

Lincoln News

MISS MARY G. EVANS, THE NOTED EVANGELIST, AGAIN VISITS LINCOLN

Miss Mary G. Evans, the inspiring evangelist, who left such a favorable impression upon the people of Lincoln during the month of May, will be with us again to give a lecture on a "Trip to the Holy Land," at the Temple theater, Friday evening, August 2, 1918, 8:30. Admission 25 cents.

We remember Miss Evans as being one of our ablest bible students. We can never forget her energetic and enthusiastic prayers, her impressive singing or how she labored so the High Brown Girls Ball last Thursday of the blessed master to those who knew him not.

So friends, let us portray our most sincere appreciation of the noble work that this conscientious woman has done for us by presenting a crowded house when she makes her appearance, Friday evening, August 2. Don't forget the date.

BERGE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER

Upon my second visit at the state house Tuesday afternoon I had the pleasure of securing for The Monitor two subscriptions, that of Judge Rose and Mr. Henry C. Berge.

Mr. Berge, who is now democratic candidate for state treasurer, has been a resident of Nebraska for ten years. He was for two years on the state banking board under Gov. Morehead and has been deputy state treasurer since January, 1915.

Mr. Berge is a lawyer by profession and a business man of wide experience. He is a brother of George W. Berge, the well-known Lincoln lawyer, who made such a brilliant campaign for governor in 1904, the year that Roosevelt carried the state by such a sweeping majority and received a wonderful vote.

Mr. Berge is of a strong force of character, clean and high minded in his aims and purposes and is indeed a high class citizen. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of state treasurer and if the voters select him to that high and responsible position in the present campaign they will place that office in capable and careful hands, with no concern for the proper conduct of the state's finances, so far as they come under the supervision of the state treasurer.

MRS. SARAH WALKER.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank and Joseph Pisar wealthy residents of Dorchester, Neb., and dear friends to the Burdon family, motored to Lincoln Sunday and spent the day as guests of the Misses Mary and Martha Burdon. The Pisar and Burdon families lived on adjoining farms for a number of years, the younger set having attended the same school.

Mrs. Fannie Young, who attended the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, returned home from Denver, Thursday, July 18.

Mary E. Dickson Tent No. 3 met with the Queen Mother, Mrs. Jennie Sellers, 1942 U street, Saturday afternoon, July 20. About ten members were present, and a very successful meeting was reported.

The executive board of the N. A. A. C. P. met at the home of the president, Mrs. Clyde Malone Monday evening, July 22. The meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a send off to the boys recently called to the colors, just before they leave for Camp Funston, which will be about the first week in August. The number to be sent from Lincoln will be forty-seven.

Mrs. Grace Cisco of Beatrice is here attending summer school at the University of Nebraska.

Mrs. Arthur Manlove of Olathe, Kas., accompanied by her daughter, Barbara, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. R. Spicer, and sister, Mrs. Sylvia Thomas.

The L. L. S. Kensington club entertained last Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Eva Smith of Santiago, Cal., at the home of Mrs. Mabel Galbraith. About fifty guests were present and a very delightful time was reported.

The picnic that was postponed on

account of rain by the Daughters of Bethel last Wednesday was given Monday evening July 22, at F street park.

Mr. George N. Kelles of Keokuk, Ia., was in the city last week visiting his brother, Mr. G. L. Maston, after spending a few days attending the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mr. G. L. Maston gave a motor party in honor of Mr. George Kelles during his short stay here. Those participating were: Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McWilliams, Mrs. L. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Smith. After their return a very pleasant hour was spent at the Dunbar.

A reception will be given at the A. M. E. church by its members on Monday evening, July 29, in honor of the boys recently called in the draft. The public is cordially invited.

The committee appointed to organize a Red Cross society was held Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Maude Gates. The committee elected the officers of the organization and decided to call their organization "The Ada Young Unit," having named it after Colonel Charles Young's wife, a very distinguished race woman. It was also decided to meet at the Masonic hall every Thursday until further arrangements are made for the purpose of doing Red Cross work. Every woman is urged to attend these meetings and do their bit toward helping win the war.

Word was received by the family that the ship Mr. Frank Burdon was on arrived safely over sea. Frank is now somewhere in France.

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FOOD CONSERVATION NOTES What Is a Calorie?

Since food conservation has become a vital factor in carrying on our war against Germany, the layman has encountered in his reading the new word calorie. The word, which formerly appeared only in scientific journals, now jumps at once from the daily papers, from the magazines, agricultural and trade press. In a way, the food administration is partly responsible for the increased use of the word, and, as a result, has received letters from all parts of the country asking "What is a calorie?" Some people have gone so far as to suggest that it is the name of a new breakfast food, while in one instance, inquirer stated he had heard that it was a new type of explosive discovered by the war department and wanted to know what the food administration had to do with it.

When fuel is thrown on a fire under a boiler, heat is produced. This heat is required in order that the engine may perform its work. To do work of any kind requires energy. Food used or burned in the human machine produces energy to maintain the normal heat of the body and to do its work. Work done by the body comprises not only that which requires muscular or mental exertion, but also involuntary exertion such as the heating of the heart, the expansion of the lungs, etc. The chemical process within the body which transforms our food into energy is similar in nature to the process which takes place when fuel is burned over fire—though, in the body, the burning takes place very slowly and in every tissue, instead of in one central place. The value of the food is determined by the amount of energy it yields to the body; and it also has a building and regulating function.

It was necessary that a unit be established for measuring the amount of heat produced when food was completely burned. The unit chosen or universally adopted as the unit for measuring fuel value or energy value for any kind of food is called the calorie. It represents the same principle in measuring as the inch or foot, the unit of measuring length; the pint or gallon, the unit of volume; and the ounce or pound, that of weight.

The calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogram of water 1° C. or 1 pound of water approximately 4° F. Our requirements of food, so far as the amount is concerned, can therefore be expressed in the number of calories needed for each person per day. It must not be forgotten that the calories must be derived from the proper kinds of food.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR INSURANCE

Secretary McAdoo has received the following cablegram from Gen. Pershing:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces appreciate deeply the generous measure the government has taken to provide insurance for their families, in proof of which more than 90 per cent of men have taken out insurance. To wisely provision for their loved ones heartens our men and strengthens the bonds that unite the army and the people in our strong determination to triumph in our most righteous cause."

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance up to June 28 has written \$21,566,000,000 insurance, representing 2,570,455 applications. The average amount of insurance applied for is \$8,387, and in some battalions and regiments, some in France and some here, every man has taken out insurance. In some units every man is insured for the maximum, \$10,000.

One of the American generals says that this government insurance is an element of victory. All Liberty bond holders and all purchasers of War Savings Stamps may feel that they had a part in this insurance—the most just and humane provision ever made by any nation for its fighting men.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Notice is here given that Mrs. Sarah Walker, 907 S street, is appointed the exclusive agent and representative of The Monitor to solicit subscriptions and advertisements and make collections in Lincoln. She is also the official correspondent and staff representative of The Monitor for Lincoln. It will be greatly appreciated if all persons who have news for this department will communicate with her.

JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Editor.

A SPECIAL ARTICLE

We expect soon to publish a special article on Lincoln, with illustrations of some of our homes and citizens. You will hear about it later.

Mrs. Lorene Dorsey, who went to Rock Island, Ill., several days ago, returned home Tuesday, July 23, bringing her mother, Mrs. Wilford, who is much improved in health, back with her.

G. C. Walker was called home Saturday evening on account of the death of his father at Greenville, Miss.

AMERICAN NEGRO IS TRUE PATRIOT, DECLARES MILLER

Spokane, Wash.—An interested audience of approximately 1,000 people listened intently to Professor Kelly Miller of Howard university last week at Lewis and Clark high school discuss "The Patriotism of the Negro." Professor Miller came to Spokane under the auspices of the national council of defense and the bureau of public information.

"As a result of this world conflict the American Negro will have accorded him the highest powers of citizenship, must be the conscientious belief of every citizen of this country," said the speaker. "The opportunity is here and the Negro will meet it squarely."

"This is the Negro's land. It is the home of freedom and opportunity. None other can give him what he can receive here and in turn the American Negro is showing that he is not a slacker. Some of the best companies and regiments of soldiers in General Pershing's army are composed of Negroes."

COLORED NURSES QUESTION STATUS

Young Race Women, Graduates From New Orleans Training School, Demand to Know Where They Stand.

New Orleans, La.—"Are we nurses or are we not?"

That is the question that is agitating the minds of a number of young Negro women who recently completed a first aid course of fifty lessons under the instruction of Dr. R. J. Vining, Louise Ross and Ethel Smith, and they have asked the Times-Picayune in a communication to "find out what they are."

Miss L. Agnes Daspit, head of the nurses section of the gulf division of the Red Cross, says they are nurses' aids. They were not given diplomas as was said in the communication, but certificates as evidence they had completed the course in elementary hygiene and home care, which is authorized by the national organization of the Red Cross, and for which they were given credit. Work in dietetics and first aid was given to make them more efficient that they may relieve registered nurses of as much as possible for war service. To be a registered, trained nurse requires the completion of a three-year course in a recognized hospital or sanitarium. The same course given the race girls is being given a class at Tulane university.

DISASTROUS FIRE DESTROYS RESIDENCES

Longview, Tex.—A fire broke out in the northern part of the city recently, which under the pressure of heavy wind threatened to consume the entire northwest end of the city. Five colored houses were destroyed at the point of origin and others saved only by heroic effort. A dwelling house three blocks away caught fire and was consumed while another two blocks further caught and was burned, with numerous others threatened by shingle roofs catching fire.

ON THE STREET

LOOK! There she goes, scarce twenty years,
And yet the bloom of youth has flown;
Her pallid face is gaunt with fears,
The white plague's claimed her for its own.

A man draws near, she lifts her head
And makes essay to smile—to speak;
Comes to her lips a darker red
Than that which dyes her sunken cheek.

She quickly wipes away the stain,
Attempts to lure him with a wink;
She must not lose this chance for gain,
For all too nears starvation's brink.

Her body sways, yet brave the smile;
He hesitates, and then draws near,
His gaze upon her face the while;
But now her eyes ope wide with fear.

He firmly grasps her by the arm;
"I've caught you right, my foxy miss!
I'll place you where you'll do no harm;
You've oft been warned 'gainst such as this."

Ill, tired and weak, about to fall,
A haunted look comes in her eyes.
"Aw! come along and 'can' that stall,
That sob stuff gets them other guys."

'Tis useless now to cry or plead;
No kindly word the sick girl greets;
No friend to succor her in need;
Poor, lonely outcast of the streets.

God pity those who go astray;
Open their eyes that they may see
When others all have turned away;
'Tis then they have a friend in Thee.
—Salem Tutt Whitney.

ONE YEAR OF FOOD CONSERVATION

The American people were asked to provide—as a patriotic duty—wheat, meat, fats and sugar for our associates in the war and their dependents. The following results will show that Americans did their duty. The Negro who has a large part in the handling of food can feel a pride in what was done in the matter of saving wheat, meats, fats and sugar.

Wheat—The amount of wheat above our normal needs for 1917-1918 was 20,000,000 bushels—in other words, that is all we could have shipped unless our home consumption could have been reduced. If we continue to save at the present rate we shall be able to send to our soldiers and our associates in the war before the harvest of 1918 is entirely in, almost 170,000,000 bushels—or, in terms of our savings, we have done without 130,000,000 bushels of wheat to help win the war. The wholesale price of flour at Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 18, 1917, was \$16.75 per barrel. The wholesale price is now \$10.18.

Pork—Meat—The number of hogs in the United States before the war was about 6,000,000 below what it ought to be. The United States then sold to foreign countries about 55,000,000 pounds of pork per month. In March, 1918, we were able to ship to our soldiers and our associates in the war over 300,000,000 pounds of pork in addition because our people answered the government's call to grow more pork and eat less of it, and we have saved and placed in storage 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork, lard, etc.

Beef—Before the war this country was shipping less than 2,000,000 pounds of beef each month. We sent 96,982,000 pounds of beef in May, and with the people saving in the future as they are now, our boys will have plenty of beef.

Sugar—The United States food administration is now asking that the people of the United States reduce their consumption of sugar to three pounds per month per person for the balance of the year. This is asked in order that the people of England may have two pounds per month per person, and the people of Italy one pound per month per person. If the people of the United States live up to this requirement there is absolutely no danger of a sugar shortage.

The average price throughout the world in the past year has been about 20 cents per pound, while in the United States, because of regulation, it has been 10 cents a pound or less. Every one cent advance in the price of sugar means about \$84,000,000 to the people of this country.

Reserves—The present crops are above normal and as the war continues with the withdrawal of men from the farms to war work we do not expect to have such large crops again. Following the lesson of Joseph in Egypt, the United States food administration is collecting large stores of food at home and in Europe; thus we shall have reserves of food to overcome any future crop shortage here and enough food in Europe to tide over our soldiers and associates in war for a time, in case the steady stream of food ships to them is at any time interrupted.

OUR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Some of our national transportation problems and difficulties can be better understood when it is remembered that in the northeastern section of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, adjoining states and New England, the population is 693 persons to every mile of railroad; in the south the figures are 407 persons per mile; and in the west, 252. There are 15 square miles of land to every mile of railroad in the west, while in the east there is 1 mile of railroad to every 5 square miles of land. There are innumerable factories in this eastern theater, and the bringing in of coal and raw material and the carrying out of manufactured products make up a tremendous freight tonnage.

The railroad administration is solving gradually many problems, by the elimination of many unnecessary passenger trains several thousand engines are diverted from passenger to freight traffic, which relieves the situation materially. Also by loading the freight cars to full capacity a great saving is being accomplished. Routing freight by the most direct route, and other methods adopted by the administration, are doing much to ease the strain on our transportation facilities.

HOLDS COTTON CROP RECORD

Shreveport, La.—Newton Smith, a Colored planter, holds the cotton crop record of the Red River valley for the past season. His 286 bales are worth \$10,000. He owns 1,000 acres of cotton land and leases another 1,000 acres and employs seventy-five Colored families on his plantation. He is rated at \$200,000 by the bankers of the city.

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