

Lincoln News

Mr. L. Gibson is slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mrs. J. A. Duncan, who has been the house guest of her niece, Mrs. L. Gibson, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Wyatt Williams of 311 South Twenty-first street, recently returned from Sedalia, Mo., where she was called by the illness of her aunt, Mrs. Jene Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McWilliams have recently removed from Lincoln to Blair, Kan., where they have taken up a farm.

Miss Corinne Letcher of 2245 South Seventeenth street is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

By the way, has your neighbor subscribed for The Monitor? Ask him.

Mr. and Mrs. Trego McWilliams are justly proud of the fine boy who has come to gladden their home, and Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson McWilliams are equally proud of the beautiful daughter born to them.

Mr. Thomas Coleman, better known as "Tommy," is conducting one of the leading university party houses called the "Rosewild." Mr. Coleman came into popular favor by conducting one of the finest ice cream parlors in the Capital City.

Lincoln is quite proud of the good record one of her favorite daughters, Miss Freado Cooley, who graduated from the University of Nebraska, class of '16, is making as a teacher in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Nettie Fredericks, Mrs. Mary Terrine, Mrs. Virgie Griffin, Mr. Peter Turner and Mr. Bud Johnson of Omaha were in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Annie Sharpstein last Sunday.

The closing rally for Rev. Mr. Talbot, pastor of Newman M. E. church, was held last Monday night, at which time Rev. J. S. Payne preached. Rev. Mr. Talbot left Tuesday for Tulsa, Okla., to attend the annual conference.

Mr. Cedell Norris of the University School of Music has arranged a splendid Easter program for the Baptist Sunday school at 2 p. m. on Easter day. The junior and primary scholars will have a short program at 1:30 p. m. All are invited to come out to these two exercises.

A grand Easter egg rolling and musical will be given Monday night, April 1. Come find the hidden nest of eggs. Mr. Benjamin Washington of Alton, Ill., is a welcome guest in our city. He is filling a position at the Harley Drug company.

St. Anice tabernacle has enjoyed one of the most prosperous years of activity for a long time, having taken in twenty-five new members. A beautiful imported Japanese painted teapot was presented to Mrs. Lulu B. Moore for bringing in the largest number of candidates over five. Mrs. Mary L. Williams, the preceptress, purchased the gift.

Mrs. Genevieve Weaver is confined to her bed with a severe attack of fever.

Rev. R. R. Powers of El Reno, Okla., will be in the city March 27 and preach at the Mount Zion Baptist church on Easter day, both morning and evening. Come and hear this great messenger of God.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so faithfully assisted us during the illness and death of our sister and mother, Mrs. Anna Sharpstein. Especially do we thank the Eastern Star chapter, the Daughters of the Tabernacle and the Gideon Band and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Griffin, for the beautiful floral designs contributed and all flowers received.—Major Moore and wife, Mrs. Julius Miller, Mrs. Lillian Miller, Mr. Earl Gross and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jenquenz of 1420 South Eleventh street were very agreeably surprised this week by the visit of old friends whom they had not seen for over twenty years, Mr. and Mrs. Glover Schull of Minneapolis, who with their daughters, the Misses Mildred and Edna Schull, have been touring California and visiting other western points for the past six months.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Jenquenz received informally for the pleasure of Mrs. Schull and her daughters.

Mr. Schull and his family left Friday for Omaha, where they will spend a few days at the Fontenelle and visit with Mrs. H. R. Roberts and her daughter, Miss Madeline Roberts.

Mrs. William Patrick of Aurora, Neb., accompanied by her sister, Miss Emma Blanton, who has been her guest for some weeks, enroute to Kansas City, Mo., where Miss Blanton is employed as stenographer for the Afro-American Realty company, were the guests Friday night of her sister-in-law, Miss Flossie Patrick of 2410 Holdrege street, who entertained informally for them and her brother Bert Patrick of Omaha.

Mrs. Cleveland Walker of 907 S street is improving after six weeks' illness with heart trouble.

Mrs. Ada Holmes has recently re-

turned from a months' delightful visit at Army City, Kan., where her husband is employed as cook.

Mr. Worth Jeffers of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Louis Holmes.

Mrs. R. Corhan gave a delightful party for her daughter Oval last week.

JOINT FUNERAL OF TWO OLD RESIDENTS

Mrs. Julius Miller and Mrs. George Miller and two children arrived in the city from Phoenix, Ariz., Saturday in response to a telegram announcing the death of their mother, Mrs. Annie Sharpstein, who died March 10 at the age of 70 years.

The body of Mr. George E. Miller, who died in Phoenix, Ariz., January 28, was shipped here at the same time. The funeral of both was held Sunday, March 17, at Matthews' undertaking chapel at 3 p. m., Rev. O. J. Burekhardt officiating, assisted by Rev. J. S. Payne and the Rev. Mr. Smith. The music was rendered by the Baptist choir, assisted by Miss Opal Ashford, who sang "Face to Face," and Rev. Mr. Payne, who sang, "Nothing Between." The sermon was inspiring, being from "If a man die shall he live again?" The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

A large concourse of friends were present to pay their last tribute to these two faithful Christian characters. Interment was in Wyuka cemetery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the firm of Castle, Roper & Matthews for the way in which this funeral was directed. No pains were spared to make it agreeable for both relatives and friends. We extend thanks for their gentlemanly courtesy during this sad bereavement.

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NOTICE TO LINCOLN PEOPLE

Kindly report your news for The Monitor each week not later than Tuesday, so that we may receive it at our office Wednesday. Report all news to either of the following persons: Mr. Gene Nichols, Mrs. Major Moore or Mrs. Eva Crews.

Help make the Lincoln department a hummer. Patronize those who advertise with us and tell them that you saw their ad in The Monitor.

MONITOR PLEASES AND BRINGS TRADE

The Chapman Drug company spoke to the representative of The Monitor in most complimentary terms concerning the publication. This courteous firm said that they read The Monitor each week with pleasure and interest, and had secured trade through their advertisement which they have been carrying and are glad to continue. Thank you, gentlemen.

STUDENTS WHO ARE MAKING GOOD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Nebraska is proud of her state university, which is most advantageously located in the city of Lincoln. All students are given welcome here and it is a pleasure to notice that each year an increasing number of Colored students are taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by this great institution.

Among those who are enrolled this year and are doing good work are the following: Miss Gladys Brown, Miss Dorothy Flippin, Miss Belva Spicer, Mr. Cedell Norris, Mr. Sanford Fallings, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mr. F. Douglas and Mr. H. Robinson.

PLEASANT THOUGHTS

My Business Trip to Lincoln. When I arrived at Lincoln, my home town, I was greeted with such congenial hospitality and success that instead of remaining there two days, as I had planned, I made it five for good measure. I appreciate the fact greatly that my friends read The Monitor and therefore were expecting me. They gave me a hearty welcome. I was assured that Lincoln is always on the way in measuring her highest gratitude for a cause to uplift the intelligence of Colored Americans.

While my success bespeaks itself in the University City it is the initial visit, I trust, of many future successful business trips.

We appreciate the many new subscribers as well as the old ones and advertisers. We shall continue to cherish your goodwill.

BERT PATRICK, Advertising and Business Manager of The Monitor.

Why don't you join the Community Chorus? Meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Philip's church. Join NOW before membership closes. No charges. Come out and learn to sing.

24,000 COLORED DRAFTEES CALLED TO THE COLORS

Movement to Begin on March 29 and Continue for Five-Day Period.

Washington, March 22.—A movement of 95,000 drafted men to begin on March 29 and continue for five days was ordered March 2 by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The order calls for troops from every state in the Union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second.

Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not announced at General Crowder's office. It is understood that the movement will virtually complete the first draft and that it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated.

The orders sent to the states call for approximately 70,000 white troops and 24,000 Colored. The Colored troops are to be scattered among the following camps:

Devens, Massachusetts; Meade, Maryland; Gordon, Georgia; Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; Grant, Illinois; Pike, Arkansas; Dodge, Iowa; Funston, Kansas, and Travis, Texas.

PROBLEMS IN TRAINING NEGRO SOLDIERS

(From the New York Times.)

About 83,600 Negroes have been drafted for service in the national army to be sent overseas. The secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, in working out his plans for the training of these men, has met with many difficulties. First, he has had to contend with those friends of the Negro who have felt that it was the secretary's special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called race question in America. Second, Negro leaders have impounded the war department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar Southern situation, where the masses of the Negroes live, has had to be taken into account.

The secretary of war called to his aid on October 1, as special assistant in the war department, a representative Negro, Emmet J. Scott, who for fifteen years was secretary to the late Booker T. Washington and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. He has sought to relieve the secretary of war, as much as possible, of the details growing out of controversies involving racial relationships, caused or occasioned by the presence of white and Colored draftees together in many of the cantonments.

For the purpose of allaying suspicions and correcting certain false impressions the secretary of war has addressed an open letter to his Colored aide, stating his attitude and the policy of the department with reference to Negro soldiers. In the letter he says in part:

"Referring to various telegrams and letters of protest received at the department, to which you have called my attention, concerning certain alleged discriminations against Colored draftees, I wish to say that a full investigation of the matters complained of has been ordered.

"As you know, it has been my policy to discourage discrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are now, at the greatest sacrifice, engaged in defending and which any racial disorders must endanger.

"At the same time, there is no intention on the part of the war department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called race question. In this hour of national emergency and need white and Colored men alike are being called to defend our country's honor. In the very nature of the case some must fight in the trenches, while others must serve in other capacities behind the firing line.

"I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria on the part of some of the complainants, who seem to think that only Colored draftees are being assigned to duty in service battalions, where as thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such service battalions.

"Some of the complaints or charges of discrimination seem all the more unwarranted in view of the fact that there is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the service battalion than is true in the case of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line. Furthermore, the attitude of the war department toward Colored soldiers is clearly shown by the following facts: More than 626 of the 1,250 Colored men who completed the course at the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been commissioned as officers in the United States army; nearly 100 Colored physicians and surgeons have received commissions as officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, and a full fighting force of 30,000 Colored

soldiers, including representatives in practically every branch of military service, will constitute the Ninety-second division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing."

APOLOGY

By William Carlos Williams.

Why do I write today?

The beauty of the terrible faces of our nonentities stirs me to it:

Colored women day workers—old and experienced—returning home at dusk in cast-off clothing, faces like old Florentine oak.

Also the set pieces of your faces stir me—leading citizens—but not in the same way.

—From "Al Que Quiere!" (The Four Seas Company.)

MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH

Services were good all day in the Mount Moriah Baptist church, Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. One was baptized and two were taken in otherwise.

Mr. L. N. Inman, once a member of Calvary Baptist church of Salt Lake City, Utah, where Rev. M. H. Wilkinson presided two years, was one of the visitors. Next Sunday morning sermon, "The Boy That Helped Jesus"; at night, "Persuasion."

Try not to use any more sugar than possible. One sweet dish is enough at a meal.

Don't miss the Easter ball at the Mecca.

Methodist Conference Approves Food Conservation.

The Kansas African Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in Coffeyville, Kansas, September 28, adopted the following resolutions:

"We place on record our full confidence in Herbert Hoover and his associates and fully endorse the general program of food administration. "We pledge ourselves to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the food administration by the reading of any and all bulletins or any other printed matter sent to us and to our people from our pulpits for the instruction of our people.

"We pledge ourselves to preach special sermons from time to time on the conservation of food and to keep our people posted as far as possible on the war conditions.

"We give our approval and hearty indorsement to the appointment of Charles Stewart at the head of a publicity bureau in the Food Administration, and believe that he will at the head of the department for week-

ly papers give to our people full information and instructions, and will do his duty in keeping us informed."

The conference was presided over by Bishop H. Blanton Parks, D. D., of Chicago.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS

Camp Custer—Battle Creek, Mich.
Camp Devens—Ayer, Mass.
Camp Dix—Wrightstown, N. J.
Camp Dodge—Des Moines, Ia.
Camp Funston—Fort Riley, Kan.
Camp Grant—Rockford, Ill.
Camp Gordon—Atlanta, Ga.
Camp Jackson—Columbia, S. C.
Camp Lee—Petersburg, Va.
Camp Lewis—American Lake, Wash.
Camp Meade—Annapolis Junction, Md. (Admiral, Md.)
Camp Pike—Little Rock, Ark.
Camp Sherman—Chillicothe, O.
Camp Travis—Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Camp Taylor—Louisville, Ky.
Camp Upton—Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS

Camp Beauregard—Alexandria, La.
Camp Bowie—Fort Worth, Tex.
Camp Cody—Deming, N. M.
Camp Doniphan—Fort Sill, Okla.
Camp Fremont—Palo Alto, Cal.
Camp Greene—Charlotte, N. C.
Camp Hancock—Augusta, Ga.
Camp Kearny—Linda Vista, Cal.
Camp Logan—Houston, Tex.
Camp McArthur—Waco, Tex.
Camp McClellan—Anniston, Ala.
Camp Sevier—Greenville, S. C.
Camp Shelby—Hattiesburg, Miss.
Camp Sheridan—Montgomery, Ala.
Camp Wadsworth—Spartansburg, S. C.
Camp Wheeler—Macon, Ga.

We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed, not because of the Germans on her borders, but largely because of the failure to organize and feed her own citizens, and, if we are to emerge victorious from this war, we cannot risk the collapse of another of our co-fighters from this same cause. There is no waste of food among any of our associates in this war—there is the most drastic reduction in their consumption; there is actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.

The Underlying Cause.

The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

Let not the nation try to console itself with the reflection that the East St. Louis riot was due to labor troubles. The fear that the Negro would take away the white man's job, was, indeed, cleverly worked upon by agitators, but that was not the main and inciting cause of the riots. Wages in East St. Louis had not been reduced by the Negro influx, nor had white men been forced out of work. There was work for all, both whites and blacks, and at good wages.

The sinister and disappointing truth is that racial antagonism was at the bottom of what happened at East St. Louis. An influx of white men, working for small wages, would not have brought about a like result. The plain truth is that a very large part of the American people, while they prate of freedom and equality, still have in mind a freedom and equality only for white men. Among ignorant whites, and, therefore especially among recent immigrants, such as formed a large proportion of the East St. Louis mobs, this feeling is especially strong.

The position of the Negro has been improved since the Civil War. A long, long way is still to go, however, before he secures anything like equal justice. It was only a few miles up the Mississippi from East St. Louis, at Alton, that Elijah Lovejoy was slain for preaching abolition. The East St. Louis riot proves what disappointingly slow progress has been made since Lovejoy's murder. In no other way does America fall so far short of making good her boast of being a Christian nation as in her treatment of the Negro. And East St. Louis proves that this is not a sectional sin: the North is as guilty as the South.

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