

# IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XVIII, No. 64

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

## CITY NEWS.

Mrs. J. B. Mitchell was on the sick list last week.

Mrs. Richard Harris who has been very sick, is reported to be worse this week.

Mr. A. Walker of Marshalltown, a business man was in our city on business, Tuesday.

Mr. L. P. Blagburn, who has been sick is much improved, which is good news to his friends.

Mr. Luther H. Bledsoe will leave Sunday night for an extended trip to Chicago and through the east.

Miss Mabel Bell entertained at dinner Monday evening at the Variety Cafe, Mrs. Gertrude Hyde.

Miss Edith Comley of Webster City who has been visiting her friend, Miss Gertrude Hyde, has returned to her home.

Regular services will be held at the Union Congregational church, Sunday at 10:45. Rev. H. McCraven will preach. Sunday school at 12 M. Everybody invited to come out.

Miss Bertha Daniels and Mr. Lou Miller, also Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson spent Sunday in Boone, Iowa, visiting friends. All report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Jas. H. Woods has been confined to her home for the past three weeks with another very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. At this time she is much improved.

The Mission Circle of the Corinthian Baptist church held a very interesting meeting last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Nellie Davis on Crocker street. The meeting this afternoon is with Evans on the corner of Eleventh and Center streets.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Shelton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown of 1019 Mulberry St., last week. Shelton & Fidler were entertainers at the Orpheum and were without question one of the best numbers on the bill. Mr. and Mrs. Fidler were guests of Mrs. J. W. Fields of 760 Eleventh St.

The Intellectual Improvement club listened to an address by Rev. Brice U. Taylor on "Ideal Womanhood" at their last meeting. This afternoon the club meets with Mrs. O. L. Glass, at which time the subject of "Music" will be discussed.

The Y. C. M. C. A. last Sunday afternoon listened to a very fine and interesting address on the "History and Development of the Newspaper" by Editor John L. Thompson. It was indeed a very historical paper, highly complimented by all present.

Next Sunday a young student from Tuskegee school, Rufus Jackson, will address the men on "Why the Southern Negro Should Turn His Attention to Farming." All are invited.

The Dramatic Art club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. J. W. Morton and had a long and interesting lesson from Book IX of Paradise Lost. Mrs. J. P. Hamilton, Treasurer of I. S. F. C. W. C. was present and spoke in the interest of the Ways and Means committee and the Sinking Fund. Club will meet next Tuesday with Miss Chenna Graves. Continue the study of Book IX. Discuss Roberts Rules of Order Part III.

The M. T. C. club met last Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arthur Jones, with Mrs. H. R. Jones hostess. After the regular routine of business it was decided that the club give a social entertainment Thursday evening May 12, at the home of Mrs. J. Theodore Bell, 1651 Lyon street. The public is invited. No admission. Delegates were also elected to enter the Inter-State Contest to be held in this city about June the first. The club adjourned to meet next week with Mrs. L. Green on 14th Street Place. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Jones. At the next meeting the program will be omitted and the afternoon spent in art. Quotations from Phillis Wheatley.

## WONDERFUL RESULTS ON SHORT NOTICE

I have used your Pomade. 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 Pineville, S. C.

Try Ford's Hair Pomade for harsh, stubborn 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 Ozone/Ox Marrow Company, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mabel Bell of Kansas City, who has been spending the winter in Des Moines, left for home, Wednesday. She was popular with the younger social set and will be missed by them, especially the members of the Saturday night club.

Mrs. Wallace Rucker of Brookfield, Mo., is in the city at the bedside of her mother Mrs. Jane James, who is very ill at the home of her son, Mr. G. W. Stanton, 1208 Pleasant street. Mrs. James is reported some better at this writing.

Mrs. Samuel Redmond at Thirteenth and Park streets, who has been getting along so nicely, is much worse at this writing. Her mother and little daughter Marie, who have been in Hoonville, Mo., arrived in the city last Tuesday to be with Mrs. Redmond.

The Social Aid society met yesterday at Mrs. B. Ford and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Emma Colton; Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. M. Essex; Sec. Mrs. Sol. Bryant; Asst. Sec'y Mrs. Susie Williams; Treas. Mrs. Alex. Griffin. Reporter Mrs. W. M. Essex, Chaplain, Mrs. E. M. Hendricks. They adjourned to meet May 1st at Mrs. Henderson's.

On last Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Hughes the ladies of the Intellectual Improvement club met and after listening to the reading of communications from the following state chairmen, Miss Mayrie I. Bell and Miss J. W. Hudson of Sioux City, the ladies were then favored with a solo by Mrs. Frank D. Johnson and a reading by Mrs. J. H. McClain and an address by Rev. Bruce U. Taylor who spoke on "Ideal Womanhood." The meeting this afternoon will be with Mrs. O. L. Glass at which the topic of discussion will be "music."

We present to our readers the name of Charlie Temple to the voters of Polk County for sheriff. He is well fitted by both age and experience. He was born in Polk County in 1867, was deputy sheriff under Col. J. C. Loper and was constable for the last three years. He has always treated everybody right and he has given our race equal treatment so far as he was concerned. He is an honest, upright man and if elected will endeavor to treat all parties fair. He solicits your support in June.

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wishes to announce that they are now open for business. If you want good things to eat just try us. We serve meals, lunches and all kinds of sandwiches Fountain in connection. 1014 Center Street.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

What is perhaps the last of the old caucus plan convention was held Wednesday in the beautiful sunshine in the Parlor City of our state, and the shouts of the various factions with brass bands playing and banners floating with its old-fashioned street parades with a hurrah which after all amounts to little, fascinating as it may be to the old scheming politician yet its chapter belongs to the bygone days, and the better and more just plan is the public primary where every qualified voter can express his choice.

However this convention was attended by 1480 delegates and fully that many visitors. The convention elected the four delegates and instructed them to vote for President Taft. The vote was close between President Taft and Senator Cummins only 21 votes would have changed the situation. The colored delegates all reported themselves very nicely. There were 6 of them. They voted for the progressive men and principles except one. There was many distinguished delegates and visitors. Senators A. B. Cummins and W. S. Kenyon, Congressmen F. P. Woods, James H. Good, Gov. B. F. Carroll, and Lieutenant Governor Geo. Clarke, Ex-Governor Garst, Hon. B. W. Martin, Hon. John L. Bleakly, Hon. W. C. Hayward, the leading colored delegates and visitors R. N. Hyde the wheel horse from Des Moines, Atty. J. A. Spears that fighting young progressive from Buxton, Hobe Arm, strong the wealthy colored man from Buxton, L. M. Jones the biggest progressive physically in Iowa, Editor John L. Thompson of the only colored Journal in Iowa, Dr. E. A. Carter, the company physician of Buxton, Le Roy Tucker secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Buxton, also Rev. D. H. Butler and T. Watson F. Steele of Buxton.

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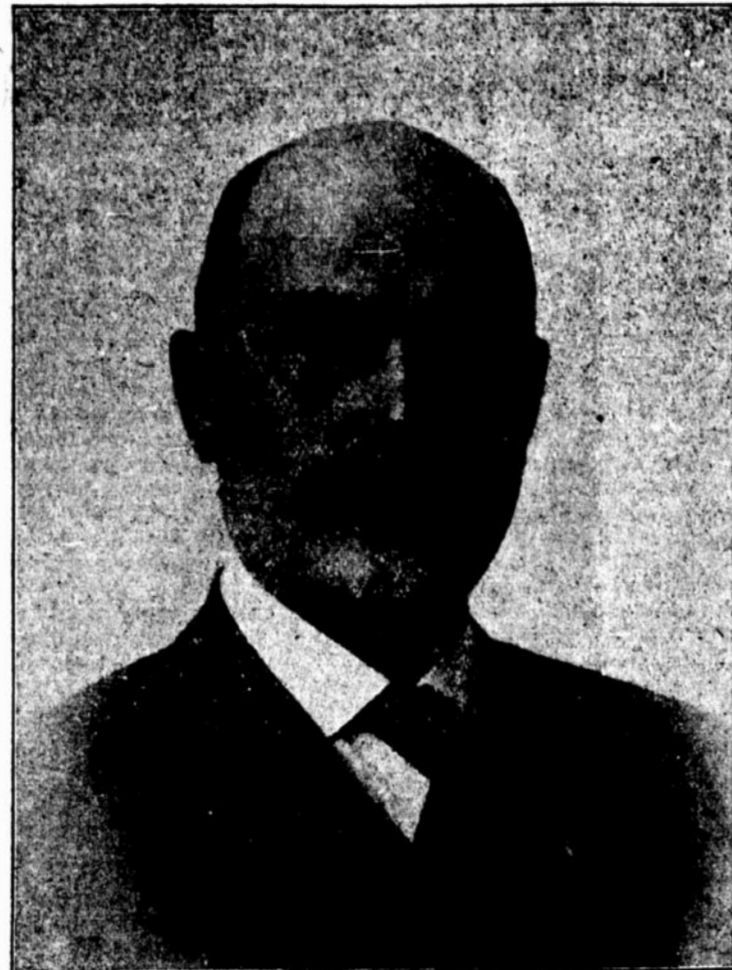
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TEMPLE FOR SHERIFF.

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ED SUNBERG FOR SHERIFF.

We take pleasure to present the name of Ed Sunberg, who is a candidate for sheriff subject to the republican primaries to be held in June. Mr. Sunberg was a candidate four years ago and run within a few votes of being nominated at that time and his friends claim that he is the logical candidate to nominate this time.

He was constable of Lee Township for eight years and on the police force for ten years, which qualifies him. He has always treated the colored people fair and will no doubt give them recognition. He asks your support and promise to give everybody a square deal.

at Allen Chapel. Ten of the primary children took a stand for Christ. This makes a total of twelve to date who have joined during the revival services during the past two weeks.

Mr. Carl Fletcher died at his home Thursday at her home, following a long illness from a complication of diseases. Funeral services were held Saturday at the Allen Chapel in charge of Rev. Tyler.

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have returned from a visit with friends in Chicago.

A number of friends of Miss Marie Hawkins gathered at her home Thursday to assist her in celebrating her birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent by those present. Miss Hawkins was presented with a number of beautiful and useful presents. The concert and drill given in Odd Fellows' hall under the direction of Mrs. L. Montgomery was a decided success. The hall was completely filled with an attentive audience.

## KEOKUK, IOWA.

Wednesday evening, April tenth, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Endora Ware, 1615 Morgan St., occurred the marriage of her daughter, Ella, to Mr. Homer Taylor, of St. Louis, Mo. The bride was handsomely gowned in white messaline silk, trimmed in pearls. She carried a beautiful bunch of bridal roses. The couple marched into the parlor to the strains of a wedding march played by the bride's sister, Miss Endora Ware. The contracting parties took their places under a canopy of flowers, smlax ribbons and wedding bells. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Bruce of the Episcopal church. After the ceremony a delectable appointed luncheon was served. The bride a sweet, capable and accomplished young lady who has many friends. The groom is an excellent young man, and is likewise popular. The couple have the kindest wishes of all who know them. They left on the late train for St. Louis where they will reside. They were the recipients of many useful articles.

Mrs. Rita Ashby was taken to St. Joseph hospital Saturday, where she will undergo an operation Wednesday morning. Her aunt, Mrs. Pauline King, of Burlington, came down to be with her.

Mrs. Daisy Ware came over from Chicago last Monday to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Ella Ware. She returned to her home in Chicago Saturday evening.

The death of little Mary Margaret Draine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Draine, 1312 Morgan St., died Sunday at 5:50 A. M. of whooping cough. The funeral was held from the late home Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Brewster officiating.

Mrs. Margaret was about four years old, a sweet little girl, and will be greatly missed. There was a profusion of floral offerings which showed the esteem in which the parents are held. The interment was at Oakland cemetery.

Meedames Lena Bailey, Carrie Grump, Bertha Goens are in the city, called here by the serious illness of their brother, Charles Goens, who is being retained at the Mt. Pleasant hospital. The latest reports are that his condition is still critical.

The next to be in the benefit of the Parish Aid society will be given by Mrs. Nellie Kebo at her home, 1414 Morgan street May 2nd, to which every one is cordially invited.

Mr. Louie Gregory has bought the home recently owned by Mr. W. H. Shorridge at 1214 Morgan street. They will be an apron sale and supper given under the auspices of the Parish Aid society of the church of St. Mary the Virgin Wednesday evening, May 15th, at the parish house 214 N. 14th street, to which everybody is cordially invited.

Remember the chicken pie dinner given under the auspices of the Steward Board at the A. M. E. church Tuesday, April 30, 1912. Dinner will be served at 6:00 P. M.

Friends in the city will be pleased to know that Mrs. Harry Ashby, who underwent an operation Wednesday morning at St. Joseph hospital is doing well.

In our last issue we informed our readers of an unprecedented surprise wedding that was soon to occur. The termination of this important event was solemnized last Thursday evening at the home of the bride on Exchange St. When Rev. Jonathan Brewer of the A. M. E. Church united two hearts that beat as one. The bride who was formerly Mrs. Sarah Holland has made her home in our city for several years and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The happy groom, Mr. John Johnson of Des Moines, formerly of this city, has many friends here who are glad to welcome his return, and extend to them both heartiest congratulations.

The capacity of the association hall building was taxed to the uttermost on the first evening of the Arthur

Frye minstrel performance. They were also greeted by a large crowd on Friday evening. Their jokes and conundrums which were all original certainly merit commendable mention for the witicism of the young men who originated the home talent minstrels.

The snug sum of \$25.00 was raised as an Easter appropriation for Western college at Macon by the Pilgrim Rest Baptist Sunday school. The superintendent, Mrs. J. E. Phillips, is thankful to all those who contributed to this worthy cause. Miss Alma Johnson, who solicited \$3.25 is deserving of special mention also Miss Benjie Burton a pupil of the Mission Sunday school is given credit for \$1.25.

Dr. Stacy Flournoy was called to his old home in Waco, Texas, several days ago because of serious illness of his father which we hope will not be of a prolonged duration. Dr. Flournoy is our only practicing physician, he having made good since locating here a few years ago. We hope for his return soon.

Mrs. Minnie Taylor is reported quite seriously ill with pneumonia. The annual sermon of Morning Star society was preached at Pilgrims' Rest Baptist church last Sunday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Helm.

Mrs. Alice Fox Clark of St. Paul, Minn. is in our city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson of Des Moines were in our city last week to witness the marriage of Mrs. Wilson's father, Mr. Jno. Johnson to Mrs. Sarah Holland.

Mrs. Chas. Thomas of Ft. Madison was in our city last Sunday to be present at the annual thanksgiving sermon of Morning Star Society, of which organization Mrs. Thomas is a member.

After two weeks' rest the meetings at Pilgrims' Rest church have been resumed. BAPTIST on the 2nd inst. Don't forget the entertainment given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Thurs., the 18th inst., for benefit of the trustee aid society of Bethel church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris of 15th and Morgan churches entertained a large company of friends last Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Harris's sister, Miss Simpson of Urbana, Ill.

Mr. Greene Dandridge has leased his farm near New Boston, keeping in reserve a few acres for gardening. Inactivity has forced him to retire from farming.

Mr. Selby Johnson left home a few weeks ago to visit his sister in Memphis, Tenn., but because of high water was forced to abandon his trip at St. Louis and return home.

Don't be surprised if you have an attack of rheumatism this spring. Just rub the affected parts freely with Chamberlain's Liniment and it will soon disappear. Sold by all dealers.

## BUXTON BRIEFS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jackson are the proud parents of a bouncing boy, born the 16th. Mother and son doing nicely and the papa all smiles.

Mrs. M. E. Oliver returned Tuesday from a few days visit to Des Moines and Colfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reed are rejoicing over the arrival of a son that came the 8th inst., to take and accept board and lodging at their home. Mrs. Reed and the boy are quite well at this writing.

L. W. Tucker, Dr. Carter and Dick Steele left for Des Moines, Monday.

Messrs Perry G. Holden and Captain Turner addressed a mass meeting at Y. M. C. A., Sunday afternoon. Mr. Holden is a very pleasant speaker and had quite an appreciative audience to address. Capt. Turner also related some very pathetic war stories.

The famous Buxton concert band made music for the occasion.

Messrs. L. W. Strother and Frank Anderson returned from their trips Saturday. Mr. Anderson is going to Des Moines and Colfax and Mr. Strother making a more extensive trip went to Mason City and Cedar Rapids and visited old friends. He reports a very very pleasant time.

Mrs. I. M. Mardis and two daughters, Misses Pearl and Ada, arrived in the city Sunday to make their home with Miss Gussie and Mr. William Mardis, also children of Mr. Mardis. Miss Gussie is forelady in the jewelry department of Monroe Mercantile store and Mr. William is a miner. The entire Mardis family are Buxtonians now save one sister, Mrs. Montjoy, who lives in Missouri. We welcome them in our midst and trust they will like our city.

Mr. Elder Steele is drilling the Y. M. C. A. boys and teaching them army rules. Mr. Steele served three years as a private soldier in Co. H, 24th regiment of Infantry of the State of Iowa, and has an honorable discharge.

Prof. Chas. L. Washington of Albia was in our city Sunday, playing cornet with the Buxton concert band filling engagement for the Independence civic League meeting. Mr. Washington is a cornetist of ability one who can be relied upon. He has many friends in Buxton. Come again Chas.

United States Senator Wm. S. Kenyon addressed a magnificent audience at St. John's church Sunday evening. Rev. Butler is making an effort to get the best men before his people.

The Mt. Zion Mission circle met in home of Mrs. Sally Jackson last Thursday. State Missionary Burton was present and gave a synopsis of work being done over the state by the several circles. He stated that the working of plans recommended by the State President at the last meeting had meant much to the work and that at the quarterly meetings the board had been able to raise about \$45.00 to date, and that last year but very little more than that

had been realized for the work. He further stated that there are now four missionary pastors in the state. After rendering a splendid program the hostess served a real fine lunch that had fried chicken in it.

The revival meeting is still in progress at the Mt. Zion church. Rev. Burton will remain another week. Thus far 5 or 6 have united with the church.

Mrs. A. Perkins and daughter Mary left Thursday of this week for Colfax and Des Moines. Mrs. Perkins going to Colfax and Miss Mary to Des Moines to resume her hairdressing business again. Miss Perkins was commated to leave Des Moines some weeks ago to be in attendance upon the upon her mother who was at that time very sick in an Iowa City hospital, but is now much improved and will remain in Colfax awhile that she may gain more strength.

The Miners seem to be enjoying the rest during the suspension. Some are fishing, some hunting, some digging wells and some are just having a general good time.

Mrs. Mayme Devorst was on the sick list last week.

Howard Johnson is among the convalescents at Mt. Zion church.

Mrs. C. R. Foster will entertain the Mission Circle this week.

I wonder where Leonard Joe, George Stewart, Burnett Talmage and Beh were last Sunday. Sunday school at 9 o'clock, boys!

The Y. M. C. A. Boys in the Boys department are studying the Travels of Paul. All boys are invited to be present next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mr. Elmer Woodson has been appointed a substitute mail carrier and begin work last week in the examination for that position. Mr. Woodson had a very high average. We now have six Afro-American Postoffice employees; the other five have been in the service for several years.

Our only druggist E. W. Thompson whose store is located a New Soda Fountain one of the finest ever owned by a member of our race in this city, and he is now prepared to serve you with cold refreshing drinks. So give him your patronage and assist in maintaining a good drug store, and why not let him fill your prescriptions and supply you with your toilet requisites?

Mrs. Dasy Walker Bookers, 225 Des Moines, Iowa, spent most of this week in our city and delivered several addresses one Monday night at the Francis St. Baptist church and Tuesday afternoon for women only at the same place. She is soliciting funds for the maintenance of a "Home for the young Women" at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Booker is a good speaker, and her address displayed excellent preparation.

Mrs. Russell Crossland, a student in the medical department at the State University of Iowa is now at home.

Last Sunday was rally day at the Ebenezer A. M. E. church. More than \$300.00 was reported as the final amount secured at the conclusion of the evening services.

Thus far our republican Mayor, Mr. Chas. Pfeiffer had only appointed thus far five Afro-Americans, two janitors, chimney sweep, and two women to have charge of the ladies public rest rooms. It is claimed that he may offer more lucrative position to a member of our race in the near future.

The pastor and officers of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church are arranging for an excursion to Kansas City, Mo., on one of the Sunday excursions while the general conference of the A. M. E. church meets in that city next month.

The members of the Tennis club are making preparation to give begin repairing their ground and having the court in good condition, so that plowing can begin as soon as the weather gets warm.

"My little son had a very severe cold. I was recommended to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and before a small bottle was finished he was as well as ever," writes Mrs. H. Silks, 29 Dowling Street, Sydney, Australia. This remedy is for sale by all dealers.

## AT PLEASANT NOTES.

Mrs. Goens who is quite all at the hospital was visited this week by his mother, wife and sister.

Mrs. Len Page was called to Missouri by the death of her sister.

The A. M. E. church was presented with a pipe organ.

Mrs. H. Smith has moved back to her old home. On account of poor health she is unable to take care of the boarding house.

Mrs. Jones of Des Moines is visiting her aunt Mrs. Smith.

Miss Marie and Bessie Leslie of Burlington and Messrs Long, Wallace, Skinner and Seary of Monmouth spent Sunday at the homes of the Misses Hazel Lucas and Genevieve Watts.

Mrs. J. Clark of Marshalltown is visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. H. Burnaugh, assisted by her sisters Misses Louise and Agnes Mason entertained at Kensington last Thursday afternoon.

What the devil...

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# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The planet Mars is fourth of the major planets, next beneath the earth, and 141.5 million miles from the sun, the earth being 92.5 million miles from the sun. M. Edmund Perrier, a member of the French academy, has drawn a pen sketch of a citizen of Mars, which looks very much like our water buffaloes of the green color, mostly head, body and arms, with little legs and those of the pipe reed sort. Of the people of Mars M. Perrier says: "The low atmospheric pressure has produced a considerable development of the pulmonary apparatus, and consequently the general character of these Martian vertebrates has been influenced by this development which is unknown on the earth. The men of Mars are tall because the force of gravity there is slight; blonde, because daylight is less intense there; with perhaps less powerful limbs, they have some of the characteristics of our Scandinavian type, although they probably have larger skulls. Their large eyes (blue); their strong noses, their large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting a superhuman intelligence." The company of the Martians, M. Perrier admits, would be objectionable to the elegant pedestrians who through the French boulevards. "But Mars is the country of beauty," M. Perrier concludes, "and the Martians know the most noble intellectual satisfactions and the purest emotions." We are surprised to find by what M. Perrier says of his study of the people and conditions in the planet Mars that there are no black people in the population. The fact that they are all blondes, with blue eyes, and with some of the characteristics of our Scandinavian type, who live in the extreme north and are descendants of the Vikings, the fierce Norsemen of European history, who were giants in their day, contemporary perhaps with the giant Anaks of the south, the ancestors of the Ethiopians, whose capital was Kanan, the ruins of which are objects of interest in the Nile river country, seems to bear out the statement that there are no black people in the planet Mars. Still, the matter is of too much importance to decide without exhaustive investigation. The French and German scientific and philosophical mind is so devoid of color prejudice in estimating facts that we are sure M. Perrier will take kindly to our suggestion that he scrutinize more critically the color of the cuticle and eyes of the inhabitants of Mars, with the view of ascertaining if there be or be not any black people there. We do not care to believe that there are no black people in the planet Mars, as we may have to go through it on the way to the center of the earth, where heaven is located, Mars really being the first station from the earth on the way to the sun. We would like to have the point settled before we are to begin the journey. If there are no black people in the planet Mars, and if the inhabitants of it hold to the prejudice against black people that the white people of the earth do, it will be seen at once that black people who go to heaven by way of Mars have an unsuspected fight before them.

The problem of furnishing employment for negro boys and girls who are preparing themselves for efficient service, recently came home to a certain ministerial friend of ours. The problem was regarded as one of sufficient importance for him to mention it in a sermon and to urge his congregation to unite their efforts to the end that their boys and girls might have a job after they have finished their schooling. "My boys," he said, "grew up and played with the white boys of the community, each went to his own school, each went off to his own college, finished up and returned home. Jobs were waiting for the white boys—there was nothing for my boys to do." The problem, you see, after looking vaguely in the distance, had finally invaded his neighborhood—his street—his home! It is seen then that the man who, by his words and actions, is doing anything towards making this problem less acute, is in reality a leader and benefactor of the race.—Dallas Express.

Negro business and professional men who make their money working for members of their race, and who seek Negro patronage when their own business is concerned, should also see to it that they and their families patronize other Negro business men, preachers and physicians, for instance, who are almost if not wholly supported by members of their race, should buy their horse feed from negro merchants and their clothes from Negro tailors and clothiers and see to it that their wives and children buy their shoes from Negro shoe dealers. Negro secret societies should take the hundreds of thousands of dollars they have lying idle in white banks and deposit it in Negro banks where the profits accruing from the use of this money will be saved to the advantage and enrichment of the Negro race. Negro business men must patronize each other and in this way set an example to the thousands of our people whose patronage they seek.—The Colored Alabamian.

The season is fast approaching when the political preacher, like the spring poet, will begin to thaw out. We wish there were some way of suppressing the political preacher. If a minister or a bishop wants to weaken his influence in his church and in his community and state, he can do so in no surer way than by going into active partisan politics. In nine cases out of ten, when a minister goes into politics, the public takes it for granted, either rightfully or wrongfully, that he is being paid

Evil habits, like diseases, are contagious; and, if left to their ravages unchecked, will, ere long, consume their victims. The first indulgence may be slightly pertaken; but the habit increases with practice, and gains a firmer foothold with each passing day. When error becomes so bold by continual adherence, that it ceases to regard public sentiment, the participant, therein has advanced a stage from which redemption is most difficult; and the infectious one becomes a disgusting nuisance, and a dangerous adjunct to society. Human interests suffer from contact with such elements, and the law abiding are forced to feel the sting of criticism which their hideous conduct engenders. When self-respect shall have departed from individual breast, there is none in store for his neighbor; and the courtesy which otherwise might be accorded is withheld from lack of honor. It proves a burdensome task to correct abuses which have become long standing; and efforts put forth in that direction are often futile undertakings. The condition of things prevailing in this city is sufficient to cast a mantle of shame over integrity of their household, and the faces of all who reverence the wish for the future upbuilding of its inmates. Covington, from an intellectual point of vantage, is pre-eminent in this section among the cities of its size; and few there be if any to equal it in general confusion, particularly among the younger element of the male population. Wofully wanting in aspiration, there is naught of the finer sentiment to which appeal may be successfully made; and every deed performed, apparently travels toward destructive ends. The cause for these commissions does not rest, wholly, to their beginning; nor should they be wholly blamed for many things existing; because in many instances the community acts which disgrace the community and blight the future prospects of the coming generation are the inglorious fruits of hideous examples. The pulp part of the responsibility for this cannot be exonerated from a prevalence of affairs. It is not to be inferred that it advised or condoned it, but the public has been educated to base religion upon sentiment; and without affecting it, left deeds to individual acceptance. Such teachings have given birth to scandal mongers, slanderers and friction breeders, among the old; carousers, drunkards, and professional reprobates among the young. In most instances, voluntary actions bespeak the heart's desires; and whatever one accomplishes from his own free will is the conjuring of his thoughts. Nothing undefiled can flow from the source of impurities, whatsoever might be our opinions respecting it; and it would be well to proclaim the truth in order to remove obstructions. It is impossible to corral the wandering sheep while the lambs within the fold are at variance with each other. The church is in the individual, not the structure in which he worships, and whenever this lesson can be properly instilled into the minds, and become firmly imbedded in the conscience of professed believers theory will give the right of way to practice; and assumption to reality. It very often happens that an ailment exists; and we know the cause thereof; but, we fail to apply the remedy, even though we be aware that the application would effect a cure. The social life of the colored population here is endangered by the continuous inroads of irresponsible characters, having nothing to lose; and before we attempt to win them their errors it is necessary to be free, ourselves, and live in peace with our neighbors.—Metropolitan Phalaux, Atlanta.

The statistics of agriculture for North Carolina have just been received and the light thrown on the condition of negro farmers in the state is indeed most gratifying. The negroes of the state own 65,000 farms with a total valuation of \$81,425,000. There is also shown a clear gain during the last ten years of \$52,000,000. In other words, the negro possessed only about \$29,000,000 in farm property in 1910. In order to make these figures still more encouraging, it is to be noted that the percentage of increase for negro farmers is 181 while that for the entire state including all races is only 130 per cent. If this means anything it means that the negroes of the state are buying farms 50 per cent. faster than any other element of the population. One calamity howler says that the negro is dying out; another says he is shiftless and improvident, but it appears that neither has carefully examined the record of negro achievement in land buying and home building in this and other states of the south. All he needs is a man's chance to make history. Who says nay?—Exchange.

Are you sure that you are in earnest about what you say, and that you are trying from an honest heart to do the thing that is right, or are you doing what you are from a selfish motive? Think the matter over and decide for yourself before you go too far along that line.—The Interstate Reporter.

Be thou faithful as the sun that rises every morning, and let it go that that, little wife.

When the fire burns brightly, little wife, everybody knows it's you that's taking care of it.

Some men find their mother-in-law as good an excuse as any for complaining against fate.

The joys of courtship are like a faded old gown in many a woman's remembrance.

## \$250,000 GIVEN FOR NEGRO SHOW

### Emancipation Exposition May Be Held in Savannah.

Washington, D. C.—The senate was plunged into a lengthy discussion of the race question before unanimously passing a bill introduced by Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, providing for a \$250,000 appropriation to be devoted to an exposition, which will be held probably Savannah, Ga., to celebrate the semi-centenary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska protested that the measure, which had been almost entirely rewritten by Senator Root of New York, was "loosely and recklessly drawn." He led a single-handed fight against the bill for an hour and a half, but succumbed when southern Democratic senators supported the measure. It finally passed without a dissenting vote.

#### NOTABLE DEBATE OVER BILL.

The debate over the bill was notable for a passionate eulogy of the achievements of the negro race by Senator Root and a radical declaration in favor of racial separation by Senator Newlands. Senator Bradley made two speeches, the first, a brief recital of the fact that southern negroes faithfully and fearlessly protected southern women and children on the Confederate side or fought bravely in the union armies; the second, a plea "for justice toward the inferior race on the part of the superior," and a sarcastic "skinning" of Senator Hitchcock.

The Bradley bill appropriates \$250,000, safeguarded by the supervision of vouchers by the secretary of the treasury and the supervision on buildings by the secretary of commerce and labor for the use of the Semi-Centennial American Emancipation Exposition company, a negro corporation, organized in Georgia by R. R. Wright of Savannah, and others, for exhibition purposes. The company must satisfy the president that it has raised \$50,000 before he proclaims the time and place of the exposition which is designed to show the material progress of the negroes of the United States.

#### HITCHCOCK STIRS UP ROOT.

Senator Hitchcock contended that the exposition, like all others heretofore held, would degenerate into an amusement enterprise and lose all educational aspect. It would create a lot of jobs for negroes to waste government money, he said. This brought out Senator Root in his most impressive vein.

"Congress has appropriated millions, similarly safeguarded for expositions, from which 9,000,000 blacks are practically excluded," he declared, "when the senator from Nebraska opposes this very reasonable appropriation that these blacks may take heart in their struggle toward progress by witnessing the achievements of each other. The whole trend of social development is toward separation of the two races in all affairs of life. Yet this first step toward encouraging them to help themselves to become useful, law-abiding, thrifty and industrious citizens is opposed. The emancipation proclamation was the most magnificent act that ever affected the destinies of a race, and it is fitting that it should be commemorated unto those people by an exposition. We've done little enough for them. We have done much pushing away and little to make them less of a burden to us and more of a satisfaction to the members of their own race. The last place I expected opposition is from the soil where the Kansas-Nebraska struggle should be so well remembered."

#### SHARP THRUST AT ROOT.

"On the soil of Nebraska, which the senator from New York is kind enough to mention," retorted Senator Hitchcock testily, "the negro is doing as well as in New York."

Mr. Root, whose ordinary temperament is at the freezing point, began to tell his committee in advocacy of the Bradley bill had touched his heart. Senator Hitchcock would have been touched, he said.

Mr. Newlands, a member of the Root committee, then launched into the speech that disarmed Mr. Hitchcock.

"I am a radical on the race question," he said, "I would bar all colored immigration as a protection for the future of the republic. I would disfranchise all save members of the white race. I do not believe two races of different color can live on the same soil without one being subservient to the other. And I think amalgamation would be the greatest shuddering curse that could be visited on the country." But Senator Newlands said he had been impressed by the dignity and earnestness of the negroes who had appeared before the committee and would support the bill.

"I don't see any conflict between the two races in the future," said Senator Bradley, who again took the floor, "if the negroes, who compose one-third of the population, can overcome us we ought to be overcome. I plead for help for the negro, for justice to this down-trodden race. Give them light, let them rise if they can."

The Ministers' union, as it is now being conducted in Birmingham, is quite a new but helpful venture on the part of the ministry.—The Birmingham Reporter.

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## PRETTY SOUTHERN PORTIA FIGHTING FOR NEGRO'S LIFE

New York.—It was a very natty and very confident Portia who appeared before Judge Swann in general sessions. She was Lucile Pugh, barrister, and she came to plead the cause of an ink black negro, soon to be tried on the charge of murder in first degree. Miss Pugh had been assigned by Judge Swann as counsel for the black man at the latter's urgent solicitation, and for the first time in the history of criminal procedure in this city a woman will conduct the defense of a man on trial for his life.

Leroy Poindexter is the prisoner who has given his life into the hands of this brown-haired, bright-eyed little woman. "She knows all my folks down in North Carolina," he said, "and she'll be very careful for me."

Poindexter is charged with having shot and killed Thomas Brown, a white man, during a quarrel over a crap game on March 7.

When the negro was arraigned before Judge Swann to plead to the indictment yesterday, he said he had no counsel, nor money to hire one.

"But, Judge, if you all send for Miss Pugh and ask her to be my lawyer, Ah'd be mighty obliged. She's the best lawyer in this town and she knows me and knows how to treat a No'th Carolina nigger."

Judge Swann summoned Miss Pugh to his chambers and asked her if she felt capable of conducting Poindexter's defense. Miss Pugh said confidently she had been practicing law since she graduated from the New York University Law school in 1908; that she had supreme court and also one minor criminal case. She didn't see any reason why she should not be assigned as counsel for Poindexter.

"The man needs someone who will have sympathy for him," said Miss Pugh, "and since he seems to have such confidence in me I should be the one to conduct his defense."

Whereupon Judge Swann assigned Miss Pugh as leading counsel for the negro and he also assigned State's Senator James D. McClelland as associate counsel.

When Poindexter was led into Judge Swann's court again to make his pleading under advice of counsel, Miss Pugh was there waiting.

The negro's eyes opened wide with gratitude when he saw the slender little woman standing by the side of the counsel's desk, and he mumbled some words of thanks. Then this latter-day Portia stood by the side of the black man to make her initial address in his behalf to the court.

Lucile Pugh, barrister, is only 26 years old, and of slight, petite build. She is a North Carolinian.

Miss Pugh's address to the court was brief. She said in very crisp and business-like fashion that she had had time to read the indictment through, nor had she seen the records of the coroner's jury in the case. She would ask the indulgence of the court, therefore, to permit her to enter a plea of "not guilty" with freedom to withdraw that plea and substitute another within ten days.

"Granted," said the judge, with his most courtly bow.

## PHILADELPHIANS ORGANIZE

### INTEREST IN NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE REVIVED—LEADING PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN OF QUAKER CITY PERFECT ORGANIZATION—DR. A. B. JACKSON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia branch of the National Negro Business League was revived after having been dormant for some few years. Through the efforts of Dr. A. B. Jackson, several gentlemen had been gotten together during the previous week, and they met again and formed a permanent organization.

They elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. B. Jackson, vice-president, E. C. Dawkins, groceries and provisions; auditor, C. Thomas, real estate; secretary, John W. Harris, real estate; treasurer, C. K. Brown, produce. The executive committee consists of the following: Dr. H. M. Minton, chairman; Hon. Harry W. Bass, attorney-at-law; William Geary, interior decorator; Charles Bolten, hotel proprietor; P. H. Sumner, printer, and John A. Austin, cigar manufacturer.

Others present were C. R. Taylor, insurance and printing; P. V. Baugh, printer; F. Martini, grocer; C. D. Holcomb, coal; R. E. Boger, cigars, and George M. Geary, interior decorator.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and arrangements are being made for a mass meeting to be held on the first Thursday evening of next month at the committee rooms of the Emancipation Celebration Commission. With such men as prime movers of this association as are here noted, there seems to be nothing to prevent this branch becoming one of the most progressive of the national body.

### WILLING TO OBLIGE.

A farmer's boy and his best girl were seated in a buggy one evening in town, watching the people pass. Near by was a popcorn vendor's stand.

"Presently the lady remarked: 'My! that popcorn smells good!'"

"That's right," said the gallant. "I'll drive up a little closer so you can smell it better."—Everybody's Magazine.

### MAN OUT OF IT.

Female Lawyer.—We want a writ of woman confidant.

Opposing Counsel (from the east).—What in the world is that?

His Native California Colleague.—It's what we used to call mandamus.—Puck.

### GRAZING FOR HOGS.

Dust is the worst enemy of the healthy hog. As his nose must be close to the ground, it follows that he must breathe this dust, and if it comes from foul pens or feed lots it not only causes lung troubles, but may carry infection as well. The hog is a grazing animal, and he should have pasture in season and alfalfa hay in winter. If his home is kept reasonably clean and free from dirt and dust, he is pretty well able to care for himself.—Kansas Farmer.

### MODISH FURS.

The pale furs are most modish in the southern resorts where cool weather sometimes penetrates. Bear and skunk give place to ermine and opomus, and white fox is immensely smart. All the "little" furs appear there, including the baby peltries, made of lace bordered and striped with fur, and replicas of the "tippets" that were fashionable sixty years ago, the quaintest little bits of things when contrasted with the overwhelmingly large plaids and scarfs of the winter.

### HIS PROPER TITLE.

"I beg pardon," said the reporter, "but are you Mr. Spudde, the potato king?"

"Yes, but I don't like that term," replied the Murphy magnate, testily. "Oll kings and cattle kings and the like are so common. Call me the potentate."—Harper's Magazine.

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## COLORED PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA ARE FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Additional evidence that the colored people over the state are being aroused in the matter of tuberculosis is given by a letter received from Durham from a colored girl, a recent student at Shaw university. The letter which follows has been sent to the state board of health in order that the writer may receive the printed matter which the state provides without expense to anyone in North Carolina who may apply for information. The letter is as follows:

"In reading the Herald today I learn that you are willing to mail literature to those asking for it on the subject of tuberculosis. I feel very much the need of this offer, since I realize it is my race who are suffering so much from the disease. I feel very much interested in this work and would be very grateful to you for your co-operation. I want to fully understand what my people (the negro race) are to do to reduce the high death rate percentage which we are having yearly.

"Please let me know what this literature will cost me, and I will forward you the money so you can send me the goods.

"I guess it might be well to add that I am a colored girl, an nineteen years of age, and have attended the Shaw university for the last two years."

## GAME TOO BRUTAL FOR CARL MORRIS

Sapulpa, Okla.—Because, he says, of the "brutality of the game," Carl Morris, erstwhile "white hope," has quit the ring, temporarily at least. He went back to work as an engineer on a switch engine in the Sapulpa railroad yards.

Morris left his engine on the night of July 4, 1910, after Jeffries had been defeated by Johnson with the avowed intention of recovering the championship title for the white race. During his twenty months' career he won eleven battles and lost two, and for the time being, he asserts, he has enough. But, insists the engineer, he will return and defeat Johnson. Just when he does not say.

"Thugs," Morris complains, "predominate among the present-day fighters."

## JACK JOHNSON MAY BOX FLYNN IN OLD BULL RING

El Paso, Texas.—That the Johnson-Flynn fight may be staged in the old bull ring at Juarez, is the statement of Jack Curley, who is here. Curley has not yet settled the question of the site for the battle. He has been conferring with the authorities on the Mexican side. It is said that he made tentative arrangements whereby he can secure the use of the bull ring or the race track if he decided to bring the fight here.

## HIS ABUSIVE EYES.

Aunt Caroline and the partner of her woes evidently found cannibal bliss a misnomer, for the sounds of war were often heard down in the little cabin in the hollow. Finally the pair were halted into court and the dusky lad entered a charge of abusive language against her spouse. The judge, who had known them both all his life, endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"What did he say to you, Caroline?" he asked.

"Why, judge, I jes' can't tell you all dat man do ever to me."

"Does he say use hard language?"

"Does yo' mean cussin'?" Yassuh, not wif his mouth, but he's always givin' me dem cussory glances."—Lippincott's Magazine.

## DOUBTING HIS VERACITY.

Jim Slocum of Montgomery county was called as a witness to impeach the testimony of a man in that county. Jim was asked if he was acquainted with the reputation of the witness for truth and veracity. Jim said that he guessed maybe he was.

"Is it good or bad?"

"Well," said Jim, "I don't want to do the man no injustice, but I will say that if his neighbors were to see him looking as if he was dead they would want some corroborative evidence between they would be willing to bury him."—Kansas City Journal.

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"Presently the lady remarked: 'My! that popcorn smells good!'"

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## PROCTOR SUGGESTS THREE WAYS TO HELP NEGROES KEEP CLEAN

Atlanta, Ga.—Rev. H. H. Proctor in his prelude at the First Congregational church, colored, spoke on "Some Things That Would Encourage the Colored People to Take Part in the Campaign to Clean Up the City."

Among other things, he said:

"In addition to what I said last Sunday night in reference to the importance of our taking part in the campaign for a cleaner city, I wish tonight to make three suggestions, which, if followed, would encourage our people to take active part in this campaign.

"The first is to pave the back alleys and provide them water and sewer connections. A half-million dollars spent in this direction would be one of the best investments our city could make. The people of the alleys and those of the front street are bound up together, for it is these alleys that furnish most of the people who wash, cook and nurse for the richest people of the city.

"The second is to put in the more thickly-populated sections, where negroes live, a chain of public bath houses, where the masses of the race may have a chance at personal physical cleanliness. This is done for foreigners in Cleveland, O., and for blacks in Baltimore, Md. Because of the lack of facilities in many negro houses it is impossible to keep clean.

"The other is to open in this city a school for domestic servants, where the principles of practical hygiene and sanitation may be taught in a simple and effective way. The colored people hold in their hands the health of this city, and they should be taught how to meet the great responsibility that is theirs in this respect. If the people of Atlanta will stand by me, I have a plan by which I can open a school like this in this city within the next ninety days."

New York.—New York city is soon to have a colored regular probation officer in the person of Miss Grace Campbell, who has been doing some effective probation work for the National League for the Protection of Colored Women.

Several days ago Miss Elizabeth Walton of the league had a conference with Judges Crain, Mulgrew, Koonsky and Swann on the probation question and during their talk the judges stated that Miss Campbell had done such effective work they thought it wise to appoint her as a regular probation officer. Miss Walton, on behalf of the league, recommended Miss Campbell for the appointment, which will probably be made when the present court has a meeting of the judges.

## TO APPOINT MISS CAMPBELL

### JUDGES HAVE AGREED TO NAME HER REGULAR PROBATION OFFICER—HAS DONE EFFECTIVE WORK FOR NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN.

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## THE WOODS PASTURE.

In many sections of the country, in naturally wooded districts, there is much woodland now not under fence, and it is of very small value to the owners because it is not used to the best advantage. On the prairie a portion is in mixed timber or brush which area could be made to yield a considerable annual profit by using the same as pasture land for hogs, sheep, young stock and for any of the farm animals for a rest and change. In summer the woods pasture in connection with an open pasture is appreciated by the animals as a retreat from the hot sun during the middle of the day in midsummer. It is good hog range at all seasons.

Land with a thick growth of trees or bushes will not produce any forage crops of consequence owing to the dense shade and the soil being fully occupied with tree roots. The woods pasture for nutritious forage should be thinned out so that the sun can shine upon most of the ground at some time of the day. Light and free air are necessary for grass and other low plant growth. By thinning out the underbrush and undesirable growth, grass and other useful forage plants will have a chance to grow, and the remaining good trees will fare better. Such a pasture will not support as many animals as an open field of the same area and fertility, yet it offers protection in the heat of summer and the cold of winter. The grazing animals will aid in keeping the brush and sprouts down, and in time, with seeding, such woods will become a beauty spot of the farm, as well as yielding profit. Wood meadow grass thrives in such locations. Bluegrass and some others will do fairly well when not pastured too heavily.

## A "FOWL" BALL.

A ball game between two semi-professional teams, one colored, was played on the North side and attracted a numerous following of negroes, who went a long way to root for their team. They occupied a section by themselves.

A foul ball went in among them and did not come back, causing a red-haired contender to go to that part of the stand and yell:

"Throw that ball back! What do you think it is—a chicken?"—Chicago Post.

## RAPE EXCELLENT FOR LAMBS.

The Wisconsin experiment station found rape an excellent crop to cut and feed green to breeding ewes and lambs in July, when pastures were falling. Experiments at this station indicate that best results are obtained by cutting the plant four inches from the ground. The stumps readily sprout and produce succeeding crops.

An even temper bears the bark but ply over matrimonial seas.

## ISMAY INTERFERED

### Fifth Officer Tells Senate Committee He Ordered Ismay Aside

### SEVERAL WITNESSES CALLED

#### Managing Director "Very Anxious to Leave Ship" Declares Officer Lowe Many Sensations Develop in Hearing at Washington.

Washington, April 25.—How J. Bruce Ismay, millionaire and managing director of the White Star line, was ordered by one of his own employees to "get to hell out of that," when he tried personally to supervise the loading of one of the life boats, was dramatically related to the senate investigating committee yesterday by Herbert J. Lowe, fifth officer on the Titanic.

Lowe was the officer who so roughly addressed the managing director. He declared that Ismay was "very much excited," and appeared "very anxious to get off the Titanic."

"I didn't know who he was," the witness explained. "I used some strong language. It was in the heat of the moment, sir."

Lowe was considerably embarrassed and refused to repeat his "strong language" but wrote the words on a piece of paper.

Ismay gave his consent to Lowe's repeating the "cuss words." After the director had been ordered away by Lowe, the officer said Ismay went to aid in lowering another life boat.

Some of the most sensational testimony thus far adduced came from officers and members of the crew who admitted that there had been no drills aboard the Titanic except a perfunctory one for the board of trade at Southampton.

### Southampton Witnesses Called.

Washington, April 24.—Senator William Alden Smith, the chairman, announced after a meeting with his colleagues that the British witnesses would be called as rapidly as possible before any more passengers were examined.

Frederick Fleet, lookout on the Titanic, was recalled as the first witness of the day.

Senator Fletcher asked Fleet if he had helped in the loading of the boats.

"Yes, sir."

"Had you ever had any experience in loading and lowering lifeboats?"

"All of us do in the White Star."

He said he saw no lifeboats loaded other than No. 6, the boat in which he pulled away with about thirty passengers.

"Were there any women left on the decks who did not get in the boat?"

"No, sir; I saw none."

"Did you call for them?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness said that there were a number of men on the decks but that none of them sought or even asked to be taken on.

"Did you hear any cries for help?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, but they were very faint."

"Did you go back to help?"

"No, sir; some of the passengers wanted to, but the quartermaster, who was in command, ordered us to keep on rowing."

"How far were you from the Titanic when it sank?"

"Oh, it must have been a mile."

Thought Boat Unsinkable.

Major Peuchen of Toronto, a passenger on the Titanic, who was ordered to man one of the lifeboats by Second Officer Lightoller, was called.

Major Peuchen was the first passenger witness to appear before the committee. All ten of his friends with whom he was traveling lost their lives in the wreck.

The major told of the trip and said: "There was no mention of fire and we were all pleased with the trip until the crash. After 11 o'clock I went to my stateroom. I scarcely had undressed when I felt a shock. I thought merely that a large wave had struck the ship."

"I put on my coat and went up on deck. I met a friend who said, 'We've struck an iceberg.' After a few minutes I went to other friends and said it wasn't serious. Fifteen minutes later I showed Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk-Pacific the ice. Then I noticed the boat was listing. I said to Mr. Hays: 'She's listing; she shouldn't do that.'"

# SLAVERY CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

By R. J. MASSEY.

The institution of African slavery is so intimately connected with the history of Georgia, and has been so closely interwoven with her civilization, that a brief account of its origin, its growth and its sudden abolition should be recorded, not that the truth of history may be vindicated. Facts, cold facts, are history, and they never blush to be narrated. Georgia was the first state to prohibit the slave trade with Africa, and she kept that prohibition inviolate, while some of the northern states were on long after there was no profit in slavery, but there were fabulous gains in the possession of their own slaves by sending them south, and in some instances the young of their slaves were given away.

Their average conditions were infinitely better than that of the poor, who lived in the slums of the great cities of the north. They had all the necessities of life and many of its comforts, and in the main were more independent and less care, less responsibility than their masters. Young negroes grew up to manhood with the children of their masters, frolicked with them by day and hunted with them by night. They had their own corn shuckings, their harvest suppers and their Christmas dances, where the fiddle, the banjo and their merry laugh were always heard in the field by day and at the fireside by night. The masters were almost universally kind from good policy, if nothing else. It was as much to their interest to keep their slaves in good condition as it was to protect and nourish their horses and cows. It was rare to see a puny, sickly negro child or one that was maimed or diseased. Cornbread, not liquor, big hominy and plenty of grease saved doctor's bills. There was a trusting companionship between the young people of both races, but the color line was always drawn and domination was on one side and obedience on the other. Never did a race increase faster than the slaves of Georgia. Nowhere was such ripe old age to be found among the parents. Good food was abundant on the plantations and comfortable clothing came from the home-made loom and spinning wheel. Negro infants and children were always cared for by their masters and mistresses, and so were the aged ones who had served out their day and were too old to work. Simple medicines and good physicians were near at hand, and the negro was almost without care or apprehension. The marriage relation was enforced among them and divorces were unknown. The multiplied rapidly, in many cases the parents living to see more than a hundred descendants.

## NEGRO WAS HAPPY.

That Georgians did not emancipate their slaves was owing to a variety of circumstances. The climate of the south was suited to the negro, and he seemed to be contented and happy here. The southerners had invested more money in slaves than had their northern brethren. The invention of the cotton gin had suddenly stimulated the cultivation of cotton, for which the negro was peculiarly fitted, and the growth of rice, tobacco and sugar cane was equally inviting to his labor. But more than all these reasons was the fear that the slaves were increasing so rapidly as to put the commonwealth in peril if they were freed. They were still affected with the same race traits that they inherited from barbarian ancestors, and it was feared that they could not be controlled as freemen or as citizens. Still, there was an intelligent number of our people who favored gradual emancipation. This sentiment was slowly, but surely, spreading. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, chief justice of our supreme court, was outspoken as a co-worker with the gradual emancipation policy, inaugurated and advocated by Henry Clay of Kentucky. This policy would doubtless have been adopted by Georgia had her people not resented what seemed like the attempts to coerce them. Our people said: "If you let us alone we may do it, but you cannot drive us. We are armed up with these negroes, and know where our safety lies." The common people of Georgia, the yeomanry, the toilers, were no lovers of the negro. They realized he was in their way. The slaveholders owned the best of the land, lived in the best houses, and had the best stock, the best tools, and the best vehicles, while the toilers had to take what they could get. No wonder they were jealous of the institution. And yet these men, poor and struggling for a livelihood in the mountains of north Georgia, or down in the pine woods of the southern counties, did not hesitate to shoulder their rifles and hurry to their country's call. "My country, right or wrong," was their motto. Only one-seventh of the taxpayers of the state were owners of slaves in 1860, and not more than one soldier in ten was interested in slavery. In fact, certain counties in north Georgia sent more soldiers to the field than were slaves in those counties. Neither Georgia nor the south was responsible for slavery, nor for the traffic in slaves across the sea from 1776 down to the present time. It was but a single attempt made by a Georgia man to introduce African slaves into a southern port, and that attempt was a failure. A small yacht called Wanderer was seized and condemned and her officers were pursued with unrelenting vigor by a southern

man, General Henry R. Jackson, who was then assistant attorney general of the United States.

## BISHOP ELLIOTT'S VIEWS.

Bishop C. L. Elliott, D. D., of the Episcopal church, one of the grandest ecclesiastics Georgia ever produced, in defense of African slavery, especially as it existed in Georgia, writes: "My feeling, just now, is that I would defend it against all interference, just as I should defend my children from any one who would tempt them to an improper independence; just as I should defend any relation of life, which man was attempting to break off, or to violate, ere the purposes of God in it had been worked out. At this very moment there are from three to four million Africans (at least five thousand in Georgia) educating for earth, and for heaven, in the so-called southern states—educating a thousand ways, of which the world knows nothing. As a race they are steadily improving. So far from the institution being guilty of degrading the negro it has elevated him in the scale of being much above his nature and race. A man that has been made out of a barbarian an intelligent and useful laborer out of an ignorant savage, a Christian and a child of God out of a heathen."

## A NEGRO WEDDING.

As a commentary upon the slaves and their conditions, I add three clippings taken from the newspapers of 1856, the account of a negro wedding, the description of a negro funeral and a break-down:

"June 24, 1855—I send you herewith the originals of three invitations to a negro wedding which is to take place on the 27th. The envelopes are in the best style of De La Rue & Co. open-work embossed, and of the finest texture. They inclose an embossed card, inscribed thus:

"Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will be pleased to see you on Wednesday evening, June 27, at 8:20 o'clock.

"MARRIA JOHNSON.

"ADAM HAWKINS.

"The superscription is as follows: 'Mr. Charles Jackson and lady, present; the second is to be Mr. Henry Cassie and lady, present; and the third is to Mr. Jane Hawkins. The notes are written in neat Italian handwriting and tied with white satin ribbon, a la mode de Paris.

"These invitations were all received by members of my family. Mrs. Hawkins is my cook. Mrs. Jackson is my laundress, Mrs. Cassie is my fille de chambre. They are all slaves, and their husbands are also slaves owned by some of my neighbors. The happy bridegroom is related to my colored family. They will doubtless have a happy time of it, and I commend to Greeley the case of these oppressed children of Africa. I am sorry that every abolitionist in the land should not have the opportunity of one such wedding.

"A colored man by the name of Samuel Betterton, an original deacon of the Third Colored Baptist church, was buried yesterday afternoon. A very large number of his friends followed him to the grave. We noticed in the procession three uniformed fire companies, two or three female benevolent associations, distinguished by suitable dresses. The Porters' association, of which he was a member, turned out and wore black scarfs and white rosettes. A spectator counted thirty-five carriages well-filled, besides a number of other conveyances and many on horseback following the hearse. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 2,500 negroes were in the procession.

"John Guerrard, a colored fireman, and a member of engine company No. 5, was also buried yesterday afternoon. The members of his company were in uniform and a large number of friends following him to the grave.

"We will also add for the information of our northern friends that the funeral processions above noticed were perfectly quiet and orderly, and everything connected with them was conducted with the utmost decorum and propriety."

## DESCRIPTION OF DANCE.

"At our own settlement (No. 2) I found everything in a high fever of preparation for the ball. A huge boat had just arrived from the cotton plantation at St. Simon laden with the Antebellum ties were never broken, though nominally he was a free man. "Then passing years brought old age and decrepitude. Crump's children wandered off, and two years ago he became a semi-invalid. But he escaped becoming an object of charity. His 'white folks' were left, and all he had to do was to 'come home.' "The Harrisons had moved to Atlanta, but at the house of Mrs. M. H. Harrison, one of the daughters, the aged negro found a welcome refuge. There he lived, almost as one of the family, the hands of southern gentility administering to his every need. All that he needed was provided.

"Then on yesterday, at the age of sixty-nine, he died. And today all the Harrisons, brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, twelve in number, gathered about his bier. And the elder ones wept as they laid him away. The nephews served as pallbearers. Rev. Dr. A. B. Holderby, one of the most prominent white clergymen in Atlanta, officiated.

hibition, it was only wonderful to me that we were not made ill by the double effort not to laugh and, if possible, not to breathe."

## AN ATLANTA CASE.

The recent death, and the circumstances attending thereunto, of Julia Grimes in this city, can be very appropriately mentioned in connection with the above. Julia was the wife of Cornelius Grimes, a faithful employe of the Atlanta postoffice, and was very much respected by numerous white people of Atlanta. In fact, over her remains, at her house before the burial, and at the funeral ceremonies in the church, numerous ladies, some of very high social standing, wept profusely over the sad event. It is said of her friends that she probably had more white friends than any one occupying her position in the city. Those who knew her say she attempted on all occasions to do what was right. She was the daughter of an antebellum slave, trained as a house servant by her own mistress. The family resided in North Georgia, and when Sherman's army went from Dalton on its famous raid through Georgia, they left home, fleeing to South Georgia. They put in the hands of this faithful servant and her sister household valuables consisting of jewelry, glass and chinaware; in fact, all such articles as were, in those good old times, necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the well-to-do Georgia family were placed in the care and protection of these faithful servants. The family instructed them to "do the best with these things, and save them from the Yankees, if able."

As Sherman approached their place of residence these servants filled up an old-fashioned white-top cupboard two-horse wagon and started south. As they neared Kingston, in Bartow county, the thought occurred to them to seek safety in the Bartow Salt-peter cave. This cave had been the recess from which hundreds of thousands of salt-peter, for gunpowder purposes, had been made for the Confederacy. Here they found cooking utensils of all kinds. They appropriated to their own use as many of these pots and ovens and skillets as they needed and took refuge in the Salt-peter cave. Carrying with them ample provisions, they remained, not "hid out," but "hid in," for over two weeks. During all this time not a soul of the outside world knew where they were with their mistresses' household valuables.

As soon as thought safe, they emerged from their darkness and made their way back, carrying with them every single article entrusted to their keeping. The white family were not only joyful at their return, but were very much surprised, and for this fidelity, the former slaves were suitably rewarded, not only during slavery, but for many years after their declared free, they lived with their former "Marster and Mistis," enjoying the confidence and love of each other.

This brings to mind the following extract from The Augusta Chronicle: ATLANTA CITIZENS HONOR OLD ANTE-BELLUM NEGRO. "Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—With bowed heads and tearful eyes, a dozen prominent white people attended the funeral of William Harrison, an old antebellum negro, here today. Excepting the undertaker, not a member of the old man's race was present. Everything pertaining to the rites of burial was looked after by his white friends. "William, who was better known as Crump, belonged to the Harrison family of Stewart county. He was born in Virginia, but when a mere boy became the property of Mrs. Burrough K. Harrison, being a gift from her father. He grew to manhood a slave, and in boyhood was the companion of Captain 'Tip' Harrison and all the other Harrison boys.

"The war came and all the Harrison boys went to the front. Mrs. Harrison, then a widow, was left at home alone with girls—and Crump. But in the latter she found a protector as true and faithful as any knight of old. "Visions of freedom weakened not his fidelity, and he toiled by day to provide sustenance for his mistress and her children and by night was ready to defend them with his life.

"Then freedom came, but not to Crump. He remained and continued through life a Harrison, virtually as much a slave as he had ever been. Antebellum ties were never broken, though nominally he was a free man.

"Then passing years brought old age and decrepitude. Crump's children wandered off, and two years ago he became a semi-invalid. But he escaped becoming an object of charity. His 'white folks' were left, and all he had to do was to 'come home.'

"The Harrisons had moved to Atlanta, but at the house of Mrs. M. H. Harrison, one of the daughters, the aged negro found a welcome refuge. There he lived, almost as one of the family, the hands of southern gentility administering to his every need. All that he needed was provided.

"Then on yesterday, at the age of sixty-nine, he died. And today all the Harrisons, brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, twelve in number, gathered about his bier. And the elder ones wept as they laid him away. The nephews served as pallbearers. Rev. Dr. A. B. Holderby, one of the most prominent white clergymen in Atlanta, officiated.

"It is a pity," the minister remarked as he praised the dead and consoled the living, "that all the north cannot view this scene." Everybody in Georgia knows Captain "Tip" Harrison, mentioned above, and every old Confederate in the whole south loves him most sacredly for so many good things he's done for their comfort, benefit and pleasure, especially when he wrote that beautiful poetry, 'We're Old-Time Confederates.' Scores of instances, similar to the

above, can be given in which a most hearty "amen" could be said to Dr. Holderby's expression, "It is a pity that all the north cannot view this scene." I only mention one extract from The Constitution:

## MINTER WIMBERLY'S CLOSE CALL.

"But for the presence of mind and heroic courage of an antebellum dandy, Hon. Minter Wimberly would not be alive today.

"Yesterday he was inspecting his farm in company with the negro and had occasion to walk across a long trestle. When half way across they heard the whistle of a Southern railway train close behind them. In trying to run over the cross-ties Mr. Wimberly slipped and fell so violently that his shoulder was dislocated. Suffering so that he could not move, he had about prepared to die when the negro lifted him up and plunged with him in his arms into the creek, a drop of fifteen feet, just in time to avoid the train, which did not stop until after passing over the trestle."

For this noble act Mr. Wimberly at once gave the negro a warranty deed to the house and lot in which he lived as grateful evidence of his appreciation. Would that all the north could appreciate the sacred ties that still remain between the old antebellum southern men and women and their old darkeys.

## THE NEGRO FARMERS

Here is a letter being distributed among the negroes of the Mississippi delta by one of their own race:

Mound Bayou, Miss. Dear Friend—You will agree with me that Mound Bayou, along with the rest of this section, has experienced the "tightest time" in her history. While some of the causes were not our own, yet there was much that we could have done—that we did not do—which would have made conditions better.

In order that I may, in some degree, help us profit in 1912 by our mistakes in 1911 and the other years past, I am writing you now.

One of the most embarrassing situations is, that we find ourselves without meat in the smokehouse, no meal in the crib, no cow at the pail, not only our stock without feed, but ourselves dependent upon the merchant for supplies. It is a shame, almost a crime, that here in this fertile section, where most anything will grow and land abundant for our use, that we would have been so short-sighted, so foolish, as to be caught in such condition.

The heavy rains and boll weevil are some excuse for not raising enough cotton to meet our expectations, but there is no excuse for our not having raised feedstuff to sustain the life of our stock and cattle and food for our table use.

Laziness, idleness, lack of thrift and foresight are charged against us, and we stand "guilty as charged." The ones who continue in this old rut will find themselves forced against the wall, and will lose in the work we are trying to do here at Mound Bayou—in fact, such persons will not find room anywhere.

Now, let us profit by the mistakes of last year. Let us get down to work, not for a few weeks or a few months, but every hour, every day, every week, every month, until the year closes.

If you will thus engage yourself, you will find time to raise hogs, cows, chickens, hay and truck, and still raise as much cotton as ever. It is a mistake to try to make your cotton crop feed you, clothe you, pay your debts and give you a bank account for the rainy day. It is an idle dream and will not work.

Now, this is plain, hard talk, and you may not like it, but if you will take the medicine this year you will not be annoyed with your present one-year hence. Happy will be the fellow who keeps out of debt and clears money out of his first cotton brought to market. Yours for success, CHARLES BANKS.

This is a plain statement of a situation that should command the attention of every man engaged in agriculture.

The negro must be taught to take care of himself. Properly directed, the negro farmer and farm laborer are producers of great wealth. But the negro farmer, drawing inspiration from the white man, is a one-eyed man, and during the time between crops his poverty is usually appalling. The Memphis Commercial Appeal suggests to every white employer of negro labor and to every white man who rents land to negroes that they call the negroes together and read to them this letter of advice, written by one of their own race.

## "UNCLE" WAS CAUTIOUS.

A commercial traveler at a billiard restaurant in one of our southern towns included in his order for breakfast two boiled eggs. The old darkey who served him brought three. "Uncle," said the traveling man, "why in the world did you bring me three boiled eggs? I only ordered two."

"Yes, sir," said the old darkey, bowing and smiling. "I know you did order two, sir, but I brought three, because I jus' naturally felt dat one of dem might fall you, sir."—Harper's Weekly.

## MUSICAL NAME.

Mrs. Towne—So Hiram Sharp's girl Effie has become a music teacher? Hepsibah—Yes. We call her Eff Sharp.—Boston Transcript.

# SOLID GOLD RINGS FROM SLAVE BOY TO STATESMAN

Some Are Stamped Out with a Die, Some Cut from Tubes.

BUT MOST OF THEM ARE CAST—AS A RULE, THEY ARE FORMED IN MOLDS OF CUTLEFISH BONE, INTO WHICH THE PATTERN SINKS AS THOUGH PRESSED INTO WAX—MAKING THE MOLDS.

Cuttlefish bone is familiar to most people, as it is seen between the bars of a bird cage for birds to peck at. Birds clean their beaks on it, and they like to eat it. But cuttlefish bone has other and more interesting uses. It is used in the manufacture of tooth powder and of polishing powder and in the making of a prepared food for birds, but perhaps the most interesting of its uses is in the making of molds in which to cast gold rings.

Some gold rings are cast in tiny flasks containing molds of fine sand; others are stamped out with a die. Wedding rings are made from a drawn tube of gold in which the rounded outer shape of the ring is produced on a mandrel, the several sections thus formed being then sawed off even when finished and polished to form a perfect ring. But of the vast number of solid gold rings produced by manufacturing jewelers, including rings to be mounted with stones, 75 per cent are cast in cuttlefish bone molds.

Such a mold can be used but once, and so the manufacturing jeweler uses a lot of cuttlefish bone. The molds may be made in two, three, four or five parts, according to the elaborateness of the ring to be molded. The bone serves both as flask and as molding material.

Suppose the molder is to make for a ring comparatively simple in shape a three part mold. He sits at a bench on which he has brass patterns of the rings to be molded. The manufacturing jeweler has hundreds, many hundreds, of these pattern rings, to which he is continually adding designs.

Handy by the molder has a box of cuttlefish bone. Only bone of the finest quality and finest texture is used, and such bone serves for this purpose admirably. Under pressure of an object upon it this bone breaks down perfectly and with no surrounding fractures or fissures. It takes an impression practically as perfect as a plastic material would do, while at the same time it stands up perfectly around the impression made.

The molder takes a cuttlefish bone in its familiar oval shape and with a little sharp-toothed saw saws off the tapering sides and the ends, leaving a keystone shaped or an oblong block. Then straight across he saws off one end of this block about a quarter of its length from the end, and then the larger piece he saws through from side to side midway of its thickness. Now he has the original block of bone divided into three parts.

He rubs the face of each of these parts perfectly smooth on a metal plate set before him conveniently in the bench, and then the material is ready for use as a mold. The molder turns one of the two bigger blocks over on the bench with the smoothed surface up and picks up the model ring, and with a deft, sure touch he presses this model down for half its thickness all around into the delicate, fragile but evenly textured bone—this in the case of a three piece mold at one end of the block, leaving the head or cap of the ring projecting beyond the end edge. Next he picks up the other half of the block, turns its smooth face down and presses that down upon the ring as it lies with half its thickness projecting above the surface of the lower block, and now he has a mold of the ring complete except for the projecting head.

At this stage he picks up that end piece of the bone that he had sawed off and presses that with its smooth face down upon the ring's head, so taking an impression of that, and then he has the mold complete, but with the model ring inside of it.

Now he scores lightly this model outside, across its side edges, and he scores lines from the top block to the sides, so that when he has taken the mold apart he can put it together again precisely as it should be, and then he opens it and takes out the pattern, and if anywhere the molded form should require a touch of smoothing he does that, and then, beginning small and opening out wider, he cuts out in the inner sides of the two halves of the big block from the head of the ring mold out to the end of the block an opening, the gate, through which the molten gold will be poured when the ring is molded. Then he puts the pieces of the mold together again and binds them with soft wire, and there's your cuttlefish bone mold perfect and complete.

Sometimes they bind half a dozen or a dozen of such molds together and cut little channels inside from the gate to each one of the separate molds within, and then when they pour the gold they mold a half dozen or a dozen rings at once.—New York Sun.

## A GOOD AMENDMENT.

Two little girls were hurrying to school in Parsons, Kan., fearful lest they would not arrive there until after the last bell had rung for the morning session. One said: "Let's kneel right down and pray that we won't be tardy."

"Oh, no," said the other, "let's hike on to school, and pray while we're hiking."—Boston Globe.

## HISTORIC CHARACTER.

An aged colored man in Washington who goes about collecting "old rags, old bottles, old rubbers, etc., is a well-known character. One day recently a citizen asked him his name.

"Mah name's George Washington, sah," replied the old man proudly. "Seems to me I've heard that name before," said the gentleman.

"I 'spec' you-all has," answered the ragman: "I've been collectin' 'em ole rags and sich roun' dis-ere place for more'n 30 years."

# TO STATESMAN

How Frederick Douglass Rose from Obscurity to Fame.

MAN OF PRINCELY VIRTUES—EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY ORATOR WHICH FURED HIS AMBITION AND MADE HIS TEACHINGS EFFECTIVE—PLEADED CAUSE OF SELF AND RACE ELOQUENTLY.

Great men are always a part of a great movement. They are called into the world to play an important part in the arena of thought and action. Few of them, however, are blessed with the span of life which enables them to witness the triumphant consummation of their cause, as was the case of Frederick Douglass. But for the birth of Frederick Douglass in Tuckahoe, Md., in 1817, that obscure village in Talbot county would hardly be known. His early surroundings were such as characterized every slave boy who witnessed the inhuman treatment of fellow slaves and heard stories of the capture of their forefathers in Africa.

The events in the life of Douglass, his transference to Baltimore, to St. Michael's; his experience with the "slave breaker" Edward Covey and his escape from slavery in 1838, when he assumed the name of "Douglass," partly to hide his identity and partly as a "milestone" in his new life of freedom, are well known. His lectures under the Anti-slavery society at conventions and private gatherings, both in America and Europe, his publication of his newspapers; his "Life Narrative," his "My Bondage and My Freedom;" his "Life and Times," place Frederick Douglass before the American public, and indeed before the world, as one of its effective teachers.

Some will deny him the title, saying that he was not a product of the schools; that he kept no school and could not in any sense be called an educator. If by an educator is meant one whose activities are confined to the narrow regimen of the schoolroom Douglass was not an educator, but if we mean by the term one who carries within himself the princely virtues of the great teachers of mankind, who is an inspiration to all men by his words and work, who had knowledge and sympathy, interest, enthusiasm and aptitude for vicariousness, then Frederick Douglass was in every way an educator.

He believed in the potentiality of every child born into the world, whether white or black. He believed that God had not bestowed his best endowments upon any single race or nation, and so he wrought for himself and his race to make actual what was potential. Mr. Douglass, like a true educator, was a man of large vision. Where there is no vision the people perish. Brutalized himself by American slavery, he sought to aid in the overthrow of the iniquitous system.

When, therefore, the opportunity presented itself he threw himself with enthusiasm into the anti-slavery struggle and lost no opportunity to teach men its horrors and to rouse them to its hatred by his burning words. In England and America he pleaded his own and the cause of his people with weeping words and eloquent tears and became perhaps the mightiest single force in teaching the iniquities of slavery because he had been a part of it.

Douglass believed in his selfhood and in his own possibilities, and out of the horrors of slavery he tried to rehabilitate the divine image stamped upon him. He made his good instincts self-conscious. He taught lofty notions of personal, social and political life. He was discontented with whatever was on a low plane.

He reached the mountain heights because he soared like an eagle that bathes its wings in the noonday sun. No one could see Frederick Douglass, with his head rising "like a snow-capped peak" above those about him, without feeling the influence of his presence.

Frederick Douglass was never ashamed of his color. He believed in his black mother, his dark hued wife and attributed much of his success to his contact with them. He believed that he was part of a great race whose development had been retarded by untoward conditions, but who when their chains were once broken and their complete emancipation insured would rise up and demonstrate the divinity with which they were clothed. Douglass, like every true educator, was an honest patriot. He loved his country. When the Civil war broke out he offered his two sons to his country's cause, while he himself served it with his eloquence.

For years he was the most famous character in the District of Columbia, serving as United States marshal, later as recorder of deeds and afterward as minister plenipotentiary to Haiti. While in Haiti differences arose between himself and the state department about the methods of acquiring the Mole St. Nicholas, and rather than sacrifice his manhood Douglass cabled his commission to the president and returned in glory to the banks of the Potomac. He may have failed in diplomacy, but he had retained his self-respect.

Lights for Williamsburg. Williamsburg, April 26.—The special election Monday resulted in giving the right to install and operate an electric light plant to the Troy Canning Co., for a period of 25 years.

Aged Elkader Farmer Dies. Elkader, April 26.—J. S. Schulte, 73 years old, died at his home in Clayton township yesterday. He located on a farm near here with his parents in 1845 where he lived until his death. He was a prominent citizen.

Work for Playgrounds. West Liberty, April 26.—The local King's Daughters circle, with a membership of more than one hundred of the more prominent women of the town, is heading a movement toward public playgrounds for children.

Lawyers Discuss Two Big Problems. Chicago, April 26.—Reform of courts and judicial recall are the two important matters that are being discussed by the Illinois Bar association in its annual meeting, which began in the Hotel La Salle today. From 30 other states eminent lawyers have come to deliver addresses or take part in the debates on these questions. President Horace Kent Tenney is presiding and made his annual address at the first session this morning. A banquet for the members and their wives will be given tomorrow.

Rest is not so much inactivity as it is an unusual sort of activity. Laugh at the sight of domestic mishaps and you will have an aside when the great ones come. Make the most of your partner's quibbles, and in them you may forget a few of his faults. There are burdens in every walk and condition of life, little woman, so bear your own like the soldier you're expected to be.

# VICTIMS OF TITANIC

Ocean Gives Up 205 Bodies of Sunken Steamship's Dead

MAY HAVE MAJOR BUTT'S BODY

Mackay-Bennett Cable Steamer Reports Number Picked Up and States That Remainder Will Never Come to Surface.

New York, April 26.—Two hundred and five bodies of the victims of the Titanic disaster have been picked up at sea by the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett and are being taken to Halifax, N. S. The captain of the Mackay-Bennett confirms the identification of George D. Widener, son of P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia in a wireless dispatch today to the White Star line and gives the further information that the majority of the bodies will never come to the surface.

The following dispatch was received by the White Star line through the Cape Race station: "Drifting in dense fog since noon yesterday. Total picked up 205. We brought away all embalming fluid to be had in Halifax, enough for seventy people.

"With a week's fine weather I think we would pretty well clean up relics of the disaster. It is my opinion that the majority will never come to the surface."

Another wireless dispatch from the Mackay-Bennett states: "Death Was Instantaneous. "Bodies are in altitude 47.35 north, longitude 48.37 west extending many miles east and west. Mail ships should give this a wide berth. Medical opinion is death has been instantaneous in all cases owing to pressure when bodies drawn down in vortex."

The fact that the Mackay-Bennett has been able to communicate by wireless with the Cape Race station shows that she is laying her course toward Halifax as she was without the zone of the Cape Race station for several days and was only able to get into touch with land through other steamers relaying her messages.

The body of Maj. Archibald Butt is among those recovered by the Mackay-Bennett, is the belief of White Star officials, expressed today following the receipt of a wireless dispatch from the cable ship giving the name "L. Butt" among the identified.

## GENERAL GRANT IS BURIED

Interment at West Point With full Military Honors After Services at Governor's Island.

West Point, N. Y., April 26.—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, late commander of the department of the east, was buried here today with full military honors.

The last services over the body of the dead general were simple in the extreme. An army chaplain offered a short eulogy, a salute of 13 volleys was fired and the body was lowered to its last resting place, an underground reinforced concrete vault.

The funeral services were held in the chapel at Governor's Island this morning. Then the mahogany coffin was placed on an artillery caisson and taken to South Ferry, where it was met by a military escort of two troops of cavalry, one battalion of artillery and one regiment of regular infantry under the command of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and by troops from the National Guard of New York, the Veteran Artillery Corps and U. S. Grant Post of the G. A. R.

## NINE IOWANS DIED IN TITANIC

Two Families With Five Children of Stanton Were Drowned—Were Returning From Stay Abroad.

Stanton, April 26.—No more distressing incident of the disaster to the Titanic occurred than was brought to the homes of several Iowa families. It became known yesterday that nine residents and 10-be residents of this state, all members of one family, went to their deaths on the lost liner.

Ernest Danbom of this place, with his wife and infant child, returning from a long honeymoon, which took them to many foreign lands, were lost. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson and their four children. They were all lost also. Mrs. Anderson was a sister of Mrs. Danbom. The loss of the five children is a pathetic feature of the drowning of these two families.

Lights for Williamsburg. Williamsburg, April 26.—The special election Monday resulted in giving the right to install and operate an electric light plant to the Troy Canning Co., for a period of 25 years.

Aged Elkader Farmer Dies. Elkader, April 26.—J. S. Schulte, 73 years old, died at his home in Clayton township yesterday. He located on a farm near here with his parents in 1845 where he lived until his death. He was a prominent citizen.

Work for Playgrounds. West Liberty, April 26.—The local King's Daughters circle, with a membership of more than one hundred of the more prominent women of the town, is heading a movement toward public playgrounds for children.

Lawyers Discuss Two Big Problems. Chicago, April 26.—Reform of courts and judicial recall are the two important matters that are being discussed by the Illinois Bar association in its annual meeting, which began in the Hotel La Salle today. From 30 other states eminent lawyers have come to deliver addresses or take part in the debates on these questions. President Horace Kent Tenney is presiding and made his annual address at the first session this morning. A banquet for the members and their wives will be given tomorrow.

## NEWEST AND ODDEST FEATHER IS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The spring and summer millinery is to be noted for its lavish display of ostrich feather and plumage mounts. Flowers and ribbons and all the usual millinery embellishments for the tailored suit hat are to give first place to shaded plumage in the most exquisite color blends, and picture hats for wear with filmy muslins are to be massed with ribbon or slightly curled ostrich feathers.

Feathers are to be arranged in the most novel shape. Prince of Wales' feather mount is one of the newest ideas for the picture hat. In all white or in a pretty color contrast, this trimming in some cases measures about a yard and a half long. One end is stretched across the front of the hat and the other stands bolt upright at the side, with tips curling over the crown. In smaller sizes for the tailored suit hat this feather trimming is used at the side. Among the colorings there are blue and mauves, blue and

green, mauve and purple, or gold and white. Some of the picture hats are to be adorned with a wreath of ostrich plumes, the wreath measuring

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Entered at the postoffice as second class matter. We are prepared to do first-class job work at reasonable prices. All of our work is guaranteed.

When a telephone line is electrostatically charged the telephone acts as a condenser. The winding serves as one plate of the condenser, the frame of the receiver as the dielectric and the person who is holding the receiver to his ear as the other plate of the condenser.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE. FOR PREVENTING HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, UNWASHED AND THINNING OF SCALP. MAKE IT SHINE AND GROW. TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Topoka—May 21, 22, 23, 24. Denver—May 25, 26, 27, 28. Lincoln—May 29, 30, 31. Lincoln—May 29, 30, 31.

Notice to Redeem from Tax Sale. To J. T. Gutman: The person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed.

The largest and swiftest affair of the season was the Odd Fellows complimentary reception assisted by the Household in honor of Odd Fellows Supreme court at Bowly hall, Tuesday evening, April 16.

time. The Bystander wishes all subscriptions settled at this time. Carl Culberson has accepted a position in an auto garage in Davenport and Eddie Mitchell of Fulton, Ill., is a recent employee at Hotel Kimball.

DAVENPORT NOTES. The revival meetings at the A. M. E. church closed last Thursday evening, leaving Davenport much better by having had the meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Green entertained Rev. and Mrs. T. B. Stovall, Rev. Geo. W. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Green, Mrs. Belle and Mrs. Elmira Shelton for dinner last Wednesday evening.

Rev. G. W. Slater spent a couple of days in Clinton last week with his family. He is now on a months trip in the East.

As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands, Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar.

Mr. Mattie Johnson has gone to Kirkeville, Mo., to make that her future home. We hope her good luck. Mr. Paul Waids visited Mrs. Graver on Myrtle street, Sunday.

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

ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN. Died. Franklin Wright, Monday morning, April 22, at city and county hospital, after a lingering illness of Tuberculosis. He was a member of Perfect Asher Lodge, Master Mason and was buried with those rites.

FAIRFIELD, IA. (Special to Bystander.) Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moss made a flying trip to Buxton, and report a pleasant visit with friends.

Why He Was Late. "What made you so late?" "I met Smithson." "Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."

ALBIA NEWS. Roy Grayson spent three days of this week in Des Moines visiting his mother Mrs. Jeffers.

DES MOINES AT HOME. Omaha—April 23, 24, 25, 26. Sioux City—April 27, 28, 29, 30. At Omaha, Sioux City.

Falcon Flour is without a superior. Ask your Grocer. Milled under most sanitary conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Green who were formerly in the restaurant business on E 5th street, have returned to the city and may buy their old stand out again.

MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO PROPRIETOR "Poros" College 3100 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo. THE "PORO" SYSTEM OF Scalp and Hair treatment is based on the latest scientific and sanitary methods.

Notice to Redeem from Tax Sale. To J. T. Gutman: The person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT. In each town and district ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle.

CLINTON. Sunday was quarterly meeting at Bethel A. M. E. church the Presiding Elder, Rev. I. N. Daniels was with us while he preached interesting sermons throughout the day.

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

For Constipation. Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and more. \$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof \$4.80 Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY.

BOSTON MARKET Co. Greatest Variety in the City of Choice Meats, Fish, Poultry and Delicacies. We Strive to Please with the Best of Goods and Prompt Service. PHONE 765 Des Moines, Iowa.

Piles. All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED to last a LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE.

Magic Hair Grower and Straightening Oil. The most wonderful hair preparations on the market. When we say Magic we do not exaggerate, as you can see great results in the first few treatments.

Wanted a Rider Agent. In each town and district ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle.

Reduce the High Cost of Living. You can easily save a hundred dollars this summer by raising your own vegetables on the home lot. It is important that you have good seeds.

In 1912 You Will Elect a President. This election is of supreme importance to you. The whole country is divided. On one side the progressive insurgents, on the other the conservative standpatters.

Add a "Singer" To Your Family Circle. A Singer Sewing Machine in your home is a constant source of help, comfort and convenience to the women of the family. It does its share toward bringing happiness into the home and banishing care and worry.

Reduce the High Cost of Living. You can easily save a hundred dollars this summer by raising your own vegetables on the home lot. It is important that you have good seeds.

25¢ A COPY 30¢ A YEAR. Mrs. Mollie Whitney 726 10th St. Des Moines

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