

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XVIII, No. 36

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

CITY NEWS

Leo Johnson is reported sick the past week.

Mr. H. C. Brown is employed at the Des Moines Stationary Co.

Dr. A. J. Booker, Gus Watkins and Dr. J. A. Jeffers spent Sunday in Buxton.

A movement is on foot to organize a Croquet and Checker Tourney in our city.

Mr. Lloyd Griffin returned last week from a visit to Buxton and Knoxville where he has been awhile.

Our great contest is now on so let us send in our new subscription and designate the one that you want your votes to go to.

Our old friend Chas. S. Wilcox, an attorney at law has announced his candidacy for City Commissioner. Watch for his announcement later.

The Progressive Chorus club will meet with Mrs. Wm. Shackelford on West 10th street Wednesday evening. All members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Laura Lewis left Thursday for Ames, Iowa, where she will be employed until June. We are sorry to lose Mrs. Lewis from the social life of our city.

Mrs. G. W. Lee, as well as Mrs. Rose are new subscribers this week to the Bystander; also Chas. S. Wilcox and E. J. Mixon. This is a good beginning for the New Year. Who will be next?

The Winfield boarding and rooming house 407 W. Second street, will serve short orders and lunches each evening until 11 o'clock. First class services. Mrs. Kirby Winfield, prop., Des Moines.

The Ladies Social Aid society met at the home of Mrs. Tramp, 14th and Buchanan Sts., Feb. 8th. Business was transacted and the society adjourned to meet with Mrs. Brown, 1154 First St., Feb. 14th.

The Ladies Social Aid society met at the home of Mrs. Browne, 1154 First St. After the transaction of business the society adjourned to meet at Mrs. Brown's 14th and Buchanan streets, Feb. 22.

The Dramatic Art club met with Mrs. J. H. Brown and entertained the Ministerial Alliance, and the presidents of the various clubs. There was a general review of the first VI Books of Paradise Lost. Meet next week with Mrs. Chas. Turner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown, 1010 Mulberry Street, was the scene of a delightful Valentine party, Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Brown entertained her Sabbath school class of the Corinthian Baptist church. The hours from four to six were very pleasantly spent.

The Mission circle of the Corinthian Baptist church will be entertained Friday, Feb. 23d by Mrs. Edward Cocanut of Lake Park. The chief speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. J. B. Rush who will address the circle on "Harvest Time in the Church."

A call was made for a meeting at the Corinthian Baptist church, last evening to perfect plans for the inauguration of a literary society in the church. All who are interested in such an organization are urged to be present Thursday evening, February 22d when it is hoped the organization may be permanently organized.

Captain Amos Brandt, an East Side pioneer citizen has announced his candidacy for City Commissioner. Capt. Brandt is a true and tried friend of the colored race and he merits the full support of every colored voter. See his announcement later.

A Leap Year Entertainment.
Members of the B. Y. P. U. society of the Corinthian Baptist church will give a Leap Year entertainment, Thursday evening, Feb. 29th, at the church. An excellent program is being provided for and don't miss the pantomime.

WONDERFUL RESULTS ON SHORT NOTICE

I have used your Pomada. Its the best thing I ever used for making curly hair lie smooth. I have not finished my first bottle, but can see wonderful results, writes Mrs. Louise E. Hayes of Pleville, S. C.
Try Ford's Hair Pomada for harsh, scabbed and unruly hair and Ford's Royal White Skin Lotion for the complexion. Ask your druggist for them. Be sure and get the genuine (Ford's) manufactured by the Ozonite or Marrow Company, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Porter has been sick at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, 761 W. 10th. She is better now.

The Corinthian Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. Griffith, with a large attendance. After the general routine of business the hostess served a lovely repast. Adjourned to meet at Mrs. Perkins.

Atty. S. Joe Brown, returned Tuesday evening from Fayette, Mo., where he delivered the Lincoln Day address under the auspices of the Fayette Afro-American council. He reports that Mr. J. A. Talbot, the tailor formally of this city and Rev. D. A. Holmes, formally of Davenport are both located in Fayette and seem prosperous and happy.

Mr. J. Alvin Jefferson, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., who is a graduate from the Medical college there, came to our city last week to take the Iowa State Medical board examination with the view of entering the Hawkeye State. He visited Buxton Sunday, returning home Monday, deciding to cast his lot in the Capital City, and enter his chosen profession ere long. He called at the Bystander office and subscribed.

Mr. H. S. Clay entertained the members of Charity Lodge No. 2199 G. W. O. of Odd Fellows at his beautiful home on 819 W. 12th street, Tuesday evening Feb. 13th. Grand Master Geo. Terrell of Colfax was present and after a good wholesome address on the good of the order, being responded to by the following Bros.: S. C. Cary, S. Blakey, Jas. James, L. M. Brown, Dr. E. A. Lee, E. S. Morgan, and D. Patterson. After which Bro. Clay invited the Brothers into his spacious dining room where the table was laden with all the nourishments of the season of which English oysters held the sway of which Bro. Clay well knew how to prepare. After a late hour all departed declaring Bro. Clay a most delightful host.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.
The address by Dr. E. A. Lee on Oral Hygiene last Sunday afternoon was full of practical information and helpful suggestions with reference how to preserve the teeth and conserve the health by means of good teeth and clean mouths. A good sized audience of men and boys were present. On next Sunday the address will be by Rev. N. B. Jones who will speak on the subject of "Faith." All men and boys are cordially invited. Good music.

Corinthian Baptist Church Announcement.
Sunday, Feb. 21st.
10:30 a. m. Pastor, subject: The "Groaning Creation."
12:00 m. Sunday School.
6:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U.
7:30 p. m. The pastor will begin a series of sermons on the Essentials in Race Building as applied to local conditions, covering the Economic, Social and Political phases of our life. Subject, next Sunday: "The Blessings of Frugality." T. L. Griffith, pastor.

MARKET ANNEX
113 West Locust Street
Pure and Wholesome Meat at Market Prices. Open every day. Remember you get the best meat here at Market House Prices.
Give Us a Trial Order and be Convinced

The Savoy Cafe
304 W. GRAND AVE.
First Class Restaurant. Meals and Lunches served at all hours Home cooking. You are invited to give us a call.
Charles Townsend, Prop. Des Moines, Ia.

Brown & Davis
Headquarters for
Cigars and Tobacco
Billiards and Pool
Phone Walnut 2314 229 Third St.

GRAVITY, IOWA.
(Special to Bystander.)
Presiding Elder Moor spent last Tuesday and Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson.
Miss Beatrice Hughes of St. Joe, Mo., is spending this week with her friend, Miss Mable Johnson, Gravity, Iowa.
Miss Kate Johnson of Clarinda, spent Monday afternoon with Miss B. Hughes.
Mr. Virgil Lewis of Clarinda spent Saturday as a guest at the Johnson home.
Miss Mabel Johnson entertained at dinner Sunday as a courtesy to Miss Hughes of St. Joseph, Mo., who returned home Wednesday.

ST. JOSEPH (MO) NOTES.
The Negro National civic movement will hold their annual convention at Lawrence, Kansas, this year. It will convene on Aug. 20th, and last three days, the president of the organization in a recent letter sent to A. P. Clayton, mayor of this city asking him to send the name of at least twenty delegates from this city. Many complied with the request.
Mr. George Bachanan, an Englishman and a bachelor, living in Cooper county, near Hoonville, Mo., died last week, left \$18,000, by his will to be distributed among four of his Afro-American employees. Now if his relatives do not attempt to break that part of the will, that is a very neat sum to receive as a gift, and we trust they will use it to a good advantage.
The Misses Mayme Hundley and Ethel Goos, teachers at the Bartlett school were among those on the sick list the past week.
Mrs. Geo. Walker of 609 N. Third St. has returned from her extended visit in Kentucky and Ohio, it being the first

vacation of such long duration for several years and being the time of year for numerous social functions. She enjoyed a very pleasant visit in the various cities.
Mr. J. H. Kelley, Sec. of the Y. M. C. A. in his report for the last year shows an increase in membership, etc., and they are preparing to make improvements at their rooms this year and are desirous for their friends to aid them when they call on you.
The Crescent Laundry at 819 South street, is a new enterprise that has recently been opened by Afro-Americans. Mr. J. H. Cooper is the manager and A. G. McDaniel is a solicitor. They guarantee high class hand work, only. Give them a trial.
Miss Olla Anderson was the hostess for a few of her friends last Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitset, 525 North 25th St. The evening was spent in playing various games, interspersed with vocal and instrumental solos.
A Men's Church Brotherhood movement was organized at the Ebenezer A. M. E. church last week. Rev. John A. Gregg was elected President and Prof. D. T. Perkins, Sec. They will meet every Wednesday night at the church and they expect to increase their membership to more than one hundred in a few weeks.
The Afro-Americans of this city were pleased to hear that President Taft had decided not to appoint Judge Hook to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench on account of his decision in the "Jim Crow" case in Oklahoma. We are glad to see the President take such actions and even if he don't appoint Hon. Chas. Nagel of this state, we commend him for not selecting Judge Hook.
Do you read the Bystander every week? If not have Miss Marguerite Perry to call. She will be glad to secure your subscription since she is one of the contestants for the prizes offered by that old reliable publication for the person sending in the largest number of subscribers, so help her secure one of the prizes.
The Woman's Missionary society of the Francis Street Baptist church, had a very interesting meeting at that church last Sunday afternoon, among those who delivered addresses were Mr. Anthony Morton and Prof. Coleman, and a selection by the young Men's Quartet, Miss Anna Jones, as president of the society.
Hon. F. P. Fulkerson (white) delivered the principal address at the Men's meeting last night at the Francis St. Baptist church. His subject was "Civic Righteousness."



HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Born February 17, 1817; Died February 20, 1895

Mrs. Jennie Wilson of St. Joseph, Mo. made a business trip to Gravity, Iowa, Monday, returning Monday evening to Clarinda where she remained until Thursday.

Mrs. Alice Lincoln is quite ill at this writing.

Mr. John Franklin is visiting his sister in Bedford, Iowa.

FT. MADISON, IOWA.

The members of the Second Baptist church gave a surprise party on Rev. and Mrs. Bowles last Thursday evening. Everyone present came away greatly pleased with the manner in which the host and hostess received them. The table was laden with everything good to eat.

Presiding Elder I. N. Daniels was in our city last week in the interest of the A. M. E. church here.

Mrs. George Mack is on the sick list and her many friends hope to see her out again soon.

Miss Marie Dunlap has been quite sick, but was able to be at Sunday School Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Wallace is confined to his home on account of illness. We hope to see him out again in a few days.

Mrs. James Bowles called the ladies together last Sunday at 6 o'clock p. m. and organized a Willing Workers club. President, Mrs. James Bowles; Vice President, Mrs. Charles Thomas, secretary, Miss Lena McRay; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Henry, Chaplain, Mrs. James Sanders. The club will meet Thursday evening to complete the organization at the residence of Mrs. Charles Thomas.

There will be a Valentine social at the Second Baptist church Wednesday evening. All are invited to come and have a good time.

1817 Fredrick Douglass 1895

This week our race is called upon to commemorate the birth of Hon. Frederick Douglass one of our great American Statesmen, editor, orator, and diplomat. Born in the lowest depths of poverty, vice and servitude; yet from his lowly place in Maryland, he arose through the most abject condition that any man ever had and came out a shining star. The forerunner of his race, honored by Kings, Princes and Presidents of all Nations. The struggle he made for the freedom of his race, then after freedom the gallant fight he led for equal manhood rights and his efforts to give his race political equality will never grow old and his name should be honored as a saviour of his race.

ALBIA, IOWA.

Mr. Burt Jones and Mrs. Nora Grayson of Hiteman was in town at the parental home of H. Jones, Sunday.
Mr. Roy Grayson of Hocking was in town Saturday.
Mr. Ross Johnson spent Sunday in Hocking with Mr. John Wright who has been quite sick.
Mite Missionary meeting at the A. M. E. church on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, conducted by Mrs. Chas. Washington and Mrs. Nellie Esters.
The family of Mrs. B. T. Lewis is improving at this writing, also Eliza Hayes who has been sick the past week.
Mrs. May Johnson was an Oskaloosa visitor the guest of Mrs. Minnie Wing the past week.
Mrs. Walter Beasley was a Hocking visitor Sunday.
Mrs. Udell Lewis of Oskaloosa is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Oscar Roper in Albia this week.
Messrs Lewis Edmond and W. H.

Gordon of Hocking spent Sunday in Albia.

The Sewing Circle club will meet at Mrs. Wm. Bennings on Monday, Feb. 11, at the usual hour, 3:30.

Little Fay Granley has collected quite a number of items for the Bystander this week. He collects items quite often for the paper.

Mr. Luther Bennings was one of the actors in the vaudeville plays at the Comet Friday night.

Quite a number of strangers in our town the past week.

Platform Analyzed.

Mr. W. C. Church has analyzed his platform which arrives at the following translation with respect to his candidacy for the Des Moines plan:

1. An opportunity to buy produce at the lowest prices and make a dollar buy in proportion to wages.
2. Elimination of extravagance for public luxuries and more attention to immediate necessities.
3. More attention to residence districts in proportion to taxes paid under levies for specified purposes.
4. Construction work, especially comparatively small jobs, be by day to be loyal to Des Moines citizens and taxpayers.
5. Less litigation, fewer experts and lawyers and more effort to adjust differences with public utility companies through conference and friendliness.
6. A city on a high moral plane free from lawlessness and predatory vice, and a moral atmosphere so pure that our sons and daughters may mingle socially without danger of contamination

7. Enforcement of law without fear or favor as well as protection to the law abiding.

8. Civil service reform to an extent to prevent promiscuous hire and fire, without regard to merit, to pay political debts.

SUXTON BRIEFS.

Mrs. A. P. Sharp, who was in the hospital at Rochester, Minn., has so sufficiently recovered that she is no longer compelled to remain there. It is hoped that she will soon be well enough to come home.

Mrs. Rose Watson is on the sick list. Mrs. W. A. Cooper has rheumatism very badly in her feet. Her husband who was very badly hurt in the mine a few weeks ago is improving nicely.

Mrs. Geo. Carter who has been ill for some time, departed this life last Wednesday and was taken to Moberly for burial on Thursday. The remains were accompanied by her husband and daughter, both of whom returned to Buxton Saturday morning.

Mrs. Jno. A. Baker arrived last Friday after a four months visit with relatives and friends in South Carolina.

Mr. Grant Brown left Tuesday of last week for Iowa City to visit his wife who was in the hospital there. He telegraphed Saturday night that Mrs. Brown had died that day. She was brought home Monday and the funeral service conducted at St. John's A. M. E. church Wednesday. Mrs. Brown was a well respected member of the A. M. E. church and an enthusiastic worker in both church and clubs. She leaves a husband, several children and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

Milton Rasby had his foot hurt in the mine last week. He is out on his cane. Mrs. W. J. Jackson is on the sick list. The Sunday School Union met with Tabernacle Baptist Church last Sunday. Immediately after the opening the newly elected officers were installed by Mrs. W. A. Brown. A very splendid program was then rendered. The paper for discussion was read by Mr. R. A. Booker the subject of which was: "Is the teachers meetings essential and why?" Mr. Booker's paper was very good, and many others discussed it, concurring with Mr. Booker and gave many good reasons, showing that the teachers meetings were quite essential to the progressive Sunday School. Mr. Watkins of Des Moines was present at this meeting and gave to the Union some very encouraging remarks.

Mrs. Nora Reasby of Danville, Ill., arrived in the city last Friday, and will remain indefinitely.

Rev. C. H. Mendenhall is very sick, having been confined to his bed for nearly a week.

The baby of Mr and Mrs. June Wimsey fell into a pan of hot water and severely burned one of its hands and legs. Mrs. Wimsey, with the baby left for Enterprise, where she could be with her mother.

Dr. Booker, of Des Moines, gave a very splendid address to members of the 'the St. John's A. M. E. church, Sunday evening, his subject being: "The Optimistic Negro." Those who heard him said it was a fine address. He was introduced by Dr. C. G. Robson. Mr. G. Watkins the hustling blacksmith of Des Moines made his first visit to Buxton last Sunday in company with Dr. Booker. Mr. Watkins is very much pleased with the town of Buxton and says he expects to come again.

Mrs. Henrietta Harris received a telegram last week stating that her son William of Minneapolis was very sick with pneumonia. Later she received a letter reporting him better.

Mr. A. G. Rhodes of Des Moines, a poultry fancier was in the city last week visiting his parents and friends.

Mrs. Anna Malone of Omaha, who has been visiting parents and other relatives since Christmas, left Tuesday morning for home. Before leaving, she paid for six months subscription to the Bystander.

Mr. Henry Harris is improving from injuries received from falling six or seven weeks ago.

Rev. F. B. Woodard made a business trip to Albia Monday.

Justice of the peace Bryson, with his lady love was in Albia, Monday. Looks suspicious!

Mr. Langhorn Cheatham was cutting kindling at his home last week when a piece flew up striking him in the eye. He left Monday for Ottumwa to have it treated by a specialist.

Leonard Walker is now full fledged Sunday School scholar having joined class "C" in Mt. Zion S. S. last Sunday. There is still room in class "C" for Amity, "Cooney" Walter and others. Come on boys—fall in line.

Mt. Zion Mission circle met in the home of Mrs. A. B. Ward last Thursday. After a splendid program had been rendered and a Holy Ghost meeting witnessed, the sister served an elegant lunch.

Miss Veetta Step is still confined to her bed.

Mr. Mary Wright is convalescing. Mrs. Eva Burns is quite well again and will be seen at her post of duty as organist of Mt. Zion Baptist church.

The J. F. Baker Printing Co. is becoming established very fast and doing nice work. Give them a trial on any job work you may have.

Resolutions of the Rose Temple Lady Elks.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from our community a beloved father and husband, namely, J. C. Dixon, who was so well known by every one. While our hearts are buried in humble submission to the change for it is a change of the form of life, we rejoice in the fact that his time here was so long to bring cheer and comfort to his family.
Be it Resolved, by the Rose Temple Ladies of Elks, that we deeply deplore the fact that his pleasant face will no more be seen and his cheerful voice be heard in his home.
Be it further resolved, That we hereby express our sympathy with our bereaved sister, but commend them to Him who knoweth all things and doeth all things well, who gave and hath taken away
Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and another sent to the bereaved family and one to the press.
Respectfully submitted this 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1912.
S. Gates,
L. Wilkerson,
H. Lee.

OUR GREAT CONTEST

OUR workers were already busy, and before the opening day many had secured several hundred votes. We were much pleased with the enthusiastic replies to our letters notifying the contestants of their nominations. Some few, however, to whom letters were sent have failed to respond. Before selecting another nominee in the places of these persons, we would be glad to have them notify us of their intentions, and hence will give until Wednesday, Feb. 21st, for replies, - - - - - Below we publish a partial list of the contestants in and out of the city. We are by no means limiting the number of contestants, so, if your name ought to appear here, and does not because of lack of interest on your part—Get Busy!

Our Prize Contestants:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. A. BUSH..... | Clinton, Iowa |
| MISS HAZEL F. CLARK..... | 118 W. Division St., Ottumwa, Iowa |
| BAKER DIXON..... | Wilberforce, Ohio |
| W. L. JONES..... | 115 Bradley St., Mason City, Iowa |
| MISS MARGURITE PERRY..... | 1820 N. Main St., St. Joe, Mo |
| MISS FRANCIS REEDER..... | 1419 Fulton St., Keokuk, Iowa |
| J. A. TOLBERT..... | Fayette, Mo |
| MR. EDWARD YOUNG..... | Braxton, Miss |
| MISS ALLEN BEAN..... | 616 Eastern Ave., Davenport, Iowa |
- City
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. W. BRANHAM..... | 519 East Court Avenue |
| REV. P. S. ERVIN..... | 410 East Seventeenth Street |
| MISS JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH..... | 625 East Second Street |
| MISS NELLIE LETRIDGE..... | 668 Nineteenth Street |
| MISS LILLIAN NEAL..... | 1305 W. Twentieth Street |
| MRS. J. H. WOODS..... | 1421 Park Street |
| MRS. H. P. GRAVES..... | 762 Twelfth Street |

YOUNGER BROTHERS

Second Anniversary Sale in the ECONOMY BASEMENT Begins Tuesday, February 20.

Watch for detailed announcements in the daily papers.

1000 New Subscribers!

50000 IN PRIZES

The subscribers to be added to our mailing list, the Prizes to reward those whose efforts shall secure the Subscribers.

OUR GREAT CONTEST

OPENED IN FULL BLAST ON MONDAY THE 12TH.

OUR workers were already busy, and before the opening day many had secured several hundred votes. We were much pleased with the enthusiastic replies to our letters notifying the contestants of their nominations. Some few, however, to whom letters were sent have failed to respond. Before selecting another nominee in the places of these persons, we would be glad to have them notify us of their intentions, and hence will give until Wednesday, Feb. 21st, for replies, - - - - - Below we publish a partial list of the contestants in and out of the city. We are by no means limiting the number of contestants, so, if your name ought to appear here, and does not because of lack of interest on your part—Get Busy!

Our Prize Contestants:

A. A. BUSH.....	Clinton, Iowa
MISS HAZEL F. CLARK.....	118 W. Division St., Ottumwa, Iowa
BAKER DIXON.....	Wilberforce, Ohio
W. L. JONES.....	115 Bradley St., Mason City, Iowa
MISS MARGURITE PERRY.....	1820 N. Main St., St. Joe, Mo
MISS FRANCIS REEDER.....	1419 Fulton St., Keokuk, Iowa
J. A. TOLBERT.....	Fayette, Mo
MR. EDWARD YOUNG.....	Braxton, Miss
MISS ALLEN BEAN.....	616 Eastern Ave., Davenport, Iowa

City

A. W. BRANHAM.....	519 East Court Avenue
REV. P. S. ERVIN.....	410 East Seventeenth Street
MISS JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH.....	625 East Second Street
MISS NELLIE LETRIDGE.....	668 Nineteenth Street
MISS LILLIAN NEAL.....	1305 W. Twentieth Street
MRS. J. H. WOODS.....	1421 Park Street
MRS. H. P. GRAVES.....	762 Twelfth Street

Iowa State Bystander
BYSTANDER PUBL. CO., Publishers.
DES MOINES, IOWA
BOY A LAW INTO HIMSELF

What He Knows and Thinks No Mature Person Can Understand—His Secrets Are His Own.

No man, young or old, knows what is in a boy's mind. Once he knew. Once he was familiar with the ritual, free of the fellowship, understood the degree and administered them to others. Suddenly he was expelled and he has never been able to get back in again. His mind, ruthlessly deprived of the memory of passwords and grips and observances, seeks in vain to recall them. Though he beats forever on the door it never will be opened to him. Nothing is more remote from the mind of the grown-up person than the apparently simple matter of the division of a boy's year.

Philosophers have studied and guessed, but they never have been able to explain why at one time boys play at marbles, at another time spin tops and at still another time fly kites, and why in every part of the world they abandon one pastime in a body and take up another.

The boys know. They all know. But the rigorous freemasons won't tell. Are they bound by some frightful oath not to reveal the secrets of their caste? Do traitors and informers among them suffer dreadful penalties? Is it possible that the sad little boys who are sometimes seen gloomily treading their way through the winter streets, wearing low socks and French berets or the velvet clothes of little Lord Fauntleroy, with curls hanging down their lace collars—is it possible that these are the Morgans of this freemasonry, that this is their fate because they have communicated the secrets of their order? It must be true, for no mother in her right mind would so punish her offspring. He wears the uniform of the outside. Every boy's hand is raised against him. But if it is a punishment, the punishment is excessive. No boy could if he would communicate these secrets to the mature.

It would be more difficult for a boy of ten to explain what he knows and thinks to a man of forty than it would be for a Thibetan priest to elucidate in his own language to a Wall Street broker at a quick-lunch counter.—F. P. Dunne, in Metropolitan Magazine.

Why He Wanted a Pistol.
 A proprietor of a second hand store on Wells street told the following story yesterday:

A neatly dressed young man rushed into the store and demanded to see the boss. As the proprietor approached, the visitor exclaimed: "Well, don't swear at me. I am no school m'a'm. Hey, have you a pistol?"

"Well," said the owner of the store, "for what purpose do you want the revolver?"

"Don't feed me with such slang again," remarked the visitor. "It's my business to know what I need a pistol for. But, say mister, be a good friend of mine. You tell me what kind to get. You know, my mother-in-law is six feet tall, and weighs about 250 pounds."—Milwaukee Journal.

Silly Questions.
 While he was in Chicago recently Strickland W. Gilliland, author of "Off Agin, On Agin, Gone Agin—Finnegan," told a number of his best stories at a dinner.

"Over in Lelsip, O., last winter," he said, "I sat at the same table with the man who had charge of the lecture course there. During the conversation I remarked that I would like to have a glass of water on the stage that night while I was talking."

"No, I make a high dive in the second act," he replied.—Chicago Tribune.

Saved by a Snake.
 Count Zinsendorf, the founder of the Moravians, visited North America in 1742, and for a short time labored as a missionary among the Shawnee Indians. When he first came to them they received him with coldness and a plot was formed to assassinate him.

The count was sitting one evening on his wigwag upon a bundle of dry weeds which had been gathered for his bed. While he was writing by the light of a small fire a rattlesnake, warmed into activity, crawled over one of his legs.

Just then the murderous savages lifted the blanket that served for a door and looked in.

They stood motionless for some minutes watching the aged man, and then, gliding from the scene, fled into the forest. From that night the missionary found them friends and listeners.

Feminine Philosophy.
 Shoe Clerk—What else would you like, madam?
 Miss Larjun—I'd like a No. 2, but it's no use talking about that. You may as well show me your No. 5a.

Epigram From the Bench.
 "Dat wasn't a bad epigram of de judge's," said Plodding Pete.
 "What did he say?"
 "Tholy days."
 "Dat ain't no epigram, is it?"
 "Sure it is. I s'pose a fellow what an epigram is: an he says it's a short sentence dat sounds light, but gives you considerable to think about."

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Many of our secret orders have made investments in temples, sanitariums and banks in several cities. This is all good. But there is one form of investment which would pay a bigger dividend in general usefulness than any yet made, and that is the purchase of large bodies of farm land. There is no sort of doubt that the great mass of negroes must work out their salvation in the country and on farms. In many parts of the state many negroes are beginning to feel "the east wind" because of inability to secure land by renting or otherwise. This situation is going to grow in acuteness as time passes.

Now, suppose our numerous secret orders were to come together, form a great holding company, and instead of investing \$200,000 or \$300,000 in building sites widely scattered, should invest that much in country land. This would form a perpetual source of income by giving opportunity and employment to hundreds of negro families and be the means of creating negro towns. This is the era of big business and numbers eliminate chance. Concert of effort on the part of our secret orders points the way for the man and brother to create and operate big business and get results that help thousands.

More negro farmers are borrowing money from the banks this year than ever before. Bankers living in the credit zones of the state have heretofore been furnishing money to the credit merchant at a nominal rate of interest, who in turn furnishes farmers with supplies at a rate of interest which would require an expert accountant to compute. The credit merchant was getting results while the banker got the caboose! The latter, therefore, has come to himself and opened his doors wide to any negro who can raise cotton. That's fine for the banker, but for the negro farmer? Well, when the latter was being run by the credit merchant he was, metaphorically speaking, in hell! And now that he is borrowing from the banker the negro has moved up into purgatory, from which, of course, there is always a favorable chance of escape. It's fine to borrow money with which to operate a farm, but it is far better not to have to borrow any, but make the farm pay its way. Many a man, of course, who is being granted this new privilege will make good while it is perfectly safe to say that some will never again be able to hear "the tap of the drum!"—Dallas Express.

There are two phases of race patronage business to which sufficient prominence has not been given. The negro business man must be prepared to do business. Second, in our fervor to patronize him we ought not to change up suddenly, and quit while he has his head in the sand. More negro business men have been wrecked in this way than in any other. Trusted friends have been extended credit, and when they got in good and strong have quit apparently by common understanding and gone back to "de white folks." Quit if you will, but quit in good standing. If you are not going to do this, don't start.

It cost \$8,000 and 33 days of steady digging day and night of 20 men, in eight-hour shifts, to recover the body of James Hartnett, a Brooklyn negro. December 7 a well he was helping to dig at 87 Clifton place, Brooklyn, caved in and buried Hartnett. When recovered the body was standing upright in the hoisting bucket, 44 feet down in the pit. There were two men in the well when the cave-in began. When the signal was given the white man went up first, and then, on the second lift, the black man was caught by the falling earth and crushed. The bodies of the two men have not less than \$8,000 to recover from the place they were killed in order that they might have Christian burial.

The skilled statisticians who spend so much of their time on percentages have discovered that the colored people did not increase as fast as the white people did, the past ten years. Now please put your ear to the ground and hear the approach of the crowd who have found that the colored race is dying out. What we have never been able to learn is where in the dell the joy comes from in thinking of the colored race as a dying race.

The negro citizens of Nashville have cause to feel proud of the progress that is being made by our energetic business men. There are signs of progress here deserving of emulation. We take special pride in referring to the new theater that is nearing completion, and the new improvements being made by the management of The Palms Creamery.

Freed from chattel slavery at great cost of blood and treasure, enlightened at uncounted millions of cost to the state, it were time the colored man was learning the great lesson of self-help. It must come to him, that he who would be free himself must strike the blow. He must come to learn that God helps those alone who help themselves.—Dallas Express.

It is right that our people give support to members of their race who are in business enterprises. Again, it is also right for our business people to be prepared to render service and meet competition and not go forth upon the color line, but if you can sell to white people, do so, the same as they do business with us. Business is no longer a channel of charity.

If our mistakes teach us nothing, it were hardly worth while to make them.—Austin (Tex.) Herald.

The negro must take more seriously to heart the fact that he is compared to the whites, not making show enough. He has the education and the money and therefore is without excuse for not doing more in the material world. Here in Dallas, he has more churches and schools than anything else. This is not true of the white man. He has more factories, stores, shops, and other bread-winning labor-using enterprises than churches and schools. He reasons that his offspring must have a means of support—a way to get what is needed for earthly comfort before going into the heaven and hell business, and we are much of the opinion that the black man might profit by his example. Let us establish a few more enterprises which offer us a means of livelihood, for if we do not live we will not need anything in this world—and blame little in the world to come.

With the colored man, religion is still a reality—a pretty costly one of course—rather than a diverting recreation as it is with some other folks. Isn't it father an ominous symptom that in every town or city where the negro lives, he has five times as many churches—non-producing plants—as he has stores and other places of business? With the whites whom we so closely and often so foolishly imitate—it is just the other way. Again the bulk of negroes are more concerned about fine churches than they are about fine or comfortable homes. And in this respect we present a striking variation from the line of conduct of the man whom we imitate. The ruling passion of one is fine churches here and a good home in the sweet perhaps. With the other it is a good home first, here and now, and a fine church as an incident—"Old Hickory."

The census returns for 1900 show that there is in New York city a foreign born white population of 1,260,918. From the color of them, as we observe them in all sorts, places and conveyances, more than half of them appear to be mulattoes, and twice as numerous as the census numbers give. Where did they get their red, brown yellow and olive complexions? They are Europeans for the most part, but 4,260 years after the flood their African and Asiatic blood still being seen and reckoned with. The laws of anthropology have and do play some provoking tricks on mankind. The four colors of them who went out of the Garden of Eden, following the four rivers, appear and disappear with the revolution of the years, simply because the races refuse to remain separated in the metes and bounds of their habitation as fixed for them.

State fairs, mostly of the agricultural character, have always been popular among all sorts of people in the old world and the new world. In the Asia they are called bazaar. The negro state fairs of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia have become annual and very helpful in character. They show the white and colored white people what the black and colored black people are doing as independent factors in the citizenship. The Savannah Morning News says that President R. R. Wright has figured out the money cost of the Colored State fair at Macon, November 8-18 at \$10,980.27, and that all the cost has been paid. The fair was a great success in point of exhibits, attendance and prominence of men who attended it.—New York Age.

The Hon. Daniel Howard, the new president of Liberia, said in his inaugural address that all boundary disputes have been settled satisfactorily, and that the country now looks forward to a period of prosperity. We hope so. It has a good foundation in nationality, recognized by all European, American and Asiatic states, and it has a good and helpful friend in the United States. It has abundant resources at home, and should have abundant credit abroad, and would have by a proper development and conservation of its resources at home.—New York Age.

The most dangerous negro in the community is the negro who "tattles" to white folks. Generally that type of a negro is untrustworthy and unreliable. He is a menace to society and the community in which he lives. We have discovered long ago that much of the trouble which arises at times between the races can be traced to this class of negroes.—Alexandria (Va.) Advance-Messenger.

The negro must come into his enjoyment of the wealth, the culture, the freedom and the opportunities and privileges of American life, along with the white American, share and share alike. In full payment of the implied obligation assumed with his adoption into the country, or America must weaken and destroy itself with self-repression and internal revolution.—Colorado Statesman.

The "Japs" who replaced the negro waiters on the Great Northern dining cars "did not make good."—Seattle Searchlight.

Selfishness is the curse of our country, and the leading characteristic of our age. It can only be unlearned in the school of Christ. A man has a right to look after his own interests, but no right to neglect those of his neighbors.—Western Recorder.

MAYOR BLANKENBURG TO AID NEGROES

Interested in Movement to Improve Industrial Conditions.

PRESENT EVILS SET FORTH

DELEGATION WAITS ON MAYOR—COLORED AND WHITE MEMBERS OF QUAKER CITY INTERESTED IN MOVEMENT.

Philadelphia.—Mayor Blankenburg has become deeply interested in the movement to bring about better industrial conditions among the negroes of Philadelphia, and last Friday when a delegation of colored and white citizens waited on the city's executive he stated that he would give the visitors every aid in their efforts to improve conditions. One of the speakers was James Samuel Stemons, who told of the many avenues of employment being closed against the negro in Philadelphia.

In a petition which the delegation presented to Mayor Blankenburg it was set forth that the ultimate object in view was to make it possible for negroes to obtain employment among lines other than those of beggarly paid menials, to which they are now almost wholly restricted throughout the north.

The petition further sets forth that growing discrimination against negroes is a most portentous phase of the entire race situation in this country. In effect, the petition asked for summary justice being enforced for offenses committed by a "vicious mob" in the negro race, but fair dealing toward the better and law abiding negro citizens.

In the petition was the following declaration: "We affirm that the cumulative effects of such high-handed antagonism to social order have been unbounded in augmenting popular feeling against the entire colored race, with the concomitant hardships of lynching, mob violence, segregation, and exclusion from the broader fields of labor. The church is the medium through which this league is acting, and it is our purpose ultimately to enlist every colored minister and every colored congregation in every community in this movement for civic decency and political honesty."

Mayor Blankenburg, in response to the petition, said that the objects of the league were most laudable and that he would be glad to give his aid toward their consummation. Certain conspicuous crimes among negroes, and particularly in the line of speak-easies, he said, were being suppressed.

The delegation promised to keep the mayor informed of the league's work.

Among the prime movers in the delegation for improving the condition of negroes in this city were said to be the following white and colored pastors of churches of various denominations:

White members—Revs. Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk, Dr. Frank P. Parkin, Dr. A. J. Rowland, Dr. Alpha G. Kynett, D. F. Lockerie, E. F. Randolph.
 Negro members—Revs. Dr. John W. Lee, Dr. P. A. Wallace, Dr. James H. Scott, Dr. C. Albert Tindley, J. Luther Martin, James Samuel Stemons, Dr. W. G. Parkes, Dr. G. W. Gaines, G. Edward Dickerson, Dr. Henry L. Phillips, Father A. C. V. Cartier, Rev. John R. Logan, Dr. William A. Credit, Dr. Reuben H. Armstrong, Dr. E. W. Moore, A. R. Jackson, Dr. R. William Fickland.

NEGRO AVIATOR GETS MEDAL

LUCIAN HEADIN HONORED BY AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY—HAS INVENTED EQUALIZER WHICH PREVENTS AIRSHIPS FROM TILTING WHEN FALLING—NOW TOURING SOUTH.

New York.—During these days of aviation meets the negro is being represented in the field of aeronautics by Lucian Headin of New York, who was recently awarded a gold medal by one of the aeronautical societies also an inventor, and has attracted attention by taking out a patent on an equalizer, which prevents airships from tilting when falling, thereby preventing many accidents. The equalizer consists of a ball weighing 40 pounds which is attached to an electrical device, and if the airship is falling the aviator can press a button on the steering wheel which will put the large ball into play and cause the airship to descend without mishap.

Mr. Headin was born in Raleigh, N. C., and is married. He is now touring the south with his machine, accompanied by his ex-instructor and manager. Last week he was to have given an exhibition at Norfolk, Va., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. (white), but was compelled to cancel the engagement on account of cold weather. He is in Charleston, S. C., this week.

UNIQUE DECLINATION.

A young woman prominent in the social set of an Ohio town tells of a young man there who had not familiarized himself with the forms of polite correspondence to the fullest extent. When, on one occasion, he found it necessary to decline an invitation he did so in the following terms: "Ms. Henry Elzak declines with the skin on."
 She—No; it's like kissing a man with a mustache—I think I hear mother calling.

MISSISSIPPI'S POPULATION

OUT OF 1,793,114 THE NEGROES NUMBER 1,099,487—PAPER SPEAKS OF PROGRESS RACE IS MAKING IN STATE AND THE WORK BEING DONE IN INTEREST OF EDUCATION.

Mobile, Ala.—"The fact that Mississippi has a greater proportion of her population of the negro race has been a subject of considerable comment by some of the other states of the nation," says the Mobile Register, "but when it is known that Mississippi is putting forth a greater effort to educate her colored people than any other state in the Union, and with remarkable success, it is a subject of still more considerable comment."

"The last census showed that Mississippi has a total population of 1,797,114, and that of this number 1,099,487 are negroes, besides there are more than 1,000 not classified. At first these figures are startling when it is seen that there are a great many more negroes in the state than whites, but it will be remembered that the negro of Mississippi is a civilization ahead of his brother in Africa, and that the white citizenry of Mississippi is making an effort to raise the status of the Mississippi colored man. She has succeeded in doing this to such a great extent that now numbered among the leading farmers and business men of the state are some colored people. One negro came to Meridian eight years ago with a capital of \$3, and today he is said to be worth at least \$30,000 in real estate and personal property."

"A fair illustration of what is being done for the negroes of Mississippi is the work being done in this county of Lauderdale and in Meridian. Few people know that there is being taught in every public school for colored people in Lauderdale county all of the branches of manual training as taught in the leading schools of the country. In the eight grades of school the colored pupils are required to take a manual training course from early childhood up and the results are wonderful, so declare the superintendents of education and others connected with the work of the colored schools. Among the branches taught are sewing, cooking, basketry, drawing, carpentry, school gardening and beautifying school grounds, laundrying, preserving, fancy work, making models of farm implements, millinery, canning, wood and iron work, etc. There is a great deal of interest and pride being taken in the work by the negro children who attend the public schools."

DECREASE SHOWN BY THE NEGROES

Washington.—In an address delivered at the Tulane university of Louisiana in March, 1910, a prominent railway man, after pointing out that in the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the white population of the south increased by 17.2 per cent., said: "There is reason to believe that the conditions which affected the relative rates of increase of white and negro population in the south between 1890 and 1900 are still operative and that, as time goes on, the negro population of the section will constitute a decreasing proportion of the whole." This forecast is borne out by the statistics of white and negro population for 1910 just made public by the United States census office.

In the states south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi there was an increase in the ten years between 1900 and 1910 of 17.5 per cent. in white population and an increase of only 8.7 per cent. in negro population. The rate of increase in negro population for the United States, as a whole, from 1900 to 1910 was 11.3 per cent., as compared with 18 per cent. for the preceding ten years.

In 1900 the negroes in the southeastern states constituted 38.1 per cent. of the total population. In 1910 they constituted 37.9 per cent. of the total. In each one of these states the negro population in 1910 constituted a smaller proportion of the total than in 1900 and in two of them—Kentucky and Tennessee—the actual number of negroes was smaller in 1910 than in 1900. The decrease in the negro population in Kentucky in the ten years amounted to 23,050, or 8.1 per cent., and the decrease in Tennessee was 7,155, or 1.5 per cent.

The census office states the percentage of negroes to the total population in these states in the two census years as follows:

State	1900	1910
North Carolina	35.7	32.6
Virginia	33.0	31.6
South Carolina	58.4	55.2
Georgia	46.7	45.1
Florida	43.6	41.0
Kentucky	13.3	11.4
Tennessee	23.8	21.7
Alabama	45.2	42.5
Mississippi	58.5	56.2

BLANC MANGE.

Put into a double boiler one quart of sweet milk and let come to a boil. Beat together four eggs, four tablespoonsful of cornstarch, a fourth of a cupful of milk, and add to the boiling milk. Cook for a few minutes. Dip cups in cold water, then fill with the custard. When firm turn out and serve with cream and sugar or with raspberry syrup. Raisins or candied fruit make a nice addition.

NEGRO ALSO A MAN IN AMERICA

The Assertion That He Only Has Standing in Europe Is Refuted.

DE CORDOVA TALKS

CONDITIONS IN WEST INDIES—NEGROES OCCUPY POSITIONS OF PROMINENCE AND TRUST—ARE GIVEN MUCH SOCIAL RECOGNITION.

Taking issue with an article recently appearing in the New York Herald, in which Miss Mary W. Ovington is quoted as having said that she once heard a young negro university graduate declare that "a negro is a man only in Europe," and expressing the belief that the unfriendly attitude of some whites in this country toward the negro is based on a foolish and narrow prejudice, Attorney O'Connor de Cordova, 362 Riverside Drive, gave out the following statement to the Age:

"In an article published in the magazine section of the Sunday Herald of December 10, under the heading 'Negroes' Opportunities in New York,' Miss Mary White Ovington, quoting a young negro university graduate, said, 'A negro is a man only in Europe,' I wish to join issue on this statement.

"Until the spring of 1907 I lived in the island of Jamaica, a British colony of the West Indies. I am a white man, a lawyer by profession, and for over eleven years, that is, from 1895 to April, 1907, I occupied an important office in the service of the government. My official appointment brought me in intimate association with all classes of the community and I wish to advise you that a negro is a man only in Europe to go to the West Indies and see for themselves how very much of a man the negro is there.

"Let it be understood that I use the expression 'negro' as it is accepted in this country—that is, I include in the term men of color, not black men only. In all walks of life in the West Indies we find negroes occupying positions of honor, importance, prominence and trust.

"We find them prominent among the legal profession. Some have been recognized to the extent that they have occupied, and some still occupy judicial offices. Others being practitioners at the bar have been created king's counsel, an enviable position among members of the bar, and the present incumbent of the office of assistant attorney-general is himself a man of color.

"His position in the medical profession is quite as creditable. There are many colored doctors in the island who number among their patients some of the most refined white women of the community, and what more intimate and delicate relations can possibly exist than those of doctor and patient?"

"The church has among its officials as archdeacons and rectors men of color who are revered and respected by all classes of the community. In other professions and in all walks of life we find colored men coming to the front and being accorded the recognition to which as men they are entitled. Among the justices of the peace a large number are colored men, while in some districts the Custos Rotulorum, who is the head of the magistracy, is a colored man.

"The commercial community has in its ranks colored men whose integrity and merit have been recognized by all with whom they have traded. In the legislature and town councils are to be found colored men taking active part in the government of the island and even in the privy council the colored man has found his place.

"Of the members of the other branch of the legal profession—for let me say the two branches of the profession exist there as in England—two have within the last twenty years occupied the office of crown solicitor, a legal office next in importance only to that of the attorney-general, while one of these gentlemen, on more than one occasion acted as attorney-general during the absence from the colony of that officer.

"It is a fact that in the general run of the profession there are many men of color who enjoy extensive and very lucrative practice, advising the white inhabitants of the colony on difficult and delicate questions. So much for the place of the negro in the legal profession.

"Finally, the colored man and woman occupy as creditable a status socially as in other walks of life. They entertain the English and native white population and are themselves in turn entertained on terms of social equality.

"Having stated all these facts and being prepared to substantiate them by giving scores, say, hundreds of names in proof of all that has been stated, I wish to ask, is it a fact that 'A negro is a man only in Europe'? The answer comes quick and direct in the negative. And what is the result of all this recognition of the colored man? He has been placed in the position to which he is by nature entitled and in such circumstances he is as creditable a citizen as his white brother of the corresponding walk of life."

SUSPECTED A TRAP.

The wise beef critter at the stock yards refused to follow the decoy animal up the inclined plane that leads to death.
 "They're giving me the Wrong Steer!" reflected the wise beef critter.

HOUSTON'S NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

PROF. F. W. GROSS IS BUILDING UP SCHOOL AFTER THE TUSKEGEE PLAN.

Houston, Tex.—To build up a great school of agriculture and mechanic arts, as well as great in literary training, is the dream of Prof. F. W. Gross, principal of the Houston Literary and Normal school of this place. It is "Normal Gross" desire to build up a school great in effectiveness and accomplishment rather than great in size and the number of students.

That he is well on the way to attaining his desire in so far as the Houston Literary and industrial school is concerned is attested by the great success of the institution within the four years that he has been at its head. The institution is located in a section rich in possibilities. The fame of Houston is as well earned as it is well known. The possibilities for the future are greater than that of any other southern city save New Orleans. With the completion and extension of the north and south trunk lines running through Houston from the lakes to the gulf and the completion of the Panama canal, Houston's present greatness will be only a scrap of history to be compared with the rapid strides and tremendous importance of the Texas metropolis.

Professor Gross is simply taking time by the forelock in maintaining that negroes should be prepared to accept and appreciate all the good things that will come to them as a pretty big portion of the population of that rich section. To understand thoroughly all that comes to them for these reasons, it is the purpose of Professor Gross to train a small number of young men and women of that section according to the Tuskegee plan—to train them to know and to do, and who is there that will find fault with this plan?

Outlining his own plan, Professor Gross declares his intention to have only a school in the future that can well accommodate two or three hundred students at the time, but to do such good with them that they will come out well prepared as teachers and artisans. He points out the innumerable opportunities in Texas and in the vicinity of Houston where intensive farming on a small scale, where the raising of chickens, the care of pigs, the culture of bees and of flowers will reap rich rewards for the young man or woman, who can take up either of these callings with an eye single to catering to that immense and cosmopolitan population.

A visit to Mr. Gross' work in Houston, situated just beyond the city limits of Houston, strikes the observant at once with the wealth of opportunity that is before him, and of the bright future that awaits his institution. Its growth in the four years of his administration bespeaks a more brilliant future, and so well has the institution grown that now he can well afford to pay much attention to the matter of efficiency as is his intention, and to the matter of intensifying the work in every particular. From three small buildings to six of various sizes, with well equipped trades building and an academic building well suited to the needs of the institution, the Houston Literary and industrial college can very well take care of the number of students for which it only bids and to which number it is satisfied in catering.

The principal has selected his faculty with more than ordinary care and is to be congratulated in the amount of work he is able to get out of his teachers. Himself the possessor of a well earned reputation as an educator and a man of big parts, he has in Texas a large number of supporters, and is regarded by the negro people of the commonwealth as a man of more than the usual requisites of leadership.

He makes annual visits to a large number of institutions doing the same kind of work, particularly the Tuskegee Normal and industrial institute, and incorporates many of the ideas gained during these visits in his own work in Texas. All things being equal the Houston Literary and industrial college will in the years to come exert even a greater influence upon the negro life of Texas, due in a large measure to the far-sightedness and unusual common sense exhibited by its principal.

THAT JOHNSON-FLYNN FIGHT CAN'T BE HELD IN NEVADA.

Goldfield, Nev.—There is no danger of the Johnson-Flynn fight being held in Nevada, according to a ruling of the attorney general, who calls attention to the fact that Nevada law prohibits the carrying of a pistol, and that the license for a pistol, which virtually sets aside the \$1,000 license for prize fights. Section 161 provides that principals and participants in any fight, with or without deadly weapons, shall serve from two to five years in the penitentiary. Should death result within a year, all those immediately connected with the fight shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter and punished accordingly. This statute is an amendment to the old duelling law.

TREE LIFTS A MILLSTONE.

A millstone that had been discovered from Sheldon's mill at South Dover, N. H., lay on the ground for many years. A seed, blown about by the wind, dropped into the core of the stone; it grew into a tree finally, filling the hole in the center of the stone. As the tree grew the stone was lifted from the earth.

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.

Miss Wry—I have a picture in my mind of my future husband.
 Miss Guy—A bet it will never be developed.—Smart Set.

PARSON WAS A BACHELOR.
 "It's your sermon this morning you spoke of a baby as 'a new wave of the ocean of life.'
 "Quite so; a poetical figure."
 "Don't you think 'a fresh squ' would have hit the mark better?"

ADVOCATES RACE FAITH

PROF. JOSEPH L. WILEY OF FESSENDEN, FLA., THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION HELD AT TALLAHASSEE.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Of the many emancipation celebrations held throughout Florida, none occasioned more enthusiasm than the exercises held here at the faculty and students of the state college, at which Prof. Joseph L. Wiley of Fessenden, Fla., made the principal address.

"The meaning of this day is common and inspiring to every American citizen. It commemorates not only the bondage and burdens of 4,000,000 people, but the life, liberty and prosperity of 12,000,000 people unique in the life of nations, because of its ability to pass through troubled times and all the time come out surviving and refined by the fires of trial. The day is needed to help us to remember, and let us forget as a government that 'right is right since God is right, and right the day will win.'

"It is needed to call attention to the self-evident truths upon which just government is based. It is needed to point men to the pinnacles of the great American house of liberty which has been built in theory and is gradually being realized in practice. It is needed to teach liberty the underlying principles of our happiness, and the preserving force of the republic. The faith, which the celebration calls to mind, if practiced, will preserve the country in times of political storm and rebellion, from within, or assault and invasion from without. It is as broad as the nation and brings again the picture of Washington, with his sword beating back human oppression, and Lincoln, the great apostle of human liberty, with his glorious pen, writing this land as the home of the brave, and free as well.

"We speak today not only to felicitate with you, but to congratulate you on your triumphant march from chattel to citizen. You have met and not been defeated by them, unkindness, cruel casts, unholly custom, enforced ignorance and unfairness at divers times and in divers places. With right and God on your side you cannot fail in your effort to reach in all things the stature of the man who is really free.

"We congratulate you, especially, today, because you are changing ignorance for intelligence, poverty for wealth, cabins for decent homes. You are to be congratulated upon the large number of banks, the mercantile institutions, churches, schools, newspapers and increase in numbers. Your love for land and liberty seems to be contagious. You have now more land than at any time in your previous history in America. You are to be congratulated on your scholars and workmen, your colleges and their products that find more and more the employment for which they have been so carefully prepared. You are to be congratulated on the era of home-making and land-getting, which you have inaugurated.

Whose Crime Was It?
"It is fitting that we retrospect a little on these occasions to see how and whence the race came. If it were a crime to enslave the negro, then the crime was that of the nation, and the nation is due to see that proper restitution be made. It is the duty of this nation to see that all the disadvantages of an enforced servitude be removed and that every man be accorded his natural and constitutional prerogatives. Our democratic declarations to the world warrant such treatment. No one section owes such treatment to the exclusion of others, but all sections alike should study and find out the truth in matters touching the rights and interests of the negro and the nation.

"It has been conceded that the church for a long time made a mistake to countenance the existence of bondage, especially since the church was not ruled by the state. The church certainly cannot afford to make any more mistake along the line of human rights and human liberty. Since the matter has been set right, thus far the nation receives glory today and the church stands as one of the victors. The truth about liberty is known and again is free. There can never exist again on the soil of this republic any system of human bondage.

"Forever removed from American life is that most dangerous and subtle of institutions which gnaws at the vitals of empires or republics. The nation is purged of the error and we can set our faces to the future and think not of the disadvantages of the past, but of the opportunities of the present. We believe as progress was made in liberating the body of the negro (and it is a thing of which the nation is now proud), just so we are making progress toward the fair treatment of this people. We must hang our heads in shame over any humiliating law, unfair relation or unchristian attitude exercised toward colored citizens of our common country. Let us turn to the past a moment to admire the patience exercised by the bondman, as he passed through his long critical test of obedience and servitude. However, note that the institution of slavery began with the African, as the slave, but ended with a composite race which was made up largely from all the other races of the world. This composite race came into its own in 1862, when reason was enthroned and truth was heard. This composite race and all races are safe in the light of truth and justice and reason. As the negro was patient until physical bondage was destroyed, he must exercise restraint and patience

all every vestige of oppression with in and without has been removed.

"Facts and figures prove that slavery was one of our most expensive luxuries, that it was demoralizing, too demoralizing to exist in a Christian land. It kept alive sectional strife, and hindered men from speaking and acting according to the golden rule for 250 years. No one need fear the future as to physical freedom. No thinking man want slavery again. It is to be shunned, dreaded and strangled in any form, if we would preserve the genius of our free institutions.

"The composite race caught the spirit and service and learned kindness and fidelity. It tilled the soil, nursed the young, and kept watch and ward over the master's possessions with a faithfulness unmatched in the annals of the world. From the religion of his masters, which he might have believed the religion of oppressions, he constructed songs of freedom and today serves that same God and sings as a part of his service, before he would be a slave, he would be buried in his grave and go home to his Father and be saved. He believed more in the prayer he prayed to this same God to end his own night of bondage than he did in the sermon he often heard based on the text 'Servants, be obedient to your masters.' His excellent conduct under the most trying circumstances recommended him as a practical Christian who came nearer obeying the teachings of Christ under difficulties, than has any other race. Large love and a clear vision of freedom did not permit the race to turn murderers and assassins as did the Indian and other races when enslaved. Rightly have monuments been erected to his memory, for his fidelity, books are truthfully filled with glowing and commendable accounts of his conduct, and the poet as well as the orator shall ever praise the splendid service rendered by the slave whose emancipation this day calls to mind.

"The negro must meet new conditions today and more. He must meet the complicated evolution of mind and matter as a master. He must study the great problems that confront man with a view to proper solution, ever keeping in mind that the fittest survive. He must make himself the fittest of the fit. With such a policy, he can not sing any more: 'You may have all this world, but give me Jesus.' He needs to look out for a part of the world. He needs to diversify his activities. He needs to follow cotton through planting, gathering, manufacture, export and sale. Respect for him will rise if he scatters along the line of ore he digs from the ground, till it is made into cutlery and watch springs.

"The new requirement dictates that the negro be not only acquainted with the latest styles of shoes, hats, and clothing, but that he begin to manufacture these things in factories owned and operated by colored people. The negro uses thousands of wagons, buggies, plows, tools, leather goods, dry goods, galore, furniture in great quantities and other articles of daily use. Economic independence or economic justice he must have, if he is to survive the raised standards of living. Business opportunity is to be seen everywhere. Fortunes may be built, if business co-operation is practiced. In Philadelphia, New Orleans, Washington, Memphis, Atlanta, Jacksonville and dozens of other cities and localities, through co-operation, success may be achieved in almost any line of business. If aid and patronage be given to the worthy ventures of the business captains of the race, the way will be made clear for more business in the future. It requires faith and possibly many failures to succeed in those new lines of business.

"Certainly, the young people should get their minds on some line of trade, transportation, invention or organization of business companies to develop the living man. If this is done with as much zeal as is shown by the lodges and undertaking companies, who make specialties of burying people in princely and dazzling style when they die, success will come in large measure. Put heads together, and you will soon have many new lines of employment and a foundation in the commercial world.

"Let us today sound a note of warning as to expensive fashions and fast living. They are millions about the necks of too many young men and young women. Fashion and fast living are dragging down too many of the young to poverty and degradation. We must cultivate more backbone in our judgments of fashion and do without the things that hurt us, or that we in justice, to other members of the family, should not expect. Early appreciate the fact that all wealth is the result of saving, and if fashion must suffer account, why let it suffer. You could not pick out anything else that could better afford to wait. People do not think as much of the dress as they do the character and worth of the individual.

"By all means make an honest dollar and save a part of that dollar to invest in something that will develop real many qualities within you instead of spending money for that which dwarts reputation and destroys character. Save more money in 1912 than you did in 1911. Spend it for real estate. Cultivate land, learn about agriculture, own a farm, though you may not work it. The man who owns a farm and knows how to make that farm produce in paying quantities is worth a string of dimes from New Orleans to New York. The herring and the renter can never be truly happy. The landlord is the independent fellow.

If you live where land can not be bought, move to a state or locality where it may be purchased at proper price. The man of vision will buy land now. It will be the foundation of his independence and fortune tomorrow."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE NEGRO

Tuskegee, Ala.—The large number of acceptances of invitations to be present at the international conference on the negro to be held at Tuskegee institute, April 17, 18 and 19, indicate that this is going to be a most successful gathering.

All the important missionary societies in the United States and many societies in foreign countries will be represented, such as: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church; the Baptist Missionary society; the Central Board of Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian church; the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary society; the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; the Woman's Home Missionary society; the Methodist Episcopal church; the American Woman's Baptist Home Mission society; the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the United States of America; the Woman's Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian church, United States of America; the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior; the Woman's Board of Missions of the Canadian Congregational church; the Regions Beyond Missionary union with headquarters in London, Eng., will be represented by one of its secretaries; the Svenska Missions for bundets expedition of Stockholm, Sweden; the Evangelical Missionary society of German East Africa, will be represented by the president, Herr E. V. Johannsen, Bielefeld, Germany.

The Venezuelan government will have a representative at the conference. Jamaica, Porto Rico, the Danish West Indian islands will be represented. Mr. Samuel D. Bowden, manager of the National Experiment station, Orange Gunta district, India, has signified his intention of being present. Africa is going to be largely represented. Among those who will discuss conditions on that continent are: Dr. Ernest Lyon, consul general of the Republic of Liberia to the United States; Dr. Roland P. Falkner, chairman of the late American commission to Liberia, Hon. F. E. Johnson, secretary of state, Monrovia, Liberia; Hon. S. G. Harmon, vice-president of the Republic of Liberia; Rev. Isalah Goda Sishuba, president Ethiopian church Queenstown, South Africa; Rev. Henry Reid, secretary of the Ethiopian church, Johannesburg, South Africa; Mr. William C. Terrell, superintendent Inhambane district, Methodist Episcopal church, Portuguese, East Africa; Mr. O. H. Scouten, missionary, Lumbwa Industrial mission, Lumbwa, British East Africa, and Mr. W. H. Plant, Kingston, Jamaica, headmaster of the Titcheild school.

Other persons who will present papers to the conference are: Rev. Mark C. Hayford, a native worker from the Gold Coast of Africa, whose subject will be "Educational Conditions on the Gold Coast of Africa;" Dr. W. W. Shepherd, "Twenty Years with the Bakuba and Baluba and Zappo-Zap Cannibals in Central Africa;" Mr. E. D. Morel, London, Eng., editor of the African Mail and secretary of the Congo Reform association; Rt. Rev. I. Okwelle, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, West Africa, "The Missionary and Trader in Relation to the Native;" Rt. Rev. W. Edmund Smyth, bishop of Lebombo, Southeast Africa, "The Delights of Real Heathenism."

In addition to all the above, the international conference has provoked wide discussion throughout the country and promises to be of incalculable service in helping forward the cause of the native in Africa and the man of African descent wherever he may be found.

RHINOCEROS IN AMERICA.

During what is known as the Miocene period rhinoceroses were abundant in North America, and it is reasonable to suppose that they too, lived in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland and New York. Some of them had no horns, while others had two, one on either side of the nose. The most peculiar of this group, having the short legs of a hippopotamus. These animals were probably aquatic in their habits. The Miocene sands of Kansas have yielded from the bones of thousands of these creatures. They have been found in such close association that it has been suggested that they perished from the effects of an unusually severe season, which drove them together in search of some last spot where food was to be found.

This period also witnessed the continued development of camel-like animals that roamed these parts. The most remarkable of them is termed the high camel or giraffe camel, which, while a member of the same family, had the long, slender neck and legs of a giraffe and browsed on trees.

COST OF KEEPING A COW.

It is said by those who are in a position to know that it costs upon an average about \$30 a year to keep a dairy cow. Upon this estimate she must produce 1500 pounds of butter to pay her board. All above that amount is profit and any amount below represents loss to the dairyman.

YEARLY.

"George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day."
"Yes, darling," replied the knowing George. "It's a way I have just before your birthday."—Pick-Me-Up.

AT THE FOOTBALL GAME.

Michael—Come away, wife, or else they will want us afterward as witnesses.—Fliegende Blaetter.

CONDITIONS EXISTING AMONG THE NEGROES WHICH MUST BE REMEDIED BY NEGROES

(BY RICHARD CARROLL.)

This quotation, "He who would be free must himself strike the first blow," is peculiarly adapted to what I desire to say here and now. Listen: The negro is not wholly without blame for much of the undesirable conditions which have prevailed and do now prevail against him. My observation is and has been that lawlessness is not decreasing among the race, but that crimes, in both quantity and quality, continue to grow. For instance: Whisky is being sold by negroes, not in the towns only, but in their homes, on the public highways, on railroad trains, and in many country districts, around about, and even at the very door of the church itself. In some places it has gotten to be no uncommon thing for drunken negroes to be seen on "preaching day" at the churches. The number of murders by negroes do not grow daily less. The large class of "gentlemen of leisure" or, plainly speaking, loafers, are constantly receiving additional recruits.

Gambling, too, is on the increase to an extent as alarming. And in Columbia—and what is true of Columbia is equally true of all the cities and larger towns—and even in some country places—there are able-bodied men, not a few who have no visible means of support, and who do not perform any labor from January to January in each and every year. They get their living by their wits or the labor of some poor misguided woman or woman or by means of both. And as unreasonable as it may seem, there are negro women who seem, by their actions, to rejoice in the fact that they are chosen and counted worthy to work for and support such pervertions of humanity, often mis-called men.

Then, again: In our cities and towns, the houses of ill-repute in which negro women and girls are inmates daily increase. Too many are yearly leaving the quiet country homes and the labor of the farms for the alluring gale of town life and seek to evade exertion of their bodies by the degradation of their souls and their bodies.

Incubators for Petty Thieves and Vagrants.
It is from among the above-mentioned classes and conditions that the army of petty thieves and great host of vagrants are recruited. And from among these undesirable classes and conditions come they who make assaults upon womanhood. They constitute a veritable millstone around the neck of the race and is also the chief hindrance to its progress.

The negro press and the negro preacher are not wholly without blame for conditions existing. The negro press, on the whole, is cowardly and seekers of applause. The time and space which should be given to the saying of the thing needful are used most often in playing to galleries. The negro press will often howl long and loud over some negro lynched and at the same time remain perfectly dumb in regard to the crime which provoked the lawlessness of lynching. They have anathemas in plenty for the white sinners, but no word of condemnation for the act of the black sinner. And I cannot resist the temptation to believe that if our newspapers would harp more often on the cause or excuse of white lynchings for their acts and seek to make odious the whisky vender, the gambler and the loafer—the classes which furnish the victims and excuse for lynchings—I am inclined to believe, I was about to say that lynchings would soon be as they ought to be, things of the past.

And the negro ministry is not as stalwart in its opposition to crime as it was twenty years ago. There are too many roving ones and too many preachers with easy and accommodating standards of morals.

Were I to say that all of the negro preachers were such as I have mentioned, I would be guilty of uttering a libelous untruth and giving expression to a gross and damaging falsehood. So I do not and will not say that they all, as a class, are thus guilty. For there are today some of as fine God-fearing, self-sacrificing negro preachers—and I personally know them—as any of whom Christianity could boast, even in the Apostolic age. But the simple truth compels me to admit that such preachers among the negroes, are not in the majority, and their number is not increasing as rapidly as is to be desired. The majority of the negro preachers, like the majority of negro editors, can see the beam in the eye of the white race, but fall to see the steamboat in the eye of their own race. The negro preachers have used up too much time in denouncing the lawlessness of white people when there were no white people present to hear it. Progress is greatly impeded when the wrong shoe is on the wrong foot. So it has been in the above cited case. Because white preachers preach to white people and negro preachers preach to negro people, each in his place, ought to give much attention to "the sermon on the Mount" where it says "first cast the beam out of thine own eye."

The majority of the negro preachers, as a rule, are not practical enough any way. They delight to preach too often and fully about heaven, the habits of angels and the

DEVILED MACARONI.

Take two cupfuls of boiled and hopped macaroni and mix with it a white sauce made by cooking together two spoonfuls each of flour and butter, then reducing with a cupful of hot milk; season with salt and pepper, add three hard boiled eggs minced, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two teaspoonfuls of onion juice and a dash of nutmeg; when well mixed, pour into scallop shells, sprinkle the top with buttered crumbs

amusements of the inhabitants they wonder—things about which they know exceeding little and, for the present at least, concern them and their hearers infinitely less—while they ignore the affairs of earth, the habits of their audience and the much to be learned from the fact that there will be no pain or cause for weeping in heaven, and then they remain silent on the sins of whisky drinking, adultery, stealing, murder, gambling and the like, which cause so much pain to be shed down here. More is preached about "our duty to the pastor" than is preached about our duty to our fellowman. Too much is said about the immaculate whiteness of the robes we are going to wear up yonder and not enough about the need of a plentiful use of soap and water right here, and right now. Too often, more effort is used to get a donation for "our rally" from those without the church than there is to get up a moral and religious rally to get within the church those who are without. But why continue?

There are preachers who will preach long and loud and much against circus-going, dancing and like amusements—because these things take money from the church, while graver wrongs are ignored if the doors of them are good financially. And too often the quality of a crime is greatly lessened if a negro be the criminal. There is too much of "my race, right or wrong, I am with my race."

Too often the Emancipation day orators are perilous wind-jammers—simply that and nothing more. The time and occasion furnish an excellent opportunity for creating a desire for civic righteousness and better citizenship. But is it always so used? No; most often the occasion is used to recount the negro's attainments—real and fancied—to tell how much land and how many mules and horses, and houses he owns and to recount the number of big men, preachers, school teachers, lawyers, doctors and the like of which the race can boast. Seldom will the speaker strike at the evils which beset the race and hinder its progress. Such a course would not be popular, consequently there is in the majority of cases a tendency to please rather than to be helpful.

I do not pose as a "high priest" for my race. I am fully satisfied merely to be counted one of them. But I do take the liberty to assert that it is not enough for us to curb and control our passions as individuals, but we must seek to curb and control the tendencies to crime and lawlessness among our people. To do this we must preach a doctrine which will reach the life, heart and better nature of the people. Real missionary work must be done—not merely the work of a salaried financial agent—but real missionary work. To such there must be the courage of Moses, of Joshua and of Paul. Instead of shielding or condoning crimes committed by negroes, we should and must be willing helpers in bringing them to justice.

In this way, and this way only—will we lead, or rather force the white man to respect and enforce the laws of which he is the author, and at present, the only one who can administer them.

I believe that the separation of the two races in the south at the present time will be harmful to the white race and none the less so to the negro. To separate them will evidently interfere with "the Divine Plan." Under the circumstances, the white people are and must be our teachers. "We should co-operate with them and seek their co-operation in all things tending or looking forward to the betterment of each or both. The best interest of the one is, in the end, the best interest of both. "We are workers together with God." With that belief and to that end, we should work.

O'NEAL ON RACE PROBLEM

TELLS METHODIST CONFERENCE EQUAL PROTECTION SHOULD BE GRANTED.

At the recent session of the Alabama A. M. E. conference, held in Montgomery, Ge. Emmet O'Neal delivered a most timely address, in the course of which he said that he recognized the fact that the two races are bound up in mutual interest, and, while the question of social equality must not enter every consideration, the state demands the negro be given every chance to develop himself and become the best citizen possible.

As governor of Alabama, he said, his activity would be bent in all these directions and he would see that as far as practical negroes should have equal rights in the courts, with every educational, industrial and economical right of way for advancement.

THE BAR BROOCH.

In every collection of beautiful ornaments the bar brooch finds a place. It is very long and absolutely rigid, and is ornamented in various ways. One pattern is set closely with emeralds and rubies alternating, and another is a flashing rivulet of brilliant from end to end. A third has a large pearl in the center flanked by pearls of dwindling sizes, to the tiniest possible gems at the ends.

Then again there is the absolute-ly plain gold bar brooch, which is used for various purposes, from fixing the squash hat in its place to securing the one-sided jabot.

or cheese as preferred and brown in a quick oven; just before serving make a depression in the center of each scallop and fill with chill sauce.

DRY TOAST.

Many prefer to butter their toast at the table, thus preventing the bread from absorbing the butter. Be sure that the toast is well browned and that the butter is soft rather than dry and tasteless.

ATLANTA HAS COLORED COOKING SCHOOL

Atlanta, Ga.—The formal opening of the cooking school at the First Congregational church, colored, took place and a large number of colored women were present.

In his address of welcome, Rev. H. Proctor, the pastor, told of his desire to make the church useful to the whole city of Atlanta. His mother had been a cook and he wanted to open this department in memory of her. Added to this was the desire to render a direct service to the colored working girl, and by teaching her to raise cooking to the dignity of a fine art, to take her feet from the slippery ground of temptation and put them on the solid rock of economic independence. The best protection to any woman is herself, and it was the aim of this department of the church to develop in the colored working girl that skill, independence and self-respect that will be her best protection.

Mrs. Samuel D. Jones, Mrs. W. R. Hammond and Mrs. J. F. Sutherland were present and spoke words of commendation and encouragement. Several talks were made by colored women, showing their interest in the work. Harriet Hodge, who will have charge of the cooking school, outlined the work for the year. The aim of the school will be to teach plain and fancy cooking, so that the cook will be able to do better work at once. One will be shown how to take the inexpensive cuts of meat and make them as palatable as the best. To those desiring a full three-year course in domestic science will be given. Regular lectures and demonstrations will be given from time to time free to the public.

A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY IN DRESS.

There are so few differences in styles this season that the chances of economizing seem better than they have ever been. We do not require to renew our wardrobe unless last year's is shabby, or, for what is perhaps as good a reason in a woman's eyes, because we happen to want to.

The silhouette shows no changes that are worth taking into consideration; we have not changed the model of our corset or our skirts, and what difference there is lies merely in the fact that we are not quite so tube-like as we were, although the change is barely perceptible.

To be quite accurate, the difference measures about a quarter of a yard, which, distributed all round the hem of our garments, is no such great thing after all. Of course, if we were centers who used to waddle in a Japanese in a yard and one-quarter of swaddling robes, we shall certainly look very different, to say nothing of feeling much more comfortable in the now permitted yard and a half; but if we belonged to the quite ordinary, though still smart, people who never entangled themselves in less than a yard and a half, we shall be pretty much as we were for the rest of the season.

Not only shall we be narrow, but we shall be short, though in wintry weather we shall display boots with suede uppers instead of elegant chasubles and gayly colored hose. And certainly we will display them, for the average woman is much too dainty and sensible to let mock modesty mess her skirts in rainy weather.

Meantime, tights continue to supercede petticoats, which simply add to feminine discomfort in sloppy and windy weather.

No man ever feels good after feeling resentment.

A flippant answer is never satisfactory.

A simple twist of the wrist sometimes produces a compound fracture.

Men have to bear so much, no wonder they are often bearish.

It requires self-denial for one to give up the ghost.

If marriage proves unhappy there are at least two persons to blame.

Might as well tell your wife all your follies, for your neighbors will if you don't.

Some married men are so stingy they never carry loose change in their pockets.

Even the telephone is becoming tired of baseball.

Even militant women have a fondness for millinery.

Taking time is so common that no one calls it theft.

An attachment may be either sentimental or commercial.

A girl's engagements are nothing but clearing the decks for actual warfare.

It's a narrow escape when a young woman steps off of her hobble skirt.

The man who walks into the woods wearing one of those fuzzy hats takes his life in his own hands.

A generous allowance bars the way to alimony.

To remember the days of one's bachelorhood is a nice little slam at wife, just the same.

A tired shopper means a tired clerk and a punctured purse.

Marriage is too often a breach of compromise.

The egotist hardly ever trespasses on others' egotism.

TAX LAWS CHANGES

Members of Bankers Association Appear Before Commission

NEW STATUTE IS SUGGESTED

Proposed Measure Provides for Ten Mill Tax Levy On Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits of Bank.

Des Moines, Feb. 16.—Members of a committee from the state bankers' association discussed the revenue laws of Iowa and proposed changes in the statutes before the state tax commission, in session at the state house yesterday afternoon.

Charles D. Ellis of Charles City, chairman of the committee, A. H. Gale of Mason City, a former state senator; Lyman Edwards of Burlington, W. E. Coffin of Des Moines and Senator John H. Webber of Ottumwa addressed the commission.

Mr. Ellis suggested a new statute providing a 10-mill tax on capital, surplus and undivided profits of banks. The Charles City banker argued banks under the present laws pay more than their equitable share of the taxes as compared to the taxes paid on merchandise, real estate, personal property, etc.

Considerable discussion of the law providing for a 5-mill tax on moneys and credits passed by the last general assembly, was indulged in by the bankers before the commission. The same statute provides for a tax on the stock and moneyed capital of banks upon the taxable value of 20 per cent of the actual value.

Senator Webber pointed out that under the present laws it was to the interest of banks to cut down their surplus, to avoid taxation. He cited an instance of one bank bank that "cut a melon" of \$75,000 from its surplus, because of taxation.

MAY GET POWER FROM KEOKUK

Plan Perfectly Practical Declares Hugh L. Cooper Engineer in Charge of Construction.

Des Moines, Feb. 16.—Electric power from the immense Mississippi river power dam near Keokuk is to be sold to turn the wheels of industry in Des Moines, according to Hugh L. Cooper, engineer in charge of the construction of the big dam. He declares that the project of transmitting the electrical power to Des Moines is feasible and one that is to be carried out by the constructing company.

Mr. Cooper states that the great dam and power plant is to be completed on schedule time, July 1, 1913. It is to mean great things for the Mississippi valley, he states, and that it will produce enough power each year to equal that which would be secured by the burning of 40 per cent of all the coal mined in Iowa in a year.

PLANS WIPING OUT SALOONS

Constitutional Amendment Association Holds Annual Business Meeting—Five Hundred Represented.

Des Moines, Feb. 16.—The annual business meeting of the Constitutional Amendment association was held yesterday in the association rooms in the Iowa Loan & Trust building. M. M. Cable, state superintendent, presided. There are over three thousand members of this association in Iowa and about five hundred of the stockholders were represented either in person or by proxy at the meeting. They held a banquet at the Y. W. C. A. last night, at which a number of short speeches were made. The association is fighting the saloon interests in Iowa by means of encouraging proper legislation for the conduct of their business.

Iowa Retail Clothiers.

Dubuque, Feb. 16.—Oskaloosa captured the next annual meeting of the Iowa Retail Clothiers association at the closing session. It is expected that at least 600 delegates will attend the 1912 meeting. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Burrows of Cedar Rapids, first vice-president, J. C. Dysart of Ottumwa; second vice-president, W. S. Robinson of Perry; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Wry of Forest City.

North and South Railroad.

Muscataine, Feb. 16.—The Muscatine North & South extension to Burlington will not be opened for regular traffic for several weeks, according to announcement made at the general offices yesterday. W. S. Underdonk, former agent for the Rock Island road at Muscatine and now stationed at Grinnell, has been secured as general agent.

Woman's Death Ends Tragedy.

Iowa City, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Fred Borarts died at Mercy hospital here last night. The death is the third resulting from the shooting when Fred Borarts, husband of the dead woman, shot his wife, his cousin, Ben Borarts and himself.

Buggy Struck By Train.

Chariton, Feb. 16.—Carl Lindahl was severely injured this morning when struck by an eastbound Burlington passenger train. His buggy was demolished.

Smothered By Ensilage.

West Liberty, Feb. 16.—Harry Rockwood, 19 years old, employed on George Angerer's farm, was smothered to death under frozen ensilage when he entered a silo last evening. He was found by Mr. and Mrs. Angerer after a search.

Iowa City Boy an Interner.

Iowa City, Feb. 16.—Dr. J. N. Smith of Iowa City, son of Dr. S. J. Smith of the same city, has been appointed an interner in the Wilmington, Del., state hospital.

GREENLAND IS GREEN.

When you were a boy you used to say "On Greenland's icy Mountain"—well, the country is simply a vast nest of green mountains, covered with snow, ice and glaciers. These are now as live and dead glaciers. The snow and glaciers are a mass of snow and ice which have accumulated between the poles for a million years or more and have become so condensed that you could not penetrate the mass except by a steel drill. The live glaciers

cliers are those that break off and fall into the waters and become floating masses of ice, often inflicting damage to ships. Where the sun can strike a spot the trees, which are of a dense growth but small, wear the most beautiful green.—Atlanta Constitution.

Professional politicians are counting 1912 as their year of prosperity.

When a man jollies a girl, she's fixing up a little joke on him.

DUBUQUE NOTES.

Rev. I. N. Daniels held his Second Quarterly meeting and conference at the A. M. E. church, Jan. 17th; both were well attended.

Rev. W. B. Lowery departed Jan. 24th for Iowa City, Iowa, where he was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Patterson, one of Iowa City's leading ladies and one of the most faithful workers in the church at that place.

The wedding was a quiet one, only the nearest friends of the family present. They arrived in Dubuque the evening of the 25th, where he is pastor of the 25th A. M. E. church, and was much surprised to find a reception committee with carriages at the station awaiting them.

The annual dinner was held at the A. M. E. church, Jan. 30th. All had a glorious time.

Mr. J. Epps was taken to the hospital Saturday. He was severely injured by a fall. We hope he will soon be able to return home.

Mr. Jordan Colwell is able to be out again, he was badly frozen during the cold snap. Others on the sick list are Mrs. H. Jones, Mrs. John Wells, Mrs. Will Bolden, Mrs. Posy. We wish for them a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Morse of Des Moines is in the city. She expects to make this her home for awhile.

Mr. Ed. Martin and family were very much frightened one night last week. They called the fire department; however to the joy of all it proved to be only a chimney fire.

DAVENPORT NOTES.

The clubs of Davenport have come together and organized a City Federation. The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. Ruth Bright, First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clara Shepard, Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Francis Baker, Recording Secy., Mrs. Lulu Watts, Corresponding Secy., Mrs. Almina Schellon, Treas., Mrs. Rev. Phillipa Chaplain, Mrs. Ella Fuqua, Pianist Mrs. Cora Hart. The President appointed chairmen as follows: On social entertainments; chairman on Economics, Mrs. Porter, chairman on Philanthropic questions, Mrs. Motts Chapman on Forestry, Mrs. Maxire, Chairman on music, Mrs. Green Chairman on Social Purity, Mrs. Merchant, chairman on Education, Miss T. Adams, chairman on Arts and Crafts, Mrs. Johnson, chairman on Recreations, Mrs. Oenal. The Executive board met at the home of Mrs. Bright, Jan. 28, 1912, and quite a routine of business was transacted. The forward movement is to have a Women's club home and every department is working toward that movement. They are preparing for their third annual meeting which meets every two months. Feb. 14th will be their third meeting. Six clubs have already Federated in Davenport. They have also invited the Rock Island and Moline clubs to join them.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Mrs. James Hamilton, of Chicago, is in the city for a few days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weeks.

Mrs. Chas. Taylor entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Hamilton, of Chicago.

Mr. Nelson has returned to his home in Cedar Rapids.

The Faithful Few Society will meet with Mrs. Campbell on Plum street, Thursday evening. All members are urged to be present.

Miss Mattie Williams and Mr. Robt. Johnson were married last week. The bride's home is in Ottumwa and the groom is from Missouri.

Tuesday evening, January 30th, occurred the marriage of Miss Beatrice Downey to Mr. Scott Bibb, at the home of the bride's mother, on Kruger street. Rev. M. I. Gordon officiated.

Mr. Nelson has returned to his home in Cedar Rapids.

The Faithful Few Society will meet with Mrs. Campbell on Plum street, Thursday evening. All members are urged to be present.

Miss Mattie Williams and Mr. Robt. Johnson were married last week. The bride's home is in Ottumwa and the groom is from Missouri.

day evening in the lecture room of the A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Mary Green is still confined to her home. We hope to see her out soon.

Mrs. Mate Clark entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of the evangelists, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Robinson, of Chicago. Rev. and Mrs. M. I. Gordon were the other guests present.

The Misses Edna Jones and Birch Buckner, of Oskaloosa, were in the city last week, the guests of Mrs. C. Wilson, sister of Miss Jones.

Mr. Hicks, of Mt. Pleasant, was in the city for a few days.

Miss Margaret Davis' embroidery club is getting along fine.

BURLINGTON, IOWA. Mr. and Mrs. Simms, of Stover, are rejoicing over the arrival of a little girl. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

Thursday evening there will be a musical given at the A. M. E. Church by Mrs. James Brooks, B. Graham and Weldon. A large attendance is expected.

On the 17th will be Quarterly Meeting at the A. M. E. Church. The public is invited.

The pastor of the Union Baptist Church is moving things in the right direction. The following officers were elected at the business meeting: Deacons: Brothers Wheeler, Drew and Mitchell.

Clark: Brother J. H. Dunn. Treasurer: Mrs. A. Pleasant. Trustees: Brothers W. Dixon, Clark and Miller.

Sunday evening witnessed a spiritual feast and gained one new member. The Rev. R. P. Palmer is proving to be a leader as well as a minister of the Gospel.

We are glad to see Mrs. W. Dixon out after a serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn very royally entertained the Rev. Palmer Sunday.

Little Carl Pleasant had the misfortune to hurt his arm while coasting Tuesday.

Rev. R. P. Palmer will assist the agent in gathering news for the Bystander. His phone number is 631, R. 1. He is also soliciting new subscribers, so please give him your name and you will enjoy reading the best colored paper in Iowa.

To those who owe for their paper, I will make one more appeal and call this week. Now, don't act like the "ground hog," but try and make a little payment if you can't make it all.

FORT MADISON NOTES. Special to Bystander. Ft. Madison, Ia., Feb. 4, 1912.

Mr. Edward Goodwin, of Moline, Ill., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Harper for a few days.

Mrs. Clara Murray and daughter, Viola, will go to Winnipeg, Can., to make their future home. Mr. Murphy has bought a home there and has sufficient money to buy a house for his family.

The members of the Second Baptist Church tendered a reception to Rev. and Mrs. James Bowles last Thursday evening. Program: Prayer Song, by Mrs. Ambrose Jackson.

Address in behalf of the church, by Mrs. M. Henry. Address in behalf of Deacon and Trustee Board, by Mr. Ambrose Jackson.

DAVIDSON'S 27th Annual February Sale February is the one month in the year during which we offer greatest reductions. Every department in this great store contributes its share of Bargains Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Curtains, Heaters, Ranges, Chinaware--in fact everything needed for the home Naturally the selections are better now than they will be later on. So, if you contemplate the purchase of anything for the home, do not delay, but visit our store during the next few days.

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Rock Island. Miss Palmer was a member of the Second Baptist church and a faithful worker.

The funeral was held from the Second Baptist church, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. H. Dewitt officiating with interment at Chippianock cemetery.

Mr. F. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Moore of Chicago were visitors in our city last week.

Mr. Jesse Swader brother of Marshall Swader is also in our city.

The Rock Island Ladies Progressive Art club met in a business meeting at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Burris on Monday.

The ladies also had their Art work and seemed to be very busy. The next meeting will be a program meeting with Mrs. C. A. Burns.

Mrs. Harding and Moore have been on the sick list but is much improved. Several of the ladies of the Rock Island art club will attend the city celebration in Davenport Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hogan who has been in our city for the past six months have returned to their home in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Earl Bassett was another Negro boy added to our High school list making a total of six; three boys and three girls. We wish them much success.

ENTERPRISE, IOWA. (Special to Bystander.) The Mission Circle met with Mrs. Spivie last Friday and after the lesson was read and committed a 2-course luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller returned to their home in Newton, Monday, where their many friends are waiting to welcome them, and they say they never forget the new found friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard White of Des Moines were the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Roman in their home, Sunday. They spent a very delightful day.

The revival meetings are in a very spiritual and prosperous condition. Rev. Roman is preaching some stirring sermons and the words are taking effect, among the souls of men.

The miners of this place have begun to save their money. They are looking forward to the future, when the cry shall be, no more work.

ENTERPRISE, IOWA. Rev. G. W. White and Rev. Roman started a revival meeting here last week and they had a general prayer meeting for the backsliders and cold Christians. We are expecting a great success. Rev. Lipkins is assisting

A. M. E. Church. The Federation was addressed by the following ladies: Mrs. D. Wattle, ex-state president of Women's Club; Mrs. Swader, chairman of clubs, and Mrs. Lang, president of City Clubs.

The A. M. E. stowardsess will put on a unique program Sunday evening, February 19th.

Don't forget the 152d anniversary of Richard Allen, Tuesday, February 20th.

MOUNT PLEASANT NOTES. February 13, 1912. Rev. G. W. Jackson, former pastor of the Second Baptist Church, was called to Rutledge, Iowa, January 26th, to conduct the funeral of Mr. Wm. Hill, of that place. The Reverend's wife accompanied him.

The first of February being Miss Ida Wick's birthday, the relatives and friends planned a surprise on her and all who were so fortunate as to be present enjoyed themselves very much.

Miss Thelma Smith left the 7th of February for Kansas City, to be with her mother, who is very ill.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Eares was buried last Tuesday, February 6th. Was born February 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson entertained Mrs. Wm. Robinson at dinner, Sunday, the 5th.

The stowardsess of the A. M. E. Church held an entertainment and a very interesting program Monday evening, which proved to be quite a success.

January 26th, Mrs. R. Anderson entertained the King's Daughters at her home on North Cherry street.

February 9th Mrs. Ione Burroughs entertained the King's Daughters in like manner.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Harriet Dotson Smith, who was taken very sick last evening, and we hope for her speedy recovery.

CLINTON HAPPENINGS. The leap year social scheduled for Washington's Birthday is causing no little interest. The ladies are certainly getting busy getting escorts.

Most every man wears the official ribbon, which designates he is taken.

General N. B. Baker Post, G. A. R., gave a rousing camp fire Monday night in honor of the immortal Lincoln. Rev. J. H. Ferrabee delivered a very interesting address, his subject: "Lincoln--An Appreciation."

The funeral of Miss Georgia Hackett, who died at Agatha Hospital on January 30th, was held from Bethel A. M. E. Church, the Rev. J. E. Ferrabee officiating.

Rev. G. W. Slater returned Monday night from the tri-cities. On Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church in Davenport. In the evening he preached at Bethel A. M. E. Church. Monday night he spoke at a Lincoln Day entertainment. He reports an enjoyable time.

Mrs. E. W. Mann visited last week in Champaign, Ill.

Friends in Clinton were surprised to learn that Mrs. Edna Moreland, of Chicago, formerly of this city, had taken unto herself a husband. We all wish her the best of luck.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henderson has been quite ill.

Invitations have been received in Clinton announcing the marriage of Jas. Moreland, of Chicago, to take place in that city, Wednesday night, February 14th. Jim is a former Clinton boy. We wish him all happiness.

ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN. The many friends of Mrs. Sarah Adkinson, late of 1132 Sherburne avenue, were shocked to learn of her death, she having passed away Monday morning, February 5th. While she had been sick several months, but few realized the end was so near, not even her relatives.

Mrs. Adkinson was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 15, 1843. She moved to St. Paul with her husband and family in October, 1888, and has resided here ever since. She was formerly a member of St. James A. M. E. Church, but some time ago joined the Seventh Day Adventist, where she remained until her death. She was a consistent Christian, devoted wife and loving mother. She leaves a husband, two sons, Moses A. Johnson, of this city, and Wm. T. Johnson, of Chicago; two daughters, Mesdames Nettie Cunningham of Minneapolis, and Mattie R. Hicks, of this city. Thirteen grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn their loss. Her funeral services were held from the home Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. and were largely attended. Rev. Kilham, her pastor, officiated. There was an abundance of beautiful

dorsal tributes. Interment at Oakland Cemetery. May she rest in peace.

Mr. Wm. T. Johnson, of Chicago, who was called here by the death of his mother, Mrs. Adkinson, left for his home Friday evening. He was a guest of his sister, Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks, while in the city.

Miss Grace Harris, who recently graduated from the eighth grade, Jackson school, is now a student of Central High.

Mrs. Sabra Hilyard, of Ninth street, continues quite sick.

Mr. Robert Hutton remains quite ill. Miss Ada Lewis, of Minneapolis, spent the day Sunday with Miss Lois Combs of 463 Thomas St.

Mrs. Harry Moss, of Minneapolis, is quite sick at the home of her mother, Mrs. Allen.

St. James A. M. E. Church is in the midst of a \$500.00 rally to pay off some pressing obligations.

Mrs. Addie Crawford Minor and children are now residing at 392 Carroll avenue.

Mrs. Wm. Hood will be hostess to the Self Culture Club next Wednesday, the 21st.

The eighth anniversary of the Women's State Federation was observed in Minneapolis at Bethesda Baptist Church on the evening of February 8th. A splendid program was rendered.

KEOKUK, IOWA NOTES. February 13, 1912. The Rev. J. J. Frazier, Ben Harris, Ed Smith, Mrs. Mary Harding, Mr. Robert Wilson and Mrs. S. J. Goems are all on the sick list. Mrs. James Smith is also indisposed.

Next Monday night, of the parish house of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, there will be another lecture on China with stereopticon views. These are missionary lectures and are very inspiring and instructive. We hope the house will be well filled Monday night. The admittance is within the reach of all.

The Presiding Elder, I. N. Daniels, is in the city and held Quarterly Meeting Sunday at the A. M. E. Church, and delivered some very interesting sermons. All the services were well attended. Also the Quarterly Conference, which was held Monday evening. Rev. Daniels is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, 1115 Morgan street.

Mrs. Geneva Harris, who has been visiting friends in the city, left Friday for Des Moines, where she will visit before returning to Chicago.

Mrs. Maud Woods and sister Cecil, of

lowa State Bystander

STANDER P. U. B. CO. PUBLISHED DES MOINES, IOWA FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

THE NEW BIZMARK LUNCH ROOM will be open for service Sunday, February 18. Meals served at all hours. Everything good to eat. Hours from 6 a. m. to 12 b. m. 1010 Center Street. W. HIRKONYMUS, Prop.

OTTUMWA IOWA. Mr. Edgar Milligan, who was injured a few days ago, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Edward Jones and daughter, Edna, and Mrs. Robert Johnson, of Oskaloosa, have returned home after a few days' visit with Mrs. Jones' daughter, Mrs. C. E. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson accompanied them home to attend the revival meetings conducted by Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Robinson.

The normal class met Friday evening with Reverend Gordon at the parsonage. All are invited to join.

Mrs. Jean Anderson gave a surprise party Friday evening on her brother, Lee. Light refreshments were served and all present report an enjoyable time.

Mr. Arthur Moss has been ill at his home on the South Side for a week. He is some better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Critchfield are planning to return to their former home in Chicago.

After prayer meeting Wednesday evening Rev. Gordon would like to meet all the converts for the purpose of organizing a gospel band.

The Trustees Aid of the A. M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. H. F. Edgett Friday evening.

Thursday evening there will be an entertainment at the A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Henry Casen is confined to his home at present.

February 22d will be celebrated at the A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Lellah Price left Tuesday afternoon for her home in Cedar Rapids.

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