

Growing.
Thank You!

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 6, 1917

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Lifting
Lift. Too!

Extension Carries No Reflection

General Ballou, in Command of Training Camp, Writes to Correct False Impression.

MOBILIZATION IS DEFERRED

Wisdom and Commonsense Dictate That Advantage Be Taken of Extended Time.

Under date of September 14 General Ballou, in command of the training camp at Des Moines, Ia., has written the following letter to Dr. Cabanis of Washington, D. C., in explanation of postponement of graduation of Colored officers:

"I was very much surprised to learn that any one should construe the one month's extension of this training camp as an indication that the Colored candidates for commissions required more time than white candidates, and that the month's extension was made in order to bring them up to the standard of the white camps. As a matter of fact, no one is in a position to institute any comparison between the proficiency of the Colored candidates and the whites, as no one has had an opportunity to compare their work. The inspector general of the army visited all of the training camps and could, therefore, institute a comparison as to the little practical work he observed in his brief visits, and also as to their apparent discipline, 'set up' and smartness of appearance. I am convinced from his remarks that the candidates at this camp would not suffer from any such comparison.

"The fact of the matter is that there is no reason whatsoever for supposing that the extension of this camp to October 15 was caused by any consideration of relative fitness of candidates, and there seems every reason for believing that this had nothing at all to do with the matter.

"There was not one word or figure in the report and recommendations of the classification boards at this camp that could possibly have indicated to the War Department, or any one else, the slightest reason for believing that the Colored candidates were not as well qualified for their commissions as were the white candidates.

"The War Department has not felt it necessary to explain its action, and it should not be necessary, but the following may explain the matter to those who see something sinister in everything they don't understand:

"The men conscripted under the first call are to be actually mobilized in several increments. The reason is obvious. To dump thirty or forty thousand men in a camp all at once would be to create confusion if not chaos and to entail much actual suffering. Most of the officers who are to handle these conscripts are the briefly instructed men of these three months' training camps. They can't be expected to handle such big matters efficiently till they have had a little experience with smaller ones. Then there is the vast problem of supply. The machinery needs time to get it to running at maximum speed and efficiency. It needs oiling up and to begin at rather low speed.

"The Colored troops are to be organized in units by themselves, and not mixed with whites. Since the Colored officers' training camp did not begin until one month after the white camps, the white officers were graduated and ready one month before the Colored ones could be. That the white regiments should, therefore, be the first ones mobilized is as simply logical as that two and two make four.

"It will be well along in October before the last of the several white increments can be called out and cared for.

What is the sensible thing to do meanwhile with the Colored candidates for commissions? Any man who knows anything at all of the necessary qualifications for an officer knows that three months are not one-tenth of the time really necessary for his training, and that not one of our officers of three months' training has more than made a slight beginning in learning his duties. If time were available they would all be kept in training a much longer time. Now, is it the part of commonsense to graduate these Colored candidates a month or two ahead of the mobilization of the units they are to organize, feed, equip and train and let them idle away the interim, or is it good business sense to continue their preparation by an extra month of work especially selected with a view to enabling them to

avoid the very mistakes now being made by the less fortunate officers who, however sadly they may need an extra month's training, were not so fortunate as to get it?

"No one but trouble mongers can have any doubt either as to the wisdom of this extra month's work, under the circumstances, or as to it being absolutely devoid of any reflection whatsoever on the Colored candidates.

"You are at liberty to make any use you see fit of this letter.

"Sincerely,
(Signed) 'C. C. BALLOU,
'Brigadier General National Army.'

OLDEST BANK MESSENGER DIES

Cincinnati, O.—In the passing away of John H. Tröy, the career of a family long identified with the financial institutions of this city is closed. He served three banks of this city for a period of more than fifty years as a trusted messenger, the National Lafayette Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, and finally the First National Bank, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was the oldest bank messenger of the State, not only in years, but in point of service.

The Conservation of Food Work

The First From the Department of Food Administration for Nebraska.

C. W. WATTLES, Food Administrator

October 21 to 28 Named as Pledge Card Week.

The first big work of the Food Administrator is to secure the co-operation of the housewives of Nebraska in conservation of food products. The means to this immediate end is the signing of pledge cards by citizens of Nebraska, giving their voluntary assistance in this work. The week of October 21 to 28 has been set aside, nationally, as pledge card week and Mr. Wattles hopes to secure the pledges of seventy-five percent of the 290,000 families of Nebraska.

Mr. Wattles has gathered around him a strong Executive Committee, composed of representative men of the state, to assist in the work. The personnel of the committee assures its success.

"The purpose of this campaign is two-fold," says Mr. Wattles. "First, to secure the realization of the importance of food conservation, and second, to get a list of housewives of Nebraska who will assist in this work, and that they may be advised, directly, of the methods and plans. There is nothing in the card that any one cannot sign. It simply asks the voluntary co-operation in the work of the national food administration.

"We, in Nebraska, waste enough food to feed Belgium. If we can save what is wasted, we can supply food to our boys in the war zone who are entitled to the best there is, and we can save starving mothers who are dying for want of nutrition. It is important to the last degree, this question of food conservation."

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

John Mitchell Makes Report on National-wide Thrift Campaign Among Colored People.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Bankers' Association met in its annual session here the last week in September. Among the delegates was John Mitchell, jr., president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., a substantial institution capitalized and officered by Colored men.

For the first time in the history of the American Bankers' Association President John Mitchell, jr., report as chairman of the Special Committee on the National-wide Thrift Campaign Among Colored People appeared in the advance report of the officers of the Savings Bank Section, and was distributed among the more than two thousand wealthy men of the country. It produced much favorable comment.

Great Producing Power

These reports will also appear in the financial journals of the country. Mr. Mitchell showed that the annual producing power of the Colored people of the country is \$800,000,000 per year. The meeting of the 'Savings Bank Section' here is the largest in the history of the organization.

Give Us a Colored Commander for Colored Troops

PRESIDENT WILSON, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY, TWELVE MILLION COLORED AMERICANS RESPECTFULLY PETITION YOU, SIR, TO GIVE OUR RACE A GENERAL IN THE PERSON OF CHARLES YOUNG, DAVIS, GREEN OR ANY OTHER COMPETENT MAN NOW SERVING IN THE ARMY, AND TO GIVE HIM COMMAND OF COLORED TROOPS; AND WE PLEDGE YOU OUR HONOR THAT OUR COUNTRY WILL THRILL WITH PRIDE AT THE VALOR OF THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND.

GIVE US A COLORED COMMANDER FOR COLORED TROOPS. OUR LOYALTY AND SERVICE MERIT THIS RECOGNITION.

The Negro Soldiers' Valorous Part In America's Wars

They Have Been Eager Volunteers and Brave Fighters from the Revolution Until Today; Only Two Isolated Blots Were the Outbreaks at Brownsville and Houston.

By Benson Crawford, in the New York Times.

Ever since the American grew careless about spilling tea at Boston the blood of black soldiers has been spilled for the eagle bird. It was Crispus Attucks, a mulatto and a fugitive slave, that led the patriot mob at the Boston massacre. It was Peter Salem, one of the enfranchised Negroes who fought at Bunker Hill, that shot dead Major Pitcairn, leader of the British marines, as he leaped over the breastworks crying "The day is ours!" Sprinkled with the blue and the gray alike stood the soldier in black during the war between the States. The rattle of black musketry brought the white flag from the Spaniards on the summit of San Juan Hill which ended the war with Spain. It was a troop of black cavalry that penetrated the plains of Mexico and dealt havoc to Villa's band of guerrillas before being trapped and cut to pieces by a machine gun.

All this for the eagle bird—and more. When Congress called it war with Germany, patriotic Negroes began holding mass meetings throughout the country, even though German spies or sympathizers were mailing letters to their leaders in the Southern States saying "This is a white man's war, and Negroes would better go to Mexico and get higher wages." A Colored regiment was quickly organized at Norfolk, Va., and offered its services to the President. More than 10,000 Negroes were among the applicants to enlist with the expeditionary army proposed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Although the raising of an army fell upon the United States in the early Springtime, when the Negro population of the cotton belt is largely under contract to remain in the fields, many black soldiers enlisted along with their white fellow-countrymen.

Like a pathetic romance runs the story of our soldiers in black. Too little has been told about them by the writers of American history. Certainly too little has been taught about their activities in warfare from school histories. A better understanding between the races might have long ago materialized had a page or two here and there from the musty old Government reports and official war records, long buried in the dustiest corners of big libraries, been inserted in the textbooks on American history giving the Negro's part in the nation's wars.

In the very first war for American independence and long before the Negro knew for himself the meaning of the word "freedom" his finger got hungry for a trigger at the tap of a drum. In the war of the American Revolution and in the war of 1812 many Negroes bought their individual freedom by fighting for the cause of the colonists. Others went to the front as substitutes for their masters and the sons of their masters. The present-day generation of Americans would probably not believe it, but official records make it true, nevertheless, that at one time right in New York State, now the Empire State of the country, Negroes were put in the trenches to fight for American independence, and their pay as soldiers went to their masters in payment for their own individual freedom. This by legislative enactment, too. (Oct. 24, 1814.)

So eager were Negroes to enlist in the war of the Revolution that laws had to be passed repeatedly by the States or colonies to prevent them

from mustering into service. On May 20, 1775, the Revolutionary Committee on Safety found it desirable to rule that "only free Negroes should be employed as soldiers," whereupon many patriots freed their slaves. In the Continental Congress Edward Rutledge of South Carolina moved on Sept. 26, 1775, that all Negro soldiers be dismissed from the Colonial Army. But there was strong opposition to this move and Colored men were still received, often as substitutes for their white masters, who set them free on this condition.

"The Congressional Committee of Conference with General Washington before, Boston, headed by Benjamin Franklin, issued an order on Oct. 23, 1775, to the effect that Negroes "especially such as are slaves," should be no longer enlisted. This brought much dissatisfaction among the Negroes who had already enlisted, and General Washington reported that he had cause to fear that those Colored troops whose time had expired might show their resentment by deserting to the enemy. Congress permitted these to re-enlist Jan. 16, 1776) and General Washington, who had great faith in the Negro as a soldier, had the satisfaction of continuing his plan of using the black man in the trenches.

There were 775 Negroes enrolled in the Continental Army on August 24, 1778. Two days later the Rhode Island Legislature set free enough slaves to form a regiment on condition they would enlist with the State militia. The terms were gladly accepted by the slaves and they fought with conspicuous and commendable gallantry in the battle of Rhode Island. In his book, "The American Conflict," Horace Greeley wrote: "Had the Revolutionary war lasted a few years longer slavery would have been abolished throughout the country." It should be stated in reference to the battle of Rhode Island that Major Gen. Greene had three regiments—one of them the enlisted slaves—and they repulsed three vicious attacks intended to flank the American Army. The British thought the Negroes were the weak spot in the line, but they found they were not.

One of the great disputes at home arising at the outset of the War of 1812 was whether the Negroes should be used as soldiers or not. General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation from Mobile, Ala., on Sept. 21, 1814, in which he bitterly denounced "the mistaken policy of excluding Negroes from the army." He praised unstintingly those Colored soldiers who had fought under him, and had no cause to regret his utterances shortly afterward in the defense of New Orleans when the Negroes under his command fought bravely with the whites and succeeded in driving Pakenham and his trained British troops from behind the breastworks. (Jan. 8, 1815.)

CONNECTICUT HAS COLORED COUNTRY CLUB

Cheshire, Conn.—With the opening of the Cheshire Country Club in this place, with all the attractions and conveniences of a modern country club, the Colored men composing its membership now over 200, have no doubt launched the most complete organization of this kind owned and operated by Colored men in this country.

Do your level best wherever you may be employed.

RACE PRESS TAKES UP OUR SLOGAN

The Monitor's slogan: "Give Us a Colored Commander for Colored Troops," is being taken up by the race press throughout the country. Let press, pulpit and people unite in this demand, and eventually the petition will be granted.

The Citizens Advocate, of Los Angeles, Cal., has this to say: "The Monitor, one of our esteemed contemporaries, is carrying a double column header on its front page appealing to President Wilson to appoint a Colored commander for Colored troops. We give place to this appeal because such an act on the part of the President will meet with the approval of one-tenth part of the population—and in justice to the Negro soldier it ought to be done.

QUIZ SOLDIERS HELD IN RIOT

Fort Bliss, Tex.—One hundred and four prisoners of the Twenty-fourth Infantry have been examined here by the National Board of Inquiry, which is making an investigation preliminary to filing charges against the members of the 24th Infantry, alleged to have had a part in the rioting at Houston on August 3.

New York Race Men Nominated

First Time in History of State Voters Colored Voters Have United on Their Own Candidates.

BOTH MEN CREDIT TO RACE

New York City.—E. A. Johnson and J. C. Thomas, Jr., two candidates representing the best intellectual and business types of the race, have been named by the Republican party as candidates for the Assembly and Aldermanic Board in Harlem, respectively. It is said to be the first time the party has ever designated race men as candidates for elective offices in New York City.

Edward A. Johnson was nominated as a candidate for Assemblyman for the Nineteenth district. He is a man of excellent accomplishments, and has a fine record as a clean-cut business man and gentleman. He defeated his opponent for nomination by 14 votes. Mr. Johnson is 56 years of age, and was born in Raleigh, N. C., where he was admitted to the bar, and served for some time as an assistant to the United States attorney for that district. He is a graduate from both Atlanta and Shaw universities, and for some years was a trustee for the latter institution, as well as its dean. Four times he went as a delegate to National Republican conventions. Mr. Johnson is also an author of national reputation. He came to New York in 1906, and was admitted to the bar here the same year. Among his literary productions is one on the "National Negro Business League," a "History of the Negro Race," "The Negro Soldier" and a half dozen other authoritative works.

The aldermanic candidate has quite an interesting history. James C. Thomas, Jr., was graduated from the city schools and Cornell University, where he took high honors as a scholar and made an enviable record as a member of the university track team. His father is an undertaker, who has amassed a fortune that is said to approach \$1,000,000. Young Thomas was admitted to the New York bar in 1912, and was a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional convention, of which Hon. Elihu Root was chairman. Mr. Thomas lives at 2229 Fifth avenue. He is a candidate for alderman from the Twenty-sixth district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. Mr. Thomas' led his nearest opponent by 150 votes.

HURRICANE HIT JAMAICA; KINGSTON MISSES DAMAGE

Kingston, Jamaica.—The island of Jamaica was struck by a hurricane Sept. 22 for the third time in as many years. The gale was not of excessive violence in Kingston, and no damage was done to buildings. No details are available from the interior of the island, as all the telephone and telegraph wires are down.

COLORED SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES ALMOST EMPTY

Jacksonville, Fla.—It is reported that schools and churches in the rural districts of the State are almost empty this fall, because of the great exodus to the North. Business men and preachers are also leaving in great numbers for northern fields.

Roosevelt Receives Colored Delegation

Fourteen Representatives of the Race Wait Upon Militant Ex-President in Kansas City.

ASK MESSAGE OF INSPIRATION

Counsels Bravery, Patience, Progressiveness and Trust in God; Maintains That Justice Will Triumph.

Kansas City, Mo.—A delegation of prominent Colored men, upon an invitation extended by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, soldier, statesman, hunter and traveler and the greatest living figure in the world today, visited him at his stopping place while in this city last Monday, September 24, at 3 p. m. at the palatial residence of Hon. I. R. Kirkwood, son-in-law of the late Colonel William R. Nelson, founder and editor of the Kansas City Star, and were graciously received by both Colonel Roosevelt and his host, Mr. Kirkwood. After being ushered into the magnificent reception room of the Kirkwood residence, Mr. Nelson C. Crews, as the spokesman of the delegation, introduced the members of the party to the ex-president, and after an exchange of greetings briefly stated their pleasure in having this distinguished honor conferred upon them of being permitted to meet the distinguished guest, to express their confidence in him and to thank him for his manly and courageous stand for the race in the recent controversy with Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at the recent clash in Carnegie Hall in New York City. Mr. Crews said that when Abraham Lincoln uttered those splendid words in which he said "government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth," he gave utterance to a lofty and magnificent sentiment, but when you, Colonel Roosevelt, gave utterance to that stirring sentiment, "All men up and no men down," you forever endeared yourself to every Negro beneath whatever flag he may live in the civilized world.

Mr. Crews then presented Dr. William H. Thomas, the scholarly and eloquent pastor of Allen Chapel, who briefly but eloquently stated the difficulties under which the race has labored; the struggles through which it was passing; and the need of encouragement from strong and powerful friends, and in conclusion said: "Mr. Roosevelt, give us a text—a theme—a message of inspiration to carry to our people, and we shall feel that our mission has not been in vain."

Colonel Roosevelt seemed to be deeply affected by the eloquent plea of Dr. Thomas, and though he gave visible evidence of fatigue, having just returned from the memorable banquet extended him by the commercial bodies of the city, yet he entered with the Roosevelt vim and spirit into a brief discussion of the conditions surrounding the Colored people, told how it was his intention if he had been permitted to organize a brigade for service in France, to have had one regiment of Colored men with Colonel Young in command of that regiment and all the officers Colored, and vehemently said: "I would have expected every man from that regiment to have measured up to the highest possible standard, because I knew mere would be expected of them than of other elements in my regiment; but as I was not permitted to organize that brigade I can only say to you: Be brave, do not weary in well-doing, be patient but progressive; trust in God and respect your fellows; always remembering that all things which are possible are not always expedient. I thank you, gentlemen, for having paid me this call, and bid you tell your race that justice and right will eventually prevail among men."—Kansas City Sun.

A SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN "JUSTICE" (?)

Raleigh, N. C.—Reuben Bailey, a white man, who was arrested several weeks ago charged with breaking into a Colored farmer's house and criminally assaulting his wife, in the presence of her children, was tried in the Superior Court last week. He was allowed to plead guilty of forcibly entering the house and the court accepted his plea, saying: "Let the prisoner pay the Colored woman \$25 and cost of court, and you give a bond of \$100 for good behavior until the September term of court."

THE MONITOR

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George Wells, Business Contributing Editor and Business Manager.

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"AT FORT DES MOINES"

Under the above caption the Omaha World-Herald in last Sunday's issue published the following admirable and appreciated editorial:

One cannot read accounts of what is being done at the training camp for Negro officers at Fort Des Moines without feeling that the men from this camp, before going to the field to fight for their country, are fighting a splendid battle for their race.

The representatives of the Colored population of the country at Fort Des Moines come from every state in the union, and, of course, the greater part of them are from the south. They are from the most intelligent, the most ambitious and the most successful class of Colored people, and correspond with the young men of the white race who are in the other training camps. They are students, professional and business men, in large proportion, and they seem to have gone to this camp to set their race forward by their conduct there and by the capacity they would show for the important work with which they are soon to be entrusted.

All reports, both in the press and from personal observation of visitors, agree as to the unexceptional behavior of the men at this camp and as to their capacity as students of military science. For Des Moines is not behind any of the training camps. The young Negro men went there to be gentlemen, they went there to learn to be soldiers and to command soldiers. They went there to be worthy representatives of their race, and so to commend it and win increased respect for it. And they have succeeded admirably. The people of Des Moines felt at first that they would have to be on their guard against the men at the Negro training camp, and several instances of discrimination were shown, but the camp has won Des Moines. It is a favorite objective of excursion and automobile parties. It is just as interesting as any training camp for white officers. The Negroes there under instruction use the street car line to and from the city that is also patronized by large numbers of white people living in the outer parts of the city which the line serves, and these white people testify to the uniformly good conduct of the Negroes aboard the cars. If the cars are crowded the Negroes are as quick as any whites to give up their seats to women.

The Negroes in the camp have "made good," and there is no reason to suppose that they will not make good in the army camp and on the battlefield. And so will the Negro troops. Just now, when preparations are being made to court-martial over a hundred men of the Twenty-fourth infantry for the deplorable affair at Houston, it is gratifying and reassuring to read letters to the press and private statements from old officers, white, who have commanded Negro troops, praising their efficiency as soldiers. Notable among these statements is that of Colonel J. A. Cole, retired, which has been given wide publicity in the press. He sums it up by saying that while officers who serve with Negro troops like, admire and trust them.

The Negroes make up 10 per cent of the population of the United States. They are called upon to do their share of the fighting. There is no conspicuous number of slackers among them. The slackers we have had trouble with are whites. The Negroes ask no special exemption. They are willing to do their part, and they should be given every chance to do it by being honorably treated in the camps and in the ranks. Their willingness, patriotism and fidelity to the flag, in spite of some peculiar grievances they might express, entitles them to this appreciative treatment. Even southern newspapers are frank enough to admit that occasional outbreaks of Negro troops, such as that of Brownsville and Houston, were probably caused by their too harsh treatment by white police officials, and some of these papers, as if wanting to give the south a chance to atone, suggest that the Negro troops be quartered in the south until the time comes for them to go abroad.

A NOTABLE REPORT

Two fascinating volumes have just been issued by the government. They are known as Bulletin No. 88 and 89 of the Bureau of Education. Their title is "Negro Education." The two volumes present the results of a thorough, scientific and sympathetic study

a number of years a highly respected member of the American Bankers' Association.

What do YOU think about it?

When you are inclined to complain of some injustice which you feel you have been called upon to endure from some individual of the so-called superior race, just recall how many disinterested kindnesses you have been the recipient of from other individuals of the same race. Don't condemn all for the injustice of the few. That's not fair, is it?

Obvious Observations

Everything on the western front is a quiet as a city park on a beautiful moonlight night.

Uncle Sam is ready to let drafted Colored men volunteer for the regular army, so step to the front, boys, and hand in your monicker.

One nice thing about King Ak-Sar-Ben is that he rests more comfortably than most kings. His reign only lasts a year.

Wish coal would stop dancing the giddy glide so that we common people could find out whether our pennies in the little iron bank are sufficient to fill the shed.

As to conservation of food, one Omaha daily says to eat all you want to eat and the other says to eat as little as you possibly can eat. We are daily waiting to have the third come out and tell us to stop eating anything.

The Literary Digest of last week had three articles in it concerning the culled race. We shall must be an important factor in the community, how?

No wonder there isn't any beef in Germany. German diplomacy has received so many black eyes lately that all the beef steak had to be requisitioned and used for plaster.

There are still a large number owing subscriptions. Please remember that winter is coming and that a newspaper has to keep warm the same as you.

Thanking you kindly for listening to these few deals of dull dope, we will now attempt to dodge the bill collector for another four weeks.

SKITS OF SOLOMON

The Harvest.

Now comes the beautiful time of the year when we gather in the harvest from our gardens. When said fruits and grains and vegetables were planted, the visions were great. Even old Jeremiah didn't have anything on us when it came to prophesying what was behind the big green plush curtains of time. We watched the moon closer than a Chaldean star-gazer, figuring out which seeds to plant when the moon was new and when it was wobbly from being full. We had the dope and we tended the soil until our crop of blisters were the squares and cubes of our crops of seed shoots.

But whither, oh, whither, have gone the dreams of April and May and June? The boys are gathering our potatoes to play marbles with and the worms have made sieves out of the cabbages. The corn has anemia and the squash the rickets. The turnips have refused to fatten and the onions are just about the same age and height they were several months ago. Our bit for Uncle Sam hasn't helped much and the big eyed speculator is rubbing his hands and pussyfooting around with a large purse jammed into his hip pocket. Our prodigious harvest will last us until October the halfway, and then we will saunter to the grocery with the market basket and holler on the high cost of living.

The mistake we made was following the worms on the back of the seed package. The best way to raise a crop is to ignore all seed catalogued instructions. A seed catalogue and a patent medicine pamphlet belong in the same class. Remember this advice when you start exercising next spring, because you're going through the same thing again. You wouldn't feel right unless you did. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, as Mr. Pope said the morning he tried to swat the fly that was entertaining him.

"Save some of your money, Colored folks. If it is only one cent per day, save some of your money."

"When you are tired, rest. When you are hungry, eat. When you are illiterate, learn. When you are anxious for a good time, look at your pocketbook and consider your actual needs, and pause before you engage in reckless spending."

Pretty good advice, isn't it? We are of the opinion that it is because John Mitchell has practiced what he preaches that he has been for

Our Women and Children

Conducted by
Lucille Skaggs-Edwards

MAINTAIN SCHOOLS

The United States Commissioner of Education has issued the following: "To parents, teacher associations, mothers' clubs, etc.: During the present school year and while the war continues, there will be many temptations for parents and guardians of children to keep their children out of school, and there will be many difficulties in the way of maintaining schools at their full measure of efficiency. On the other hand, it is of the very greatest importance that the efficiency of the schools shall be maintained in every way and that there shall be no falling off in attendance. This is necessary both for the present defense of the country and for the welfare and safety when the war is over. While we are fighting for the maintenance of democracy we must do everything possible to make the democracy strong and efficient in every way. This will depend on the schools more than on any other one agency; and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of suggesting to all parent-teacher associations and other similar organizations that they immediately use all of their influence in this direction. Of course each association will know what is best to do for its particular school and community."

FACT AND COMMENT

Lacesant activity does not always indicate intelligent industry.

Who answers Evil Speaking with a Flood

Of Evil Speech would wash off Dirt with Mud.

He who loses his temper seldom finds it as good as before it was lost.

Pupils in certain Iowa public schools are signing a pledge that binds them not to find fault with the food set before them while the country is at war. The penalty for each violation is a fine of one cent, which will go into a fund to help the children of Belgium. It were a good pledge for all of us to sign.

GEORGIA BEGINS TO LEARN

Atlanta, Ga.—The State legislature has just passed a bill providing for the establishment of an industrial and normal school for Colored students as the first move towards educating the Negro beyond the common schools in this State. This bill grew out of the fact that Georgia whites have begun to realize the best way to keep the Negro in the South is to treat him like a citizen.



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Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.
Church School (Sunday School) 10 a. m.
Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 a. m.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 p. m.

Please accept this as a personal invitation to attend services. All seats are free. Everybody is welcome. It's your Heavenly Father's House—Come.

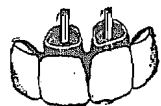
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Extractions.....	\$.50 and up

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GROVE METHODIST CHURCH
22nd and Seward Sts., Omaha, Neb.

A Church Where All Are Welcome

Service
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m., 8 p. m.
League, 6:30 p. m.
Florence P. Leavitt Club, Monday afternoon.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening.
W. H. M. S. Thursday Afternoon
Ladies' Aid, Friday Afternoon.
GRIFFIN G. LOGAN,
Rm. 1628 N. 22nd. Web. 5003

LOOK!

for the announcement in the Sunday papers about our

Third Anniversary Sale

in the

DOWN STAIRS STORE

Which Starts Next Monday Morning

BURGESS-NASH COMPANY

Events and Persons

Mrs. H. B. Lewis and daughter, Leeta, have returned home after a six weeks' visit with her mother in Mason City, Iowa. Mrs. Lewis was accompanied home by her younger sister, Miss Irma Caldwell, who came to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben. Her visit will be indefinite.

Hair growing and hair preservation, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Smith, Chiles & Wheeler, 2414 North 24th. Webster 3024.—Adv.

Mrs. John Patton, of 2424 Burdette street, gave a surprise dinner party for her husband in honor of his 28th birthday anniversary. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Atison, Mrs. H. Toulson and son, Mrs. L. Procter and Mrs. G. Vonteis.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Gregory entertained the members of St. Philip's choir at a delightful party at their residence, 2622 North Twenty-fifth street, Tuesday evening.

Don't be a slacker. Attend the masque Halloween ball at the Mecca, given by the O. N. E. Club.—Adv.

A. W. Hopkins, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was called to Omaha Tuesday by the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John C. Jones. He left for home Wednesday night.

The O. N. E. Club will give a masquerade ball on Halloween at the Mecca.

The Red Cross Society held its regular weekly meeting in the parlors of the Grove M. E. Church Tuesday afternoon. The earnest and patriotic women who constitute the membership are working on hospital socks. All women are cordially invited to become members of this organization.

Plain sewing done. Children's clothes a specialty. Mrs. L. Johnson, Webster 1621.—Adv.

Paul P. Wigginton, formerly of Omaha, but now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., is spending a few days visiting relatives and friends here.

The Rev. J. C. Owens will conduct services at St. John's A. M. E. Church Sunday.

Mr. Otto H. Paige of Carroll, Iowa, who was recently a guest in the home of Dr. A. G. Edwards, has entered Indiana Dental College.

Ladies tailoring and dressmaking. Mrs. E. M. January, 2310 N. 25th St. Webster 1483.—Adv.

The "Lil" met with Mrs. Dana Murphy, 2716 Miami street, Monday night. A literary program was given and refreshments served. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. L. N. Peoples, 224 North 27th Avenue, Monday evening, October 15.

Mrs. Carrie Troman and daughter, Virginia, are spending the week end with Mrs. Wm. Haynes, 119 South 27th street. They will return to their home in Kearney Sunday.

We positively grow the hair. Best care taken in saving each strand. Electrical massage, scalp and face. Manicuring a specialty. Poro Culture College, 1516 North 24th street. Anna E. Jones. Maranella preparations. Webster 3024.—Adv.

Dr. E. E. Britt returned Tuesday from a professional trip to Lincoln. Mr. Albert Hurt, who has been visiting his mother for the past two weeks, will leave Sunday for Kearney, Neb., where he has been employed for some months.

Mrs. Austin W. Serrant, nee Willis, and infant daughter, of Chicago, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. Jasper E. Brown, 2763 Miami street. Mr. Serrant spent Sunday in the city.

Smoke John Ruskin 5c Cigar. Biggest and Best.—Adv.

Mrs. David Morris left Wednesday night for Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crews, Mrs. Lewis Holmes, Miss Jeffreys and Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Gates, of Lincoln, were Ak-Sar-Ben visitors this week.

Miss Nina Cox, after an absence of seven years in Los Angeles, Calif., has returned to the city and is making her home with her mother, Mrs. G. Robinson, 2311 South 29th Street.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Garrison, enroute home to Chicago from the Methodist conference in Minneapolis, stopped over in Omaha and were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bayless Peck, 2105 Grace street, Saturday evening.

For dressmaking, call Miss Alexander. 2413 N. 29th st. Web. 3927.

Peter Rhone, aged 34, died September 24 at a local hospital, and was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery September 28th, from the chapel of Silas Johnson, Western Funeral Home.

The Negro Civic and Industrial League will meet in St. Philip's Guild Rooms Tuesday night. The public is invited to attend.

Subscribe for The Monitor. \$1.50 a year and worth it.

Mrs. Delia Burr died September 26 at the age of 76 years and was buried from her home at 5622 32nd street, South Side, September 30. Interment was in the John Sautter cemetery. The funeral was in charge of Silas Johnson, Western Funeral Home.

For real estate, loans, insurance and investments, see Eugene Thomas first. Rooms 413-14 Karbach Block, 15th and Douglas. Phone Douglas 3607.—Adv.

Fred C. Williams, traveling representative of the Monitor, left Wednesday morning for Lincoln, Neb., Atchison, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., and other points in Kansas and Missouri.

Smoke John Ruskin 5c Cigar. Biggest and Best.—Adv.

Mrs. William Sprague, of Denver, Colo., arrived in Omaha Monday to be the guest of Mrs. T. P. Muhammad, 2114 North 25th Street.

Bishop Williams visited the N. W. C. A. Home Sunday afternoon with Father Williams and confirmed David

Moore, who is very ill. Mr. Moore, who was baptized in the Episcopal Church in Virginia when he was a child, but who had never been confirmed, was anxious to receive that Sacrament before his death. Dr. Hutten very kindly took the Bishop and Fr. Williams to the home in his car. Do your bit—Meet O. N. E. Club Halloween night at Mecca Hall. See Big Ghost Walk, new and startling.—adv.

OSBORNE TRANSFERRED TO MISSOURI

His Successor at St. John's, Omaha, Is Not Yet Assigned.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Osborne returned Wednesday morning from Coffeyville, Kans., where they attended the Kansas-Missouri conference. St. John's, Omaha, of which he has been pastor for five years, the limit allowed by the connection, was the banner congregation of the conference. The Rev. Mr. Osborne has been transferred to the Southwest Missouri conference which includes Kansas City and the adjacent territory, but the church to which he will be assigned in that conference has not yet been officially announced, nor has his successor at St. John's been appointed. He will remain in Omaha for at least two Sundays more.

SERGEANT McCRAW BECOMES RESIDENT OF OMAHA

Sergeant Melvin McCraw, after thirty years of active and honorable service with the famous Ninth Cavalry, arrived in Omaha Monday morning from West Point, where he has been stationed for ten years with the detachment whose duty among others is to teach future officers to ride. He has been retired with a splendid record and with the affection and esteem of his superior officers and the men of his command. Sergeant McCraw and his charming wife, who is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Reese, and who looks almost too young to be the mother of nine fine children, are the guests of present of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reese. They have taken a house at 2814 Miami street and will make Omaha their home.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN C. JONES

Mrs. John C. Jones, aged 56 years, who has been ill since July at the residence of Mrs. Maggie Keys, 1415 Cass street, where she made her home, died early Monday morning, October 1. She had been employed at the Brandeis stores, where she was most highly regarded, for fifteen years. The funeral was held from the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, of which she was a devoted communicant, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. John Albert Williams officiating. Interment was in Forest Lawn. Mrs. Jones is survived by her husband and one son, William J. Abbott, by a former marriage.

VISITING OLD FRIENDS

William J. Pierce, formerly of Omaha, but who has been a resident of San Francisco for a number of years, and from which city he was assigned to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, is spending a few days in the city visiting his former friend, Mr. Pierce, who is a pleasant and ambitious young man, worked hard to win a commission, and his friends hope that he may yet be successful. He speaks in the highest terms of General Ballou and the officers in charge of the camp.

BOY KILLED BY STREET CAR

Lafayette Anderson, a sixteen-year-old boy, was instantly killed last Saturday morning at Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth streets by a street car, when his bicycle collided with a street car. The lad was coming down Twenty-fourth street and by some means lost control of his wheel and was hurled under the car. The body was shipped to St. Louis, Mo., October 2, by Silas Johnson. Ben Hughes, the boy's stepfather, accompanied the remains.

WILL CELEBRATE NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Be sure to attend the ninth anniversary of Ak-Sar-Ben Temple No. 254, which will be celebrated by a plate luncheon Thursday, October 18, from 2:30 to 10 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Frank Stewart, 3015 Manderson street. Tickets 35 cents. Persons purchasing five or more tickets can get them for 25 cents. Mrs. C. H. Harris, Princess; Mrs. W. M. Rose, Secretary.—Adv.

PROGRESS NOTED AT PETERSBURG NORMAL

Petersburg, Va.—President John M. Gandy, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, reports that from all indications the coming session is to be one of the best within the school's history.

NEWS OF ST. PHILIPS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Christian Nurture Series of lessons, a scientific, well-graded course of instruction, has been introduced in the Sunday School, which meets at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning. The corps of teachers is as follows: Mrs. John Albert Williams, Mrs. Leonard E. Britt, Mrs. Dana Murphy, Miss Beatrice Dunn, Mrs. Edward Howard, H. W. Black and the Rev. Fr. Williams.

Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock the Sacrament of Holy Baptism was administered to the following infants: Mildred Olethea, daughter of Austen W. and Mae (Willis) Serrant, of Chicago, Ill., the parents having been married by the priest of the parish; Jeannette Louise, daughter of James H. and Louise Bertha (Hugston) Washington, and William George Albert, son of Frank and Roberta (Davis) Johnson.

The Board of Religious Education of the Diocese of Nebraska has issued a bulletin on "Religion in the Home," which has been distributed to the congregation. It emphasizes Family Prayer and Devotional Bible Reading.

The Woman's Auxiliary has adopted the following schedule of work for the year: First meeting in month, business and sewing; second meeting, Red Cross work; third meeting, missionary study; fourth meeting, social missionary ten.

N. W. C. A. NOTES

The regular monthly meeting of the N. W. C. A. was held Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. David C. Moore, who has been quite ill at the N. W. C. A. Home for the past month, has been removed to the hospital.

Rev. and Mrs. Stewart have donated the use of an organ to the home.

Mrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Lena Reed and Mrs. Newby are among the new members of the N. W. C. A.

The Missionary Society of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, of which Rev. M. H. Wilkinson is pastor, has pledged itself to aid in putting a business phone in the home.

There is room in the home for several more inmates. Call Mrs. J. H. Smith, Webster 4409.

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is one of the most attractive points of interest to every out-of-town visitor during this Ak-Sar-Ben time who desires to practice wise economies.

This is the Biggest and Best Basement Department West of Chicago, and down to the smallest priced article our stocks are complete.

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In all fabrics we are offering the most complete stocks to be found anywhere in this vicinity.

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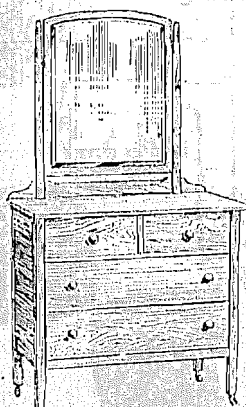
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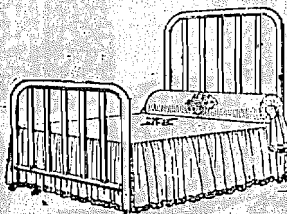
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