

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XVIII, No. 52

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

CITY NEWS.

Mrs. E. T. Hicks is quite sick at her home, 1341 Buchanan street.

Window Screens—Dawson's Hardware.

Mr. L. J. Shelton's mother left this week for Keokuk to visit her old home.

Mrs. Harrison Gould made a business trip to Canton, Mo., her old home last week.

Willie Roy who is very sick is growing weaker each day and his friends are alarmed.

Mr. L. J. Shelton, one of our leading tonorial artists, left Thursday for St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., where he will join his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Jones. They will visit their old home before returning.

After proving up on his claim in South Dakota, Mr. J. Leonard Alexander arrived in our city Tuesday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Price Alexander. He will also visit his brother Archie in Iowa City and remain there to attend the graduating exercises.

We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. E. Tracy Blagburn for their kindness in making the opening of the Utopia Cafe a success, by having a party of fourteen to a nice supper which was a success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGuire.

Mower's Sharpener—Dawson's Hardware.

The birthday club met in regular business meeting last Saturday at Mrs. Henderson's 3025 Third street. The time was enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Jennie Taylor, who will take the club to Greenwood Park for an outing June 28th.

The Dramatic Art club met with Mrs. J. H. Brown and studied Book X of Paradise Lost, also listened to reports from C. N. C. of I. S. Federation. The club will meet next week with Miss Georgia Blackburn, 11th and Park St.

Mrs. Emma Harris who has been sick for several months and who was taken to the hospital has not improved very much. She was taken home although she is very low.

Mr. C. S. Stewart who is very sick is reported to be a little better at this writing, although a very sick man.

Mr. T. W. Bell attorney at law of Leavenworth, Kansas, passed through our city last Sunday en route from St. Paul, where he had been to attend to legal business. He stopped over in our city and spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bell.

Mr. Thomas Edward Harris and Miss Anna Gertrude Reeves were solemnly united in marriage Tuesday, May 22, 1912, at 6:30 p. m. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeves, 205 Arthur avenue. An elaborate four course dinner was served at 7:00 o'clock for which the table was beautifully decorated, and covers laid for twenty of the bride and groom's relatives and friends. The guests departed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Harris a happy and successful life.

The members of Union Congregational church has extended a call to a minister, and it is to be hoped by the members and friends Union church will soon have a regular pastor. On next Sunday Rev. Jones of the East Side A. M. E. Mission will preach in the morning. Everybody invited to come out early Sunday School at 12 o'clock at which time Children's Day will be observed with appropriate music and recitations by the little children. Every body invited.

Vacuum Sweepers—Dawson's Hardware.

The Iowa State Bystander collector will start out next Monday on his annual collecting tour. He will first visit Mason City, Iowa, Monday June 10; Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 11 and 12; St. Paul, Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14; Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, and Chicago, Ill., during the week of June 17th. Watch for further announcement and be ready to pay up your subscription dues.

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WONDERFUL RESULTS ON SHORT NOTICE

I have used your Pomade. Its the best thing I ever used for making curly hair 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, shabby and unruly hair and Ford's Royal White Skin Lotion for the complexion. Ask your druggist for them. The sure and get the genuine (Ford's) manufactured by the Ozonized Ox Mavor Company, Chicago, Ill.

Be prepared to pay up your 1912 Subscription dues.

The Ministers' and Deacons' Union and Iowa, Nebraska Baptist Sunday school convention will hold their annual meeting at Mt. Pleasant, June 11th to 16th.

Mrs. Calvin Carey entertained at her beautiful home in Lake Park, the Birthday club at a coquet party, last Thursday, May 30th in honor of her guest, Mrs. Small from Buxton. A lovely time was reported and the ladies were amused by playing croquet and shooting at a target, prizes being won for shooting by Mrs. Henderson 1st, Mrs. Carey 2d. For croquet, Mrs. Lewis 1st, Mrs. Wells 2d. A lovely two course luncheon was served. Among the guests was Mrs. Bell Woods from Chicago, whom all the ladies were much pleased to see.

A very impressive memorial exercise was held Decoration Day at the grave of the late N. E. Morton of this city, who died Feb. 4, 1905, by Floyd's Drum Corps. Mr. Morton was the organizer of this drum corps 10 years ago.

An eulogy was read by Mrs. Charles Floyd. The drum corps paid tribute to their departed leader by sounding "taps" over the beautifully decorated grave. Prayer by Brother Patterson.

Mr. Nelson Watkins of Albany, Mo., came up last week to spend Decoration Day here and to decorate his wife's grave. He was an old soldier of the Civil War. While here he was the guest of his son, Gus, and daughter, Mrs. J. L. Thompson. He returned home last Monday.

Leonard Alexander one of the sons of Price Alexander returned from near Pierre, S. Dak., where he has taken a claim of 160 acres of land and has now proven up on it. So he came to visit his parents, also to see his brother Archie who will graduate next week from Iowa City at the State University. These are two of our exemplary young men, both graduating from the Des Moines High school. One started in one direction, namely, agriculture; and the other one pursued the educational route. Both have been successful thus far. The former has his quarter section of land proved up; the other has finished his full collegiate course in one of the best universities of America. We bespeak success to both of these worthy young Iowa men.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT! The way that Brown & Davis have catered to the sporting public in the last two weeks they have spent over a half thousand dollars in improvements. Their walls are now graced with one-quarter dozen latest revolving electric fans that seem to bow the hearty welcome of these two men. In front they have installed a Seeburg Artist Electric piano. It is needless to say that the latest ragtime music is here to be heard during the hours of business.

Their stock of Foreign and Domestic cigars and Tobaccos, Snuff and Cigarette makings are second to none. They always have a supply of cold sodas, chewing gum and Hershey's chocolates. Cordial treatment to one and all alike. Early or late either Mr. Brown or Mr. Davis is there to greet you.

CORINTHIAN BAPTIST CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS. Sunday, June 9th. 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.—Rev. D. E. Murr, returned missionary from Cape Town, South Africa, will be present and will speak to us at both services, 12 m. Sunday School and 7 o'clock B. Y. P. U. T. L. Griffith, pastor.

The M. C. T. Club will meet next Monday evening at Mrs. J. H. Perkins on 11th St.

The grand officers, subordinate officers and members of the order of the Eastern Star in this city celebrated Easter Day their annual festival in honor of Queen Esther one of the five great heroines of the order with appropriate ceremonies at Maple St. Baptist church last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The exercises were in charge of Princess Ozell Chapter No. 9 but by special invitation the officers and members of Princess Zorah Chapter No. 10 also turned out and participated in the program which consisted of music by the choir of Maple St. Church; Scripture reading by Rev. Bates, pastor; a paper "Our Five Heroines" by Mrs. Izelia Robinson, Past Matron of Ozell Chapter; an address "The Life and Character of Queen Esther" by Mrs. Jessie McClain, Worthy Matron of Zorah Chapter; a short sermon by J. H. Reynolds Grand Chaplain and an address "Our Order of the Eastern Star" by S. Joe Brown, Grand Patron. Mrs. Etta Holland, Worthy Matron of Ozell Chapter acted as Mistress of Ceremonies and Mrs. Maude Wilkins, Grand Marshal as Officer of the Day.



MRS. J. B. RUSH, PRES. I. S. F. C. W. C. Mrs. J. B. Rush, re-elected president of the I. S. F. C. W. C., was for four years teacher in the government schools of Oklahoma, for three years teacher in the public schools of Os-

wego, Kansas. She is a playwright of exceptional ability, having staged several of her plays in Des Moines. She is a poet, song writer, and literary woman. She is the founder and president of the only dramatic art club in the state.



MRS. J. P. HAMILTON, TREASURER OF I. S. F. C. W. C. Mrs. J. P. Hamilton, elected for the third time treasurer of the I. S. F. C. W. C., charter member, several times president of the I. S. F. C. W. C., the oldest woman's club in the state, and Daughter for the fourth time of Rose Temple No. 33.

MRS. S. JOE BROWN, DES MOINES, STATE ORGANIZER. She was the founder and first Editor of the "Iowa Colored Woman" and is at present president of the Intellectual Improvement club, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Des Moines' Mothers' Congress, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Association of Colored Women.

MISS MAYRIE I. BELL, EDITRESS OF I. S. T. C. W. C. Miss Mayrie I. Bell newly appointed Editress of the I. S. T. C. W. C. was organizer and president for two years of the M. C. T. club, also chairman of Arts Crafts committee

Each age of our lives has its joys. Old people should be happy, and they will be if Chamberlain's Tablets are taken to strengthen the digestion and keep the bowels regular. These tablets are mild and gentle in their action and especially suitable for people of middle age and older. For sale by all dealers.



Telephone Trade BUSINESS houses solicit telephone trade, They realize its importance. It is the consumer's most convenient way of reaching the shop or store.

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IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY

I. S. T. C. W. C., Sec. of Princess Zorah Chapter No. 10 for one year, organizer of Union Congregational church for the past three years, organized in the Sunday school the only graded primary department in the state and was for five years superintendent of said department.

PROGRESSIVE VICTORY. On last Monday the people registered their choice of candidates for the nomination on all parties at the state wide primary election. And most all of the Progressive candidates swept the deck as usual in Iowa when that is an issue as a primary. Senator W. S. Kenyon's victory was more than a landslide; it was an avalanche. He beat Editor Young by about 70,000 majority. Lieutenant Governor George W. Clark led his nearest opponent, Prof. Holden, by 25,000. Attorney Geo. H. Woodson was nominated by at least 500 votes ahead of his nearest opponent in Monroe county for the legislature. It was a great day for the Progressives and their cause.

WOODSON MONROE NOMINEE. Incomplete Returns Assure His Success. George H. Woodson, republican nominee for representative from Monroe county, was in Des Moines last night on business. While complete returns from all precincts were not available yesterday, he had a lead of 300, which assured him the nomination as precincts containing only 150 republican votes had not reported.

Mr. Woodson is a Negro, and if elected will be the first of our race to occupy a seat in the Iowa legislature.

BYSTANDER ANNIVERSARY. Everybody has a birthday, why not the Iowa State Bystander Co.? On next Monday eighteen years ago ten of our leading Des Moines citizens, viz.: J. H. Shepard, Wm. Coakson, Thos. Barton, John D. Reeler, E. T. Banks, Jeff Logan, James Todd, Ben J. Holmes, Chas. and Thad. Ruff organized themselves into a stock company and incorporated it to operate a newspaper in Des Moines, and from that week until now the Iowa

State Bystander has made its weekly appearance not missing a single issue. She has steadily grown and increased her circulation from nothing until today, thousands and thousands of people are reading her news in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. In fact it is read from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico. It is now considered one of the best, newest and most reliable colored journals printed west of the Mississippi river. We have some distinct features that but few others have. We have correspondents from twenty-five different cities and towns that briefly tell the colored news. Then we have general news news that comes from all parts of the United States. We do not burden our readers with long essays or speeches or resolutions that does not interest the general public. Our motto is to be brief in all articles and news so that we can get more news. Since the Bystander has been concentrated into the possession of a very few we feel that we will be able to eventually make the Bystander a great and influential newspaper representing the masses of our race. We solicit your earnest and honest support to make it the people's public journal reflecting credit to the race.

IOWA STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

The eleventh annual Convention of the I. S. F. C. W. C. was held May 28-30 1912, in the Commercial Chamber Hall, Sioux City, Ia. The business meetings were opened at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Tuesday, May 28. The afternoon was an educational meeting and was in charge of the Executive Board. Tuesday evening at 8:30 was citizen's night, and the meeting was presided over by Mrs. L. M. Coats, president of A. I. P. club of Sioux City. The meeting was devoted to addresses and began with prayer offered by Rev. Dowdy, pastor of the A. M. E. church of Sioux City. The address of welcome on behalf of the city was made by Mayor Smith who gave to the convention a hearty welcome; in behalf of the Churches Rev. Knight, and in behalf of the clubs, Mrs. L. M. Coats. The response in behalf of the I. S. F. C. W. C., was given by Mrs. L. M. Coats of Davenport.

On Wednesday, May 29, the first hour was given over to the District Boards for Memorial exercises, after which Greetings were received from Sioux City and from the first and second vice president, and also the editors. Reports of officers and committees, reports of Credential committee. The afternoon was spent in the report of the clubs. Thirty-eight delegates responded at roll call. The principal feature of the evening was the president's annual address. Mrs. C. B. Lewis, Honorary president, in a few well chosen words introduced the convention, Mrs. J. B. Rush of Des Moines. Thursday morning, May 30, the convention opened at 9 o'clock and was devoted to reports of Business committees. The state decided to establish an Industrial home for girls, and also to be incorporated.

Greetings were read from the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs, Twenty Century Woman's League of Mobile, Ala., and from the National president, Miss Elizabeth C. Carter. The afternoon session contained a report of the Treasurer. A medal was awarded the First District for bringing in the most money to apply to the sinking fund. Election of officers resulted in the President, Mrs. J. B. Rush being unanimously re-elected First vice President, Mrs. Emma Gardner of Ottumwa, Second Vice



FIVE OF THE ORGANIZERS OF THE BYSTANDER CO.



JOHN D. REELER

President; Mrs. L. M. Coats, Sioux City, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alice Thompson, Muscatine, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hattie Hutchinson, Buxton; Treasurer; Mrs. J. P. Hamilton, Des Moines, State Organizer; Mrs. Cheshire, of Ottumwa, Chaplain. The president was elected to represent the Federation at the National convention which meets in Hampton, Virginia, the week of July. It was decided to meet in Clarinda next year, but out of courtesy to Davenport the Clarinda delegates ceded the meeting to Davenport, and they decided to entertain the Executive Board, which meets the fourth Friday in September.

The evening session was devoted to installation of officers by the Honorary President, Miss Jessie Walker of Marshalltown, after which the President appointed the following standing Committees: Chairman Social Purity, Mrs. Harry Horne, Cedar Rapids. Chairman Educational, Mrs. C. B. Lewis, Davenport. Chairman Child Study, Mrs. Asa Williams, Clinton. Chairman Household Economics, Mrs. Maud Jones, Clarinda. Chairman Arts and Craft, Mrs. A. J. Hudson, Sioux City. Chairman Rescue Work, Miss Wilda Warren, Marshalltown. Chairman Philanthropic, Mrs. Bell Watkins, Buxton. Chairman Forestry, Mrs. S. White, Indianola.

Chairman Music, Mrs. F. P. Johnson, Des Moines. Chairman Credentials, Mrs. Ruth Bright, Davenport. Editress, Miss Mayrie I. Bell, Des Moines.

The President in a few well chosen words, declared the convention adjourned to meet the fourth Tuesday in May, 1913.

Other features of the convention which are without the province of the Recording Secretary may be briefly mentioned here, as follows: The banquet given by the A. I. P. club which lasted until a late hour, at which time the club had a hack in waiting for the president, Honorary president, Mrs. C. B. Lewis and the editress.

The reception by Mrs. Sturges was another feature. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers. Dainty refreshments were served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Abner of Sioux City. Miss Mayrie I. Bell of Des Moines furnished music.

The reception by Mrs. A. J. Hudson. The house was beautifully decorated with carnations. The guests were received by Mrs. Hogg. Dainty refreshments were served.

The trolley party over to Dakota City, was very much enjoyed. This report is a summary of the essential business proceedings of the convention. It omits unimportant routine action and contains only actions of real importance. It is as condensed as possible, but sets forth all the proceedings necessary to an understanding of the work of the convention.

THE SAILOR WITH THE LIFE LINE.

In framing the constitution of this august body, the Iowa State Federation of Colored Women's clubs, those noble women searched the storehouse of mottoes, and could find no grander motto, no motto that could more fittingly express the guiding principle of this great institution than the one adopted: "Sowing seeds of kindness." But, had they thoroughly plundered the repository of mottoes they would have found this one, that expresses the foremost idea not only of this club, but of every true club woman: "The Sailor with the Life Line."

What the rescuing party is to the drowning seamen, so the club woman is to the world at large. She is the sailor with the life line. Every day and every hour she throws out the life line and rescues some poor souls struggling in the sea of misfortune. She snatches them from the billows of ignorance; she draws them from the whirlpools of immorality; she turns them from the breakers of sin and she lifts them from the sink holes of poverty.

Everywhere on the sea of life you will find the club woman; and everywhere she is the sailor with the life line. First you will find her in the home, working for the best interest of the home. Then, you find her abroad sacrificing and throwing out the life line materially. Everywhere you feel the influence of the club woman—everywhere, the influence of the sailor with the life line.

Intellectually, you find her encouraging men and women to obtain an education; assisting those who are not manually able to attend school; and instructing those who are not physically able, e. g. The children's Friend Club of Lexington, Ky., provides clothing for poor school children. The Tuskegee Woman's club of Tuskegee, Ala., pays rent for a school house and board for poor students. The Rose of New England's Woman's League of Norwich, Conn., sends barrels of clothing to a southern teacher to be distributed among the poor school children. The Harmony club of Henderson, Ky., contributes to the National Training school of Washington, D. C. An ex-president of the Sojourner Truth club of Montgomery, Ala., maintains a free reading room. And, there are other clubs and other club women, too numerous to mention who are throwing out the intellectual life line.

Morally, you find the club woman striving to foster cleaner ideas of morals, obtained in cleaner and purer homes and under better home atmosphere. To promote these ideas, rescue homes and industrial schools are maintained, settlement houses and Y. W. C. A.'s are established, mothers' meetings are held and lectures of all topics of moral and social interest are given. The arm of protection is thrown around many working girls and many friendless girls, who would otherwise be lured to shame and disgrace. The Colored Training school of Indianapolis, Ind., uplifts fallen girls, and cares for friendless girls; and so, throws out the moral life line.

Spiritually, you find the club woman aiding ministers to spread the gospel and encouraging Christian education, for she knows that a Christian education is an essential adjunct to a successful life. The Board of Baptists Women's Missionary Convention of Louisville, Ky., has three missionaries in the field sharing the blessings of Christianity with heathen Africa. There are thousands of home missionaries, daily bringing men and women into an appreciation of and accord with the will of God, and so are successfully throwing out the spiritual life line.

Materially, you find the club woman clearing the slums, feeding and clothing the poor, and dispersing the gloom from unfortunate lives. At the sick bed, you find her as a tender nurse, cooling the burning fever. At the courts, you find her begging legal protection for some persecuted person or creature. You hear her pounding at the prison doors, pleading for a condemned life or clemency for some unfortunate victim. You even find her at the cemetery, strewn flowers on some neglected grave. Everywhere, throwing out the material life line.

Mrs. Eva Monroe, ex-president of the

Continued on page 4.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Heroism is always sublime and no finer illustration of that was ever witnessed on this earth than was exhibited by hundreds of men and women who were on the ill-fated ship, Titanic. There were the musicians who, making no effort to save themselves, continued playing to revive the spirits of others until their instruments were filled with water and their music was hushed forever. They played "ragtime," military music, waltz music—anything to keep up the courage of the passengers. The conduct of the men in giving the life boats to women and children, rather than take them themselves was great. Among the steerage passengers—that is, "the common people"—there were far different scenes. There was praying and weeping. Men trampled down women and children in order to save themselves. Why this difference in conduct in the presence of death? Another heroic figure that loomed amid scenes of confusion and imminent death he remained calm, resolute, efficient to the last. After seeing that all the women and children had been provided for, he relaxed the discipline, commended the men for having done their duty so faithfully and then did the only proper thing to be done—committed suicide. If there are degrees in greatness in a scene where greatness was the rule, the palm for that quality must be awarded to Philip, the wireless operator. This man clung to his machine and continued to send C. D. Q. and S. O. S. messages till the last. He was not deterred by the fact that hundreds of men were rushing by him each trying to save all. It was in vain that the captain relieved him of further duty. The operator seemed oblivious of everything save that high sense of duty. Seeing that he would not quit, his assistant thoroughly fastened a life belt on him—this was subsequently stolen from the devoted operator. This hero was later on found strapped to a piece of floating timber, and dead.

The most compact and powerful of the negro churches is the African Methodist Episcopal church. Its membership has grown from 42 members in 1787 to 200,000 members in 1876 and 494,777 members in 1905. It is governed by a board of bishops, fifteen in number, over whom the senior bishop, at present the Rt. Rev. Henry M. Turner, presides.

The church has 7,000 local organizations, with property worth over \$11,000,000. It raises about \$2,000,000 a year; of this about \$800,000 goes to pastors, \$200,000 to bishops and presiding elders, and the other million to schools, missions and general expenses.

There are two publication houses, weekly papers and a quarterly magazine and some publication of books. The church supports over forty schools, of which the largest and oldest is Wilberforce university, in Ohio. The church, however, is chiefly noteworthy on account of its board of bishops. These bishops are elected for life by a general conference meeting every four years. The membership of the general conference consists of ministerial and lay delegates; the clerical delegates are elected from the annual conferences, one for every thirty ministers. Two lay delegates for each annual conference are selected by the representatives of the official church boards in the conference. Thus we have a peculiar case of negro government, with elaborate machinery and the experience of a hundred years. How has it succeeded? Its financial and numerical success has been remarkable, as has been shown. Moreover, the bishops elected form a remarkable series of personalities. Together the assembled bishops are perhaps the most striking body of negroes in the world in personal appearance: men of massive physique, clear-cut faces and undoubted intelligence.

The negro race cannot afford to indulge in the luxuries and extravagance that the very rich of other nationalities do, and hope to overtake them in accumulating wealth, power and influence. They have had centuries for accumulation. They can indulge in luxuries of all kinds, wear extra fine clothing, have all of the latest styles of the expensive fabrics; eat the richest and costliest diet, be in expensive opera and constantly travel extensively, and still have an abundance of money and other resources to draw upon, but when the negro tries this for a little while he is "satiated." Wisdom and common sense would say to the negro "Live within your means and not up to the limit of your means."

It matters little how fine the material or costly the goods may be if a suit of clothes do not fit a man he will look bad with that suit on. And the more attractive the material, the more undesirable attention will the misfit attract. Better by far is it to have clothes of most ordinary material and have them to fit.

Now what is true of clothes is increasingly true of degrees. In fact, a man makes of himself a legitimate

The announcement is made that Daniel Murray has about completed an encyclopedia of achievements of people of color which will be given to the public early this summer. Such a publication will fill a long felt want and incidentally prove most inspiring to the rising generation. Mr. Murray's connection with the library of congress gives him exceptional opportunities for the prosecution of such investigation as is needful for such work and his deep interest in such subjects gives every reason to believe

object for ridicule when he attempts to wear a degree which is entirely too large for his mental attainments. Yet how many negro preachers there are who are wearing the degree of D. D., which, to them, is an intellectual misfit.

Now it is known, or ought to be known, that no man can rightfully lay claim to such unless he be a ripe scholar and shall have, by the writing of a thesis or a book, made some original and recognized contribution to the realm of theological thought. But how alarming is the deficiency in scholarship, to say nothing of the other necessary qualifications. And when will negro preachers learn that, though they may raise enough money to buy the coveted degree, they cannot possibly raise enough money to buy the brains necessary to make the degree a fit?

The breaking of the levees of the Mississippi has called forth negro heroism more than once. The special mention given to the colored men who stopped the breaking levee at Greenville, Miss., is evidence of the heroism of the negro under special and exceptional circumstances to which the entire history of the country bears record. This single instance gains prominence because of the number which participated and may not be cited as the only instance of exceptional devotion to the best interests of the locality. The instances of sacrifice may be multiplied many times and doubtless will when the story of the rising waters of the Mississippi is fully told. It is to be remarked that the negro has never been leeward in rendering wholehearted service to the south and its people. During the last war when the white men were at the front fighting valiantly for a hopeless cause the negro was toiling at home to feed the army which fought for his continued enslavement and not a single breach of trust has been charged to him. Through the years of freedom to the present the attempt to cast every slur imaginable upon him has been met with a patience and fortitude unequalled in the annals of the world. The negro has proved his case, has vindicated the inherent nobleness of his character and is just now grooming for a great place in American life. All he wants is a chance—a man's chance.

Two striking cases of negro heroism came to our attention this month. A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says that a human dike composed of several hundred colored men kept the levee from being destroyed for an hour and a half until the sand bags arrived.

One of the men killed in the Jeddite mine, near Bluefield, W. Va., was Ted Swaley. A local daily paper says: "This name may not mean much to some people, but to the miners who recall the explosion at Fagm on the first of last August it will mean a great deal. Ted Swaley was the hero of that explosion. Alone he worked his way through the confined workings of that new mine, and, crawling on his hands and knees, crept to where six unconscious men lay dying for need of help. One by one he rolled them on his back and dragged them to the bucket at the foot of the shaft, and then went to the surface with them. Assisted by John Moore, also colored, who carried a safety lamp, Swaley went back four times into the depths of the mine, and it was due to his courage and bravery that six men were taken out, five of whom came out alive. Swaley continued at mining, because it was the only trade he knew."—The Crisis.

We must not make the titles "Professor" and "Doctor" too common. Every man who has seen inside of a school room as a teacher for a few months or who has preached a few times and thinks he is "it" should not be called Doctor or Professor. These honorary titles will soon become meaningless if so used.

Ripeness of scholarship, real depth of knowledge and mastery of certain subjects, broadness of research and wideness of experience along the intellectual lines are the things that really entitle men to such honors as Doctor and Professor.

We are constantly meeting men bearing these titles who are by no means able to measure up to what the titles signify. Giving such men these titles is like putting good and fine labels on spurious articles in jars, cans, boxes, etc. They don't tell the truth. The pure food law makes it a penal offense to do this. Isn't it about as bad to put these false labels on men?

Leguminotherapy is the latest scientific diet, and the name of it is sufficient to give a healthy person indigestion. It is the name of a vegetable diet by which the exact relations of each vegetable to the human system are determined. They will have to change the name if they earnestly desire the diet to become popular. Green peas, string beans, carrots, onions and the like, may not be good for some people, or one of them may not be, but to have to tell them to leguminotherapize is out of the question. Life is too short.—New York Age.

that the forthcoming encyclopedia will merit every good thing that may be said of it.

Mr. G. Debayo Agbebi of Lagos, West Africa, recently graduated with high honors from the University of Birmingham, England, standing third in a class of fifty-seven. He has been elected a fellow of the Geological society and a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Young Agbebi is a civil engineer and a nephew of Dr. Mojola Agbebi.

NEGRO EDUCATOR TOURS THE WEST

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD OF DURHAM, N. C. MEETS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN WESTERN CITIES.

(By GEORGE F. KING.)
Los Angeles, Cal.—Special.—Never before in the history of this section of the country has there been such a keen and substantial interest in negro education manifested on the part of the representative people of both races as was evinced by Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the National Religious Training school, Durham, N. C., during his recent tour through the west. He has the distinction of being the second civilian to address the famous Ninth cavalry; the late Bishop Grant being the first. This notable stop at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, was quite an event in the annals of this well known military center. The largest auditorium in the town was packed to hear him speak to the cavalry on "Life." Chaplain and Mrs. Prioleau, Lieut. E. O. Davis and wife, and Bandmaster Wade H. Hammond were among the prominent ones who gave the young educator a significant reception. At Chicago, Des Moines, Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco this apostle of a religious education for the negro and the harnessing of his emotions to the extent that he will become a well rounded citizen, was accorded an ovation, and "Shepard idea" has made him the cynosure for the eyes of the progressive Westerners.

He arrived here accompanied by his field secretary, Professor Charles Alexander, and during his stay of five days he stimulated the most pronounced activity and appreciation for the education of the negro than the most enthusiastic friend of the negro had expected. He addressed about 2,000 people in the Pasadena Presbyterian church, which is the richest church in southern California. A fine type of citizenship greeted him wherever he spoke, and was entertained by social events of an uplifting status. In delivering a sermon to the influential congregation of the South Park Presbyterian church, this city, he was very forceful and eloquent. He especially emphasized the fact that the proper education of the negro race in America was that of the heart as well as of the head, and that missionaries should be taught to redeem the dark continent as well as to do social settlement work in the large cities of our own country. At the educational mass meeting in the Wesley M. E. church (white) he was again accorded an unique ovation. Distinguished men of both races were present and conspicuous among them were Dr. S. Hecht, rabbi of the Temple B'nai E. Luther, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mr. J. L. Edmonds, editor and publisher, Col. Allen Allensworth, founder of the negro community at Allensworth, Cal. Upon this occasion he proved conclusively that religious training was the most essential phase of education for the lowly masses. Rabbi Hecht, Colonel Allensworth and others favorably commented in a brief speech upon the scope and effectiveness of Dr. Shepard's plans and work. He addressed the Colored Y. M. C. A. and caused much enthusiasm.

The prominent Afro-Americans of this city accepted every opportunity to give due homage to the character and most excellent work of Dr. Shepard. One of the most brilliant social events that has ever taken place among the Afro-Americans here was the banquet tendered Dr. Shepard by 50 of the leading business and professional men. Mr. Robert Owens, the wealthiest negro in the state, and Dr. McCoy were foremost in promoting the social events and tendering the educator every hospitality they were capable of according him.

TOO MUCH TO GO THROUGH.

A lawyer picked his way to the edge of the subway excavation and called down to Michael Finnerty:

"Who's wantin' me?" inquired a large, rambled voice.

"I am," said the lawyer. "Mr. Finnerty, did you come from Castlebar, County Mayo?"

"I did."

"And was your mother named Mary and your father Owen?"

"They was."

"Then, Mr. Finnerty," said the lawyer, "it is my duty to inform you that your Aunt Kate has died in the old country, leaving you an estate of \$20,000 in cash."

There was a pause and a commotion down below.

"Mr. Finnerty," called the lawyer, craning his neck over the trench, "are you coming?"

"In wan minute," said Mr. Finnerty. "I just stopped to lick the foreman."

For six months Mr. Finnerty, in a high hat and with hard shoes on his feet, lived a life of elegant ease, trying to cure himself of a great thirst. Then he went back to his job at one-seventy-five a day. It was there in the excavation that the lawyer found him the second time.

"Mr. Finnerty," he said, "I've more news for you. It is your Uncle Terence who's dead now in the old country; and he has left you another twenty thousand."

"I don't think I can take it," said Mr. Finnerty, leaning wearily on his pick. "I'm not as strong as I wance was; and I'm doubtin' if I could go through all that again and live!"

NERVE.

"I told him there were a dozen of people right here in town who had never heard of him."

"I guess that took him down a peg or two."

"I guess it didn't. He started right out to find them and borrow money."

When a man is too sure of what his wife would say or do under certain circumstances, he'll find out too late that she was assuring him without cause.

QUALIFIED.

Knicker—Why does she want a pension?

Bocker—She would have been a soldier's widow if she hadn't turned him down for another fellow.

ITS OPPORTUNITY.

"Here's a new sect started," that claims it can cure ills by the laying on of hands."

"I wish it would give demonstrations on the small boy."

NO COLOR-LINE IN MERIT

GENERAL LAND OFFICE AN EL DORADO FOR WORTHY COLORED WORKERS.

Washington, D. C.—The formal observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the general land office, a highly important bureau of the department of interior, brings it conspicuously into popular notice, not only because of its valued functions as the "real estate director" of the United States government, but because of the good things its chief official and his sponsors have done for the uplift of the worthy negroes sheltered beneath its wing.

The sky under which colored men live is often so dark and lowering, and the rewards of merit are so meager, that many of the race have come to believe that justice to them from members of another race is not to be expected. As an antidote to this frame of mind, it is pleasant to relate the record of Hon. Fred Dennett, commissioner of general land office, in Washington. There are seventeen classified employees of the colored race in the land office, and during the four years of Mr. Dennett's incumbency, ten of these have received promotions.

Charles E. Cheatham, of North Carolina, an expert stenographer, who entered the service in 1908, has been promoted through all the grades from \$900 to \$1,000, and is now in the office of the secretary of the interior at a salary of \$1,620 per annum; L. M. Herber, of Georgia, who had been a file clerk for a number of years, at \$1,400, has been promoted to \$1,600 and assigned to examine desert land claims. Other notable promotions are W. W. Cochran, of Mississippi, \$1,000 to \$1,200; James A. Davis, of Tennessee, \$1,000 to \$1,200; David W. Utz, of Alabama, \$900 to \$1,000; Charles L. Webb, of Illinois, \$900 to \$1,000; Samuel H. Webb, of Virginia, \$720 to \$900; Benjamin S. Stewart, of the District of Columbia, \$720 to \$840, and Gabriel Fletcher, of Maryland, \$600 to \$720.

In addition to these promotions, Edward H. Hunter, of North Carolina, who resigned to enter the ministry, and is a candidate for one of the general offices of the A. M. E. church, was given the position of law examiner at \$1,600, the first colored man who ever held such a position in the classified service, and Sampson H. Brent was classified as a skilled laborer at \$660. While this is not a promotion in salary, it is a promotion in-grade and tenure.

Commissioner Dennett makes the merit system of promotions mean what the term implies, namely; that those who show capacity for and performance of assigned tasks are rewarded according to ability and performance. The pigmentation of the skin and ethnological alignment are not factors which enter into the estimate of qualifications for advancement. He has a fixed, unvarying standard of justice, and applies it to all, having no thought as to race, position or substance. He is calm and unobtrusive, indulging in neither professions nor flatteries nor patronizings when dealing with members of the colored race.

A colored clerk who had been promoted to a high grade, went to Mr. Dennett to thank him for his promotion. The commissioner's reply to the clerk's expression of gratitude was: "You owe me no thanks. I had you assigned to a line of work that would show what you could do. You made good, and that's all there is to it."

"BLACK PERIL" INQUIRY IN SOUTH AMERICA

COLOR QUESTION CALLS FORTH A PROMISE OF PREMIER BOTHA TO APPOINT A COMMISSION TO STUDY THE SUBJECT.

Capt. Town, Union of South Africa.—The color question was brought prominently to the front by the promise of the premier, Gen. Louis Botha, made in parliament, to appoint a commission to inquire into the "black peril" problem. The question has been increasingly attracting attention in South Africa in consequence of the frequent assaults made upon white women.

THE SPECIALIST.

The eminent specialist looked the patient over.

"Yes," he said, "what you need is a gradual gain in muscular tissues. Go at it slowly. Commence by lifting a ten-pound weight. Add to this from time to time until you can raise fifty pounds with comparative ease. Then come to me again."

The patient hesitated.

"I guess," he said, "you ain't gettin' no quite right."

The specialist frowned.

"What do you mean by that?" he demanded.

The patient still hesitated.

"Why, you see," he said, "I'm the fellow that carries th' trunks downstairs an' heaves 'em into th' transfer company's baggage wagon!"

THE PARSON'S HOPE.

"And how is your mother?" inquired the parson, who was making a parochial call at the home of one of his wealthy parishioners.

"She is in her room, up-stairs. She is very ill," replied his hostess.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the clergyman, whose tact was not always reliable.

"Well I sincerely hope that she will soon be down and out."—Judge.

WHICH ONE?

"Oh, uncle, give mother her pretty-toy diamonds back again."

"What on earth do you mean, darling? I haven't them."

"But I heard mother say that she had let you have them since her last bridge party, and won't be able to get them back for a long time!"

The wise husband doesn't grumble over the hobble now that he sees it's bankrupting the tailors and dressmakers instead of him.

NO YELLOW STREAK IN J. JOHNSON, SAY EXPERTS

DOPE ON PAST PERFORMANCES FAILS TO SHOW ANY QUITTING BLOOD BUT IT MAY BE SHOWN ON JULY 4.

London.—Several times the question has been put to me, "Has Johnson a yellow streak?"

There never was a colored boxer of note who escaped the suggestion of cowardice.

The colored race have for tens of centuries regarded the white man as the ruling lord. Once get such an idea into your head, and you will surely find yourself battling against great odds to dispel it. Indeed, it is next door to impossible to break away from the fetter.

So with the black boxers. They are, no matter how good, always fighting against the odds. Even when they are champions, they are fighting, not only their opponents, but history.

Now, it's a pretty tall order for a poor weak-minded nigger scrapper, isn't it? Yes, I think so. The negro has to fight the odds. This proves in the long run impossible.

The prevailing idea of the white man's superiority is the one great factor that has broken so many champion boxers. Dan Creen was the man to prove it against the Coffee Cooler (Frank Craig); Cribb dusted down Tom Moleneux after a terrific fight about a century ago; Frank Erne, Terry McGovern and Battling Nelson all broke through against Joe Gans and made him a "has been." Joe Wolcott, "the giant killer," was scared to death of Tommy West and Kid Lavigne. Dixon and all the others went the same way.

Now, these men had all been champions. They had gone from victory to victory without a halt, in some cases going for years without suffering a real defeat. But in the end the tradition of the white man's superiority "got" them and made them quitters. In other words, they showed the white feather, or, as our friends in the states say, "the yellow streak."

I make a bold statement now. Johnson is no quitter. I don't believe there is the shadow of a yellow streak in him. No prominent boxer has been so mislabeled. No one has been more victimized. He is like the cur at whom everybody aims a swift kick. It is a vague, a fashion. Everybody is so unoriginal that he just imitates his neighbor. One paper sets the fashion and all the others follow suit.

But Johnson has done really marvellous things in the ring. Take his fight with Tommy Burns at Sydney. Burns was champion of the world. Australia is a white man's country. There they have no use for niggers. Yet they turned out to a man to see Burns vs. Johnson.

Of course, they had an idea that Johnson would be licked, but when Burns "got him" they cheered Johnson, the new champion.

Johnson certainly took a chance in fighting and beating the champion in such an aggressively white country as Australia. Jeffries was served likewise. Many of his ringleaders were desperate whites, who would just as soon pull a lead on a nigger as see him beat a white. Johnson is no fool. He knew this; yet he faced the music.

Would you then stand by and hear him called a coward? I couldn't, and more, I won't. Give every man his due. "Render unto Caesar," etc.

Johnson is no quitter. He's as game as any white man, be he soldier, sailor, or simply a fighting machine. But will he never show "the streak"? Ah, there you've got me. "I cannot foretell."

It may be that one day he may find himself hard up against it, and then—well, who knows?

He may then do exactly what his fellow blacks have done.

NO NEGRO RACE YET IN THE UNITED STATES

A SURE ENOUGH SPORT.

A St. Paul youth called up his sweetheart in Chicago by long distance and enjoyed a little talk.

The time slipped by and the rates slipped up.

It was a pleasant half hour all right, but presently he came back to earth, and then a rapid mental calculation showed him he had talked \$18 worth.

But he was game.

"What are you laughing at?" the girl inquired.

"I am laughing to think that this little talk has cost me as much as a railway trip to Chicago and return."

"Mercy!" screamed the girl. "Why don't you stop?"

"Well," replied the youth, "I want to add enough for a parlor car each way."

So they talked a little longer.

"Just one more word," said the youth.

"What's that for?"

"Tips for the porters."

Then he rang off.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HER MOURNING UNLIMITED.

Down in Georgia a negro who had his life insured for several hundred dollars died and left the money to his widow. She immediately bought herself a very elaborate mourning outfit.

Showing her purchases to her friend, she was very particular in going into details as to the prices and all incidental particulars. Her friend was very much impressed, and remarked: "Them who is fine clothes, but beto' heaven, what is your goin' to do wid all dis black underwear?"

The bereaved one sighed.

"Chile, when I mou'n I mou'n."—Harper's Magazine.

AS EVER.

"Do you know what you are going to do this summer?"

"Sure."

"What?"

"Wish it was winter."

JUDGING FROM THE EVIDENCE.

She—Mr. Dubbleigh is a very poor judge of human nature.

He—What makes you think so?

She—He has such a good opinion of himself.

RACE PROBLEM

MR. M. S. EVANS SEEKING SOLUTION FOR RACE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By V. P. THOMAS.

Mr. M. S. Evans, an Englishman living in South Africa, is in the United States studying the race problem for the purpose of knowing, if he can, how much like the race problem in the United States to solve, should go about solving it in order to establish a system best suited to insure peace between the whites and blacks and to provide opportunities for both races to develop, unrestrained by race prejudice and the consequent race conflict said to be inevitable wherever two distinct races live in the same territory, along those lines of human endeavor which the two races in South Africa might prefer to follow.

Mr. Evans is trying to get first hand information regarding the complaints and grievances over the treatment of the negro people by the white people in the United States, especially in the southern states, from which section most of the complaints come, and to learn if the negro people are making the best of their opportunities under their present admitted disabilities.

Mr. Evans has been in the states five weeks and has been making personal inquiries and observations in many places, and he declares that a good deal of the information which he has been able to obtain is to the effect that the negro complains too much of disabilities and does not avail himself enough of the many opportunities for bettering his social and economic condition which plainly lay all around him in the United States, and especially in the southern states, where cheap lands are in plenty and his labor in greater demand than he can supply the demand for it. Mr. Evans believes that the negro should employ and spend the earning of his labor so carefully, but should apply it more wisely to the uses of land ownership, profitable commercial affairs and businesses among his own people. He feels convinced that the co-operative inclination among the negro people is far below the wise point, and that if they would stick more together and understand better the necessity of general race co-operation in the pursuit of race welfare, prosperity and progress, this course would soon underwrite the foundation for many of their complaints and grievances.

Mr. Evans says that some of the stories he has heard of the treatment colored people receive at the hands of their white neighbors in many parts of this country show cruelties that the average European would be unwilling to believe any civilized white man could ever allow himself to commit, and that if they are true, these cruelties must be ascribed to a moral standard and temper among the whites here that no European would find it in his heart to apologize for or condone.

Mr. Evans does not take much stock in the returns made by the U. S. Census Bureau with respect to the number of homes and farms owned by the colored people, saying that he has not been able to obtain any satisfactory reply to the question he has repeatedly asked as to the amount of mortgage resting against these homes and farms returned as owned by the colored people. He believes that the negro is different from the white man in characteristics as well as in color of skin, and that no matter how much the negro may attempt it he can never be the man that the white man is by nature. On account of this belief, Mr. Evans thinks it is best for the negro and the white man alike that they should not try to live together on terms of equality in any place. The negro should be off to themselves in the United States with some good and conscientious white men to lead them and help them to develop the best that is in them as a race.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York, was praising the efficiency of the New York police force.

"The force wasn't always so efficient," he said. "In Byrne's day police protection ended at Forty-second street; you could do as you pleased after that. But the crook who should now try to do as he pleased anywhere at all in New York would be as badly left in his expectation of immunity as my friend Smith was left the other day in his dozen bass."

"Smith the other day went fishing. He caught nothing, so on the way back home he telephoned to his provision dealer to send a dozen bass round to his house."

"He got home late himself. His wife said to him on his arrival: 'Well, what luck?'

"Why, splendid luck, of course," he replied. "Didn't the boy bring that dozen bass I gave him?"

"Mrs. Smith started. Then she smiled.

"Well, yes, I suppose he did," she said. "There they are."

"And she showed poor Smith a dozen bottles of Bass ale."—Washington Star.

The Sleuth's Deduction.

The great detective eyed his visitor thoughtfully.

"Yes, Mr. Blake," sobbed the grief-stricken woman, "many attempts—eight in all, I think—have been made on his life, but he was so strong and handsome that he felled them all."

She buried her face in her hands, and her shoulders shook.

"You say your husband wears a green trilby hat and long ginger side-whiskers?" asked the great detective gently.

"Y-y-yes, sir!" stammered the woe-ful one, wiping her eyes with her gloves.

Mr. Blake thought sadly of the man he had seen by the river bank only that afternoon, and of the strange bundle the said man had borne. Then he bent gently towards the woman.

"I am sorry, madame, believe me," he said softly, "but it is too late! Your cat is dead!"

Quiet for Pupils.

The noise and dust of the streets are unnecessary nuisances in many places, where they now impede the work of teachers and pupils, and the school committee is justified, therefore, in asking that when pavements in the neighborhood of school buildings are to be renewed material which is easily cleaned and comparatively noiseless shall be substituted. Even in the city proper there is hardly a schoolhouse so situated that this reasonable request would be difficult of fulfillment. So long as it remains unheeded we shall continue to worry alike with certain structures in which, in the hottest weather, the opening of a window involves annoyances that are almost equivalent to the torment of a hot and fetid atmosphere.—Boston Transcript.

Taking No Chances.

"Be careful in selecting a husband, girls," cried the noted lecturer. "After all, a man is somewhat like a balloon. He—"

Before she could continue with the simile, a sweet young thing near the platform called out:

"I'll take a dirigible!"—Judge.

Not Really Prepared.

Wedmore—Before I was married I learned to live on half my income.

Singleton—And found that it was a wise step, eh?

Wedmore—Yes, only a half was the wrong proportion—I should have made it an eighth.

RACE IDEALS

"OLD HICKORY" COMMENTS ON BOOK OF GEORGE W. MURRAY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Race Ideals" is the name of a book (and also of a lecture) written by ex-Congressman Geo. W. Murray of South Carolina. It bears the subtitle: "Effects, Cause and Remedy for Afro-American Troubles." The book forms a profound psychological study of the traits, peculiarities, habits and customs of the negro in America. In order that this investigation may be general of our troubles may be studied by a very large number of people, we purpose to give a detailed review of some, and later on a critical analysis of some of the author's inferences and conclusions. Our author starts out with the proposition that in passing through two and a half centuries of training for the benefit of the Afro-American people, the traits and tendencies at variance with Nature's laws, these traits, characteristics and tendencies being classed as a disease. In order to establish the truth of this proposition, that the negro has traits and dispositions at variance with Nature's laws, the writer compares the negro now in a secondary state of freedom with man in the original state of freedom; he compares the feelings and dispositions of the negro of today with those of man not cursed by slavery or its effects. After defining the term "ideal" as being a man's highest conceptions of persons, places, things or qualities, often unattainable but always desirable, the author lays down the proposition that in a state of natural freedom all races have their human ideals, their highest conceptions of man, in themselves. And this finding is the basis of race-pride, self-appreciation and self-preservation, and is seen not only in man, but in animals. To a lion no animal is as beautiful as a lion, nor is there any effort to make himself anything other than a lion. A Chinaman's ideal is a Chinaman. The Indian's highest conception of man is an Indian, and so on with all races except the negro—he alone looks for and finds his ideal outside of his own race. As each race finds its highest ideals of man within itself it paints, pictures and models man in the physical likeness of itself. Its dolls, its descriptions of man are all made to embody the elements that make up this ideal. And, further, when man reaches the point—and all races inevitably reach it—of avenging themselves on God for having made them in his image, they reverse the process, and in variously picture their gods in the same identical qualities and lines—lines, features, etc., as they themselves have. And by a subtle process of idealistic exaggeration these gods are made to become nothing more than an expanded replica or shadow of the races that imagined them. That is, the Chinese god or angel is like the Chinaman, the Japanese is like the Japanese, the African is like the African, the white man's is like the white man. The Afro-American alone of all races presents a radical variation from this natural law. He alone has and yearns to have a God, angels, ideals, dolls, etc., entirely unlike himself. And one of the surest ways of jolting his religious faith is to show him the picture of a black angel or a black god! A business genius some years ago hit upon the idea of selling pictures of a colored Christ to Negroes. A lady acquaintance of ours—a devout Christian, too—saw one of these pictures of a black Christ and exclaimed: "If that is Christ, I'll pray no more!"

Seeing that that some mighty force has operated to differentiate the Afro-American from other races in the matter of ideals, feelings, disposition—differentiated him not only from other men, but has made him ashamed of himself and his kind, thus reverting if not abrogating a law of Nature and of Nature's God—the author next seeks to determine the extent of this variation from man in a natural state, and thus measure the depth of the disease. Like some great surgeon examining with skilled fingers the body of a suffering patient, and saying to him, "Thou art here, and here," our author diagnoses with rare penetration the manifold weaknesses, frailties and ailments of the Afro-American, and what is more, gives their cause and remedy.

In giving the symptoms of the Afro-American disease, the writer states that when a white man buys a doll or a picture embodying the lineaments of his race, he does so with a twofold object in view: to amuse his offspring and to keep before his eyes such an ideal that will foster and develop pride of race. The Afro-American, unmindful of any similar purpose as the latter, buys a doll or picture as nearly like that of the white man as he can find, and in the time the offspring begins to think there is something wrong or degraded about itself, and begins to form ideals foreign to its own race. Photographers find that in taking the picture of an Afro-American they are likely to have to keep the picture unless it is made pretty white. On the other hand, if a photographer were to make the picture of a white man resemble that of a negro, there would likely be a funeral on the following day. Sometimes a white person is mistaken for a negro and when that happens the offending party generally has to go into bankruptcy in his efforts to pay the damages assessed against him by the courts. The Afro-American's ideal employer is white,

and he considers it a disgrace to work for a member of his own race, and when so working he invariably makes up in shirk for what he lacks in work. Hence in every community occupied by Afro-Americans the industrial captain is white, unless a white man refuses to be a merchant for the Afro-American. The idea he will pass by business places of another Afro-American, to give his patronage and influence to his ideal merchant, right in the face of the fact that the members of every other race, including that of his ideal merchant, are universally discriminating in favor of members of their own tribe and going out of their way to reach them. This causes all the profits from the patronage of the black man to be left with members of other races and results in giving to others the power to own the business community and to make those members the masters of the political and social world. The Afro-American's ideal lawyer, doctor and other professional men are white, and his ideal man or woman is the one who is either white or near white. In our organizations, schools, dance halls, churches and other social gatherings preference is given to those who in complexion most nearly resemble that ideal. Such preference is most distinctly seen in schools controlled entirely by Negroes, and where a woman applicant with a black skin is accorded about the same treatment as a pheasant hen finding a gang of coyotes. When the man with a black skin reaches the heights, he does so by sheer force of brain power and unquestioned efficiency, and with no fortuitous aid from color—he rises not because of but in spite of his black face. The Afro-American's ideal of the way of hair is straight, and he (or she) will precipitate a riot by saying "she" is precatating a riot and prizing up hell in order to find something with which to transform the hair given him or (shall we say "her") by nature. With their ideals within their own race, all other people are involuntarily drawn towards members of their own race; but having his ideal outside of his race, the Afro-American involuntarily draws away from his race and voluntarily to other races. The white man, observing this unnatural tendency on the part of the Afro-American to get away from himself, has very wisely drawn up sundry restrictions around his own race—certain "dead lines" and has said to the Negro: "Thus far and no further." The Afro-American finding all races fenced off from him, can not scale those bars, but he spends a great deal of time in peering longingly through them. "Actions, impelled by the disease spirit, which is responsible for all these symptoms, have resulted in making the Afro-American a pauper, criminal, outcast and laughing stock, in destroying his influence, ballot and citizenship. In depriving him of all employment in the economic world above that of menials and scavengers and in cheapening his personality and life." Such and so many are the effects and symptoms of the disease from which, according to our author, the Afro-American is suffering. In reading over them, we could not but recall the searching question asked by Macbeth of the physician attending upon his ailing wife: "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased? Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow. Raze out the written troubles of the brain, and with some sweet oblivious antidote cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart?" The answer given by the physician is significant, and we think applicable to our case: "There, in the patient must minister to himself."

We have seen that the Negro has developed tendencies, dispositions, habits, customs, not traceable in men in a natural state of freedom, and differentiating him today from the members of all other races. This shows that some powerful and destructive external influence has wrought havoc with nature's law, and has inflicted incalculable injury on the Negro, inner or spiritual being. Instead of the spirit implanted by nature, there has been substituted and developed a spirit which despises the body in which it is placed, and the race with which it is identified. And this distorted unnatural spirit is nurtured in the cradle, continued in the home, encouraged in the church and finished in the schools and colleges. The result is, a being ashamed of, at war with, and incessantly trying to "steal away" from itself. When the Negro was first brought to this country and thrown in contact with the white man, his ideal man, his highest conception of man, was in himself. He was not only too proud and self-respecting to be a slave, but considered himself better than the white man. It cost too much in care, cash and effort to try to retain him with that spirit in a state of slavery, therefore the first work of the slave-holder was to break this spirit, and to reduce his pride and self-respect to the low level in which it is seen today. How was this done? The victim's ancestral and traditional plan of life was so changed as to break down and wipe away every trace of rank or class which produces the ideals, standards and models of every race. All were reduced to the same level of life, there was no one of his race above him—hence no hope, no model, no inspiration. Whether descended from long lines of peasants, priests, warrior chiefs, or great kings, all in the same low and degrading quarters, where they were fed, shod, clothed,

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ed, rewarded or punished alike and trained to feel that all people bearing their hue were equals, and inferior to any one possessing a white face. The effect of this artful training is still seen in the Afro-American's disposition not to serve a member of his own race; it is seen in their tendency to oppose the elevation of a member of their own race; it is seen in the lack of class or rank in so-called Negro society where the alley rat and the "soiled dove" from the gutter expect and are given equal recognition and honors with those who have never gone astray or been caught in the cess-pools of vice and corruption! This breaking down of rank, and erasing of all marks of class was begun by the slave-holders for a purpose, and is continued today—for a purpose by both secret order and church—the latter being the most shameless and brazen sinner in this respect. Her secret doors are equally open to maiden in her innocence and purity, and to the woman who has spent half a lifetime, and who continues her habitation, in the sewers. The latter is given a more cordial welcome if she has (and she generally has) the "goods" and is willing (and she is usually willing) to part with a goodly amount of same for the glory and honor of God—through and by the minister!

This systematic breaking down of rank, the destruction of ideals and the wreckage of standards, had a fourfold result: The white man had a higher opinion of himself and a lower opinion of the negro; the negro had a lower opinion of himself and a much higher opinion of the white man. "There is scarcely a white man in this country," says our author, "even including Tillman, Vardaman, and Dixon, who appreciates and honors the color of the white man on the one hand, and despises the color of the black man on the other, more than the Afro-American himself. He is as wild over trying to be white as Tillman is over being white." The institution of slavery bunched all the dark-hued victims in the same condition and trained them to feel that they were all equal; it placed the master class far above this condition, graded them round by round from peasant or "white trash," to president, that each grade above remained a perpetual door of hope, emulation and inspiration to every white man in the one below it.

In the course of time and by a well-known law of psychology, known as the law of association of ideas, everything in the way of power, honor, virtue, intelligence and magnificence became associated in the minds of both races with the white or master class, and everything in the way of poverty, ignorance, helplessness, viciousness and degradation became associated with a badge of the black man. These feelings transmitted from generation to generation are existing in all their force in a large per cent of negroes today, and where they do not manifest themselves so plainly in the remainder they are, nevertheless, slumbering deep down in the heart and mind. It is seen then that as a result of this baneful training, both races support and oppose whatever tends to perpetuate, or to eradicate the effect of this training.

Under such conditions the black man gradually lost pride in himself, developed contempt for his race and color, felt that it was honorable to serve a white man, and dishonorable to serve a negro. Hence the idea now prevalent that no one can do things, no one can know, no one can be, except he is white. During slavery days the negro was trained to carry everything made on the plantation "to the big house" or master's quarters, and receive in return sufficient rations to keep soul and body together, to enable him to produce more, and when we recall his conduct today towards his race in business we see that he is still guided by the same instinct—still carrying everything he can to "the big house," or some of its inmates—Jew, Dago, Syrian, white man, anyone except to one of his kind.

What is the effect of this unnatural policy? This policy of carrying everything to "de big house." It is to make the people of "de big house" richer, more honorable, more powerful, and the people of the quarters more dependent, more despised, poorer and more degraded. It gives to the former all that this world holds dear; it gives to the latter pauperism, criminalism, degradation. The white man and the negro are each bent on keeping up this condition—the former as a business policy, and the latter because by centuries of training he is built that way. Ephraim is joined to his idols and devoted to his white ideals. The work of correcting this training, restoring these transferred ideals, implanting a sense of self pride, is a work which in immensity measures itself against that of moving a whole world from its old moorings.

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Notes—1. It is a matter of surprise to many well-disposed whites that there is no class distinction among negroes; that there is no aristocracy either of talent or of morals. They have only to recall the most artful system of training ever tried on earth and through three hundred years. "Our bad deeds (training) follow us from afar." And what we have been makes us what we are." 2. The negroes of Haiti, though accursed of voodooism, and general cursedness, nevertheless think they have the finest government on earth, and that they themselves are the best people living. Their ideals are within, not outside of the race. 3. So abhorrent is the patronage of negroes to other people, that many

a man in business made independent by that patronage, has gone into other quarters, and put up the sign either visible or invisible, but always effective: "Negro patronage not wanted." Query: What race, or what people are the prize asses of the world?

NO MORE CHEAP COTTON

FINANCIAL AUTHORITY STRONGLY OF THAT OPINION.

(From the Wall Street Journal.) Cheap cotton in the old sense of the word seems a thing of the past. In 1895 and 1898 middling uplands sold in New York at 5.62 and 5.37 cents, respectively; but it may be that in October, 1908, at 9 cents and in December last year at 9.27 cents cotton was actually cheaper. In view of the changed conditions of production and consumption, than in either of these earlier years. All elements in the cost of production, including labor, interest on the land, depreciation of machinery and facilities, and expense for fertilizers, have risen rapidly; and at the same time the demand for cotton has grown so fast as to establish the price on a higher level, even if cost of production has remained unchanged.

Some of the factors tending toward higher prices may be here tabulated. In the first column is given the estimated consumption per capita; in the second the approximate interest cost of land devoted to cotton production, figuring the interest at five per cent; and in the third column is given an index number showing the rise in wages. Farm labor has risen in price to just about the same extent as other labor:

Year	Consumption per Capita	Interest Cost per Acre	Index No. of Wages
1910	22.84 lbs.	\$2.97	207.9
1909	25.17	2.81	197.5
1908	25.23	2.43	195.0
1907	25.73	2.15	209.0
1906	29.02	2.31	182.6
1905	29.00	2.14	182.2
1904	27.42	2.03	182.4
1903	24.84	1.90	177.4
1902	25.65	1.64	172.1
1901	25.94	1.57	169.2
1900	22.57	1.49	164.4
1899	27.87	1.32	162.3
1898	25.76	1.23	161.3
1897	18.77	1.18	161.7
1896	18.67	1.18	161.7
1894	16.45	1.31	158.9

*Estimated. **Rough approximate based on census values.

Any accurate estimate of the cost of the labor used in producing a bale of cotton is impossible for many reasons; but assuming it to have been about \$15.00 in the late nineties, the rise in wages indicates that it is now no less than 19.25. The interest on land, buildings and machinery meanwhile has more than doubled. Judging from census returns, the average value of improved land in 1910 was about \$60.00 per acre, as compared with less than \$30.00 in 1898. At five per cent this means an interest cost of \$3.00 per acre or \$8.00 per bale at present, against about \$1.32 per acre or \$3.50 per bale in 1898. Nor does this include added interest on buildings and machinery.

With the cost of production about 47 per cent greater than in 1898, and with the demand per capita of population about 42 per cent greater, it is not at all improbable that cotton was really cheaper last December than at any time in the nineties.

SOWING COWPEAS.

The ground should be prepared for the planting of cowpeas much as it is for corn. If one intends to use land that was in corn the year before, it should be disked as soon as it is plowed, followed by more disking and harrowing every ten days or two weeks, according to the dampness of the soil, occasioned by rains. This not only keeps a good mulch on the ground, but also prevents the weeds from getting a start. Seed the peas in late May or June, the method of seeding depending much upon the purpose for which the cow peas are to be used.

When the peas are intended for hay, the drilling should be thick, using about a bushel of peas to the acre. With small-seed varieties the ordinary grain drill can be used to advantage. When the peas are grown for seed they should be planted in rows about 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and cultivated frequently. Early varieties can be planted in the southern part of the corn belt to follow small grain or early potatoes.

THE EGG BASKET.

The old, old story of comfortable housing, proper feeding, and the well-filled egg basket, has been told and retold. Poultry on the farm is one of the easiest cared for products. Only a little time needs to be taken to give them a comfortable place to live; a little more time to give them something to eat besides the ordinary corn ration—say table scraps, beef scraps or skim milk, together with small grain; just a few minutes each week to clean the house.

Believe that they are a part of your assets. Make yourself think that the hens are interested in your farm business, and they will be the best helpers on the place. They will buy the groceries, help to shoe the children, and buy the Christmas presents for the whole family.

But they won't do it unless you help them.—Agricultural Epitomis.

TOO MUCH RACE PREJUDICE PREACHED BY SOME NEGROES

To teach or preach race prejudice is, to put it mildly, a most damnable occupation. And yet it is a fact, an awful fact, that the dominant political leaders, in the south today, for the most part, have gained their ascendancy through and by such pernicious teaching. As we have said before, we now repeat that "if the devil has any legitimate children on earth it is they who preach the doctrine of race prejudice and, by so doing, they serve well and truly their father."

Race prejudice retards progress—individually and collectively—is hostile to the quality and character of our civilization—is an assassin of the spirit of Christ—and damns the soul in this world and in the world to come. For the mental and spiritual attainments, it is more to be feared and dreaded than are the diseases of smallpox, consumption and yellow fever for the body.

But—and we do hate to have to confess it—there are many, very many negroes who, while denouncing most blatantly this evil practice in white people are nevertheless as guilty as, or even more guilty than, the most bombastic jump-jack white politician seeking public office and hoping, in the absence of mental or moral qualifications, or both, to attain the desired end by inflaming the baser passions of the white people against the negroes. And the negroes thus guilty are not politicians. For negro politicians in the south are either non-entities or historical relics of days that were. No, the negroes thus guilty are heralds of the cross—ministers of the gospel whose duty it is, or ought to be, to preach "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man"—"Love ye one another"—"Peace on earth, good will towards men"—and the like.

How often do we hear these so-called race leaders, in distinctively negro gatherings, when no white people are present, or are expected to be, deliver themselves of such perniciously insidious statements as these: "All the groceries I buy are bought at a negro grocery store." "Every suit of clothes I wear is made by a negro tailor." "I read only negro newspapers." "No literature is allowed in my Sunday school and no hymn books or Bibles are used in my church except those produced by and in our negro publishing house."

Let us in soberness reason just a little together: Leaving out of consideration, for the moment, the religious phase of the question of race prejudice, let your imagination assert itself and suppose with us that the white people, as a whole, should carry their so-called negro race leaders would have the negro race to carry its race prejudice as a whole—in other words, suppose white people should go to equal extremes and take advantage of their advantages over the negroes. Is any prophet needed to tell what dire consequences would ensue?

If white men would be shaved only by white men what would many of our negro barbers do? If white men should decide to wear no clothes except those made or cleaned by white men, how many negro tailors or negro pressing clubs would go out of the business to re-engage in it no more forever? Were white women to decide to wear no garments except those made by white women, how many worthy negro seamstresses dependent upon their labor for a livelihood would at once become unable to be self-supporting? Were white people to decide to rent farm lands to or buy farm products from white farmers only, what would negro farmers do? If—but why continue? Is it not evident to the thoughtful negro that white people as a whole, can the better play this game of race prejudice which these unwise leaders of the negro race are striving to have the negro race, as a whole, play? And yet while we must admit that the white man—especially the southern white man—has carried, and is carrying, his race prejudice too far, yet we humbly thank God that even the southern white man has not carried it as far as the unwise negro leader would have the negro to carry it.—Southern Ploughman.

BATHROOM NOVELTIES.

Every year something new appears in the way of bathroom accessories. Decidedly new this spring are glass twisted towel rods with nickel-plated brackets in colonial design. The twisted glass prevents the towels from slipping off the rods, as so often happens with plain glass rods.

Another new fixture, which will be found useful in a small bathroom where it is impossible to have a stationary washstand, is a basin and soap holder of rather heavy wire, white enameled. This holder is made to span the bathtub from one side to the other by means of a heavy wire extending out on each side. Both ends of this wire are nickel plated and made very strong where they clasp the sides of the tub. The whole arrangement has an extension feature which enables it to fit any width bathtub.

A white enameled manicure table with glass top over oak, will be found convenient for either dressing room or bathroom. This table is finished with nickel trim. At one end is a quarter circle drawer, in which may be kept the various manicure instruments.

HE TOLD THEM SO.

A leading citizen stood out in the rain and watched the unwieldy ark drift away from the dock. Then he stared at the pitiless skies and the rising waters, and turning to the group of frightened natives roared in a voice that shook the waterlogged hills: "Didn't I tell you we needed a bigger navy?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A type depends a good deal upon the student of it.

General Farm Notes

If you have a patch of warm, loose and friable soil, prepare it for sweet potatoes. A sandy loam, or almost pure sand, is good. The plants need not be set out till rather late, but have the soil worked up fine and clean.

If you never have had good success with melons, try the use of well decomposed manure for the individual hills. Place some of the manure several inches below and some on the surface. When the young plants come up and get started, thin to about three stalks to the hill, and watch them grow. Water when the soil is dry. A rapid and continuous growth with melons is discouraging to bugs and disease. Cultivate very clean till the vines begin to run.

The common garden sage is a hardy perennial, yet it does best by reseedling every two or three years. Give it a warm, fertile soil along the fence line.

Every time you go among the fruit trees, remove unnecessary young sprouts and snappy growth from the trunks and larger branches. Undesirable growth, removed early, will leave no scars and the vitality of the trees will be saved.

Soil for late potatoes should be plowed in the spring, harrowed two or three times to prevent escape of soil moisture, and again plowed and worked down fine before planting. The late potato crop goes into the ground at a time when much of the soil's moisture has been lost by summer evaporation; hence, all means must be taken to keep as much as possible of the spring moisture in the soil. Frequent and level cultivation will aid in this matter.

Peppers are tender while young, but hardy later in the season, enduring frost in the fall without injury. For these reasons, the plants should not be set out till rather late in spring. Large peppers are mild; small ones are hot.

The size and quality of the grape crop may be increased by clean and fine cultivation with careful removal of surplus growth up to fruiting time. All small fruits do better by conserving the soil moisture while fruits are ripening.

Never be afraid of making the garden soil too rich with well decomposed home manures. Bone meal and nitrate of soda are good commercial fertilizers to use. Incorporate all fertilizers well with the soil by disking or harrowing before planting.

Always in transplanting cut off a part of the roots and top of each plant. Root pruning induces a better new root growth, and shortening the top lessens evaporation when the young plants are getting a start.

A cloudy day with moist soil is the best time and condition for transplanting. A few plants can be handled safely in the evening when the sun is low. Avoid exposing the roots to the wind. Where transplanting must be done in dry weather, water each plant after it is set to settle the soil about the roots, and make the surface fine about the plants to form a dust mulch for holding moisture. Haking the garden in dry weather is equivalent to watering it.

Cultivate rhubarb, asparagus and other perennial vegetables as you do other crops if you would have large growth. Spading decomposed manure into the soil along the rows will stimulate growth. Summer mulching for this class of plants will aid in keeping down weeds and holding soil moisture.

Plant parsnip seed in good soil, free from fresh manure, and cultivate for a long season of growth. This crop need not be harvested in the fall. The roots may be allowed to remain in the ground all fall and winter, digging them in the winter and early spring only as they are needed for use. Allowing them to remain, the open garden soil during the winter makes the roots more tender and better flavored.

Celery plants should be started in a cool situation with moist soil and partial shade.

I have found that a field that has been packed by winter rains or by pasturing and remains too wet for working till late in spring will begin to dry out nicely by giving the surface a disking. The soil, which the dicks turn up dries out quickly under the sun and wind, and after a day or two of drying the field will be in good condition for plowing or deeper disking. On thin land for oats or corn, disking and cross-disking are equal to a good plowing, and better in some cases. Where corn is to be planted more power should be used, more weight applied and the disks run deeper. If the soil can be disked six inches deep in the same time it is plowed to that depth, it is better to disk, as the soil will be ready for planting and in perfect condition with a harrowing for smoothing and leveling the surface.

When plowing and harrowing or disking is to be done every available horse and mule should be in harness to make the work easy and move on rapidly. Some allow one team to remain idle while the other is pulling the plow. It would be better all around to hitch three or four of them to the plow for deeper working and rushing things for reasonable planting. Better work four horses eight hours of the day than two horses sixteen hours. It will be easier on the man, at least.

Make everlasting war on rats about the barns and other buildings. Do not allow a single one to live. A single rat will eat and destroy enough grain to keep a brood sow. The pest is an expensive one.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT

APPEARANCE LAST CONSIDERATION IN TIME OF DISASTER.

Under Stress of Great Fear Most People Forget Everything Except the One Thing of Saving Their Lives.

They had been discussing the effect of great fright, and what most people would be likely to do under stress. "Well," began Creedmore, "when wife and I took our trip to Alaska we were wrecked and came mighty near losing our lives. About 2 p. m. of a dark, rainy night our little steamship was struck by another and a great hole rammed in her bow. She sank so quickly that there was no time to dress, so in the darkness we snatched what we could find and made our way on deck. My wife appeared in a short flannel skirt and dressing sack. The other passengers, including myself, looked little better. When the lifeboat, into which we were hustled, was launched it was rowed away in the inky darkness.

The waves dashed over us till we were drenched to the skin and nearly frozen. Every few minutes we were ordered to shout all together. After what seemed an eternity our shout was answered, and we found ourselves close to the lumber steamship that wrecked us. A rope ladder was thrown over her side, and one by one we climbed up. Her captain was a Scotchman and a bachelor, and there was not a woman on board. When my wife asked for dry clothing the captain told her to help herself from his cabin. When she appeared at the dinner table she was attired in a suit of pink pajamas, some underwear and the captain's slippers, which kept dropping from her feet. She was still, so dazed by what she had gone through that she did not realize how she looked.

"That's so," said Haynes. "I know from a little experience of my own that under such circumstances people are oblivious to their own appearance. Now, I was in a railroad wreck. It was in the night, too, and in the dead of winter. I was awakened from a sound sleep by a terrible crash, to find my sleeper upright, but badly wrecked. With difficulty I climbed out the broken window and started for the other end of the wreck, when a woman, almost entirely without clothing, rushed frantically up to me, crying: 'For God's sake, give me something to cover me!' Certainly, madam, said I, with a Chesterfieldian bow, 'take this.' Without a thought for myself I handed her my overcoat, being unconscious of my own appearance till, with a gasp, she snatched it from my hands, put it on, and made off like a deer."—Los Angeles Times.

What She Ate. "It has been my experience that the custom of taking an appetizer before breakfast in the morning, which used to be so common among visitors to New York hotels, is dying out," said a manager yesterday. "I should also say that fewer persons drink anything spirituous with the first meal of the day.

"But the weirdest mixture of fruit and food and stimulant for a breakfast I ever heard of was ordered in our restaurant the other day, and by a woman, too. She was about fifty years old, I should say, and was not stopping here, but came in about 10 o'clock in the morning, took a table and gave her order. And she consumed it. Here is what it consisted of: "Grapefruit, accompanied by two ponies of brandy.

"Oatmeal, with a pint of champagne demitasse, into which she put a spoonful of paprika. "There was bread on the table, but so far as I know she didn't touch it. When she



GEORGE H. WOODSON, Republican Nominee for Representative of Monroe County.

ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN.

The M. E. General Conference has adjourned and it is quite lonesome in the Twin cities. The delegates have about all returned to their homes and yet they did not get a colored Bishop.

The St. Paul people gave many social functions in honor of the delegates of the conference. Receptions and dinner parties were given every five minutes. Minneapolis tried to keep up but it kept them quite busy trying.

Dr. M. C. B. Mason who for twenty years held the office of Secretary of the Freedmans Aid Society, was succeeded by Prof. I. Garland Penn.

The Queen of Sheba and St. Paul chapter O. E. S. of St. Paul, together with Pride of the West chapter of Minneapolis observed Esther day Sunday evening by turning out in a body at St. James A. M. E. church. Rev. Jones preached the sermon. The following program was rendered.

Song by choir. Paper, Esther, Mrs. Rebecca Monroe. Duett, Mesdames Mattie R. Hicks and Gertrude Barber.

Paper, Mrs. Ella Carmon. Solo, Mrs. Addie Minor. The U. B. E. and S. M. T.'s will hold their annual services next Sunday afternoon at Pilgrim Baptist church.

Prof. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley University at Marshall, Texas, spent a few days in our city last week resting up from his labors as one of the Gen. conference secretaries. He was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Q. H. Hicks of Thomas street. He left Saturday morning for Chicago.

The executive board of the Womens State Federation held an interesting meeting Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Francis. They are getting ready for their annual convention June 26-27 in our city.

The ladies of the Self Culture Club entertained at a night meeting in honor of their husbands Thursday eve at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Durant of Payne Ave. The next meeting will be held Wednesday afternoon June 5th. Mrs. Blanche Charleston hostess.

The members of the St. James church has been feasting off the able sermon and talks of the Gen. conf. delegates for the past month. We learned many things we did not know. Sunday morning last we had the rare pleasure of listening to a native of Siberia in the person of Red Wilson who was born and educated there. Miss Bessie Garrison one of the field secretaries of the womens Hand F. Missionary society, also addressed the audience. Miss Garrison resides in Florida and is a very interesting speaker.

Mr. C. F. Jones of Mackubin street invited a few friends in Tuesday eve to surprise his wife. Progressive whist was indulged in until a late hour when all left for their homes, feeling that it was good to have been there.

Every day we see strangers in our midst. Certainly people must have many good things concerning St. Paul, the way they pour into our city. Let them come, there is always room for one more.

The wedding bells certainly will ring soon, from all present indications—and oh, what a wedding. Be ready for the shock.

Miss Adina Adams has resigned from her Sunday school class at St. James church and Mr. Harold Cage has been appointed as her successor.

The daughters of Isis gives a shirt waist dance, Monday eve. at Tschida Hall.

Electric Washers—Dawson's Hardware.

BUXTON BRIEFS Mr. L. B. Coleman of Cedar Rapids arrived in the city last Friday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Baxter McDowell, and to attend to some business here.

Prof. C. W. Rogers, formerly of Buxton, now living in Ogden, was in the city Saturday and Sunday of last week. He spoke at the Monster Woodson political meeting Saturday night in the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Marshall Lowery left last Thursday for Salem, Va., on an extended visit. She expects to be gone and Adah Mardes, with their escorts, The Misses Gussage, Lovis, Pearl, Messers Ed Green, Chester Dishman, Lonnie Caster and Ed Walls, Mr. and Mrs. John Rowlett and Mr. Scott Maridle and mother, went to the river Thursday in automobiles for a picnic, and a picnic they certainly had. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watkins had made special preparations to join the company, but unfortunately missed it, and the very pleasant day spent at the river.

Miss Ethel Terrell of Colfax, formerly of Buxton, is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Bickley, and friends. It looked quite natural to see her in her old place at Sunday school last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ross of South McAlester, Okla., are residents of Buxton now.



GEO. W. CLARK, Republican Nominee for Governor of Iowa.

Mesdames Leah Sandy, I. M. Hutchinson, J. Ed. Smith, Belle Watkins, Asa Williams and Miss Lella Roberts returned Friday from the Federation of colored Women's Clubs that convened in Sioux City last Tuesday. They report a pleasant session.

Mrs. C. H. Mendenhall is in Topeka attending the commencement exercises of the High School where her son Leo is one of the graduates. She will visit her father in Atchison before returning to Buxton.

Guiding Star Chapter No. 42, Order of the Eastern Star commemorated last Sunday afternoon at St. John's A. M. E. church and the following program was rendered:

Innovation, Rev. Oliver. Selection by choir. Paper, Noble women of the Bible, Mrs. L. W. Tucker.

Address, by Hon. Geo. H. Woodson. Annual Sermon, Rev. D. E. Butler. Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mistress of ceremony.

The Mission Circle of Mt. Zion Baptist church met in the home of Mrs. Ed. Dows, 28 E. 7th last Thursday A. M., a very splendid program was rendered.

Tabernacle Baptist church Nov. Sunday was covenant day and a splendid meeting was witnessed. Many present rejoiced in the Holy Spirit and felt that it was good to be there.

The Ladies of the Mission Circle served luncheon in their husbands honor Monday afternoon by request of the president Mrs. Clara Tate.

Mrs. Ida Poe is on the sick list. The May pole drill by 13 girls under the management of Mrs. C. H. Mendenhall was quite a success socially and financially.

At the literary Monday evening a good program was rendered as follows:

Recitation Mrs. D. Mae Lee. Vocal Solo, Miss Mae Ida Davis. Paper, Mr. Lee Stanton. Selection, "Big 4" Quartette. Vocal Solo, Mrs. J. E. Gay.

Debate: Subject—"Resolved, that the art of men is more attractive than the works of nature." Affirmative Prof. A. J. Hicks. Mrs. W. A. Brown, negative Mr. Wm. King. Mrs. M. E. Oliver won by the negatives.

Mr. J. T. Thomas who has been out of the city during the suspension has returned home.

Mr. Ben Abney who is in the hospital at Ottumwa undergoing an operation, is reported doing nicely.

Mrs. Joanna Johnson of Ora Labor is visiting her sister Mrs. Alice Poe.

Mrs. Anna Southers has returned home after an extended visit in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Henry Logan lies dangerously ill at this writing, she is suffering from a complication of diseases.

It was reported this morning (Tuesday) that Hon. Geo. H. Woodson ran 500 votes ahead in Buxton and N. E. Kendall is 276 votes ahead.

One of the best song services given in Mt. Zion Baptist church was given by the Sunday School choir last Sunday evening. The young people rendered some very beautiful anthems from the C. E. Leslie Anthem book. The special feature of the program was the Baritone Solo by W. A. Brown, Jr. of the 1912 class of Western College, who simply captivated the audience with his sweet, rich voice.

Hon. N. E. Kendall spoke to a large and appreciative audience in Y. M. C. A. building at 9:30 A. M. Monday. Buxtonians are very glad to see "Nate" when he comes in our midst because he is a man who is doing things for the working man.

We are hoping for Woodson, Kendall and Hicks.

Lawn Hose—Dawson's Hardware

When your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been and is safe and sure. For sale by all used successfully in many epidemics dealers.

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA. Sunday, May 26 being pleasant Sunday at the A. M. E. church, a very interesting program was rendered.

Last Monday evening a small company of friends gathered at the Watts home in the form of a surprise and Mrs. F. Watts being her (?) birthday. Many beautiful presents were the tokens and a very enjoyable time was reported.

Miss Hazel Mosely of Galesburg attended the party given at the home of J. M. Watts.

We are glad to relate to the public that on last Tuesday evening at the graduation exercise of the High School

two of our young ladies appeared among the 22 graduates. Misses Ruth Hedge and Maudlin Burnaugh. We are proud of them but wish more would do as they have done.

Mrs. A. Bartlett and daughter Mrs. R. Burnaugh entertained Kensington last Thursday afternoon. The home was very pretty decorated with poinsettias and roses. A lovely two course luncheon at the table, which was a profusion of pink and white poinsettias. We find that Mrs. Bartlett and her daughter have very artistic ideas of decorating.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiethe have returned to Mt. Pleasant for an indefinite stay. Mr. Wm. Carter of Canton, Ill., spent a week in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Grace Harris appeared in a play Tuesday evening given by the Oratory class. Miss Harris is the only colored one in the class and was given part well and helped make the play a success.

Miss Bessie Robinson is still very poorly at the parental home on north Jay street.

A new choir has been organized at the Baptist church. They made their first appearance last Sunday night and must be complimented for their success.

Clothes Wingers—Dawson's Hardware.

The Phone Will Bring To You

The best laundry service possible. We employ only the most experience help and use only the most modern machinery. If you want only the best you'll call maple 1447 and let us call for your next bundle.

Family Washing 6c Per Pound

Merchants' Laundry

617 East Grand Ave. PHONE 1447

We are More Than a LUMBER YARD

We are A DEPARTMENT STORE

IN BUILDING MATERIALS

We Have Large Stock LUMBER, LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, PAINT, HARDWARE and NAILS—in fact

We Keep Everything from the Foundation to the Chimney Top.

Jewett Lumber Co

9 GRAND AVE. F. 7th & WALNUT

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

MAKES HAIR SHINY OR CURLY HAIR GLASSY, SOFTEN AND MORE PLIABLE. LASTS THROUGH AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE THE LIGHTER WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

FOR PREVENTING HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, BRITANNIA AND OTHERS OF SCALE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, GET THE GENUINE, PUT UP IN 25-CENT AND 50-CENT BOTTLES WITH CHARLES FORD'S NAME ON EVERY PACKAGE.

TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION. MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNDECEASED FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES. CURE GUARANTEED TO LAST A LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES. SMALL SIZE BOTTLE 25 CENTS. LARGE SIZE BOTTLE 50 CENTS. THE OZONIZED OR MARROW CO. 232 LAKE ST. DEPT. 277 CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED.



WILLIAM S. KENYON, Republican Nominee for United States Senator

SIoux CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Collis and her mother Mrs. Johnson of Evely, Ia., came up to attend the convention of the Iowa Federation of colored woman's clubs, which convened in our city May 28-30. They were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sturgis while here.

Rev. J. L. Wharton of Council Bluffs came up Tuesday to take in the Federation session and also attend to business while in the city.

A reception will be tended the visiting delegates in our city Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson. It will be given under the auspices of all the societies of the Mt. Zion Baptist church.

Mrs. Pearl Berry has taken to the Samaritan hospital to undergo an operation.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Mt. Zion Baptist church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morgan.

The Naomi Chapter No. 7 was reorganized by the grand Worthy Patron Mr. S. Joe Brown and the grand Worthy Matron of the grand order of the O. E. S. Mrs. Ruth B. Bright of Ottumwa, they came up from the general session of the O. E. S. which convened in Des Moines last week. They

were also assisted by other officers of the grand chapter. Those elected to office were namely:

W. P. Mr. Thomas, H. Sturgis, W. Matron, Mrs. Etta Grant, Associate Matron Mrs. Anna Norris, Treasurer Mr. Wilbur J. Norris, secretary Mrs. Anna May Askew.

Mrs. Alice Gray of Des Moines arrived in our city for a weeks visit with her aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hackley. She returned home Monday evening reporting a very pleasant time while here.

A number of ladies of the Federation convention remained over Sunday for a visit with friends and relatives. Those remained were namely Mrs. Alice Walker, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Luther Williams and Mrs. John Cheshire.

The Iowa Annual conference A. M. E. church will convene at Osceola, Ia., June 11-13.

Rev. J. W. Dowden, pastor of A. M. E. church will attend the Sunday school convention, will also convene at the same place June 14-15.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Murray returned home Sunday after a weeks visit in Omaha and Galesburg.

The Esther Sermon of Naomi chapter No. 7 O. E. S. was preached Sunday evening at the Mt. Zion Baptist church, a large congregation was present. Rev. B. F. Abner preached an excellent sermon for the occasion.

Mrs. John Morgan came up from Omaha Monday for a two weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. Emmet Morgan come to our city Saturday to join his mother, Mrs. John Morgan for a visit with relatives and friends also.

Miss Mayrie A. Bell, Mrs. J. B. Rush of Des Moines, Madame Emma Gardner of Ottumwa and C. B. Lewis of Davenport were the guests of Mrs. L. M. Coats while in Sioux City.

A sprained ankle may as a rule be cured in from three to four days by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.

Stomach Trouble Many remarkable cures of stomach trouble have been effected by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was entirely cured by a few boxes of these tablets. Price, 25 cents. Free samples at any drug store.

THE SAILOR WITH THE LIFE Continued from page 1. The Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, maintains a home for the aged, as her individual service to humanity. The Woman's Club of Athens, Ga., cares for the sick, the aged, and the orphans; holds religious services and distributes literature in the prison; and makes many lives happy on Christmas Day. Even in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, the clubs are busy with the material life line. Clothing, food and fuel are distributed to the destitute; positions are secure for working girls; and homes found for friendless children.

There is no grander life, no life more in harmony with the Will of Providence, than a life of service to humanity. And, this is the life of the true club woman. I pray we may all be true club women. As an evidence that we are true club women, let us erect a monument to the glory and honor of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and may that monument be an industrial school for girls, and may it be a charitable institution that shall live as long as suffering humanity demands it, and forever stand as a memorial to the sailor with the life line.

MRS. J. S. F. C. W. C. Des Moines, Iowa.

It is now well known that not more than one case of rheumatism in ten requires and internal treatment, whatever. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts at each application. Try it and see how quickly it will relieve the painful soreness. For sale by all dealers.

FORMER SLAVE 100 YEARS OLD "How old are you, Mr. Drencher?" "One hundred years old tomorrow," was the reply which Arthur Drencher, a colored man, staggered County Clerk Joseph P. Maher with today while the clerk was fixing up Drencher's pension voucher.

"You don't mean that you are 100 years old?" "I sure do mean just that," replied Drencher. "I was born May 28, 1812, and you can figure it out yourself."

produced showed that he was actually 100 years old. He is living at 406 South Sixth street. He was born in Ohio, but his parents soon afterward moved to Kentucky. He was a slave until just before the civil war broke out, when he ran away and went to Ohio. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company G of the Fifth regiment of the United States Colored Volunteer infantry at the beginning of the war and served until the close. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for president. He does not use glasses or carry a cane, and says he is physically sound.

Sore Nipples Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is through cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with the best results. For sale by all dealers.

MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO PROPRIETOR "Poro" College 3100 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo.

THE "PORO" SYSTEM of Scalp and Hair treatment is based on the latest scientific and sanitary methods, effecting a healthy scalp thus promoting a growth of beautiful hair.

The "Poro" preparations used in connection with the treatment are made and sold exclusively by myself, having the exclusive right to that name; and I, alone, know the secret of the composition that bears that name. Our claim has always been that when the hair begins to grow as the result of the use of "PORO," it will continue to do so if only the scalp and hair be kept clean. This sanitary method of treatment is also having the desired effect in helping to prevent the spread of diseases, for it is a fact that hair in an unsanitary condition carries the germs of disease which often prove fatal to innocent persons coming in contact with them.

For treatment, call on or address: Mrs. Mollie Whitney 726 10th St. Des Moines

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Kinky Hair Straighten at Once Falling Hair Stopped Immediately Dandruff Removed and Itching Stopped

The Wonderful New Dressing for Kinky or Curly Hair. Its Use Make Stubborn, Harsh Hair Softer, More Pliable and Glossy, Easy to Comb, an Put up in Any Style the Length will Permit. Write for Testimonials, telling how this remarkable Remedy makes Short, Kinky Hair Grow Long and Wavy. Best dressing on the Market for dandruff, Itching of the Scalp, and Falling Out of the Hair. Beware of Imitations, Get the Genuine, put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 Jars.

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Cut out this coupon and mail it to the Hopewell Co., Department 19, Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. A free letter of Advice regarding "H. H. H." will be sent you postpaid.

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All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform. Either or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED TO LAST A LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE.

WRITE FOR BOOK ON PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES WITH TESTIMONIALS DR. C. Y. CLEMENT. 402 MARQUANDY BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

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Stomach Trouble Many remarkable cures of stomach trouble have been effected by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was entirely cured by a few boxes of these tablets. Price, 25 cents. Free samples at any drug store.

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