

Growing,
Thank You!

THE MONITOR

Lifting
Lift, Too!

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Colored Americans

THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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Colored Americans and Food Control

Specially Prepared for the Weekly Press by Charles Stewart in the Office of the United States Food Administration, Section Co-Operating Organizations.

Washington, D. C.—“Can I do to assist in this great war?” is the question being asked by Negroes all over this country, while there are thousands of them who have passed the age limit for arm service, yet their loyalty, their love of country, and their patriotism them to strive to do something.

Through the weekly papers of the race throughout the country the United States Food Administration is attempting to answer this question, and show each individual what can be done in this direction—how to help to win the war, for win we must.

Our soldiers who are to do the fighting must be fed and clothed, and the feeding of the American soldiers is up to the United States. Not only must we feed our own, but we must feed the soldiers of the Allies, and we are now trying to make the supply equal to the demand. The food shortage in Europe forces the peoples of Europe to look to us for foodstuffs, and we must supply it. To accomplish this, we must have the co-operation of every American citizen in the matter of conservation of food. It is hoped that every family, every man, woman and child of our race will enter into this work and study well the information which is being sent to them by the Food Administration, free of charge.

There is no doubt that food is the deciding factor in this war. Then let us furnish food and back it up with money and men—men who are true Americans, men who are not afraid to die, men who will fight for the right. Our country is reverently dedicating to the battle of free government the lives of some of our best young men. Not white men alone, nor black men alone, but men—young men of both races, white and black. With hearts full of love for freedom and democracy, and tears of love for their boys flowing down their cheeks, our mothers are giving to their country their sons. These young men, strong and vigorous, are willing to spill every drop of blood coursing through their veins as did their fathers, when called upon in every conflict in which our country has been engaged.

When these young men are out on the battlefield or in the trenches it becomes our duty to see that they are fed. Our Allies must have more food than they can raise, and to them we must send more than we can really spare. Looking forward to doing this we must make a change in our daily habits, a change that can easily be made and must be made.

It must be recognized that we are one solid America—not white Americans, nor black Americans. We have all been happy together, and now come the hardships of war. Can we suffer together, if need be? Can we go to the battle with a solid front? Within our race we must unite—unite our local, State and national organizations, for it is through these that we must carry to all of our people information about the national need of conservation of food. Our women must do their part. They must willingly give their signatures to the United States Food Administration pledge. If you are at the head of an organization, or even a member, whether it be local, State or federal, see to it that Prof. A. U. Craig, United States Food Administration, is put in touch with your organization at once and literature will be sent to it.

Let us look at some of the things we can do in the direction outlined. We can help to win the war and to furnish the necessary food by changing our diet, by seeing to it that there is no waste in our kitchens, in our dining rooms and through our garbage cans.

How to Save.

We must cut down on our dishes. That is, we must not have so many courses at our homes, and cook only what can be used at a meal, and if there be any left over use it in another meal. Have fewer banquets and big spreads. There must be common, economical living until after this war. Use less sugar, less wheat flour, less bacon and the like, and make your meals as far as possible from the things produced in your own garden, or in the community where you live. This will help, and the request is

due to the increasing necessity of using our transportation system for supplies connected with the war. By this the usual transfer of foodstuffs between different sections of the country has been interrupted and this puts upon every family the patriotic necessity of increasing as far as feasible the use of foodstuff produced locally.

Use your local vegetables and fruits, those from nearby sources rather than those transported from long distances. Use what you have rather than buy something. Make what you have last as long as possible. We may have a surplus of perishable material as the result of our home gardens. Let us adjust our eating habits so as to utilize this present crop.

The plans outlined by the Food Administration are meeting with general approval and people everywhere are falling in line. We must not be behind, for whatever concerns one concerns all. Make feeding yourself a study, keeping ever before you the men in the trenches and their needs. In this you are helping to win the war.

Nebraskans Will Go to Camp Funston

Three-Fourths of State's Quota of One Hundred Men Are Drawn From Omaha, Lincoln Sends Six.

Lincoln, Neb.—Governor Neville on Monday received notice from the war department that Nebraska's Colored men in the draft army will proceed to the cantonment at Fort Riley, Kas., between October 27 and 31. Nearly a hundred Colored men in this state were drawn on the first draft.

Three-fourths of the Nebraska Negro contingent will come from Omaha, there being seventy-three men to go from Douglas county.

Lincoln and Lancaster county will contribute six. The following other counties are represented in the movement.

Two men each Kimbal, and Phelps. One man each, Adams, Box Butte, Buffalo, Cherry, Custer, Jefferson, Keith, Saline and Thayer.

This is the fourth contingent sent to camp and it is the smallest one from Nebraska, owing to the relatively small percentage of Negro population from this state.

PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR SOLDIERS

The Negro Civic and Industrial League Has Secured Council Chamber for Meeting

Under the auspices of the Negro Civic and Industrial League of Nebraska, a public, informal reception will be given in the Council Chamber of the City Hall next Wednesday night for the purpose of giving our citizens the opportunity of congratulating the officers who have just received their commissions at Des Moines and for bidding Godspeed to the conscripted men who are leaving for Camp Funston at Fort Reilly, Kansas. It is planned to make this as democratic an affair as possible, and for this reason the Council Chamber where everybody will feel free to go has been secured. There will be speeches and music and the public is cordially invited to attend this patriotic meeting.

BALTIMORE LAUNCHES COLORED DAILY

Baltimore, Md.—The Daily Herald made its initial appearance Monday, October 8. Its salutary stated that it would be an afternoon newspaper devoted to the interests of the race. It has four pages and is the only Negro daily published in the country at this time. W. T. Andrews, formerly of Sumter, S. C., is the leading spirit in the enterprise.

WIN SHOULDER STRAPS HOME ON FURLOUGH

Lieut. Harrison J. Pinkett, Amos B. Madison and Edward Turner, who received their commissions at the officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines and have been assigned to duty at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, where they report November 1st, are home on furlough. They are all looking fine and feeling well. They wear their uniforms with unconscious grace and carry themselves like veterans. They are receiving the well-merited congratulations of their friends.

Colored Officers Get Commissions

More Than Six Hundred Men, After Four Months of Intensive Training, Receive Shoulder Straps.

NEBRASKANS HOLD RECORD

Entire State Quota Secures Commissions. Nebraskans Are Assigned to Camp Dodge.

(Special to The Monitor.)

Des Moines, Ia.—Nebraskans hold the record among the six hundred and twenty-four men who were given commissions here, Monday, October 15, after four months of training. It was the only state represented in which the entire quota received commissions. Nebraska's allotment was only five men, but other states had equally as small quotas, and some even smaller, but Nebraska was the only one that made one hundred per cent. Iowa's quota was seven men, and five of the seven were commissioned. California's allotment and percentage was about the same as that of Iowa. Kansas made a good showing, but Nebraska beat them all. Nebraska may also claim with justice, Clyde G. Brannon, of Fremont, who was accredited to the Howard University contingent, and S. Harris Dorsey, of the Twenty-fifth infantry. The five men assigned from Nebraska were H. J. Pinkett, Will N. Johnson, Dr. W. W. Peebles, Amos B. Madison and Edward Turner, all of Omaha. All of these were commissioned as first lieutenants, except Johnson, who was made second lieutenant. Those who claim to know, say that he who was a former football star on the Nebraska university eleven was slated for a captaincy, but that some breach of discipline caused him to lose out. He has the military and

intellectual stuff in him, however, and his friends expect to see him rise rapidly in rank.

At the close of the camp addresses were made by Brig. Gen. C. C. Ballou, who commanded the camp for the first three months and is exceedingly proud of the splendid record made by the men; by Col. J. E. Hunt, at present in command, and Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war.

In his address, Mr. Scott complimented the men on their work and said:

“We meet today under circumstances of commanding interest and peculiar significance. Never before in the history of the world have men of your birth and traditions had the opportunity of being prepared in the arts of modern warfare in such numbers and of such promise, to go forth as representatives of 10,000,000 of your kind to battle for human freedom and human rights.

“In this supreme hour, when the fate of the republic is at stake, your emphasis, I am sure, will be upon duties and responsibilities; will be upon the sacred privileges of serving one's country in her hour of need. You will remember always that you are on trial. It will be for you to prove that the men of your race, when led by competent, efficient and fearless men of the same race, are not afraid to do, to dare, and to die.”

The commissions were distributed as follows: One hundred and four captains, three hundred and twenty-four first lieutenants and one hundred and ninety-eight second lieutenants. The new officers have been assigned to the various cantonments to train Colored troops and will command the Seventeenth division of the national army which is to be composed of Colored men.

The Nebraska men have been assigned to Camp Dodge, where they will report for duty November 1st.

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.

(Continued from Last Week.)

“General Orders,” published near Santiago on Aug. 11, 1898, contained the following words direct to the Twenty-fifth:

“Seldom have troops been called upon to face a severer fire, and never have they acquitted themselves better.”

The late General Joseph Wheeler, ex-Confederate, one of the commanders in the Cuban campaign, in writing an introduction for Herschel V. Cashin's book, “Under Fire with the Tenth United States Cavalry,” paid this tribute to the Negro soldiers who took part in the battle of San Juan Hill:

“With unflinching courage and devotion they took part in the heroic charge of the cavalry at Los Quissimas, and after that gallant fight moved steadily forward with the cavalry division, forded the San Juan River, and captured the formidable intrenchments of the Spaniards, driving back the astonished enemy, fighting by day and working by night, until glorious victory crowned their efforts, and peace once more dawned upon our beloved country.”

Thus runs the story of our soldiers in black—praised for their bravery by General George Washington, General Andrew Jackson and General Benjamin Harrison in the first conflicts with a foreign foe; honored for their loyalty and intrepid valor by President Abraham Lincoln in the fight for the preservation of the Union, and at the same time blessed by their masters for their unflinching service on the Southern side; and, finally, in our war with Spain in 1898, credited equally with their white comrades for their unwavering courage under a murderous fire.

There was, until the recent outbreak at Houston, only one black spot on their record—Brownsville. For more than a century the historian and the military critic had looked in vain for any stain on the history of Uncle Sam's Colored soldiers. But on Dec. 19, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt dismissed nearly all members of Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry without honor.

the came for all officers and all enlisted men of the United States Army, and I resent with keenest indignation any effort to draw any line among them based upon birthplace, creed, or any other consideration of the kind.”

President Roosevelt said he had exhausted every effort to ascertain who were the guilty members of the Colored regiment, but finding that they were being protected by their fellows in arms, he would himself, have been guilty of retaining in the service “a body of mutineers and murderers” had he not dismissed the companions in question from the army. He said he recognized the great service the Negro soldiers had rendered the country in the past, but he wanted to impress upon Negro soldiers in the future the lesson of upholding at all times the honor of the army.

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Race in Kansas City Most Progressive

Monitor Representative Gives Readers Interesting Account of His Observations in the City on the Kaw.

Kansas City, Oct. 16, 1917.

To the Readers of The Monitor:

You will note by my last letter that I arrived in Kansas City. I stopped at the Y. M. C. A., an institution that the Colored people of Kansas City should well be proud of. It is a large commodious, comfortable four-story building with basement, and is complete in every detail. The basement is occupied by the gymnasium, swimming pool and heating plant. On the first, or main, floor by the office, in charge of polite, neat and intelligent secretary, are the barber shop, billiard hall, reading, writing and reception rooms. The upper floors are given over to rooming, except the second. The cafeteria is located here and is a most unique and economical institution.

Mr. Harris, the secretary who replaced Mr. De Frantz, is a very agreeable as well as efficient director and meets every one in that most affable manner and way which some men have and which makes you feel that he has always been your friend.

I have tramped all over the city meeting men in business and professional men and Kansas City has quite a number of them. To attempt to name them would occupy too much space, but I will say that I was greatly impressed with the progress the race is making here. The schools and churches are largely attended; the fraternal organizations and auxiliaries have a large membership. The knowledge of business and the advantage of investment is steadily increasing. Kansas City real estate men, that is of the race, are all wearing broad smiles, as the new residents from the southland are arriving daily in large numbers and they have brought their money with them and are willing to buy. Well, you know they are buying, that accounts for the smiles of the real estate men. Kansas City seems to be the Mecca of the travelers from the south and it bids fair to become the goal of opportunity for the Negro to the western business world.

I leave for Excelsior Springs, Mo., Lawrence and Leavenworth, Kansas, in the morning. Until next week, I am,

Correspondently yours,

FRED C. WILLIAMS,
Traveling Representative for The Monitor.

Editor's Note: It will be of interest to Monitor readers to know that Mr. Fred C. Williams, who is the traveling representative of The Monitor, is blind. Despite this handicap, he refuses to be dependent, and with commendable courage and an optimism which is contagious, he goes on his way earning his living. His articles will, we are quite sure, be read with marked appreciation.

SOLDIERS SUBSCRIBE \$45,000

Chicago, Ill.—Members of the Eighth Illinois Regiment have started out to raise \$100,000 toward the second Liberty Loan. The two thousand members of the regiment subscribed \$45,000 last Thursday and are after more subscriptions.

COLORED SOLDIERS BUY LIBERTY BONDS

El Paso, Tex.—Colored soldiers at Fort Bliss have subscribed \$100,000 to the Second Liberty Loan, according to the local Liberty Loan committee.

Present Memorial at White House

Resolutions of the National Equal Rights Convention Held in New York City Go to President Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—Tuesday afternoon, October 2, a large delegation of Colored citizens called at the White House, and delivered to Secy. Tumulty the following resolutions adopted at the tenth annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League, held in New York City, Sept. 18-20 with the request that it be given to the President for his careful perusal. The resolutions presented by this delegation marshaled under the auspices of the District of Columbia branch of the league with Mr. Maurice W. Spencer as spokesman read as follows:
The War—President Wilson and the Kaiser.

The National Equal Rights League congratulates the nation upon the fact that the basic principles of the government, human equality and human freedom, have been applied with increasing comprehensiveness to those races which make up seven-eighths of our population; and it declares that the increasing withdrawal of these principles from the other eighth of the population is a challenge of the patriotism of our governmental administration and of our fellow white Americans.

Demands Made Upon President Wilson
The legalized killing which is called war always requires justification. When national self preservation is not pleaded, only moral principles and equity can be. The entrance therefore of the U. S. A. offensively into the most terrible war in history and one in the other hemisphere, can be justified only by vouchsafing freedom and equality of rights to all citizens of the United States regardless of the incidents of race or color over which they have no control. Likewise all true patriots should lay aside hatred and discrimination against fellow Americans.

Now comes the President of the United States and declares officially to the world that this government takes part in the European war to promote World Democracy and World Humanity. He tells the new army raised specifically to make the world “Safe for Democracy” that this war “draws us all closer together in human brotherhood as did the Revolutionary War for American Independence.” Hence, in view of his own words and of this war, we do now call upon President Wilson to abolish that essential violation of democracy, race segregation of government clerks and to recommend to Congress the enactment of laws; (a) To enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution which forbid peonage and disfranchisement, thereby restoring to millions of Americans their civil and political rights; (b) To make lynching a federal crime; (c) To forbid segregation for race in interstate travel in federal territory.

Segregation in Army Not Democracy.

Colored Americans demand only that the “rights of free peoples and the common rights of mankind” which this government proclaims for Europe be also in the possession at home of all our citizens subject to risk or suffer disease and death in carrying this cause to these foreign nations. We believe in democracy. We hold that this nation should enter the lists with clean hands, and that in this formation of a new army, in the absence of any law compelling race distinction, the exclusion of Colored Americans from Officer Training Schools, from camps and cantonments with the rest is a betrayal of the cause of democracy, and is causing fresh contempt and persecution. We demand equality of rights for all in all departments of the government.

No Success Without Justice.

All patriotic Americans must be alarmed that with the country at war, American citizens are burned at the stake by mobs, are massacred because they work for a living, are beaten and assaulted. All should unite against the tyranny of mobs and of labor organizations. Until the right of trial for crime is secure, until the right of travel, to work and to vote is free to all citizens alike, our country can not expect or deserve success in this war, or the favor and blessing of Almighty God.

Of course it pays to advertise in The Monitor. It is the only newspaper published in the interests of the Colored people in Nebraska.