the door on her. After that she took pains to see that the man was absent from the room before she entered it. The evidence showed that Seymour had evidently beaten and assaulted the girl before throwing her from the window.

THIRTY-FOUR KILLED BY AMERICAN MOBS

Georgia Leads All the States With a Score of Eight Since the First of the Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 6.—Booker T. Washington has issued the following record of lynchings for the first six months of 1915:

"I find according to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head

of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynch-



Cachenzia Austin, M. W. P.

ings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year. Of those lynched twenty-four were Negroes and ten were whites. This is four more Negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty Negroes and one white.

"Eight of the lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia, and 21 per cent of the total were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat and charged with stealing a cow."

WOMEN AND COLORED WOMEN.

(By Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Vice President-at-large, National Association of Colored Women.)

It should not be necessary to struggle forever against popular prejudice, and with us as colored women this struggle becomes two-fold, first, because we are women and second, because we are colored women. Although some resistance is experienced in portions of our country against the ballot for women, because colored

lot for women, ignoring prejudice of all kinds.

The great desire of our nation to produce the most perfect form of government shows incontestable proofs of advance. Advanced methods in prison reforms are shown by our own state commissioner, Miss Katherine B. Davis. Advanced methods in school reforms are shown by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of education in Chicago. Advanced methods in the treatment of childhood and adolescence, are shown by the bureau of child welfare under Mrs. Julia C. Lathrop. Each of these women has been most kindly toward the colored women. In our own race advanced methods of industrial training are shown by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and numbers of other colored women in various lines have blazed the path of reform.

By her peculiar position the colored woman has gained clear powers of observation and judgment—exactly the sort of powers which are today peculiarly necessary to the building of an ideal country.—The Crisis.



Earl Jones, W. M.

OMAHA—Metropolis of the West

By E. V. Parrish, Manager Bureau of Publicity, Omaha Commercial Club.

Situated in the very heart of the great corn, wheat and alfalfa belts of the United States, and surrounded by millions of acres of the most fertile lands known, with railroads affording facilities for easy ingress and egress, with the finest climate in the world, and with all other things that go to make up a good business city and an enviable home city, Omaha, the metropolis of the great state of Nebraska, and of the entire Missouri valley territory, is a city which can and will in the near future be one of the greatest cities in the United States.

Omaha combines all the things which go to make a great city—un-

The fourth primary grain market of the world.

The largest range market for feeding sheep in the world.

The largest creamery butter producing center in the world.

And it has the largest bank clearings, per capita, of any city in the United States, with the exception of Chicago and New York.

Omaha boasts the largest refinery of fine ores in the world, the annual output being thirty million dollars, while as a manufacturing center it takes rank with the leaders in this respect.

Though thirty-second in population, Omaha is sixteenth in bank clearings, a remarkable showing considering the cities for which it makes the pace. The total clearings for Omaha banks in 1914 were \$887,580,782, or a

as the clearing house for this rich territory.

Today, ten trunk lines of railroads center in the city, three on the west and seven on the east. Eight thousand miles of railroads are operated in Nebraska and twelve thousand in Iowa with Omaha as the focal point. Practically all of the freight, passenger, 20,000 miles is organized with respect to the interchange movement that passes through Omaha.

Fourth Primary Grain Market.

Due to the large outputs of corn and wheat, which are cleared through Omaha, the city takes rank as the fourth primary grain market in the world. In 1914, 66,983,800 bushels of wheat, 16,950,700 bushels of oats and 518,800 of barley were shipped into Omaha. Omaha's record on individual grain is second

Not in the least of Omaha's improvements by any means is the system of parks and boulevards. Fourteen parks with a total acreage of 1,000 acres and twenty-six miles of boulevards and park drives compose the present system which, when completed, will be the mark for more pretentious cities to follow.

A City of Comfortable Homes.

Omaha is a residence city—a city of comfortable homes. No slums serve as a blot on the city. From one to the other the home of the working man is neat and substantial; the home of the clerk, artisan and small tradesman is modern, though unpretentious, while the homes of the more successful in worldly ways are imposing and handsome.

Omaha has no so-called tenements; it has a small proportion of flats and



Douglas County Court House.

usual facilities and opportunities for business, which in turn make possible a great home city, the acme of ambition of all public minded citizens.

Omaha is located near the geographical center of the United States, and not far from the center of population—some 200 miles—with the latter center slowly but surely making its way westward, and it will be but a comparatively few years until Omaha will be the very heart of the population of the United States.

Omaha is today a city of intense commercial activity and beautiful homes and with all the appurtenances which are necessary to make life worth while.

Omaha is Great For Its Size.

Located on the Missouri river, midway between the Kansas and South Dakota lines, Omaha has an area of 24.5 square miles and a population of 124,026 according to the 1910 census. Conservative estimates place Omaha's present population at 205,000, due to natural increases and consolidation of suburbs, showing a remarkable growth, which, if not so substantial, might be classed as spectacular. Though thirty-second in population, Omaha is:

The largest live stock and packing center in the world.

per capita of \$5,074, nearly twice as much as Denver, Memphis, St. Paul, Louisville, Seattle, Portland and Milwaukee, cities twice and thrice as large in population.

Omaha is a Banking Center.

The annual deposits of Omaha's banks vary from \$45,000,000 to \$60,000,000, of which practically two-fifths are sent here for safe-keeping. On virtually \$45,000,000, Omaha does an annual business of nearly \$1,000,000,000. Western financiers show their confidence in Omaha and its banks by sending immense sums for safe keeping, a tribute to the aggressive, yet safe methods of the men who have made Omaha a center.

Omaha's annual manufacturing and jobbing business amounts to \$35,000,000, these figures including the output of its packing plants located in South Omaha.

Clearing of Big Territory.

As a live stock market Omaha draws from twenty-six states, but shipments from Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and South Dakota dominate. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and even Pennsylvania contribute their consignments and as industries develop in the states, so will Omaha develop

in corn, fifth in oats, fifth in barley and fourth in wheat. The receipts for 1914 were more than 30,000,000 bushels of corn, 18,925,200 bushels of wheat, 16,950,700 bushels of oats and 518,800 of barley.

But All is Not Business in Omaha.

Business only makes possible that home life which all good citizens seek. In Omaha they find everything necessary to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Omaha has a public school system deemed one of the best in the land. Thirty-four ward school buildings, ranging in cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and a central high school sitting proudly on Capitol Hill and overlooking the very heart of the city, costing \$1,500,000, compose the system which teaches and directs 22,000 school children in the ways of good government. A teaching force of 526 instructors is necessary to develop the future citizens of Omaha.

Omaha's public buildings and eleemosynary institutions represent gigantic cash outlays. Omaha is without exception, the best hospitalized city in the west. Eleven hospitals with property valued at \$1,700,000 are available for the sick and needy. During 1914 more than 12,000 patients were cared for.

apartment houses, but the vast acreage of the city makes possible substantial homes with spacious lawns for every one. This is one of the reasons why Omaha is third lowest of the cities of the United States in mortality.

All in all, Omaha stands out as a beacon light to the investor; as a haven of rest for the homeseeker.

OMAHA—THE BEACON LIGHT OF PROSPERITY TO THE WORLD.

Where to Go—What to See—How to Get There.

The visitor to Omaha has an opportunity to study the greatest commercial city in the world—the city, which in times of business depression has stood out as a beacon light of prosperity to the world—the city, which destroyed in a night, rebuilt itself in a day.

Omaha's business men invite you to study this city and the method's by which they have developed it. Omaha's citizens invite you to inspect their homes, schools, churches, parks, and boulevards and municipal institutions. You will then realize why Omaha is the best city of its size in the world.

Omaha is the ideal American city.

combining unusual facilities for business and ideal surroundings for perfect home life. Health, wealth and happiness are supreme in Omaha. These points of interest are given as suggestions that you may spend your time in Omaha profitably and enjoyably. Any further information will be cheerfully given by the Bureau of Publicity, seventeenth floor Woodmen of the World Building; phone Tyler 1234—at your service while in Omaha.

EXCURSIONS

If you have one, two, three hours or days, you will find interesting points. These excursions will permit you to make the most of your time.

One Hour Required.

By Auto—

A run to Riverview Park, over the Boulevard to Hanscom Park, to the West Farnam residence district, and then over Sixteenth to any hotel or depot.

A run to Miller park, over the boulevard, through the wholesale and manufacturing and retail sections and return.

To the American Smelting & Refining Company or to the Union Pacific Shops, or both.

By Street Car—

Take Farman street car, get off at 40th street and walk south through the Farnam district, across to Leavenworth street car lines, returning to hotels and depots.

Take Farnam car, transfer to Hanscom Park car south, ride to the Park, then walk west on Woolworth Avenue through resident district and return by Hanscom Park car.

Take Riverview Park car, ride to entrance of Park.

Two Hours Required.

By Auto.

By auto run to Riverview Park, then to south Omaha Live Stock Market, then return over boulevards through West Farnam residence district and over Farnam street to hotels and depots.

Run to Miller Park through business districts, then to Florence, visiting route or varied routes, following suggestions of the driver.

Run out Dodge street and return.

By Street Car.

Take Farnam car, transfer to Dundee car, returning to Hanscom Park car and ride to Hanscom Park, or continue to Riverview Park.

Take Dodge or Farnam car, visit Union Pacific Shops and Smelter.

Three Hours Required.

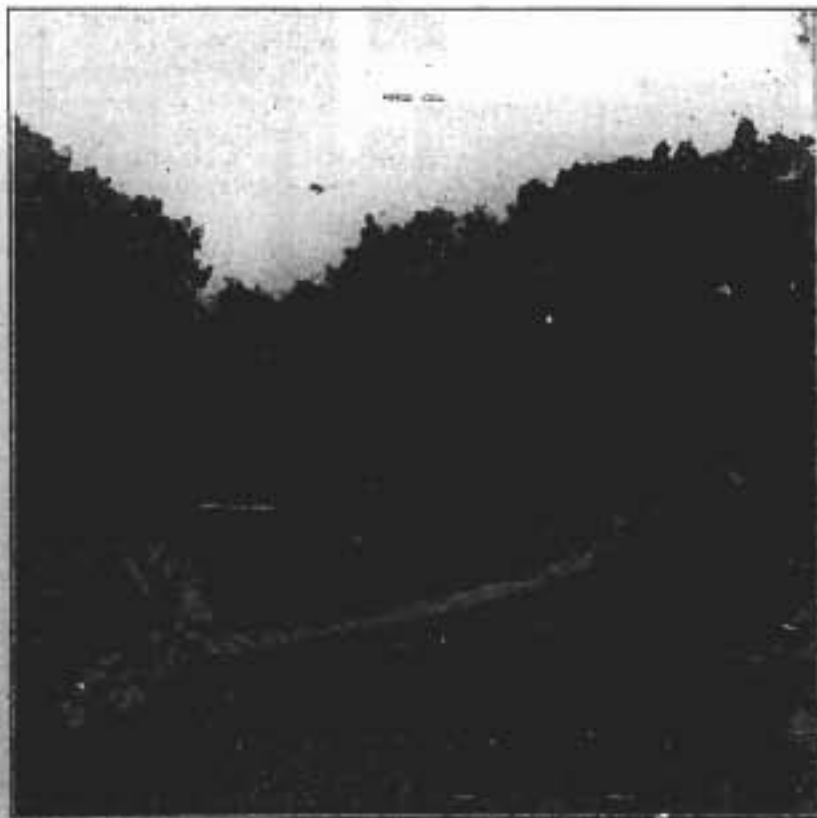
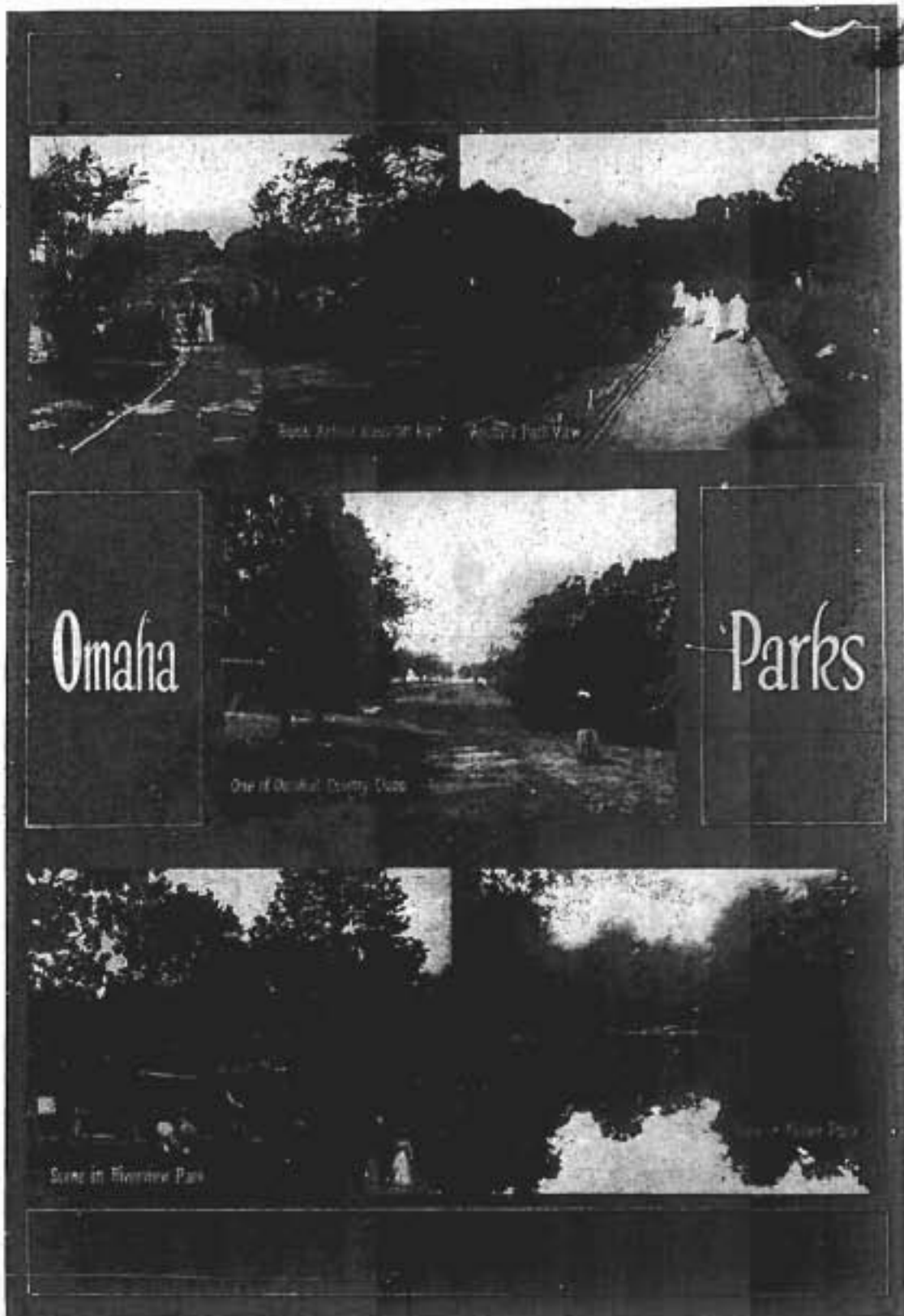
BY AUTO—

A run to any of the historical points

of interest, which will include many of the commercial and municipal points of interest.

A trip over the boulevards and through the parks, going to Riverview park and then going north to Miller park, west to Elmwood or Fontenelle, or both, then to hotel or depot.

A trip to South Omaha, giving ample time to visit the packing plants and the stock yards.



Boulevard Scene in Omaha.

BY STREET CAR—

A trip to South Omaha live stock market. Take South Omaha car or Twenty-fourth street car south, which will land you at the Exchange building.

A visit to the Omaha water works plant, Florence. Take Florence car on Sixteenth street, get off at the terminus in Florence.

A visit to Fontenelle, Elmwood or Riverview parks. Three of the prettiest parks in the world. Take Dodge car for Fontenelle park; Leavenworth for Elmwood; Riverview park car for Riverview park.

A visit to Lake Manawa. Take car on Twelfth or Fourteenth street marked Lake Manawa. A delightful ride across the river into Iowa.

A visit to Krug park. Take Benson car on Thirteenth street going north.

James Marshall of Colorado Springs who was called to the city by the death of his aunt, Mrs. Archib J. Jones, left for home today.

REMEMBER—That the firms who advertise in this paper expect and appreciate YOUR PATRONAGE. Advertising is a BUSINESS, not a charitable proposition. If you wish to boost The Monitor—if you wish to help make it the best Race Paper in the country—patronize these firms and tell them that you saw their advertisement in The Monitor.

Patronize
Our
Advertisers

L. O. GREGORY ICE CO.
IS AT YOUR SERVICE
Phone Webster 6421

Fall Goods Ready

Coming in every day to every section of the store

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Howard and Sixteenth Sts.

Culinary Hints and Recipes

BY E. W. PRYOR,
Steward Omaha Commercial Club

Sweetbreads.

The real sweetbreads are the soft, white, delicate, milky glands in the throat of a sucking calf.

They are the most delicate in texture of all meats, and on account of their delicacy they have become the object of particular attention of good cuisiniers, because, in a fresh state and with proper preparation they can be made into a most delightful and palatable dish.

They are found in the throat of all very young, sucking animals, but are most considerable in the throat of a young calf, and at the largest are seldom bigger than a man's fist doubled over.

The real sweetbreads are the soft white, delicate, milky glands used by the calf in sucking, and are only found during the period when it is fed on its mother's milk.

When a calf is turned out to grass the delicate, milky glands or sweetbreads begin to grow smaller and in four or five days disappear and no longer stand out in a mass of delicate flesh, but hanging long and flabby.

It is really surprising how few persons, if the question is put directly, can tell you what a sweetbread is, and they can scarcely be blamed, because large canning factories have, therefore, made it a practice to take the gland of the stomach of the calf, or pancreas, and prepare it in such a way by canning that it partakes somewhat of the nature of a sweetbread; and as so very little is known as to what the real sweetbread is the pancreas is passed off as such and accepted by the most fastidious epicureans.

If you compare the soft, white, milky sweetbreads with the great big sweetbreads, as large as a man's hand spread out to the full extent and width that come in cans labeled sweetbreads, you will readily agree with me that no sucking calf in the world, unless it had the enlargement of the thyroid gland could have such glands.

Valuable Hints.

Asparagus—is eaten with the fingers when cooked, whether hot or cold; for this reason asparagus on toast is dished with the heads only in the butter or sauce; the toast holding up the white ends dry.

Celery can be kept for a week or longer, by first rolling it up in brown

paper, then in a towel, and keeping it in a dark, cool place. Before preparing for the table, place it in a pan of cold water and let it remain for an hour. This will make it crisp and cool.

How to prevent boiled ham from getting dry: If, when cooking it be allowed to remain in the water until cold, it will be found to keep nice and moist for any length of time.

A cracked egg can be safely boiled if wrapped in a piece of greased paper.

Boiled tomatoes, sprinkled with a little cheese while cooking, are relished by many.

How to tell good bacon: Good bacon is red in the lean and the fat is white and firm.



"The Canyon," Omaha's Jobbing District.

HAITI.

The American Negro cannot but feel a keen interest in the fate of Haiti. We of this country are always more than anxious to see the island republic prosperous and maintaining a proper place among the nations. We long to see Haiti demonstrate to the world the capacity of the Negro for self-government and self-improvement, and each time that she suffers from revolution and lawlessness we experience a feeling of almost personal disappointment over it.

Conditions in the Negro republic seem more deplorable at present than they have been for many years, and the country now faces a crisis, perhaps, the most important since its independence. Both the United States and France have landed forces and taken military control; just what the outcome will be depends upon the wisdom and real patriotism displayed by the leading Haitians.

That the United States has landed forces in Haiti is no indication of designs upon the independence of that republic. This government has before now landed naval forces in various Latin-American countries under similar conditions. There is no doubt that this country would prefer to have Haiti manage its own affairs.

The state in which Haiti now finds itself is discouraging; yet, in the face of what is going on in the older and richer republic of Mexico, no blame for the breakdown of representative government can be placed on the Haitians because of their race. The trouble with Haiti is not a matter of race. It is a matter of political heritage. Haiti is a co-heir with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and some of the South American countries, to the same political heritage.

Some of the Latin-American states have reached the plane of stable government; so there is still abundant hope for Haiti. The island is rich in resources and the people are generally peaceable and industrious; what is needed is a wise and unselfish patriotism among Haitian leaders and a brotherly hand and sympathetic cooperation from the United States.—The New York Age.

Up to Date.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Noovowe, fanning herself vigorously, "Jim and me tries always to be strictly up to date. In place of a cook we have a chef to run our kitchen for us; and we've had a taximeter put on to our car to show us how much we save by runnin' our own, and on top o' that, Jim has employed one o' the best artichokes in the country to draw plans for remodelin' our old stable into a first-class garage."



A Glimpse of the Wholesale District.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MONITOR.



PANORAMIC VIEW SHOWING A PORTION OF OMAHA'S RETAIL DISTRICT



A GLIMPSE OF THE WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING DISTRICT ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the civic, social and religious interests of the Colored People of Omaha and vicinity, with the desire to contribute something to the general good and upbuilding of the community.

Published Every Saturday.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter July 2, 1915, at the Post-office at Omaha, Neb., under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor and Publisher.
Lucille Skagga Edwards, William Garnett Haynes and Ellsworth W. Pryor, Associate Editors.
Joseph LaCour, Jr., Advertising and Circulation Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$1.00 per year.

Advertising rates, 25 cents an inch per issue.

Address, The Monitor, 1119 North Twenty-first street, Omaha.

ANIMALISM INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE.

It is an exceedingly hopeful sign of an awakening righteous national consciousness when a great paper like the Chicago Tribune, which has not always been frankly outspoken in its condemnation of racial prejudice and its attendant ills and injustices, condemns so unscathingly, as it does in its editorial of August 3rd, the recent lynching atrocity at Temple, Texas. At heart the United States is too sound to permit such atrocities to be. If animalism runs riot in some degenerate, black or white, which causes him to commit a heinous and revolting crime, which no right-thinking human being can or does condone, what possible justification can there be for hundreds of seemingly sane and normal human beings to let animalism and brutishness run riot in them and place them in the same category of degenerates? None.

The press must protest against, the pulpit must preach against animalism and degeneracy in the mob if we would eliminate animalism and degeneracy in the individual. Our national safety lies in strict enforcement and observance of the law. The press can do much to roll away the reproach that rests upon the nation. The Tribune says:

A terrible crime in Temple, Texas, has just been followed by one still more atrocious.

Neither crime is a stranger to the district of the South in which it was perpetrated. The first occurs in every part of the world. The second, a substitution of burning by a mob for execution after fair trial and condemnation under the law, is one which does not occur among any non-barbarous people except in the American South.

This fact is the darkest stain on the good name of America. It burns red across the world. Wherever news travels, the horror of Temple, Texas, will be known, as the horror years ago of Paris, Texas, was known.

The murder or ravishing of women is an offense that stirs emotions deeper, perhaps, than any other in our nature. That justice should follow swiftly and terrible is right. But what followed in Temple, and what has followed too often in the South, is an offense more heinous, more demoralizing and vicious in its influence than that which it was assumed to punish.

Not only is this true beyond debate, but it is also true that since the latter offense is recurrent as well as the former, the guilt of it, the shame of it, falls upon the community which tolerates its repetition. Texas is disgraced by it, and the South and the United States. All America suf-

fers from it, as any one knows who has read or heard the frequent reference to the offense in the foreign press, in books, in the mouths of men and women famous or obscure. It is one of the outstanding phenomena of American society, a reproach against our social intelligence, our respect for law or justice, our humanity, our self-control. Against the noble rhetoric of our leaders, the enlightenment of our aims, the reality of our institutions, this red blotch of unreasoning and unrestrained animalism flames, ominous and unescapable.

How can Texas, a proud commonwealth, how can America, with any shadow of self-respect, permit this crime to go on as it has, year by year, until it is advertised the world over as an American institution? Is Texas so unable to cope with the dregs of its own people that it must permit this unspeakable thing to shame her and America again and again? Is Texas unable or unwilling to cope with it by legislation and by efficient police administration?

Other communities have in their care subject or backward races or classes. They do not tolerate such outbreaks of the abysmal brute. What has Texas done to protect her women better and to protect herself better? What is she going to do?

A European of distinction recently remarked to an American traveler: "Is it possible that these communities think less of the offense against your women than of the pleasure of the punishment? How else can a civilized people permit these burnings and lynchings to occur?"

It was a terrible indictment. How are we to face it? But, more important still, how are we to face our own conscience, our own self-respect, while this "American institution" endures?

WELCOME TO OUR GUESTS.

We bid most cordial welcome to the hundreds of our race who as delegates and visitors to the sessions of the Grand Lodge and Chapter of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten are to spend a week in our city. We indulge the hope that so pleasant will be your stay that you will be reluctant to leave and anxious to return. We trust that your deliberations may

make for the advancement of your order, which we have been advised has as its cardinal principles the advocacy of justice, mercy and truth, principles to which all men should most heartily subscribe, even though they may not deem it necessary to be initiated into your fraternity or to have your grip and password.

Fraternalism, as exemplified by your, and similar organizations, bears witness to the social instinct and the laudable desire for mutual helpfulness which is such a strong and commendable characteristic of our people. May this trait of character remain with us a permanent possession. As your order seeks the upbuilding of character and the cultivation of brotherliness, in absolute sincerity we can wish you abundant success.

You will find Omaha a delightful city of more than 200,000 inhabitants dwelling in peace, generally speaking and happiness together. You will find us very human, with the faults and frailties of common humanity, and yet with warm hearts and the desire at least to be broad-minded, justice-loving and kindly. You will find us a home-loving people. A good index of the character of a community is the tone of the press. You will find the press of Omaha sympathetic, liberal-minded and fair. You will find our merchants and business men courteous. We speak of the rule in all these matters, not of the exceptions that you may find. You will find our parks and boulevards, our public buildings beautifully artistic and sightly, inviting your inspection. Be sure to see as much of the city as you can. Our excellent street car system will take you to nearly all parts of the city. To aid you in finding your way we have published a special directory prepared by the Commercial Club in this souvenir issue of The Monitor. As the official mouthpiece of our race in Omaha The Monitor bids you cordial and hearty welcome to this growing city of which, despite its seamy side and imperfections we grow prouder year by year.

OUR SPECIAL EDITION.

The Presence of Hundreds of Visitors Offers an Excellent Opportunity.

We have issued this handsome special edition of The Monitor in order that our visitors might have an appropriate souvenir of their visit here and appreciate something of the beauty, magnitude, resources, spirit and prospects of our city; that our own residents might also more fully appreciate their advantages and opportunities and take greater pride in the city. We hope also that this issue may serve to demonstrate to you that we are anxious to make The Monitor an efficient factor in the life of the community, working with other publications along progressive lines. We believe that in our efforts to do this we will be heartily supported. We are frank to say that we hope by this issue to secure many subscribers and friends for the paper. We are sure that scores of our readers will buy additional copies and send them to their

friends, thus advertising Omaha.

We desire to thank the Publicity Department of the Commercial Club for their kindness in permitting us to use their valuable halftones and also to the Waters-Barnhart Printing Company for the two large cuts which embellish this issue.

In featuring Omaha, as we are doing in this issue, it is most fitting that due recognition should be given to the chief executive of the city. It is therefore with great pleasure that we place upon our front page the picture of Hon. James C. Dahlman, who for nine years has been mayor of Omaha and has entered upon his fourth consecutive term.

It is reported that the Mexicans would like to establish a republic for Mexicans, Negroes, Chinese and Japanese. Hurrah for the white, black and yellow! Even though his country has not been true to him, the colored American will be found standing by and fighting for the Stars and Stripes, should occasion arise for his doing so. There is no need, however, for excitement. President Wilson is for the maintenance of peace and the people are with him.

What is neither a thing of beauty nor a joy forever? The answer is easy! North Twenty-first street from Nicholas to Clark. Clean it up.

TRUE PRAYER.

By H. SAMUEL FRITSCH.
You may pelt the Power that rules above
With your puny, prattling prayers;
You may thumb your beads and mouth your creeds
And fondly think He cares,
You may beat your drums and beat your breasts,
You may bend your calloused knees;
You may sign your cross and incense toss
And fondly think He sees.

But the prayer that moves the Power above
Is the prayer that moves below;
That brings to pass two blades of grass
Where one was wont to grow,
And the prayer that soars beyond the lips
Is the prayer that lends a hand
To struggling cause and people's laws
And helps them fast to stand.

For 'tis he that takes the victims' part
Who are ground 'twixt stone and stone,
And pleads their case in Justice's face
That mercy may be shown;
And 'tis he that lifts Oppression's heel
From the cringing necks of men,
Who breaks the yoke of the under folk
And sets them free again—

Yes, 'tis he that helps his brother man,
Whose prayers ascend to Heaven—
For to orphans' cries and widows' sighs
Is God's attention given—
Why then pelt the Power that rules above
With your rattling blow on blow?
For the only prayers for which He cares
Are the prayers that move below!



Another Panoramic View of Omaha.

Events and Persons

In Which You Will Be More or Less Interested.
News for This Department Must Be Received by Wednesday Night.

Mrs. Sadie Selby, who has a homestead of 330 acres near Banner, Cherry county, Neb., and who has been working for a few months at Fort Crook, left for her home Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Selby tells modestly a simple but intensely interesting story of her homesteading in Nebraska, which will be given in a subsequent issue of The Monitor.

Mrs. Dora Cottrell and her 12-year-old daughter, Anna Elise, of Oklahoma City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Turner, of Twenty-fifth and Erskine streets.

The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor of Zion Baptist church and grand orator of the jurisdiction of Missouri, left Tuesday for Hannibal, Mo., to

whist party Friday afternoon for Mrs. A. J. Hardison. The guests were Mesdames Leon Smallwood, James Turner, Henry Moore, Edward Terry, James G. Jewel, James C. Donley, Joseph Brown, Thomas Riggs, A. E. Williamson, George Watson and H. A. Chiles.

Mrs. Enais DeLay of New Orleans, La., is visiting her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Allain, 1692 Laird street. She will be their guest for a month, after which she will go to Chicago for a week's visit with relatives en route home.

Mrs. Archie Jones died at Nicholas Senn hospital Tuesday afternoon, following a serious operation which she underwent six weeks ago. Mr. and

at Forest Lawn. Rev. John Albert Williams officiated.

The Bell Boy Four Hundred ball, given at the Alamo hall Monday evening, August 9th, was a great success. The president, Mr. LeRoy Broomfield, wishes to thank all his friends for their attendance.

Miss Audrey Slaughter, formerly of Omaha, but now of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Randall, 2411 Burdette street.

Mrs. L. H. Twyman and Miss Emma L. McDougal of Richmond, Va., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Allen, 1410 North Twenty-sixth street, Saturday, on their way to the Pacific coast. They left Sunday morning.

Mrs. G. H. Lucas of Helena, Mont., who with her daughter, Muriel, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Mills, of Council Bluffs, left Thursday for Chicago to attend the Lincoln Semi-Centennial celebration. She will re-



Woodmen of the World Building.

Grated cucumber and Oscar sauce.
Creamed codfish.
Fried codfish.
Deviled crab, baked.
Tapioca pudding with apples.

Mrs. Anna Lee, formerly of Omaha, but now of Los Angeles, accompanied by Mrs. Beatrice Kyle and Miss Louise Deaks of that city, are the guests of Mrs. Ray and daughter, 2865 Miami street.

St. Philip's Sunday School and parish picnic which was to have been held at Miller park Wednesday afternoon, had to be postponed on account of rain. Weather permitting, it will be held next Thursday.

Miss Emma Davis and Miss Zevoda Smith of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Black, 2923 North Twenty-fifth street, Tuesday. They were en route to San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.

Bishop Tyree and party, who were to have stopped over in Omaha Monday on their way east from California, were compelled to pass on through. The change in plan was regretted as it compelled Bishop Tyree to cancel his preaching engagement in St. John's A. M. E. church Monday night, which brought unavoidable but keen disappointment to many.



City Hall and Postoffice.

attend the Masonic Grand Lodge. He expects to return in time for his Sunday services.

Mrs. J. H. Smith of 1924 North Thirty-fourth street left Tuesday morning for Buffalo, N. Y.

Nate Hunter returned Monday morning from New York, where he went to attend the imperial council of the order of the Mystic Shrine. He had brief but pleasant visits at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Detroit. The council will meet in Chicago next year.

The Misses Georgia and Winnifred Robinson of Nebraska City, cousins of Albert Brown, 2815 Dodge street, are visiting his sister in Los Angeles, Cal. The Misses Robinson have been frequent visitors to Omaha, where they have many friends.

Mrs. Anna Allen of 3011 Burdette street and her grand-children, Mabel and Annetta Ray, left Saturday morning for Alliance, Neb., for a visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Frances Shaw of Quincy, Ill., is spending the summer with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, on South Twenty-eighth avenue.

Mr. Simeon Jeffers of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Goldie Kincaide, of 2628 Patrick avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Lewis of North Twenty-seventh street gave a birthday

Mrs. Jones came to Omaha from Colorado Springs about four years ago. Mrs. Jones is survived by her husband and two sisters, one residing in Colorado Springs and another at Nashville. The funeral was held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from Crosby's undertaking chapel, with interment

turn to Helena by the way of St. Paul, Minn., her former home.

The following were demonstrated at the cooking school of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon by Mrs. J. W. Wallace last week:

Thousand Isle dressing, two forms.



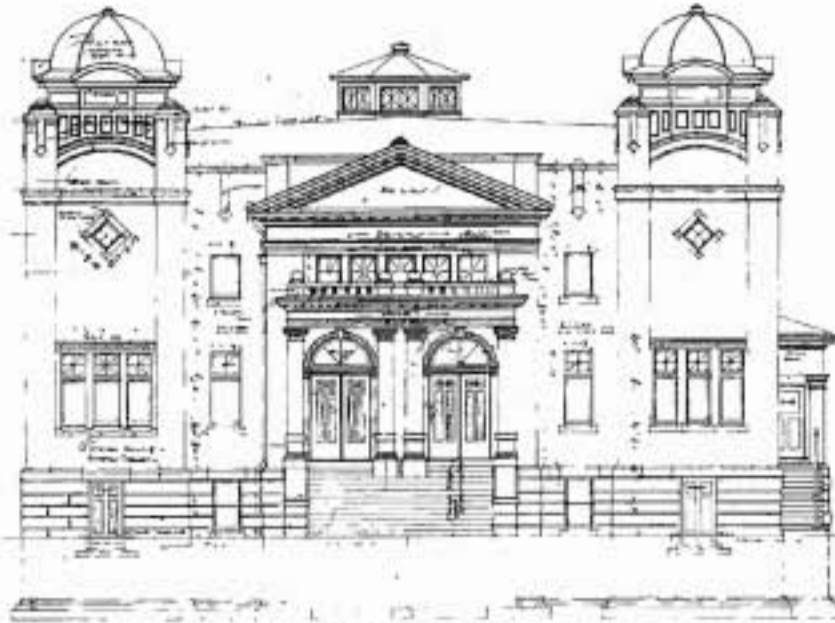
Sixteenth and Harney Streets—City National Bank Building.

Types of Our Churches and Homes

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR RACE IN OMAHA

The colored people of Omaha partake of the general characteristics of the citizenry of this progressive city. They are animated by the spirit of the place and are contributing their share to the upbuilding of the community. They have their classes and gradations just like other groups, their ideals and aspirations, being those of the corresponding groups in our civic life. There are the industrious and ambitious ones; and there are the careless and indifferent ones. There are the law-abiding and the law-breaking classes and the ratio of each class is no greater—if so great, all things considered—among Omaha's colored citizens than among her white citizens.

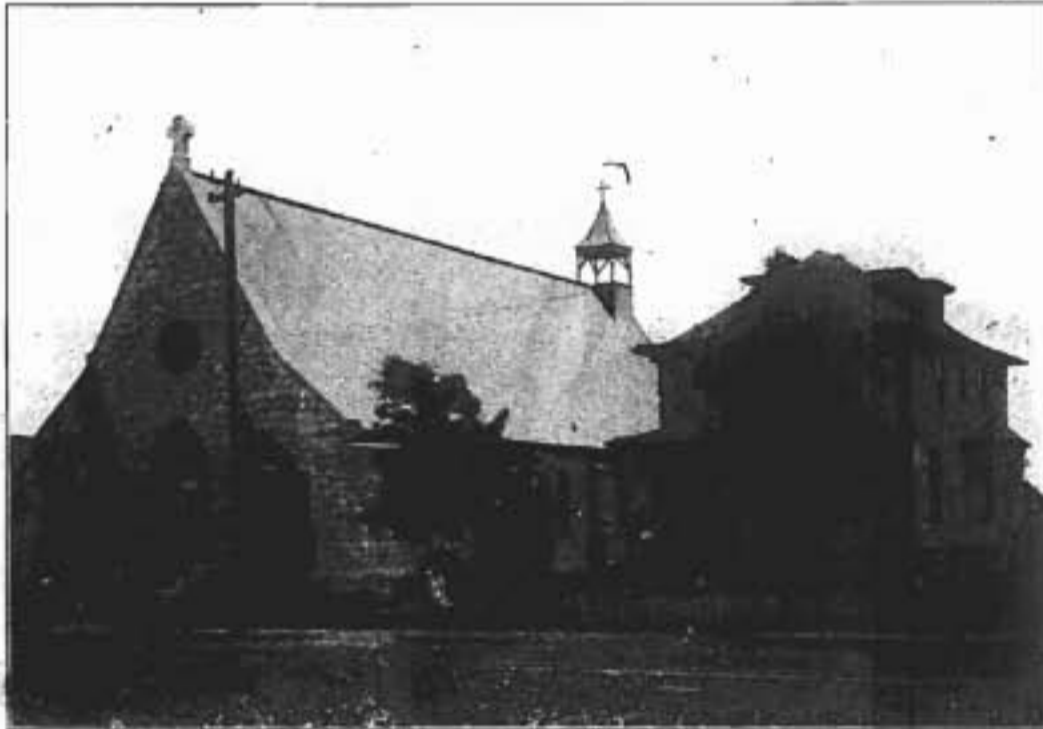
Later it is planned to publish a special edition of The Monitor devoted exclusively to the colored people of Omaha with illustrations of the many beautiful homes owned by them and special articles furnishing facts that should be given wide publicity. The purpose of this issue is to give general facts about Omaha. Much, there-



Proposed Zion Baptist Church, Twenty-second and Grant Streets.

yet verified this statement. It is a fact that a very large percentage of the colored people either own their homes or are buying them. This fact is significant and praiseworthy. Some of the prettiest homes in Omaha are owned by colored people. Omaha of

and common labor, as helpers in the building trades, etc. Some are employed as porters in a few of the business establishments and mercantile houses; some few are janitors in office buildings and in charge of apartment houses. Some three or four es-



Church and Rectory of St. Philip the Deacon (Episcopal).

fore, that could be said and shown about our own race must be deferred. Enough, however, will be said to clearly show that we hold an important place in the population of our growing and progressive city.

The colored population, conservatively estimated, is 8,000. It has been stated that in proportion to numbers, there are more home owners, home buyers perhaps would be more accurate, among the colored people of Omaha than in any city of its size in the country. The writer has not as-

fers advantages for home buying unexcelled anywhere and be it said to their credit that despite many restricted opportunities of remunerative wage earning our people are embracing these opportunities.

Wage earning naturally suggests occupation. What occupations and opportunities of employment do the colored people of Omaha find? Speaking generally, there are four chief fields of labor in which our men find employment: The railroads, hotels and restaurants, the packing houses

establishments employ colored men as shipping clerks and a leading drug firm employs one in its laboratory. All the leading hotels, except one, are large employers of colored help. This is also true of the leading restaurants. Omaha being a great railroad center it follows that our men find employment in this field. The women find employment as maids and waitresses in the department and other stores to a limited extent, and some are in domestic service, although not so generally as in some other cities; one or two business firms have had the temerity to employ young women as stenographers and in each case the young women so employed are making good.

It is not generally known that our people have a large number of business enterprises of their own. They are small, but growing. They show a most commendable spirit and are worthy of support and encouragement. They must be built up, if we expect to make places for our children. The Monitor has grouped under the heading, "The Business World," many of these enterprises, which advertise in our columns, in order that our readers might appreciate some-



St. John's A. M. E. Church, Eighteenth and Webster Streets.

T. J. Moriarty
PLUMBER

1844 N. 20th St. Tel. Web. 3553

Henri H. Claiborne

Notary Public
Justice of the Peace

Tel. Red 7101
Res. Doug. 4018 512-13 Paxton Block

Start Saving Now

One Dollar will open an account in the
Savings Department
of the

United States Nat'l Bank
16th and Farnam Streets

NORTHRUP
LETTER DUPLICATING COMPANY
"LETTEROLOGISTS"
TYPEWRITTEN CIRCULAR LETTERS

Phone: Doug. 1685 Office:
Res. Web. 4202 503 Paxton Block

Tel. Webster 6146

Sam Abrams

Furnace Work and General
Tin Work of all kinds

1606 No. 24th St. Omaha, Neb.

Established 1890

C. J. CARLSON

Dealer in
Shoes and Gents Furnishings

1514 North 24th St. Omaha, Neb.

LITTLE FONTEMELLE LUNCH
ROOM AND PAVILLION

24th and Grant Sts.
Regular Meals Three Times a Day
Lunch at All Hours

Mrs. Ella Golden, Prop.

THE STAR BARBER SHOP

W. H. Allen, Prop.
First Class Work Guaranteed

2625 Lake St.
COME ONE, COME ALL

We guarantee our work or return your whiskers

ESS-TEE-DEE PALACE OF ART

A. P. SIMMONS, Prop. (Some Barber)
Phone, Doug. 8989 1222 Dodge St.
Electric or Hand Massage, Bath
Laundry and Cigars
My porter's middle name is Sapollo

Capitol Billiard Parlor
Barber Shop in Connection

Cigars, tobacco and all kinds of
cold soft drinks

Chas. W. South 2018 N. 24th St.

J. D. LEWIS

Auto for Hire
Special attention to private parties
Special prices

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thing of what is being done in a business way by our people in this community.

To summarize our business and professional life: There are six good physicians, Drs. Britt, Edwards, Gooden, Gordon, Hill and Hutten; two well qualified dentists with well-equipped offices, Drs. Peebles and Singleton; five lawyers, Joseph Carr, W. N. Johnson, H. J. Pinkett, Silas Robbins and Amos P. Scruggs; three graduate and registered pharmacists, Price Terrell, A. E. Williamson and T. C. Ross; and three stenographers, the Misses Ruth

show that our people share in the progressive spirit of the city.

Mention should be made of the fact that there is a colored hose company in the city fire department; two police officers, J. H. Thomas and George H. Thomas, and police chauffeur, Harry Buford. Clerkships are held in county offices by John A. Smith and Guy F. Singleton. Among the city employes are Maynard L. Wilson, Eugene Howard, T. Gibson, O. W. Jackson, F. L. Barnett and John G. Pegg. In the post office as carriers and clerks are J. C. Parker, R. W. Free-



Home of Dr. A. G. Edwards, 2411 Erskine Street.

Seay, Vinie Hieronymous and Gladys Councillor; three real estate firms, the Western, the Olympic Realty Co. and the Pontenelle Real Estate Co.; two well furnished and well stocked drug stores, the Peoples and Williamson & Terrell; three hotels, the Cum- ing, the Patton and Broomfield; two undertaking firms, C. Wade Obee & Co. and Lewis & Wilks; one home bakery and delicatessen, J. W. Moss; one milliner and dressmaking establish- ment, Mrs. J. M. Robinson; three

man, H. W. Black, G. L. Johnson and John James. Another employe in the federal building is Sergt. Philip Letcher and Warren Brooks in the Army building.

Lodges and fraternities are numerous and include among others the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ma- sons with their corresponding auxil- iary orders and degrees.

The religious life is ministered to by the following churches: Baptist, Bethel (South Side), Mt. Moriah and



Residence of Sergt. Isaac Bailey, 2816 Pratt Street.

or four laundries, among them Levirt and the American Hand; several barber shops, among them A. P. Sim- mons, Charles South, A. Chisley, P. Jenkins, Jewel & Phannix and W. H. Allen's; several restaurants, among them the Little Missouri, Mrs. Jack- son's and Mrs. Golden's; several lunch stands; two second-hand stores, five tailoring and clothes cleaning es- tablishments, three boot blacking par- lors, several ice and coal dealers, one grocery store, T. Betts; two saloons, the Midway and Jack's buffet; six pool and billiard halls and three taxi owners and drivers, Bob Robinson, Joe Lewis and Leon Allain. This list is by no means complete, but it indicates business aspirations and ac- tivities which are commendable and

Zion; Episcopal, St. Philip the Des- con; Methodist, Allen Chapel (South Side), Grove M. E. and St. John's. Among our population are found ad- herents of almost every faith, who go, like all the rest, more or less regular- ly to their respective places of wor- ship. There are Roman Catholics, distributed chiefly among the parishes of the Sacred Heart, St. Philomena and St. John's; Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Campbellites, Seventh Day Adventists and a few Lutherans.

These facts show how fully and representatively Colored Americans enter into the life of Omaha.

"You say it is environment that gives Brown such a bad disposition?" "Yes; he lives in a cross street."

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1610 Harney St.
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Empress Market

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Stand Phone, Doug. 3724 -- Call Doug. 1491
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50c Pompeian Massage Cream **29c**
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\$1.00 Listerine, Lamer's.... **59c**
50c Malvina Cream for **29c**
25c Mennen's Talcum (4 kinds) each **12c**
25c Rogers and Gallet Perfumed Rice Powder for **17c**
25c 4711 White Rose Soap.... **12c**
25c Woodbury's Facial Soap... **17c**

You "save time and money" by coming to the Rexall Stores for toilet goods.

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4 GOOD DRUG STORES

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The beer you like

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Our Women and Children

Conducted by Lucille Skaggs Edwards.

MENTALLY "WHITE."

We use the word "white" in our heading in a sense that it is often, though erroneously, used—meaning superiority.

A cultured white woman who is really interested in colored people but has little real knowledge of us, wanted to know if superior training, with existing prejudice, did not make the colored woman unhappy. She said she often wondered how we felt and of what we were thinking, believing that training made us expect too much in life. We took delight in telling her that we were no more constantly conscious of our complexion than were the women of other races; that the color of our skin did not affect our imaginations, or aims, or hopes; that we dreamed and planned; knew joy and sorrow, love and hate, success and failure, even as they.

What individual does not expect too much of life? Half the lives of all men are lived in hopes, in dreams, in fancy—if we did not perhaps we could not live at all.

In his "Essay on History," Emerson says:

"It is remarkable that involuntarily we always read as superior beings. Universal history, the poets, the romances do not in their stateliest pictures—in the imperial palaces, in the triumphs of will and of genius—anywhere lose our ear, anywhere make us feel that we intrude, that this is for better men; but rather it is true that in their grandest stroke we feel most at home. All that Shakespeare says of the king, yonder slip of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself."

The illuminating truth of Emerson's words comes home with force to every reader. "We always read as superior beings." In other words, there is something in us all that is superior to our physical selves, superior to our surroundings. Our intellectual selves, by instinct, respond to the best and highest—"in their grandest strokes we feel most at home."

Where is the boy, black or white, rich or poor, who has not lived over and over again the life of Robinson Crusoe or been a Robin Hood or some gallant knight or brave soldier? What girl in her dreaming has not clothed herself in the radiant dress of a princess or fairy queen?

Fundamentally, "all men are created equal." If "white" may be termed superiority—allow the expression—the Negro dreams, reads, hopes and lives "white" to the same degree as do all men, measured only by intellectual attainment.

LITTLE LAMB.

Yo Rufus, cum in heah dis instep, I say;

Now, what I done tole yo 'bout runnin' away?

Yo's makin' mud pies, wuz yo, out in de street?

Jes look at dem hans an' yor face and dose feet!

I bet yo'll fin' me dat strap bye an' bye

An' gib yo a sure-enough reason to cry.

What's dat? Yo is cryin' cause yo stubbed yor toe?

Yo poor li'l lam', what yor mammy lubs so.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MONITOR.

YOUR MOTHER.

But your mother's life has not been easy. Your father was a poor man, and from the day she married him she stood by his side fighting the wolf from the door with her naked hands, as a woman must fight.

She worked not the eight or ten hour day of the union, but the twenty-four-hour day of the poor wife and mother.

She cooked and cleaned and scrubbed and patched and nursed from dawn until bedtime, and in the night was up and down getting drinks for thirsty lips, covering restless little sleepers, listening for croupy coughs.

She had time to listen to your stories of boyish fun and frolic and triumph.

She had time to say the things that spurred your ambition on.

She never forgot to cook the little dishes you liked.

She did without the dress she needed that you might not be ashamed of your clothes before your fellows.

Remember this now while there is yet time, while she is living, to pay back to her in love and tenderness some of the debt you owe her. You can never pay it all, but pay down something on account this very night.—Exchange.

Those who know and love children and try to understand them will appreciate the following:

I'm not a-scared o' horses ner street cars ner anything.

Ner automobiles ner th' cabs; an' once, away last spring,

A gree' big hook an' ladder fing went alspity bangin' by

An' I was putnear in th' way, an' didn't even cry;

'Cause when I'm down tome I go 'round wif papa—un'erstand,

An' I'm not 'fraid o' nuffin' when my papa holds my hand.

Sometimes my papa holds on like I maybe helped him, too,

And makes me feel most awful good puttendin' like I do.

An' papa says—w'y papa says—w'y somepin like 'at we

An' God 'ist keep a holdin' hands the same as him and me.

He says some uvver fings 'at I 'ist partly un'erstand,

But I know this—I'm not afraid when papa holds my hand.

Strickland W. Gillilan.

WHAT THEY CALL "LIBERTY."

In our large cities girls in their teens claim what they call their liberty as soon as they become wage-earners. They come home to supper, dress, and go out night after night, as regularly as their brothers do. They have no interest in the home, no domestic tastes, no regard for their parents. The "gentleman friend" is the engrossing thought—even though he may be neither a gentleman nor a friend. A real man does not take young girls to dance halls and questionable theaters, nor will he persuade them to jeopardize honor and life in night rides and revels. The man who is worth marrying will seek for his future wife in her home. That is the place for a girl to shine in. Parents who teach their children the value of a good home, as the dearest place on earth, are safeguarding them

in the best and most practical way! Their plans for the welfare of their daughters do not include promiscuous lodging round with school friends, office associates, or even with relatives.—Quarterly Reminder.

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WANTED—Correspondents and subscription solicitors for The Monitor in Nebraska cities and towns.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Possession Monday. Rent will be applied on purchase price if you buy later. Six-room house near Sherman Ave. and Lake St. Another 6-room, 27th near Davenport. Both have city water and electric light; first has gas in kitchen, new paint and paper; \$11 to \$17. Also a 3-room and 4 lots for trucking and poultry. \$7.50.

CHAS. E. WILLIAMSON CO.
Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.
Douglas 2167.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.

Clean, modern, furnished rooms with hot and cold water. On Dodge and Twenty-fourth car lines, walking distance business center. Mrs. A. Banks, 912 North 20th Street, Douglas 4379.

Mrs. L. M. Bentley-Webster, first class modern furnished rooms, 1705 S. 26th St. Phone Webster 4769.

Nicely furnished rooms, \$1.50 and up per week. Mrs. Hayes, 1823 No. 23rd St. Webster 5639.

Six room house, \$12.50; 1434 So. 16th St. H. A. Wolfe, 512 Ware Bldg.

CORSETS made to measure, \$2.50 and up. Mrs. Hayes, 1823 No. 23rd St.

HAIR GOODS, all kinds. Fine line straightening combs. Mrs. Hayes, 1823 No. 23rd St.

SHOES made like new with our rapid shoe repair methods, one-fifth the cost. Sold uncalled-for shoes. We have a selection; all sizes, all prices. Men's half soles.....75c Ladies' half soles.....50c

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General Race News

OMAHA PARTY ARRIVES, BUT NOT IN AUTOMOBILE

Harry Buford and Charles Joiner Get as Far as Clinton, Ia., But Have Accident on Way to Chicago.

Mr. Harry Buford, Omaha, Neb., is at the Chateau with Charles Joiner for a week's vacation. They started from their home in a touring car. They motored through the impassable state, Iowa, and upon reaching Clinton met with an accident by the breaking of a hand-made bridge. There had been a flood and the main bridge was down. The farmers made a bridge, but it could not hold the 4,500-pound machine. In removing it, the crank shaft was broken and the machine was shipped to their home. Not to be outdone, they came on to Chicago with credentials from the mayor of the city of Omaha, and presented to Dr. H. H. Boger and the editor of the Chicago Defender. Mr. Buford has charge of the police machines of Omaha, and has been with the city government for seven years. He has a vacation of twenty-one days and will remain a week in Chicago. He says he is greatly pleased with the big city and proud to know the race has such a splendid place of amusement as the Chateau.—Chicago Defender, Aug. 7.

MORE DISORDERS OCCUR IN HAITIEN REPUBLIC

One Quelled by American Forces and the Leader Imprisoned on Cruiser.

Port Au Prince, Aug. 8.—Today's presidential election to fill the place of General Vilburn Guillaume, who was removed from the French legation by a mob of Haitians July 28 and shot to death, has been postponed indefinitely.

The American naval forces today at Croix-Des Bouquets, near Port Au Prince, repressed some disorder on the part of a band of brigands. The chief of the band was taken prisoner and placed on board the United States cruiser Washington.

Other disorders are reported to have occurred at St. March and Aux Capes. Details are lacking.

DEATH OF PROMINENT BAPTIST MINISTER

Rev. Elijah J. Fisher, pastor of Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, died at his late residence, 2940 S. Park avenue, Saturday, July 31, at 3:30 p. m. The noted divine died as a result of a complication of diseases which resulted in an affection of the brain. For the last four or six weeks he was ill at his residence. Previous to that time he was a patient at Provident hospital.

Rev. Mr. Fisher was one of the most noted divines in Chicago. He came to the city about twelve years ago from La Grange, Ga., and took charge of the church, and his friends claim that during that period he accomplished a most wonderful work. The deceased was born in La Grange, Ga., 58 years ago and is survived by a wife, three sons, two daughters and a daughter-in-law.

A granddaughter of the late Bishop Holly of Haiti was graduated this year from St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va.

HOWARD DREW WILL LEAVE THE RACING GAME.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 12.—Howard P. Drew of this city, the track athlete, announced his intention to retire from racing in a signed statement published here.

Telegraphing from the Panama-Pacific exposition field, where last week he was beaten in the 100-yard dash event of the Amateur Athletic union track and field meet, Drew said:

"I was bothered with my legs a great deal today in the race, so that I pulled up lame at the finish. I have been in poor physical condition, for I now weigh only 150 pounds, and that is much below my normal. I want to say right here that I am through with open competition after this year."

UNION GIANTS WIN AT CARNIVAL

Luverne, Minn., Aug. 8.—The Union Giants won first money at the Sibley, Iowa, carnival by defeating the All Nations and Luverne. Score:

I. H. E.
Giants1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0—6 10 1
A Nations 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1
Batteries: Burch and Coleman;
Smith and Durham.

R. H. E.
Giants0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—3 8 1
Luverne0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Batteries: Simpson and Coleman;
Weidel and Toulfson.

WILL BUILD COSTLY TEMPLE.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 12.—The grand lodge of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor will erect a \$60,000 temple in Little Rock, according to announcement made. A committee will be appointed to have plans made to select a site in Little Rock. The members have been paying an assessment for the temple, and there is a large fund in the treasury.

Reports of the grand officers show the total collection from all sources during the lodge year just closed is \$125,000.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, sent \$5,000 to Tuskegee to be distributed among the teachers there. Mr. Rosenwald is president of the Sears-Roebuck Company, and an influential member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has given \$25,000 to several cities on condition that the city so benefited will raise \$75,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building for colored men. Chicago and Kansas City are among the cities which have accepted this offer and now have well-equipped buildings of this character.

One of the most prominent speakers of the Women's Political Union, New York City, the organization of prominent women working to secure the right of franchise for women, is Miss Sarah Mays, a talented young colored woman who is preparing to study law at the New York university this fall. Miss Mays addresses large crowds on the East Side and nearly every night she is a speaker at the suffrage van stationed at One Hundred and Tenth street and Fifth avenue.

In the Devonshire town of Exeter, the Exeter Oratorio Society gave a concert for the war fund of England, at which the first two parts of the

Hiawatha Trilogy were the cantatas presented. During the same month, at Bournemouth, England, the program of the Pop Concert, illustrating nationalistic tendencies, gave S. Coleridge-Taylor's tone-poem for orchestra, "Bamboula," as an example of British music.

In Denver, Colo., Valaurez B. Spratlin, a 17-year-old student, was among the honor men in a class of 264 graduates of the Denver East Side High School. Spratlin pursued his whole course with his body encased in plaster of paris on account of an attack of spinal meningitis. Spratlin is also a brilliant pianist.

A Negro Folk Song Festival with 500 voices under the direction of Mme. Lincolnia Haynes-Morgan was given at the Texas Normal Industrial Institute at Dallas, Texas. Over fifteen hundred persons attended.

In the Museum of Fine Arts School, Boston, Mass., Miss Susan P. V. Gos-

sin, of St. Louis, a great granddaughter of John B. Vashon and great-great granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Paul, has been awarded a special scholarship for excellence in the department of design.

Miss Sarah M. Talbert of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, president of the New York State Federation of Clubs, was a graduating member of the piano class of 1915, of the New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 7th, 1915.
Rev. John Albert Williams,
1119 North 21st Street, City.

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for one year's subscription for the Monitor. Wishing you the greatest success,
Respectfully,
MRS. SADIE BLUE.
1919 Vinton Street.

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Omaha's Greatest Furniture Store

Extends a cordial welcome and a hearty invitation to all visiting U. B. F's. and S. M. T's. to call and visit this big daylight store.

You are doubly welcome whether you wish to buy or not.

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News of the Lodges and Fraternities

Masonic.

Rough Ashler Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M., Omaha, Neb. Meetings, first and third Tuesdays in each month. J. H. Wakefield, W. M.; E. C. Underwood, Secretary.

Excelsior Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Omaha, Neb. Meetings first and third Thursdays in each month.

Zaha Temple No. 52, A. E. A. O. U. M. S., Omaha, Neb. Meetings the fourth Wednesday in each month. N. Hunter, III, Potentate; Charles W. Dickerson, III, Recorder.

Shaffer Chapter No. 42, O. E. S., Omaha, Neb. Meetings first and third Friday in each month. Maggie Ransom, R. M. Elnora Obee, Secretary.

Rescue Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., Omaha, Neb. Meetings first and third Monday in each month. Lodge rooms, Twenty-fourth and Charles streets. William Burrell, W. M.; H. Warner, Secretary.

Keystone Lodge No. 4, K. of P., Omaha, Neb. Meetings first and third Thursday in each month. N. Hunter, C. C.; Edward Turner, K. of R. S.

Omaha Lodge No. 2226, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Meeting nights, the first and third Thursdays of each month. Lodge rooms, 2522 1/2 Lake street. C. M. Johnson, N. G.; J. C. Belcher, Cor. Secretary.

A LEGEND OF ST. BERNARD.

Once it befell that as holy Bernard was at prayer with his brethren a vision was granted him, and he saw standing by each kneeling figure an angel with scroll and pen in hand, writing down the prayers. Some were written in water, some in ink, some in silver, a few in gold. Then said Bernard to the angel next him: "Sir, I pray thee, tell me the meaning of the divers records." And the angel made answer: "The prayers recited without care for words or meaning are written in water. Ink is for those who are heeding the words, but the words only. The prayers of those who are minding the meaning as well are written in silver. Gold is for those whose prayers have carried them to the realization of the Presence of God."

A DREAM—A SONG—A LIFE.

(By Jessie Andrews.)

To dream a dream,
To flash along the radiance of the gleam,

May light a star,
One groping in the dark shall see from far.

To sing a song
Of love of right, and hatred of the wrong,

May comfort bring,
And make the sorrowful of heart to sing.

To live a life
Triumphant after suffering and strife,
May point the way
Of light, that leads to everlasting day.

If you have anything to dispose of, a Want Ad in The Monitor will sell it.

Mr. U. Buckner, a colored man, is trainer for the Chicago White Sox.

It pays to advertise in The Monitor.



G. WADE OBBE.

Obee & Co., Undertakers. The old, competent and reliable firm. 2518 Lake St. Webster 248.—Adv.

Satisfaction always in handling your dead, whether shipped in or out of the city. G. Wade Obee & Co., the Race Undertakers, 2518 Lake St. Web. 248.—Adv.

The Progressive Age Printing Co. (A Race enterprise.) Guarantees first class work in printing cards, circulars, bills and invitations. 2518 Lake St. Web. 248.—Adv.

A PRAYER.

Not more of light I ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is.
Not sweeter songs, but ears to hear
The present melodies.
Not more of strength, but how to use
The power that I possess.
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown to a caress.
Not more of joy, but how to feel
Its kindly presence near.
To give to others all I have
Of courage and of cheer.
No other gifts, dear God, I ask,
But only sense to see
How best those precious gifts to use
Thou hast bestowed on me.
—Selected.

Savage Hunger.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday School. "Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner table. "Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

Have your voice trained by a singer

MR. J. A. HILL

Teacher
Studio Phone
2606 Seward St. Webster 4490

J. W. MOSS

HONE BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Strictly home made bread, pies, cakes, etc.
Discount to churches, lodges or special parties

OUR SPECIALTY: Pure home made ice cream and all kinds of salads and sandwiches.
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Ladies' and children's fine dresses and clothes given special attention. Bundle washing. Work called for and delivered. Get our prices.

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AMOS P. SCRUGGS
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(Near Papa's Drug Store) Omaha, Neb.

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Business Enterprises Conducted by Colored People—Help Them to Grow by Your Patronage.

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1914 Cuming St.

Phone Douglas 2069

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Residence and Office, 2411 Erskine St.

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Phone Douglas 4582

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George Hansett

Dealer in ICE and COAL
Will appreciate your patronage

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The World's Wonderful Hair

Grower and Shampoo

Hair Dressing and Manicuring

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BOOT BLACK PARLOR

We also save you 30 per cent on laundry. After August 1st, manufacturers and jobbers of boot black supplies and everything pertaining to the trade. Wholesale and retail. Free employment agency for barber shop porters. Special attention to all kinds of ladies' shoes. Give us a trial!

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The Peoples Drug Store

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