

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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## U. S. Government War Savings Stamps

What They Are and Why You Should Buy Them; A Simple, Profitable and Secure Investment.

In offering "war savings stamps" to the public the United States government has made immediately available for every man, woman and child in the country a profitable, simple and secure investment.

### What They Are

War savings stamps are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government security. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty bonds, they have behind them the entire resources of the government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase until the date of maturity, and this increase is guaranteed by the government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "thrift card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for sixteen stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the thrift card may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at postoffices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale from December 3, 1917, until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any postoffice or at the treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a war savings certificate.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "war savings certificate" which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with war savings stamps between December 3, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100, a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918. The amount of war savings stamps sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100 (maturity value), and no person may hold such stamps or war savings certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value).

If the holder of a war savings certificate finds it necessary to realize cash on it before maturity, he may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving ten days' written notice to any money order postoffice, receive for each stamp affixed to his certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the postoffice where registered.

In other words, the plan is simple, straightforward and certain. The holder of the certificates cannot lose and is certain to gain. He is buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great government has ever been offered to its people.

### Why You Should Buy Them

The main reason for the purchase of war savings stamps is because your country is at war. Your country needs every penny which every man, woman and child can save and lend, in order to feed, clothe, arm and equip the soldiers and sailors of America and to win this righteous war in defense of American honor and the cause of democracy throughout the world.

If we are to win the war, we must win it as a united people. The savings of every man, woman and child are necessary if we are to hasten the victorious ending of the war. War savers are life savers.

A single strand in the cables which uphold the great Brooklyn suspension bridge is not very strong, but thousands of these strands bound together uphold one of the great thoroughfares of the world.

When our fathers and sons and brothers were called by our country to take up arms in her defense, you did not hear an individual soldier refuse to serve because his service alone would

not win the war. Each man was ready to do his part. The great army thus formed is going forward to face the battle and to risk everything for the safety and security of our homes and our families, and for the very existence of our country.

Therefore the men for whom you are asked to save and lend your dollars. Buy war savings stamps for a country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life. Buy war savings stamps at postoffices, banks, trust companies or other authorized agencies, and strike a blow for our country.

### Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards

Question—If I do not have enough money saved up to buy a war savings stamp and can only save in small amounts, what should I do?

Answer—Buy a 25-cent thrift stamp at a postoffice, bank or other authorized agency and ask for a thrift card, to which you can attach your thrift stamp.

Q.—Is there any charge for a thrift card?

A.—No. It is given you to hold thrift stamps and contains a place for your name and address.

Q.—How many thrift stamps will this card hold?

A.—Sixteen stamps, which represents a value of \$4.

### TUSKEGEE MAKES WAR BREAD

Tuskegee, Ala.—The bakery at the Tuskegee Institute has been successfully experimenting with sweet potatoes as a partial substitute in making bread. This bread is composed of approximately two parts white flour and one part boiled, mashed sweet potatoes. The result of the use of this combination has been the saving of about 200 pounds of flour each day and there is no very apparent difference between this bread and the bread which is made wholly of wheat flour. The potato bread will be used exclusively at the institute as a part of Tuskegee's program of war economy. A booklet describing somewhat in detail this experiment with sweet potatoes has been prepared at the institute.

BUY  
ANOTHER  
WAR SAVINGS  
STAMP

### THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN

Confidently Believed Omaha's Quota of 40,000 Will Be Surpassed and that the Colored Membership Will Exceed One Thousand.

As we go to press it is impossible to give a report of the returns in the Red Cross drive. The citizens of Omaha are responding nobly. The colored citizens are doing their part. Partial reports received from James A. Clark, Will H. Lewis, J. C. Belcher, Nat Hunter, Dr. L. E. Britt and W. H. Robinson show more than 300 members turned in. Several workers have not yet reported to the general chairman. In addition to those who have reported to the special committee there are a large number who have joined through the firms where they are employed, as there is a splendid rivalry by all firms and business houses to report 100 per cent.

George Wells Parker reports that more than 200 have joined at the Smelter; and over 300 Colored employees of the packing houses have their buttons. It is, therefore, safe to say that the Colored membership of the Red Cross will surpass the 4,000 mark set by the special committee.

Will Lewis made good his promise to see that the Commercial club employees made 100 per cent. He turned in \$82 for seventy-six members. Bob Robinson reports seventy-five and expects to make it at least 100. If you have not joined by the time you read this, join today. "Over the top for 1,000 Colored members of the Red Cross in Omaha!"

### MEMBER OF MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE

New York City.—Mr. Lester A. Walton has been named as a member of the Military Entertainment Service Commission. This commission will provide entertainment for the various cantonments throughout the United States, under the direction of Marc Klaw, the famous theatrical manager. Mr. Walton is at present the managing and dramatic editor of the Age.

## A New Epoch of History is Being Written For World

Out of This Tragic Modern Cataclysm Will Rise a  
Newer, Sweeter Song of a Better, Race  
of Men.

The Philadelphia Tribune, which is one of the oldest and ablest of our newspapers, recently published the following suggestive and thought-compelling editorial, under the caption of "In Blood and Flame":

In blood and flame a new epoch of history is being written for this old world. At intervals far apart, for which we are thankful, man seems to revert to the savage state of ages past. These cycles, marked by bloodlust and rapine, mar the bright pages of man's achievement from the earliest history of the world. These blots have been dimmed by an ever-recurring period of return to sanity and progress. This present reversion to acute blood-thirst and lust for power, marked by cultivated, systematic deviltry, would be a deeper and more terrible picture, if such be possible, if we were not supported by the God-given hope that history will repeat itself and that out of the mighty story of this modern cataclysm, written in blood and flame, will rise a newer, sweeter song of a better, grander race of men.

We live in the hope and are supported by the thought that the dross of injustice, strife, malice, race prejudice and might will perish with the flame and cleansed by the purifying process of the shed blood of patriotic sons offered upon the altar of love for the cause of human rights, justice, mercy and truth, will be born with the dawn of peace to reign for centuries yet deep down the dim corridors of infinity. If this hope were dead then deep horror would settle on the world today, but the history of departed years bids us still hope on.

Starting, as far as we know, somewhere along the fertile plains of the Euphrates and Tigris in Asia, civilization swept westward, ever arrested by blood and flame, but still, phoenix-like, arising with new life.

Egypt wrote her story on Africa's sands, built her pyramids, undying monuments of engineering feats yet unsurpassed; gave more impetus to letters and parchments of history borrowed from the Asiatic neighbors whom she not only fought but wed.

Joint victim of Grecian aestheticism and luxury and Roman arms, she passed to the twilight of a decayed nation.

Greece prospered and gave to the world a history crowned with a golden

### CRISPUS ATTACKS AUXILIARY SENDS CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

The Crispus Attacks auxiliary, of which Mrs. Isaac Bailey is president, met at the N. W. C. A. Home Tuesday and prepared 100 Christmas boxes for our boys at Camp Funston and our six commissioned officers at Camp Dodge and Camp Dix. Each box contained fruit cake, figs, candies, chewing gum, smoking tobacco, a Crown pipe and a Christmas card.

These boxes were made possible by the money, \$75.38, collected by the women during the house-to-house canvass, started some weeks ago for this purpose, and for which they desire to thank the public. The success of the undertaking was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. James G. Jewell and Mrs. R. T. Walker, in charge of the work.

### ANOTHER PIONEER ANSWERS CALL

Thomas Banks, one of the pioneer residents of Omaha and one of the oldest members of Excelsior Masonic

lodge, No. 110, died Sunday afternoon after a protracted illness. He was buried from Zion Baptist church, of which he was a member, Thursday afternoon, with Masonic rites. The Rev. W. F. Botts officiated and the Masonic rites were conducted by T. P. Mahammit. Interment was in Forest Lawn, the funeral being in charge of Jones & Chiles.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Ida Alexander, Mrs. Alice Ricketts, and other relatives.

### SAVINGS STAMPS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The purchase of savings stamps for Christmas presents is very desirable, both from the standpoint of the government and recipients of the gifts. Such a practice would release millions of dollars for government use and at the same time start those receiving such gifts on the road to thrift. The stamps are now on sale at all postoffices, practically every bank in the country and in many mercantile establishments, such as department stores, drug stores, etc.

### ARDMORE, OKLA., INTEREST- ING INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Ardmore, Okla., Dec. 18, 1917.

To the Readers of The Monitor: My last letter to you left me at Oklahoma City, as I thought, preparing to do a great business, but the weather man, in an attempt to be funny, as I thought, by giving me a sample of Nebraska weather, made a mistake and pulled the wrong weather stop, result being an Arctic iciness, which confined me in doors for several days, consequently I have done little business at Oklahoma City, which is a busy, bustling industrial and railroad center as well as the capital of the state where the race enjoys many privileges as well as being successful in many lines of business.

A short trip by trolley brought me to Guthrie. This is a small and refined city, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest as well as the capital of the old Oklahoma of the territorial days, and the first capital of the new state of that name.

Today finds me at Ardmore, my last stop in this state before passing into Texas. Ardmore is quite an industrial center, situated in the Helton field surrounded by oil refineries both mineral and vegetable, for the soil also produces a big cotton crop. It also enjoys a distinction of having in this vicinity several large and paying mines of asphalt.

So I will bid you all a Merry Christmas, until next week, I am

Corespondingly yours,  
FRED C. WILLIAMS,  
Traveling Representative for the Monitor.

### WHITE SOLDIERS GO TO TRIAL ON MUTINY CHARGES

San Antonio, Tex.—Fifteen members of the Sixth cavalry, white, went to trial before a court-martial at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, December 6, at Fort Sam Houston on charges of mutiny growing out of an alleged refusal to obey an order to drill September 25 when they were stationed in the Big Bend district. The personnel of the court is the same as that which tried the sixty-three Negroes of the Twenty-fourth infantry and Colonel J. A. Hull is acting as judge advocate.

It is alleged the men refused to obey an order to drill, giving as their excuse that they were worn out after a long siege of guard duty. The trial is being held in the post gymnasium and is public.

### COLORED EXPERT SUCCEEDS WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Kansas City, Mo.—The Thomas Railway Track Appliance company of this city put in an oil burning system for melting ore, but failed to get results. After several white experts failed they tried Mr. L. P. Quinn, a Colored expert of Fairfield, Ia., who produced desired results in a few hours. He is on the job and is proving his efficiency as a smelting expert of the highest type. He has had many years of experience in this line of work.

### SANITARY INSPECTOR IN AVIATION CANTONMENT

Philadelphia, Pa.—Captain Samuel B. Hart, for ten years sanitary inspector for the city government, has been appointed as chief sanitary inspector, with the rank of first lieutenant, at the aviation cantonment at Camp Beaugard, Alexandria, La.

### PROMINENT MINISTER AND EDITOR DIES IN PULPIT

Bainbridge, Ga.—While delivering a sermon to the Southwest Georgia A. M. E. Conference Rev. J. Frank McDonald of Kansas City, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, dropped dead. He was for many years an officer of the General Conference and a leader in the A. M. E. church.

### PHYSICIAN ELECTED CORONER

Englewood, N. J.—Dr. William F. Willoughby, a practicing physician in this town and also in New York, has been elected coroner of this, Bergen county. He is the first Colored man to receive this honor in this county. He is at present one of the county commissioners.

### RECEIVES APPOINTMENT AS ARMY CHAPLAIN

Philadelphia, Pa.—Rev. A. C. Douglass left on Monday, December 10, for Camp Meade, where he will act as chaplain in the United States reserve army.

## Urban League Work Is Spreading

Annual Report Shows That Work of the Organization Is Assuming Large Proportions.

### MIGRATION ALSO CONSIDERED

Several Large Centers Are Actively Engaged in Social Betterment.

New York.—The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, composed of representative white and Colored citizens, held its sixth annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, December 6, at the offices of its national headquarters, 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the organization, presided.

A summary of the report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, was made by the executive secretary, Eugene K. Jones, which showed that the work had grown by leaps and bounds, and that there are now twenty-six cities working either directly under Urban league supervision or as a result of the inspiration furnished by the success of the league in other centers; that during the past year the cost of conducting the league's work through its headquarters in New York City has amounted to \$30,884.47; that the total amount handled through the various affiliated groups of the league has amounted to \$61,000.

Broadly speaking the report shows: That the past year of the league's work, from a national standpoint, has consisted mainly of efforts to arouse local communities to the demands for social work among the Negro residents with a view to adjusting them to the requirements of city life.

Among the national features is mentioned that the league furnished material from the files of six government reports on Negro migration. That because of the numerous social problems growing out of the migration of more than 300,000 Negroes to cities of the north during the year preceding January, 1917, the league held a National Conference on Negro Migration in New York City, January 26, 1917, at which both white and Colored representatives from national and local organizations from the principal cities of twenty states, North and South, were present. Especial emphasis is placed on the adjustment of the Negro migrants to local city conditions.

A National Negro Health Week was observed in the effort to reduce the high rate of mortality among Colored people. In Atlanta, Ga., some 40,000 people were touched directly and the Atlanta organization won the first prize awarded by the National Negro Business league for the best organized and most productive Health Week conducted in any locality during that campaign.

The largest centers in which complete organizations with employed staffs have been perfected are New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., and Newark, N. J., although special mention should be made of White Plains, N. Y., Englewood, N. J., Trenton, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., where good, substantial groups of white and Colored citizens are banded together to work for better communities under the league's emblem, "Not Alms, but Opportunity."

Travelers' Aid work has been conducted at Norfolk, Va., where 5,188 persons were met and 623 assisted.

Special work, either in the form of summer Bible schools, boys' camps, outings for children, mothers and babies, and playground work has been conducted in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Augusta, Atlanta and Savannah.

In each of the cities the work has been divided up under a number of different heads, such as industrial, housing, recreation, prevention of crime, co-operation, investigation, etc., and under each of these heads practical work is being done to adjust conditions between the races and to help the Negro to a better understanding of his status in the community.

### PROF. KELLY MILLER PRO- POSED AS HOWARD PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.—Strong sentiment is being aroused in favor of Prof. Kelly Miller for the presidency of Howard university, to be vacated next year by the resignation of Dr. Newman. Prof. Miller's long service and fitness by ability and intellectual qualifications makes him a strong favorite for the high honor.

## Appoint Roosevelt Secretary Of War.

PRESIDENT WILSON:—The country at this time needs a strong and forceful personality as Secretary of War. Appoint Theodore Roosevelt. He is the man of the hour for the place. Appoint Roosevelt Secretary of War.