

THE MONITOR

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Colored
Americans of Nebraska and the West

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Miss Rankin Favors Universal Suffrage

Congresswoman From West Wants All
Women to be Given the Ballot....
Regardless of Race or Color.

TALKS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Representative from Montana Has a
Pleasing Personality—Addresses
Sorority Girls and Gets Warm
Welcome.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the only woman Congressman, is an object of interest wherever she appears, as well as to all visitors to the House of Representatives. Last Friday afternoon Miss Rankin was the center of interest and attraction at Howard University, when she was present upon invitation of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority to lecture for them.

Miss Rankin was introduced by the presiding officer, Miss Maud Burley. She began her address with "Men and Women" and spoke of many things in and about Montana. Then she began to speak for and in favor of woman suffrage. She told how she won out over the men and of her jovial disposition; of her social service work and work for woman suffrage during the past eight years. She said her first vote was cast for herself, and that she was in favor of suffrage for all women without regard to race or color, and would subscribe to nothing not for the benefit of all.

After the exercises Miss Maud Murdock presented Miss Rankin with a large bunch of flowers and she remained and shook hands with the students. She made a very good impression.

CONGRESSMAN PRESENTS PETITION TO PRESIDENT FOR BOSTON ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.—Congressman Tinkham, of Boston, presented to President Wilson a petition forwarded to him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urging action upon alleged discrimination against members of the Colored race by the war department.

The petition came to Mr. Tinkham from Butler R. Wilson, secretary of the association and a member of the Massachusetts public safety committee. Accompanying it was a letter explaining that R. McCants Andrews of Boston, a graduate of Howard University, of this city, and now a member of the Harvard Law School, was denied admission to Plattsburg by the orders of General Leonard Wood to the Boston recruiting office. This order, states the letter, prevents the admission of Colored citizens to officers' training camps unless they apply in sufficient numbers to warrant the establishment of a separate camp.



Join the American Red Cross Today

Issues Stirring Address to Country

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People at Its Annual Meeting in Washington, May 16 and 17, Patriotic, But Persistent For Rights.

The representatives of Negro organizations embracing many millions of men, together with their friends and fellow workers of other races, deem it fitting at this critical time in the history of our country and the world to express the attitude and aspirations which they think fitting for the twelve million Americans of Negro descent and for many other millions resident in America, in Africa, and in the islands of the sea.

We view as a basic cause of this world war the despising of the darker races by the dominant groups of men, and the consequent fierce rivalry among European nations in their effort to use darker and backward people for purposes of selfish gain regardless of the ultimate good of the oppressed.

We see permanent peace only in the extension of the principle of government by the consent of the governed, not simply among the smaller nations of Europe but among the natives of Asia and Africa, the West Indies and the Negroes of the United States.

Despite the imperfect record of England, of Belgium, and of our own land in dealing with Colored peoples, we earnestly believe that the greatest hope for ultimate democracy, with no adventitious barriers of race and color, lies on the side of the Allies, with whom our country has become a companion in arms. In justification of this belief we point on the one hand to the splendid democracy of France, the recent freeing of our fellow sufferers in Russia, and the slow but steady advance of principles of universal justice in the British Empire and in our own land; and on the other hand we point to the wretched record of Germany in Africa and the South Seas, and her preachment of autocracy and race superiority.

We, therefore, earnestly urge our Colored fellow citizens to join heartily in this fight for eventual world liberty; we urge them to enlist in the army; to join in the pressing work of providing food supplies; to labor in all ways by hand and thought in increasing the efficiency of our country. We urge this despite our deep sympathy with the reasonable and deep-seated feeling of resentment among Negroes at the persistent insult and discrimination to which they are subject and will be subject even when they do their patriotic duty.

Let us, however, never forget that this country belongs to us even more than to those who lynch, disfranchise and segregate us. As our country it rightly demands our whole-hearted defense as well today as when with Crispus Attucks we fought our Independence and with 200,000 black soldiers in the Civil War helped hammer out our own freedom.

Absolute loyalty in arms and in civic duties need not for a moment lead us to abate our just complaints and just demands. Despite the gratuitous advice of those who wish us to submit uncomplainingly to caste and peonage, we demand and of right ought to demand—

1. The right to serve our country on the battlefield and to receive training for such service.
2. The right of our best men to lead troops of their own race in battle, and to receive officers' training in preparation for such leadership.
3. The immediate stoppage of lynching.
4. The right to vote for both men and women.
5. Universal and free common school training.
6. The abolition of "Jim Crow" cars.
7. The repeal of segregation ordinances.
8. Equal civil rights in all public institutions and movements.

These are not minor matters. They are not matters that can wait. They are the least that self-respecting, free, modern men can have and live. In asking these rights we pretend to no extraordinary desert. We are ordinary men, trained in ignorance, forced sometimes to crime, kept in poverty. Yet even so we have

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The Conservation of Food Supplies

Unusual Problems Confronting Nation
to Be Considered At Omaha
Meeting Next Week.

CALLS STATE CONFERENCE

Co-operation of All Citizens Invited
At Auditorium Meetings
May 22-25.

The nation is now facing unusual problems in production, distribution and use of foods. To meet this situation Governor Neville, as president of the State Conservation and Welfare Commission, has called a meeting to be held in Omaha May 22 to 25, to consider the conservation of food supplies, to determine a policy to meet the situation and to devise ways and means for carrying this policy into effect throughout the state.

Representation.

The Conservation and Welfare Commission, created by a statutory action, in its call says: "We, the officers of the commission, hereby urge and invite the citizens of Nebraska to select from their various organizations, agricultural, educational, social, religious, industrial and labor, representatives to meet in the city of Omaha May 22 to 25 to discuss the conservation and increase of foods and to promulgate a practical policy to be put into effect."

You are urged to appoint representatives immediately and send their names at once to E. R. Danielson, secretary executive committee, Municipal Auditorium, Omaha.

Program.

The program opens in the Municipal Auditorium at 8 p. m., Tuesday, May 22, with an address by Governor Neville. Other addresses will be made by Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Hon. W. J. Taylor of Merna, and a representative of the government.

Wednesday's program will consider "Problems in Production." This will deal with cultivation of waste places, poultry raising, late planting, side crops, meat production, milk production, the seed problem, city and town labor on the farm, the conservation of farm machinery and the financing of production and marketing.

Thursday's program will cover "Conservation in Distribution." The topics are: "Speculation and Hoarding," "Conservative Buying," "Saving in Marketing" and "Shipping Facilities." A general discussion will follow.

Friday's program will relate wholly to "Conservation in the Home," covering kitchen waste, balanced foods, canning and drying, food substitutes and uses of cereals.

The domestic science and extension departments of the University of Nebraska will give demonstrations along these lines during the conference. Exhibits by state departments and meat cutting demonstrations will supplement the program.