

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

\$2.00 a Year. 5c a Copy

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

Vol. IV. 13 (Whole No. 169)

Methodist Conference Ends Session

Forty-third Annual Session of the Conference Ends With Enthusiastic Service Sunday Night, When Appointments Are Read.

PATRIOTISM IS PREVALENT

Bishop Parks and Other Speakers Stress Loyal Support of Government in All War Measures; Oppose Undemocratic Discrimination.

THE Kansas conference has passed into history and there were many good impressions made by Bishop H. Blanton Parks, D. D., and the ministers, and much good will result from the meeting. Almost every address and sermon delivered during the session had the ring of patriotism and loyalty, and the conference went on record as giving unqualified support to President Wilson and the army.

In his address Bishop Parks urged the people to put their money in Liberty bonds, in war savings stamps, Red Cross and any other place where the government needed it. The conservation of food was urged by him. "Our women must put less money in fine dresses, shoes and the like, and let the government use that money, for it is needed in winning the war, and if the government loses, which it is not going to do, there would be but little use for fine clothes.

This is not the white man's war, the black man's war, or any other one man's war, but it is a war for all America and all Americans are going to unite and win it. That we are going to win there is no doubt, but it will require time, money and the effort of us all.

Bishop Parks said: "I am proud that I am an American and living in the greatest age in the history of the world. Certainly this is a great age, God has in store great things for us, and we are now getting to the place where the world will recognize us for who we are and for what we are. No time in the history of our country were Colored men placed on terms of equality in the army before now. We are in every department and have over a thousand commissioned officers, and it does not yet appear what it shall be. "President Wilson has spoken out against lynching as no other president has ever done. He has given to the nation some thought. He will ever live in the hearts of the American people. We are going to follow him."

Friday night was termed educational night for the conference. The annual educational sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. H. Milton Mickens of Salina, and following the sermon the people, headed by the ministers, put on the table for education \$491.20.

The question asked, "Are all the preachers blameless in life and conversation?" brought before the conference the religious, moral and official character of each minister for scrutiny. All were able to pass without a single black mark.

After a contest between Kansas City, Kan., and Parsons, Kan., Kansas City was selected for the next annual session.

All of Saturday morning was spent in executive session. It was said that many knotty problems were worked out by the ministers. This was the closing business of the session. All committees reported.

One of the strongest documents ever presented before the conference was the report of the committee on the state of the country. The report was read by Dr. J. R. Ransom, the recognized leader of the conference and a man of magnetic power. The report made a review of war conditions. It

told about the patriotic service rendered by the Negroes in France and commended their efforts. This document was full of information and showed that Dr. Ransom had spent some time in collecting information. Words of praise came for President Wilson, Secretaries Baker and McAdoo.

The conference, while breathing a spirit of the highest patriotism, nevertheless put itself on record as opposing segregation, jim crow cars and other undemocratic practices which are inconsistent with America's ideals.

Saturday closed with a lecture by Charles Stewart, A. M., D. D., of Chicago.

Sunday was a busy day and at the close Sunday night Bishop Parks assigned the ministers.

The conference was attended by many of the leading women of Kansas and Nebraska, and at their meeting Friday afternoon some able addresses were delivered. Mrs. H. B. Parks spoke on "The Growth of the Home." She said that one of the greatest uplifts to the human family was the home—the place where boys and girls were developed into manhood and womanhood.

Mrs. J. C. C. Owens of Kansas City, Kan., who has been in the conference for the past twenty years or more, was a great help to the young women of her race. Mrs. Owens has been connected with the work of uplift for many years. She worked with her husband in Missouri, Colorado and Kansas. She is known in many homes.

Dr. Owens is one of the few men who has been able to come back. He went to Quindaro in 1872 and returned in 1918. He organized the work in Quindaro and now he comes back and brings from that place the largest report in its history. He brought \$115.

Bishop Demby Will Be Consecrated Sunday

Impressive Service Will Be Held in All Saints' Church Before a Congregation Numbering 1,000.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Preparations have been completed for the impressive consecration service by which the Venerable Edward Thomas Demby will be made a bishop in that long line of prelates of the Anglican communion which reaches back to the time of the establishment of the church in Britain. The service will be held in All Saints' church, this city, Sunday morning, September 29, the Festival of St. Michael and All Angels. Peculiar interest attaches to this service, because it will be the first time that the Episcopal church will have consecrated a Colored man as bishop for work in the United States. Dr. Demby will be consecrated bishop suffragan of Arkansas.

The congregation of All Saints' church have planned to accommodate at least 1,000 people. A monster missionary mass meeting is to be held in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, at which Bishop Demby and others will speak and an offering taken for missionary work in Arkansas.

The consecration service was first appointed for August 24, but it was deemed advisable to postpone it until this later date.

In its entire history the Episcopal church has had only two Negro bishops—one was consecrated in 1885 for Liberia, and the other in 1874 for Haiti. Both are now dead and Bishop Demby will be the first of a line of American Negro bishops in charge of work among American Negroes.

A full report of the consecration service, with illustrations, will be published in next week's Monitor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STANDS FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY. WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY DO THEY STAND FOR WHO COMPEL THIS INSTITU- TION TO VIOLATE THIS PRINCIPLE?

The Students' Army Training Corps, generally abbreviated "S. A. T. C.," is a military unit of the national army composed of university students from the ages of 18 to 21, who registered September 12. The government pays all the student's expenses and provides him with a salary of \$30 a month. At the end of three months the students are assigned for such other work or training as their efficiency warrants. Joseph B. LaCour and Sanford Fallings, university students, enrolled. They were denied admission to the S. A. T. C. The following letter from the Acting Chancellor will be read with interest:

The University of Nebraska, Lincoln,
Chancellor's Office, Sept. 25, 1918.

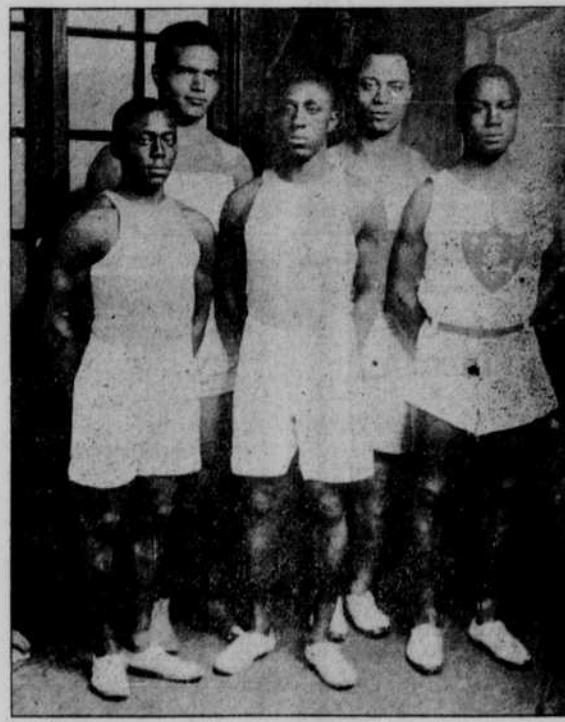
Mr. Joseph LaCour, Lincoln, Neb.:

Dear Sir—Replying to your application for admission to the S. A. T. C. and your inquiry as to the reasons why it has been denied, I wish to say that it is done under instructions received by telegram from Captain Zillman, inspector of this district, sent to me from Minneapolis, Minn. Captain Zillman's telegram was in response to an inquiry addressed to him by Commandant McIvor of our S. A. T. C. unit, as to the admission of Colored applicants. The telegram is in these words, "Not in a white unit." There is, of course, no distinctively Colored unit possible in this institution. My information is that there are seven Colored applicants. I do not myself personally know of so many.

The policy of this institution has always been to regard its privileges as public and designed for all citizens of whatever color or ancestry. So far as I know, there has been no difficulty in the application of such a rule, and the Colored students have been uniformly a credit to the institution in their characters, bearing and progress. The only authority, however, which the university has in this matter is that which is derived from the War Department at Washington. Its direct representative in this district is Captain Zillman, and so far as we are concerned his decision in the matter is final.

I know of no reason for anticipating any more trouble with Colored members in conjunction with their white fellows in our S. A. T. C. unit than we have had in the past in our university classes, but I can easily understand that there are localities where such association would be impossible, and apparently the War Department has adopted a uniform rule.

Regretting that I can give no more satisfactory reason than the above for what you deem an injustice, I remain very truly yours,
W. G. HASTINGS,
Acting Chancellor.



THE ZION ATHLETIC TRACK TEAM, WHICH WON FIRST PRIZE AT AUDITORIUM, MARCH 31, 1916.

The Interest Attaching to This Picture is the Fact That These Boys Have Recently Been Called Into Service, Leroy Kelly Leaving Wednesday.

Campaign Against Venereal Diseases

Prominent Physicians and Surgeons Appointed by War Department in Educational Campaign to Safeguard Health of Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Announcement is made that a group of prominent Colored physicians and surgeons have been appointed by the war department to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, with a view of combatting the spread of venereal diseases in the camps and cantonments of the country, where Colored soldiers are stationed in appreciable numbers. The physicians thus far selected for this vitally important work include: Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn., formerly editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association and author of numerous literary and medical productions; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, surgeon-in-chief of Mercy hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Roscoe Brown of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Ralph A. Stewart of Washington, D. C.

According to the plans adopted it is confidently expected that every Color-

ed soldier in the army will be reached by this educational work. The work of these physicians is to be supplemented by literature which has been prepared to meet the special needs of Colored troops. This is now in press, and a pamphlet covering these subjects simply but thoroughly will be put into the hands of every Colored soldier in the army who is able to read. It is hoped to reach those who cannot read by specially prepared pictorial placards and stereopticon slides. The last mentioned work will be largely in the hands of a group of Colored sergeants who are peculiarly adapted by education and training for this work.

TWO MORE SOLDIERS GIVEN WAR CROSS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Sergeant Robert Terry, of the First Separate Company of Baltimore, and Sergeant Charles Hughes, of the First Separate Battalion, of Washington, D. C., have been presented the Croix de Guerre for bravery, according to word received from France. These companies, now the 372d regiment, are brigaded with the French and are considered to be among the very best trained regiments in France.

War Correspondent For France

Two Notable Additions to the Big Achievements to Credit of Recent Conference of Colored Editors at Washington.

NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

Ralph W. Tyler Named to Report Military Happenings on Western Front in France—United States Agrees to Loan \$5,000,000 to Aid Republic of Liberia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two notable additions have been made within the past few days to the list of big achievements that may be justly credited to the influence of the recent conference of Colored editors and leaders in Washington.

One of the direct requests of the editor's conference in June was that a reliable Colored news writer be sent to France to report the doings of the Colored troops on the western front in France, for the information of the anxious millions of Colored Americans in this country and to the end that the correct story of the valor and patriotic devotion of their brethren might be told fully and in a sympathetic vein by one of their own blood and kindred.

In compliance with this request, the committee on public information has designated Ralph W. Tyler of Columbus, O., former auditor for the navy department at Washington, as a regularly commissioned war correspondent, to make daily reports of the activities and engagements in which the Colored soldiers are prominent. He will be on the staff of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. Every facility has been provided by Mr. George Creel, director of the committee on public information, for the prompt and accurate gathering of all facts that may be of interest to the Colored people.

First Negro to Be Named as a War Correspondent

Mr. Tyler is the first Colored man to be named as a regular war correspondent by any government in the world. He is a native of Ohio. For seventeen years he served in various departments on the Columbus Evening Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal, which gave him experience in the technique of the newspaper craft and afforded him opportunity for association with many influential newspaper men. This intimate contact with such forces will be invaluable to him in his labors as a war correspondent. The fact that he has a wide acquaintance with correspondents now at the front, will make it possible for him to get news concerning Colored troops which, perhaps, no other Colored correspondent could secure.

The claims of a number of men were fully considered in connection with this important assignment, but Mr. Tyler was finally selected as the most efficient of those available. Immediately after war was declared by the United States on Germany, Mr. Tyler wrote the president tendering his services in any capacity. He has three sons, all of whom are at the front in France.

\$5,000,000 Loan to Liberian Republic

The second of this series of editorial conference achievements is the authorization by the government of a

loan of \$5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, in line with the request of the conference. This fund is allotted to aid in the rehabilitation of that country's public finances, which have been reduced to a dangerously low ebb by the cessation of trade, and to develop production of rice and other foodstuffs for the allies, as well as to place on the market many of the greatly needed products with which the little overseas republic abounds. Much of Liberia's commerce was with Germany, and this has been totally cut off since the former's declaration of war against the Teutons.

The granting of this \$5,000,000 credit through the United States treasury had its inception several months ago when Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Liberian consul general, made application on behalf of his government for same, and was helped forward quite perceptibly by a meeting at the White House later, when a committee laid before the president the peculiar needs of Liberia and made plain the faithfulness of her people to the cause of the allies, emphasizing the fact that Liberia is the natural ward of this powerful government and that its welfare must be safeguarded by America in her hour of peril.

The members of the committee, who joined in the appeal to the president were Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the famous Tuskegee institute; Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee institute, now serving as special assistant to the secretary of war; Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States minister to Liberia and now Liberian consul general in this country; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the Slater and Jeanes fund boards; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States bureau of education; and Hon. William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general of the United States.

German Defeat Due to Colored Troops

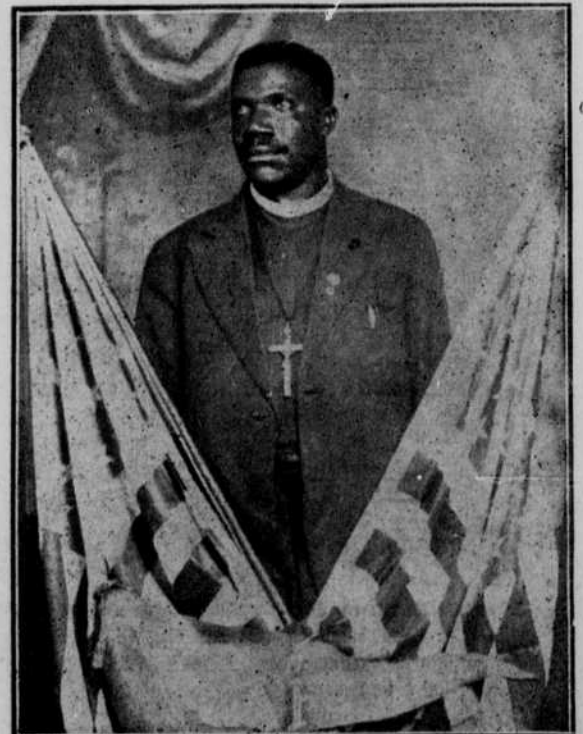
Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—General von Risberg addressed the main committee of the reichstag on behalf of the minister of war. He explained, according to a telegram from Berlin, that the failure of the German offensive on the western front was due to the failure of the German army to surprise the entente allies and the necessity of assuming the defensive on the arrival of the English home army in the theater of war; to the employment of Colored troops and to the intervention of American divisions.

Referring to the entente allies' attack on the Marne salient, General von Risberg said the withdrawal of the German troops was necessary "for strategic reasons and was completely successful."

"Thus the first offensive of the enemy," he added, "brought him a tactical success, but considered in the light of his great strategic aims it can be regarded as not having succeeded."

General von Risberg described the British victory between the Ancre and the Avre rivers as a "great success due to the massed employment of tanks and surprise under the protection of their fire."

The withdrawal to the Hindenburg line, the general said, was due to a "lack of well consolidated positions."



The Rev. S. M. Skelton, of Nashville, Tenn., who will begin a series of revival services at Grove Methodist church, Twenty-second and Seward streets, Sunday, September 29.



TYPES OF RESIDENCES OWNED BY OUR OMAHA CITIZENS
The Residence of Dr. A. G. Edwards, 2411 Erskine St.