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XXIII No. 3

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

Price Five Cents

Miss Mary Cecil will leave for the lakes Saturday for an indefinite stay.

Miss Pearl Cecil of Mason City, who was visiting her sister, will return home Saturday.

Mrs. Bacon of Davenport, Iowa, is the guest of Mrs. C. S. Lewis of this city.

Mrs. Florenc Johnson of St. Paul is in the city, the guest of Mrs. S. D. Miller.

The Eliza E. Peterson W. C. T. U. will meet next Tuesday, July 6th at the residence of Mrs. Maud Birt, 1015 W. 13th street.

All members of Doers are requested to meet at St. Paul's church Sunday afternoon. Business of importance.

Mrs. Watts of Osakloosa returned home Wednesday, after visiting at the home of Mrs. W. E. Morton, 779 West Tenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lee have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, D. Mae, to Mr. W. E. Fine, February 9, 1916, Maywood, Ill. Rev. Manley tied the knot.

A full report of the Iowa State Colored High School and College association that was held recently in Buxton will be published next week, as it came in late for publication.

The Virginia Picnic association will meet with Mr. Spencer Cary, 1715 Oxford, July 2nd. All members requested to be present.

The D. Y. W. Y. K. Art club will hold their monthly meeting Friday afternoon, July 7th, at the home of Mrs. Bryant, 1012 Eighth street. The president desires all members to be present. Mrs. J. A. Jefferson, president; Mrs. S. B. Bryant, secretary.

Mr. W. H. Hammitt returned home Monday morning from Kansas City, Kan., where he was called by the death of his sister, Mrs. Nellie Bryant, who passed away June 19th. Mrs. Bryant had been ill for a couple of years. She leaves to mourn her death one sister, Mrs. Anna Morris of Kansas City and a brother, W. H. Hammitt of Des Moines and a host of friends.

All boys between the ages of 12 and 17 are requested to meet at the A. M. E. church, Second and Center streets, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Arrangements have been made with one of the national boy scout organizers to meet the boys on above date and place to perfect a local company. The boys will meet at the residence of Mr. C. P. Jones, 771 West Thirtieth street, at 6 p. m. Monday, July 3, and will march in a body to the church.

Sunday was Rally Day at St. Paul's A. M. E. church. The pastor and trustees have planned this campaign for a new St. Paul. Every loyal member is expected to pay \$25 on that day. Rally to your standard. Preaching morning and evening services. Bishop I. N. Ross of Washington, D. C., is expected. The afternoon service will be a platform meeting. The colored ministers of the city have been invited to take part. S. L. Birt, P. C.

On last Friday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian church Mrs. S. L. Birt, president of the Missionary society of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, and Mrs. S. Joe Brown, president of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, delivered addresses before the Woman's Missionary society. Mrs. Birt's address, which was supplemented with stereotypical views, dealt with the work among freedmen, while Mrs. Brown talked on the accomplishments of the colored women of the state. Miss Mildred I. Griffin, honorary president of the High School Girls' club, who had accompanied Mrs. Brown, was introduced and she told of what the colored girls were doing.

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**Palace Sweet Cafe**  
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT  
Is the best place to go for  
Good Home Cooking  
Everything First Class  
Red 1367 1012 Center Street  
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**The Tutt Studio**  
220 1/2 West and St.  
Containing the original  
paintings.  
"Mother Knitting" "Tutt"  
"Maud" and many others.

The popular baby contest at the rink Tuesday evening was a pretty affair. Beautifully dressed babies were the center of attraction. The following entries and votes were cast: La Vera Master, 465; Harold Wilkinson, 424; Ione Wiley, 370; Harry Calloway, 154; Tresa Thomas, 68; Stanley Morgan, 45; Ruth Brewer, 25; Hazel Bell, 9; Walker Rhodes, 5; Kelly Dixon, 0; Audville Brewer, 0; Augusta Claybrook, 0. Total number of votes cast, 1,565. A gold watch was awarded to La Vera La Master, who received the highest number of votes; Harold Wilkinson, son of our popular policeman, the silver cup, and Ione Wiley the spoon. Rev. Birt wishes to thank all mothers and friends who contributed to the success of the affair.

**HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' CLUB.**  
At the Girls' Social Center, 1058 Fifth street, on last Sunday afternoon a business meeting was held, after which remarks were made by Miss Edythe M. Jones, who left the city this week to spend her vacation with her parents in Buxton, and Miss Mildred I. Griffin, who left the city to spend a few weeks with relatives in Kansas City, Mo.

Because of the annual thanksgiving service at the Corinthian Baptist church there will be no meeting next Sunday.

**N. A. A. C. P.**  
On account of the musicale at the Auditorium on Monday evening July 3, the date for the July meeting of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there will be no meeting of said committee on that date.

By order S. Joe Brown, Chairman.

**OBITUARY.**  
Chester Phenix Woods was born in the city of Des Moines on October 28, 1893, and died June 23, 1916, being just in the prime of life, he was stricken down by the monster death. He leaves to mourn his loss a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woods; one brother and sister, Chas. Woods, Jr., and Lillian H. Woods; a grandmother, Mrs. Rachel Jefferson; one auntie, two uncles and a host of friends.

Mary Ann Alexander was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, December 25, 1868, and died June 25, 1916, aged 47 years, 6 months. She was married to Price Alexander on November 12, 1885, at Ottumwa, Iowa. To this union nine children were born, James Leonard of Lewistown, South Dakota, Archie A., Edna Belle, Mary Colleen Jones, Harriet Louise, Leland Russell, Harold Creighton, Ida Helen, Doris Elaine, all of Des Moines. She was converted twenty-nine years ago at Ottumwa, Iowa, joining Mt. Zion A. M. E. church, and transferred her membership to St. Paul's A. M. E. church after moving to Des Moines in 1899, and has been a faithful and active worker. She leaves to mourn her demise a husband, nine children, one grandchild, two sisters, Mrs. Ella Smith of Pierre, South Dakota, Mrs. Emma Holeman of Chicago, Ill., other close relatives and a host of friends.

**NEGROES BARRED FROM SERVICE WITH GUARDS.**

**Dr. A. J. Booker Had Enlisted in Medical Corps and Expected To Go To The Border.**

Dr. Arthur J. Booker, Negro physician and surgeon, was among those excluded from service with the Iowa National guard by the orders which were received at Camp Dodge yesterday from Washington instructing the officers that Negroes were not to be accepted for service in the guard in any capacity.

Dr. Booker had enlisted in the field hospital corps under Major Duhigg and had hoped to go to the border with the Iowa troops. He was keenly disappointed at hearing of the order excluding him.

A number of Negro cooks who have formerly been accepted in the guard are also excluded under the order and will be sent to their homes.

**CARD OF THANKS.**  
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woods and family wishes to thank their many friends for their kind assistance and beautiful floral offering during the bereavement of their son Chester.

For expressions of love and sympathy during the illness of Mr. Nichols we hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to friends and members of the Altar Guild and B. Y. P. U. of the Corinthian Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nichols.

**DES MOINES MASONS HONOR ST. JOHN AND DR. GRIFFITH.**

As a fitting tribute of respect jointly in honor of the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist and also of the last Sunday of the fourteen and a half years of the pastorate in Des Moines of Rev. Dr. T. L. Griffith, a member of Doric lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., as well as of G. H. Clegggett chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., and Oziel chapter, No. 9, O. E. S., more than a hundred members of the various branches of the Masonic fraternity turned out in a body at the Corinthian Baptist church to hear the

farewell address of Dr. Griffith last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was the largest Masonic demonstration ever held in Des Moines and the members of the fraternity who were present were unanimous in the opinion that the sermon, which was based upon Amos VII-7, was fitting to the auspicious occasion from a Masonic as well as from a spiritual point of view.

Special music for the occasion was furnished by the Corinthian choir, Rev. J. H. Reynolds, Malcolm and Anna Griffith.

Short addresses were delivered on the principles of the order by Atty. S. Joe Brown, grand custodian, and B. N. Hyde, the newly elected master of North Star lodge, No. 2.

C. C. Johnson, master of Doric lodge, No. 30, presided.

At the conclusion of the service an offering of \$55.15 was lifted and presented to Dr. Griffith as an humble token of the appreciation of the fraternity for the life and character of this very worthy brother, who is leaving this community for a new and larger field of labor at Topeka, Kan.

**EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.**  
By J. L. Thompson.

Council Bluffs is one of the oldest cities on the Iowa side of the Missouri river, located in what is known as the bluffs along the east bluffs of the Missouri river. It is a town of about 30,000, with about 500 colored people. They have two colored churches, the Baptist, which is almost completed, and are worshipping in the basement. The A. M. E. is a new church just completed a few years ago. Rev. Edwards is the pastor and the church is doing well, as is also the Baptist Mr. Chas. Burke, who has run a rooming house and restaurant, has gone out of business and is employed in the railroad company. This place has no restaurant now and the colored people of this town are greatly in need of such a business. Mrs. Hopkins has charge of the dining room at the Ogden hotel, but says that the business is rather quiet. Mrs. F. C. Walker has moved to Minneapolis. Mrs. J. F. Means, 2657 Second avenue, has a beautiful home, and is doing nicely. Mrs. J. Stewart has opened a first class hair dressing and manicure parlor at 623 W Broadway street. It is indeed a credit not to any race but to herself. We wish for her a large patronage. Her husband is employed in the Elks club and has a daughter who is in the high school. C. W. Lyons is still in the hotel. Mr. Herrington is still in the bank, at which place he has been for the last few years. Mr. C. H. Hall is one of the successful men here, and he owns a beautiful home at 2125 Sixth avenue, and keeps his pard and lot well cared for, and it contains all kinds of fruit trees. He is employed at the Kimball hotel. Mrs. S. Davis owns a valuable home at 12004 Seventh avenue and keeps his place in a fine condition. W. H. Birdsong is doing nicely at his home at 1710 Avenue D. Mrs. C. Rose is running a barber shop. The Twin City Masonic lodge is growing and doing well.

Across the river into Omaha. Here we find this large, busy city flourishing as heretofore. There are about 12,000 colored people located in this city, and many are doing well and holding good positions. Among them are T. L. Barnett, who is clerk in the city pound office and has been for many years. Another prominent man is J. G. Pegg, who is superintendent of the market and weight, and has been for the last twelve years. Mr. Pegg owns a farm in western Nebraska and is doing nicely. He is a prominent citizen and is a good man. He owns a beautiful home at 4908 Patrick avenue. P. R. Warner is employed at the South Omaha bank. C. W. Dickinson is still employed by the First National bank, Omaha, Neb. John James is a former Buxton young man and is still a clerk in the postoffice. Mr. W. H. Jackson, formerly of Buxton, is situated on the fire department and has

abolished. These Negroes although given their freedom were almost ushered into the same plane as Jesus, the Bethlehem babe, for they had not a place to lay their heads; burdened with the thought of the torture of slavery for almost three hundred years or more, you can well imagine or draw a picture within your minds the stress of circumstances that these now free men and women were placed in. Russia and the people of that country of whom this nation has always boasted of their superiority by virtue of their higher civilization, and Russia's barbarousness, knowing this to be a fact, Russia gave to her slaves when she turned them loose a tract of land and a sum of money sufficient to start them out upon life's journey, and America's three million black men and women, unlearned and alone, with no place to lay their heads, and yet we term this nation the land of the free and the home of the brave. A coward could do no less than this after our fathers and mothers worked as slaves and made cotton king, and four hundred and fifty thousand black men shoddering gyms in the heat of the rebellion; and as a matter of fact was the direct cause of the crisis of that mighty struggle at Vicksburg and Appomattox, this was our reward for service rendered from a country who boasts of their Jeffersonian doctrine.

Politically these free men finally wended their way into our halls of congress, both national and state, through the shrewdness of white men who were political gods at that time, taking advantage of the ignorance of the minds of our fathers' rights, right after the war. You can well imagine our progress from a political viewpoint, especially at a time that reconstruction was necessary.

These Negroes, our fathers, then our representatives in the halls of fame, handled the English language from the dis and dat, do and de older standpoint. The writer of this article is personally acquainted with a past senator of the state of Louisiana, a wise learning could not be compared with one of our boys from a grammar school. Little wonder then that the Negro lot power and their prestige when the days of reconstruction became inevitable. Lost privileges are almost like golden moments, gone in the dark forever. The white people of this age and of this century can clearly see, through our trend toward social development and intellectual attainments that we have also learned to manage pecuniary concerns with frugality. And through all of this they seem to still close the door of the affairs of life against we ten million black men and women and children. They say, place no restraint on trade in order that it may not become stagnant, neither usurp the rights of men, and yet what is the most golden to them they deny us of.

My propaganda on preparedness, my idea of political betterment for the Negroes are that there should be established bureaus in communities where there are at least fifty men and women and from that up an instructive lesson given by the one best fit for such, upon the political issues of the times and to hold open discussion upon the same, thereby we would be better able to arrive at some conclusion tending toward our political movement. This bureau to be national as well as state. Let us prepare for the invisible government. The writer endorses freside talks in our homes upon political economics and ethical standards instead of so much worldly gossip and unordinary frolic. Negro organizations of every kind all over the United States should have meetings once a month to have a review of the current events, touching on racial questions in general, by keeping in touch with the music of the republic. We should see to it that our race should have at least three or more U. S. congressmen as well as senators to be elected by a majority of the Negroes. There should be at least one representative to every state to promote our causes there in order that they may not be eradicated. We should have what is known as the men and measure league to be strictly non-partisan, for I believe that the future hopes of the Negro politically in the United States lies in the fact that he does away with partisanship. Because we are now at the place when we must look to the inn, regardless of the party; I mean the man who will bring or give to us results.

Reciprocity in a democratic government like ours should be dealt universal. Our grand motto should be in an age like this, Taxation without representation is tyranny.

Now, my brothers and sisters, let us hope to free ourselves from the yoke of this new bondage of separation, segregation and annihilation. Through an earnest warfare against these evils let us join in one grand band of intelligent Negroes of this land to extend to our brothers a loving hand of on earth peace and good will to every man, for nothing can rivate our cause.

Horace Spencer,  
Mason City, Iowa.

**To the Public**  
"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illinois. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere.

**WATERLOO, IOWA.**  
Well, here we are again, after some three weeks' absence, to say that we are well and doing well.

Oh, yes, we never told you about Esther day. Well, Queen of Sheba chapter, No. 19, turned out in full dress and they certainly looked fine, and had a splendid program, and won many friends to their cause.

Rev. I. W. Bess and Mr. U. G. Smith attended the Sunday school convention at Ottumwa and reported a grand session.

Rev. I. W. Bess was in Fort Dodge last week, where he installed the officers of Jephtha chapter, No. 21, and looked after some business for the new A. M. E. mission there.

A carload of men from New Orleans arrived in the city last week to work for the Illinois Central railroad.

Mrs. John C. Wells of Dubuque was the guest of Mrs. I. W. Bess over Sunday to attend the dedication of St. John's hall.

The wedding of Miss Eva M. Smith to Mr. Robert Mallory of Minneapolis was solemnized last Thursday.

The daily papers report that Miss Betty Birkley and Mr. Flippings of Marshalltown were married Sunday.

Rev. N. R. Morgan of Albia was in town Sunday and Monday and attended the dedication of St. John's hall.

The social club of Myrtle Wreath court, No. 9, will give a musical and social July 18th.

Rev. Bess and the A. C. E. delegation will leave Tuesday night for Davenport to attend the A. C. E. convention.

Mrs. Bessie Clayton is moving this week to Wisconsin.

Mrs. John Brock was called to Chicago this week to attend the funeral of her brother, who died suddenly in the south.

A company of ladies, their husbands and friends took supper in Cedar Heights park last Friday and reported a fine time.

Last Sunday, the 25th, was the day set for the dedication of the new hall that was erected last winter by St. John's lodge, No. 35. It was a beautiful day and a fine crowd was out to hear the program in the afternoon.

There was some delay in waiting for the out of town guests, but the program as rendered was well received. The banquet was held Monday night in the dining room of Bess Chapel A. M. E. church, which was prettily decorated. Mr. J. D. Hopkins made the address of the evening, responded to by Rev. I. W. Bess, after which the guests repaired to the hall, where delightful music was had. It was a time of history making in Waterloo by the colored people and a monument has been erected that will serve the coming generation.

**ROCK ISLAND, ILL.**  
(Special.)  
Rev. R. C. Campbell and Miss Lurtha Jackson, delegate of Wayman A. M. E. Sunday school, are attending the Sunday school convention which convened in Aurora, Ill.

**ALBIA NEWS.**  
Rev. Page of Ottumwa preached at the A. M. E. church on Sunday morning.

Those who attended services at the A. M. E. church from Hocking on Sunday were Mrs. Joe Robinson, Mrs. Burns, Miss Anna Robinson, Alberta Robinson and Viola Young, Mrs. Gathers and daughter.

Miss Sarah Gathers of Chicago have come to Albia to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Thomas, and son, Waverly Gathers, for an indefinite time.

Lawyer James Spears was in Albia the past week from Buxton.

"The Birth of a Nation" played three days at King's theater of this city to a very large crowd and will return again.

Mr. Luther Brown of Ottumwa was in Albia over Sunday.

Quite a number of people from Hiteman, Buxton and Hocking were in Albia the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton Thomas, Mrs. G. A. Davis, Misses Ada Davis and May F. Davis spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Bessie Grayson, North No. 3, Hocking.

A number of the soldiers passed through Albia this week. The band played all Sunday morning and the streets were decorated like the Fourth of July in national colors.

**Bowel Complaints in India.**  
In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India, told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.

When in Ft. Dodge go to  
**Wright & Venable Cafe**  
225 Central Avenue  
Quick Meals and Prompt Service.  
Ft. Dodge, Iowa

**CLARINDA, IOWA.**  
Mr. L. W. Williams left Monday noon for Albia and Centerville for a few days.

Mrs. E. Grant of Keokuk is visiting at the home of Rev. D. W. Brown and wife.

The Ladies' Missionary circle met at the home of Mrs. R. Lane on Friday. Light refreshments were served.

Master Joe Howe royally entertained his friends to a birthday party on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robt. Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Kansas City have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Able.

Mr. Joe Jones departed for Des Moines Sunday as cook with the Third Iowa infantry band.

Mrs. E. B. Cook and granddaughter, Helen Williams, returned home Wednesday, after a two weeks' visit in Hiawatha and White Cloud, Kans., and St. Joe, Mo.

Mrs. Jane Jackson is reported some better at this writing.

Mrs. Henry Ferrier went to St. Joe to meet her little nephew from Kansas City, where he expects to make it his home.

Mrs. E. B. Cook entertained Mrs. Eliza Jones and Mrs. Martha Wright of Omaha to a 1 o'clock dinner Sunday.

Mr. Carl Looney, who is head chef at the Linderman, has been enjoying a week's vacation.

Mr. Robert Lane made a business trip to Shenandoah on Monday.

Mrs. Phalia Pemberton visited friends over Sunday in Creston and Red Oak.

Mr. Henry Johnson of Hamburg visited a couple of days last week, Mr. J. D. Hopkins.

Mr. Collins of Shenandoah, who is cook for the infantry band of Shenandoah, and his son, Robert, who enlisted, were shaking hands with their colored friends Sunday before their departure for Des Moines.

Miss Griffin, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. Walker, departed for her home Monday at Plattsburg, Mo.

Mrs. K. D. Black returned home last Saturday from Des Moines, where she went as delegate to the Sunday school convention.

If you have any news for The Bystander call Bell 184 R.

**KIRKSVILLE, MO., ITEMS.**  
The sick in our city are convalescing.

Rev. T. R. Sayles, who has been assisting in a series of meetings in Kansas City, Mo., has returned home.

Miss Lucille Ferman was called to Dubuque, Iowa, Monday by the sudden death of her uncle, Mr. Henry Hayden.

Dr. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo., made a professional trip to our city last week.

Mrs. Cora Sayles and little daughter, Willene, having spent an extended visit with friends and relatives in south Missouri, has returned home.

Dr. James H. Garnett of Western college, Macon, Mo., preached a most excellent sermon to the Masons and Heroines on Sunday. He preached to an appreciative audience and all are anxious to hear him again.

A very pleasant surprise was given to Mrs. Ball last Sunday, when Mrs. Ball returned from church Sunday morning to find her table all set and filled with the season's delicacies, and her children all waiting to greet her. The event was her birthday and the surprise was so complete that she was too overcome for words to express herself. After dinner the afternoon was spent with conversation and singing, the favorite songs of Mrs. Ball. All departed wishing her many more happy birthdays.

Rev. C. B. Johnson and wife have returned to their home, after a month's vacation at Paris, Mo.

Mrs. J. D. Lightfoot was a supper guest of Miss L. V. Edmonds on Sunday.

Miss Ward of Fayette, Mo., has returned to her home, after an extended visit with her brothers, Mr. Harrison and La Valle ards of this place.

**CAPE MAY, N. J.**  
The G. C. of New Jersey held her fourth grand session at Cape May. All guests were beautifully entertained in the Hotels Richardson and Dale. The beautiful Dale hotel was a scene of unusual gayety for the reception in honor of Oziel grand chapter and Mrs. Alfonso Wilson of Omaha. Mrs. Wilson enjoys the distinction of being one of the best informed Eastern Stars in our many jurisdictions. Mrs. L. R. Perry was elected for the fourth time as G. M. of New Jersey.

**Younkers'**  
**for July**  
FASHIONS of the day are lined with store-wide economies in the extensive preparations for July. Never was the store so well stocked with summer merchandise. And, never were the shopping advantages of the July Clearing Sales more in evidence. Attention is especially directed to our daily announcements in the newspapers, and to our windows, for particulars of special selling events scheduled for July.

**Younker Brothers**

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Many of the students enrolled in the Houston schools have taken much interest in the industrial arts courses. There are three manual training teachers in the city. R. M. Catchings is the teacher of the night school, and two others divide their time among the ward schools. Mary J. Holden is at the head of the domestic science department.

R. M. Catchings was graduated from the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college and later he pursued a post-graduate course at Bradley Polytechnic at Peoria, Ill. Later he made an inspection of manual training and industrial art schools in St. Louis and Chicago.

"Manual training in our Houston schools," said Mr. Catchings, "is included in all the courses from the fourth grade through the high school, and every boy student passing through these grades is compelled to take the course, while the girls passing through the same grades are compelled to take domestic science and domestic art in order that they may be taught the essentials of taking care of homes properly."

"Manual training gives the boys the fundamental ideas about handling the tools. We want to teach the boys the underlying principles of the trades. We endeavor to give them ideas about designs and try to raise their tastes. In doing this we bring to the boy's mind that there is a great advantage in skilled labor. All the manual training work is done according to mechanical drawings made by the student, and in this way the student is compelled to have a certain thing in view."

"Mary J. Holden, the teacher of domestic art and domestic science in the high school, is a graduate of Tuskegee institute. In these classes the girls are taught the essentials of cooking, laundering and proper care of the home."

"In a way our work will be slow but even in ten years the things we are teaching in the schools in Houston will be readily observed in the Negro race. Our people will be better citizens, more able to help themselves and they will make a greater impression on the white people as well as the colored race of Houston."

"This occasion is evidence that the leading men and women of Houston—and what is true here is becoming true generally all over the country—believe that education makes the Negro a better citizen by making of him a more useful citizen. That is a logical and very evident fact. It is the ignorant, idle Negro who causes most of the disturbance. And what is true of the Negro is true of all races. It is the least intelligent among any people that are hardest to control, and for this reason education everywhere is receiving a new impetus—whether it is education of the head or of the hands. One is impossible without the other, to a greater or less degree. The intelligent man just won't be idle. He will employ his time to some profitable end and therefore has no time for evil contemplations. On the other hand, ignorance breeds indolence, indolence induces idleness and idleness leads to crime."

"With the night school open in addition to the excellent public day schools there is no reason why, within a few years, every Negro—old and young—in the city of Houston should not make of himself or herself a better and more useful man or woman."

President James H. Dillard of the Slater and Jeanes funds, himself a southern man from the state of Louisiana, and up to the time of his election as president of the above funds, dean of Tulane university, and large numbers of others like him, are putting forth all their energies to create sentiment in the South that shall induce officials to give the Negro a larger share of public funds for educational purposes. Conditions are improving in this respect, and quite largely as a result of the work of the church schools and the educational missionaries, who went from the North into the South fifty years ago and have continued to this day, in spite of ostracism and misunderstanding, to do for the Negro that the world are doing for the non-Christian races.—Northern Christian Advocate.

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the perspiration of a person affected with the disease, the germs passing through the pores.

A large part of the South's race problems would be solved if municipal authorities and social workers would provide suitable playgrounds for the Negro children, declared A. M. Trawick of Nashville, social secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Many Negroes, he said, who developed vicious habits were compelled, as children, to seek recreation in back alleys.

China has increased its telegraph lines to a total of about 30,000 miles, of which the government owns more than one-half.

The spokes of a new automobile wheel that is resilient without using pneumatic tires are telescoping tubes containing springs, the spokes being connected with lateral springs to provide rigidity.

In Germany there has been invented a bathrobe fabric having an inner lining of pulverized cork to overcome the danger of the sun's heat.

Half a million is a conservative estimate of the number of maimed in American industries every year.

by means of increasing intelligence. And let me say to you men and women who are having the special honors of graduates conferred upon you, that your responsibility increases with your advantages. In proportion as you have been lifted in the scale of human intelligence, by just so much have your responsibilities to the public increased, and you owe it to the people to advertise the wonderful opportunities offered by the night school and the great need for every man and woman who otherwise has not had the chance to do so, to take advantage of this opportunity to better prepare themselves for life's duties."

The Ven. Floyd Keeler in the Living Church of March 11, in an article entitled "The Church's Mission Among Afro-Americans," expresses surprise that Bishop Darst's plan of a separate racial district for Negroes in the South, presided over by a white bishop, has excited so little comment. The difficulty with this plan is fundamental and would suit no one, least of all the Negroes themselves. I repeat here what I have said to my own diocesan council, "that no white man can work effectively or satisfactorily among a race that he cannot visit socially." A large part of a bishop's influence and success comes from social contact with his people. As chief shepherd over the flock his relations to his people must necessarily be something more than official. The Negro is therefore perfectly right in asking for a bishop of his own race, one who can visit him socially and break bread at his table as well as represent him at the general council of the church and at all industrial and educational gatherings of his people. This a white man could never do.

The plan of a separate racial missionary district with a Negro bishop in charge having full powers of jurisdiction evidently finds favor in the eyes of Mr. Keeler, who cites with approval the apostolic precedent that in the early church the gospel of the circumcision was committed to St. Peter, and the mission to the Gentiles to St. Paul, and that this involved a division of labor and authority in the same territory. But we would remind him that this was done long before the days of a settled diocesan episcopate and could hardly be cited as a precedent to guide us now. The hard, stubborn fact with which history confronts us is that not since the days of diocesan bishops has the church ever been divided on racial lines. The idea that a bishop should ever be called upon to surrender part of his flock because some of his sheep were black or brown or some other color is an absolutely new proposition and entirely at variance with the whole teaching of the catholic church for nearly two thousand years. To do, by is to surrender the catholic ideal of one bishop "one father in God," over one undivided family in God. Make the family small, if you please. Limit your bishop to a single city if necessary, but when you make him a bishop and give him jurisdiction he is the bishop of every living man, woman and child in his diocese, whether they acknowledge his authority or not.—Bishop of South Carolina.

The czar is reputed to be the world's wealthiest man. His individual holdings are estimated at \$35,000,000,000.

The Russian wheat yield is only ten bushels to the acre.

Cities of the second class cannot have separate schools for Negroes in Kansas. This was the ruling of the supreme court in an application of three Negroes of Galena for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to admit their children to the schools attended by white children. Last summer the city established a separate school for all Negro children, and provided it with as good teachers and equipment as was provided in the regular schools. The supreme court granted the writ of mandamus, holding that no discrimination could be made between children of whites and Negroes.

A short time ago a plea for unprejudiced co-operation by white people to assist the Negro's progress was made by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, widow of the late head of Tuskegee institute. She declared that one Negro in twenty in the South today owns his own home.

There is an average of about 350 births and 70 deaths a day in London.

The annual commencement exercises of Lincoln institute, Jefferson City, Mo., "the Tuskegee of the North," closed with the graduation of 100 young Negro men and women, 94 of whom were graduated in the trades, and 60 in the pedagogical course.

Texas, which in 1850 stood twelfth in rank, is now the seventh state in the American union in point of wealth. It is first in point of size and fifth in population, and its railroads are of higher value than those of any other state.

Japan is planning to adopt an alphabet of 47 letters, including most of the Roman characters, some Russian and the rest original symbols.

So serious was a recent invasion of Uruguay by locusts that an agricultural and live stock census of that country was postponed for three months.

King George of England speaks seven languages.

During his long stage career John Drew has played more than 100 parts.

## GERMAN ANILINE DYEMAKERS FORM GIGANTIC TRUST

Seven Concerns With an Aggregate Capitalization of \$56,500,000 Are United.

### FIGHT TO REGAIN MARKETS

Apparently in Position to Stifle Swiss Dye Industry by Withholding Coal—Allies and Neutrals Are Developing New Industries.

Berne, Switzerland.—With a capital of \$56,500,000 and cash deposits in New York of \$50,000,000, the seven leading German aniline dye factories have organized a gigantic trust with the object of regaining German supremacy in the world markets after the war. Their plans, long and carefully prepared, include gaining eventual control of the Swiss and Dutch chemical industries, which would give Germany 90 per cent of the total output of the world.

Three of the manufacturers in the new trust have a capital each of \$13,500,000, namely, the Baden Aniline and Soda works, the Elberfeld Color works and the Hoechst Color works. The other four members are: Leopold Cassella, capital \$7,500,000; the Aniline Manufacturing company, \$5,000,000; Wellertor Meer, \$2,000,000 and Kalle & Co., \$1,500,000. The Baden works reported net profits last year of nearly \$5,000,000 and the Hoechst company of just under \$4,000,000. Each paid a dividend of 20 per cent, besides adding very large sums to their reserves.

German Apprehension. The endeavors of the allies' governments, especially England, and of the chemical industries in neutral lands, particularly Switzerland, to capture German foreign markets have aroused considerable apprehension in Germany. It is feared that if the war lasts another year the foreign markets will have learned to get along without German products; the more so since the beginning of the war Germany has brought out no new color. All her highly organized and comprehensive experimental and research work in synthetic combinations, carried out by hundreds of chemists and experts, has stopped. The chemists are now employed in devising new gas bombs and other deadly weapons to be used against the enemy.

On the other hand, the allies and neutrals have been developing their new industries, and have not only sought to discover new combinations but have also succeeded in modifying international fashions to meet their temporarily restricted capacity of production.

Keenly alive to these dangers, the German manufacturers have long been preparing the organization of the combine, which includes some new features. It has been arranged that full details of every specialty hitherto made only in individual factories shall be communicated to all the rest, and the same applies to each new discovery as soon as it is made. Then too every dyestuff will be produced simultaneously in at least two works. And naturally all the other trust details, such as selling prices at home and abroad and questions of distribution and profits and dividends, will be arranged too.

High Tariff Wall. Protected by very high tariffs, German manufacturers will be able to charge such prices at home as will offset their losses in dumping goods abroad, by which they hope to stifle the new competition. That these measures will cause serious injury to the German textile trades is certain, but the textile manufacturers are not strong enough to stand up against the combine, which will have the power-

## FORMER STAGE STAR



Miss Izetta Jewell was a star in Poll's stock company for a number of years before her marriage to William G. Brown, late congressman from West Virginia. Baby Izetta Jewell Brown was born only a few days before the death of her father, and since that time Mrs. Brown has been spending most of her time in West Virginia.

ful support of the imperial government.

At present Germany's most serious competitor is the Swiss chemical industry, a very highly developed organization doing 30 per cent of the world's trade. Since the war this Swiss business has increased considerably; hence the German manufacturers feel the necessity of taking steps to gain control of this industry. In the meantime, however, they have been doing their best to cripple their Swiss rivals by preventing them from getting coal, for which Switzerland is entirely dependent upon Germany. Through a coal monopoly sales center in Basel, the Germans blacklist competitors who are trying to make trouble for them in foreign markets. They are planning too to get control of the Dutch chemical industry, although this is much smaller than the Swiss. If they succeed in getting the Swiss alone they will control nine-tenths of the whole chemical and dye trade of the world.

A \$50,000,000 Fund Here. When the war broke out the German dye manufacturers owned immense stocks of goods abroad, especially in America and China. These they have since sold at fantastically high prices and deposited the proceeds chiefly in New York banks. Well-informed Swiss bankers estimate that the total of these sales, which are now consolidated in the hands of the trust, amounts to \$50,000,000. This immense capital will be available for buying the vast quantities of chemical raw materials which Germany must have immediately after the war.

Naturally the new trust is prepared to meet with considerable opposition, for, despite all the difficulties in communication, the Germans have contrived to keep remarkably well informed as to what is going on in other countries. Indeed, the financial and commercial market reports in their leading papers are quite as full and prompt and accurate as in times of peace. Hence they are fully aware of the high tariff projects and all the other schemes which the allies and neutrals are proposing to offset the threatened dumping of German goods in their territories.

In all branches of industry in Germany at the present time capitalists and manufacturers are busy planning

## DRIVING OFF THE RAIDERS



Kilindir and the adjacent country in Saloniki was the scene of a daring air raid by German aeroplanes recently. The raiders, consisting of a squadron of German aeroplanes, bombarded the camp, but were driven off by the British anti-aircraft guns, one of which is shown trained on an enemy plane.

## PAYS AFTER HALF CENTURY

Man Sends Heirs Money on a Debt 53 Years After Creditor's Death.

Fairmont, W. Va.—Payment of a bill due Jerry Hutchinson, who has been dead 53 years, has been received here from a man in Morgantown. The letter is written to M. L. Hutchinson, son of the late Jerry Hutchinson, who conducted a general store. Mrs. E. W. Arnett and C. F. Hutchin-

son are also surviving children. The letter follows: "Dear Sir: I owe the heirs of the late Jerry Hutchinson \$1.50. Please hand Clyde and your sister their share, 50 cents each."

All-Prevailing Truth. The truth has great power when it is free; the true endures; the false is ever changing and decays. Thus it is that the true always rises to the surface, and in the end prevails.—Renan.

new combinations, uniting powerful interests and commanding large financial resources. They reckon confidently on being able to produce goods at such low prices as will compel foreigners, even their present enemies, to buy from them. Only recently the Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading paper in Germany, declared: "We shall make such low prices as will defy competition, and everybody will be forced to buy from us just as before."

The apprehension felt in Swiss business circles of another invasion of cheap German goods immediately after the war, and the consequent danger to Swiss commercial interests, seems to indicate that the German menace is not to be disregarded.

## GUN CAN'T MISS AIM NOW

Italian Officer's Invention Determines Speed and Distance of Aircraft Automatically.

Rome.—An Italian noncommissioned officer of engineers has invented a special telemeter for anti-aircraft guns, whose aim is automatically rendered practically unerring.

For obvious reasons a detailed description of this wonderful device, which has been adopted in all the allied armies, cannot be given. It consists of a mirror attached to the gun in which the object fired at, aeroplane or airship, is reflected in such a way that the gunner is enabled not only to determine automatically the distance between the gun and the target but to calculate the speed of the aircraft.

The mirror is graduated so that the distance and the speed of the target can be ascertained at a glance, and no time or ammunition is lost. Provided the enemy aircraft is within firing range, and the range of the anti-aircraft gun has been considerably increased of late, the chances of its being missed when the special telemeter is used are reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Three out of five seaplanes were brought down during a recent air raid at Ancona and about eight Austrian aeroplanes were hit and destroyed or captured a few weeks ago at the front.

## IS SOME SHOT-PUTTER



In the massive form of H. B. Leveridge of California, the college athletic world has discovered a worthy successor to Larry Whitney of Dartmouth, and R. L. Beatty of Columbia, who formerly were the giants who heaved the weight considerably farther than their rivals. Leveridge came all the way out of the golden West to show our eastern champs a few things on how to shot-put. He showed the 15,000 spectators in the Harvard stadium just how good he was. Leveridge is a born weight-thruster and resembles a great deal the giant traffic cop, Pat McDonald. Leveridge appears good enough to within a year, break all records for hurling the 16-pound missile.

## JURY DIDN'T USE TOBACCO

Indiana Court Bailiff Believes He Has Most Remarkable Panel Ever Assembled.

Shelbyville, Ind.—George Tolen, bailiff of the Shelby circuit court, believes that during the last four days he has had one of the most remarkable juries of 12 men that was ever assembled. The men were selected as jurors in the case of Mrs. Maude R. Hann against the Merchants Heat and Light company of Indianapolis, which was sent here from Marion county on a change of venue. The jurors retired Tuesday evening to deliberate on a verdict. From the time they were sworn they had not smoked or chewed tobacco, and during their deliberations kept free from the weed, although out a number of hours. The fact that none of the 12 men used tobacco was first noticed by the custodian of the courtroom.

Find \$570 in Bottles. West Chester, Pa.—Just before commencing the public sale of the effects of Carl McCauley in Londonderry township, those in charge began to look around the barn, where they found two bottles stowed away on rafters close to the roof containing \$570, of which sum \$120 was in gold. Further search disclosed an old wallet in a cupboard which held \$46 in notes. Carl McCauley was a bachelor.

An electric dental drill so small it can be carried in the pocket has been invented to permit work to be done in patients' homes.

Had an Unpleasant Sound. She—If mamma consents to our engagement, we needn't bother about what papa says. He—I do hope the nonimportance of the male member of the family is not an ingrained idea with you.

Preparing for Summer. "Why did you get such a tremendous refrigerator?" "I wanted one that would hold a watermelon occasionally without putting everything else on the floor."

## First Woman Recruiting Officer Opens Station



Miss Payne in Front of Enlistment Station Established by Her in New York City.

Uncle Sam's first woman recruiting "officer" recently opened headquarters in New York. This "officer"—Miss Edna Payne, a pretty California girl—is not recognized officially as a representative of the United States government. She didn't obtain the job from Uncle Sam; she just created the job and appointed herself to fill it.

Miss Payne became imbued with the idea that she would like to assist in securing recruits for Uncle Sam's army and navy, so with her sister, Miss Lillian, who accompanied her to New York from California several months ago, she established an enlistment station. Quid in sailor's cap and middie, Miss Payne stationed herself in front of the station, distributed reading matter relative to the opportunities offered by service in the army and navy, and brought many recruits daily to the regular army and navy officers in charge of the New York enlistment stations.

## BIG NEW INDUSTRY GROWS FROM CANNING MOVEMENT

Uncle Sam's Efforts Enable Women and Girls to Make Money and Stop Huge Waste on the Farms.

Uncle Sam and his aids in the department of agriculture have created a great new industry for the women and girls of the country. So far this industry has been developed most highly in the southern states, but it is expected that it will be extended throughout the remainder of the country.

Last year 50,000 girls in 15 southern states each made an average profit of \$23.30 in this new industry, it is estimated.

The canning movement, initiated by the government several years ago, is responsible for the birth of this new industry. There has always been a great waste on the farms of the country because of the excess of fruit and vegetables for which a ready market could not be found. The women and girls are now being taught to put a stop to this waste by canning the surplus crops for home use or for sale during the ensuing year.

Canning clubs have been organized by government representatives for the purpose of encouraging this work, but where there is no club individual women and girls can obtain from Uncle Sam full instructions and recipes so that they can engage in this work without the aid of any organization.

## BOOSTS COMMUNITY CENTERS

Commissioner of Education Is Distributing Copies of Songs Designed for Schoolhouse Forums.

Five community center songs, especially designed for schoolhouse community forums, have been brought together for the use of the Grover Cleveland forum of Washington, of which Miss Margaret Wilson is honorary president, and copies may be obtained from the commissioner of education, department of the interior, Washington.

Two of the songs are entirely new, having just made their bow to the public at the Grover Cleveland forum. One is called "It's a Short Way to the Schoolhouse," and is sung to the air of "Tipperary"; the other, entitled "Neighborhood," is sung to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhein." The others are: "The Fellowship of Folks"—a song of neighborhood, sung to the air of "Bring to Me Only With Thine Eyes" or "Auld Lang Syne"; "Heart and Hand," and "This Good Common Ground."

These songs all emphasize the significance of the schoolhouse as the common meeting place.

All five songs were written by E. J. Ward, specialist in community organization of the bureau of education. They are unusually well adapted to the communal singing that has become so popular a feature of the neighborhood meetings in the schoolhouse.

Little Pitcher. Maiden Aunt—So you're studying physiology, Willie? Well, tell me, to what part of the animal kingdom do I belong? Sweet Little Willie—Dunno, Pa says you're an old hen, and ma says you're an old cat.

To Kill Mosquitoes. In the early morning mosquitoes nearly always go to the windows, so if you watch the windows and screens at that time you can make a complete killing—Farm and Fireside.

## CHANGE DISCLOSES SOURCE OF POTASH

United States May Be Freed From Dependence Upon Foreign Supply.

## CEMENT MILLS' DUST USED

Surprising Discovery Is Made While Efforts Are Being Made to Prevent Fumes From Damaging California Orange Groves.

Uncle Sam's chemical experts believe that by the merest chance, in an effort to abate a serious nuisance, which was menacing the orange groves of California, a discovery has been made which may result in giving the United States an adequate supply of potash for fertilizing purposes and thus free this country from its absolute dependence upon Germany for this much-needed commodity. While the government experts say it is too early to make a sweeping prediction, they are optimistic and are conducting their investigations along these lines.

In the past the United States has paid tribute to Germany to the extent of \$20,000,000 a year for potash, so necessary for enriching the soils, especially in the cotton-growing districts of the South. The European war, however, stopped these importations, and, necessity being the stern mother of invention, the federal chemists and others accelerated their efforts toward finding a potash supply in this country. The latest discoveries, which promise to free the United States from the dominance of Germany in regard to this valuable product, came about accidentally, as have many other important discoveries. A great cement mill in the orange-growing regions of California was sending tons of dust daily into the air, the winds carrying the dust and depositing it on the orange groves, much to their detriment. When the owners protested, the cement mill men began buying in the nearest groves at \$1,000 an acre, but finally had to give this up as being too expensive. Suits were filed and injunctions asked.

About this time the attention of the cement-mill owners was attracted to an invention of Dr. F. G. Cottrell for the precipitation of dusts from smelters' fumes. Doctor Cottrell, who later became the chief metallurgist of the United States bureau of mines, worked out this process while a professor at the University of California several years ago. The cement-mill men decided to experiment with the new invention, and the Cottrell process was installed. The surprising result was that the new process not only eliminated the dust fumes, but gave the cement people a product that contained a great amount of potash. The results are said to have been so satisfactory that it was thought for a while that the potash might prove to be the main product of some cement mills, with the manufacture of cement only a by-product. This has not exactly come about, but the cement company last year, with potash at war-time prices, sold \$100,000 worth, and it is said that the profit was \$80,000.

The result of this has been that the cement companies generally are taking notice. Another company near Hagerstown, Md., from its location did not have to bother about the dust nuisance, is voluntarily putting in the Cottrell process in order to amount to four tons a day. Some cement-mill men declare that the present mills in this country, properly equipped, are capable of turning out 100,000 tons of potash yearly, which is about one-fourth of the amount imported from Germany in normal times. It is further declared that there will be an incentive to establish new mills located near deposits that are rich in potash, and that in the future no cement mill will have a haphazard location did not have to bother about mills may be erected in certain parts of the country for the purpose of making potash the main product and cement the by-product. The belief is prevalent among those who are interested that, as a by-product in the manufacture of cement, potash can be made at such a price as to make it profitable in normal times at normal prices.

The stopping of the dust nuisance in California by the use of the Cottrell process has suggested another field of endeavor. Now chemists are talking of applying this process for the obtaining of potash from the gases of the blast furnaces in the manufacture of pig iron. Charles Catlett of Staunton, Va., a widely known chemist and metallurgical expert, makes the statement that the by-product that can be collected from the blast-furnace gases are sufficient in value to affect profoundly the question of the manufacture of iron in certain sections and from certain materials.

Aids Rural School Teachers. Uncle Sam is endeavoring to raise the standard in rural schools and to this end has arranged a reading course for teachers. Representatives of the government are also organizing the teachers into reading circles with the idea of enabling them to broaden the scope of their work.

The Limit. Biggs—The Uppsons are very exclusive, I understand. Diggs—Yes, indeed, they even have wire screens on their doors and windows so their flies can't get out and associate with the flies of their neighbors.

Amenable. "Would you let any man dictate to you about how you are going to vote?" "No, sir," replied the delegate. "But I'm not so stubborn as to refuse to take advice."

# Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
 Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
 Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
 Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.  
 The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
 Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue!

Your Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today  
 In your land and my land and half a world away!  
 Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
 Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;  
 Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aghast  
 The glories of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe  
 The drums beat as hearts beat and fifers shrilly pipe!  
 Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky,  
 Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!  
 Home land and far land and half the world around,  
 Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

## HAD TO WAIT FORTY DAYS Long Time Before England Got News of the Battle of Lexington

IT SEEMS strange in these days when news of the battles in far-away Europe is cabled to America within a few minutes after they occur—when flying machines equipped with machine guns are fighting each other in the clouds—when advocates of preparedness are arguing that the ocean is no barrier to a foreign foe because of the swiftness of their steam cruisers—to hark back to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and try to realize the length of time it required for the news of that conflict to reach England.

There were no telegraph wires, no telephone, no dispatch boats or "special correspondents" with each regiment. A steam vessel had not then been dreamed of. There were no cables, no flying machines, no machine guns. Only sailing vessels, of small size, were available to cross the ocean, and as a consequence it took a long, long time for the shot to be "heard around the world."

Dependent on Sailing Ships. Journalism in America was then in its swaddling clothes. The race of the enterprising journalist to outfoot feet-footed Time had not then begun. There was not the intense rivalry of today between metropolitan papers, with their specials and war extras—to say nothing of baseball extras. There was, too, a similar lack of activity on the part of editors in London.

The newspapers in Boston and other nearby towns at that time were published weekly, usually on Monday. News of sanguinary events, if they occurred during the week, was necessarily held for publication until the following Monday. It was not surprising, therefore, that the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord was not printed in Boston until April 25—for the idea of issuing an "extra" in such emergencies was not then in vogue.

## WERE PRACTICAL IDEALISTS

Signers of the Declaration of Independence Were Statesmen With a Vision. Those signers of the Declaration of 140 years ago were practical idealists. They were statesmen with a vision. The immortal document to which they attached their names was no mere statement of provincial or even national purposes and principles. It was as broad as all humanity. It set forth not merely the aspirations of a nation but the ideals of mankind. Taking their stand on "the laws of nature and of nature's God," they asserted as self-evident that not only the people of the thirteen United States of America, but all men, are "endowed with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

And chief among the purposes of that government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed they held to be the powers "most likely to affect their safety and happiness." This recognition of the pursuit of happiness shows that it was no mere

riders and expresses were started immediately for Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and the South.

In two days nearly all the scattered peoples of the young nation had been informed of the result, and the spirit of the hour had inspired the raising of troops.

To the king, the parliament and the people of Great Britain the days had been filled with anxiety. The main question discussed was "How far dare the colonists carry their resistance?" "Will the provincials stand before the British regulars?" was also a mooted question.

Didn't Anticipate War. In the face of the steady pouring of grenadiers, dragoons and infantry from the mother country, and the rapidly increasing fleet of vessels of war, all heavily manned, it was believed that the Americans would be cowed and the whole attention of Great Britain was centered upon her rebellious children across the seas.

Day succeeded day. March became April, and April in turn was left behind in the rush of time. May grew old, with no word of decisive action from the colonists.

Not a single word from the conflict of April 19, 1775, had reached England until the bright, clean page, labeled "June," was about to be brought into view and king and subjects were leaving London to escape the summer heat.

Forty Days to Reach England. It was on May 29, 1775, when the first sailing vessel to arrive from the colonies after the skirmish at Lexington reached Bristol, England. Even at this early day journalism had shown its superiority over government methods, for the vessel brought copies of the Essex Gazette of April 25, containing the brief account of the engagement.

Post haste, they were carried to London, and on the following day the news was printed in the London Chronicle. Thus, 41 days after the shot was fired, its reverberations were heard in distant Britain.

With but a simple headline—"LONDON"—the Chronicle printed the important news, prefacing it with the statement:

"Tuesday, May 30, 1775. 'Yesterday morning some dispatches arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage, at Boston, brought by a ship arrived at Bistol, from that Province. They were forwarded by a messenger to his majesty at Kew.' These dispatches contained no news of the skirmish, being dated several days before it occurred.

Now Somebody'll Tell. First Fratter—"Why are you so anxious to kiss Tessie?" Second Fratter—"Well, everyone else in our set has and I don't want to appear snobbish." Dartmouth Jack-o-Lantern.

empty phrase in the minds of the signers, but a clear, definite ideal. It was the eighteenth century conception of the twentieth century slogan of making a country or a city "a good place to live in." They had no thought of simply exchanging one species of formal authority for another, of setting up a governmental machinery for the collection of taxes and the protection of the community. Their vision went much further than that—to the pursuit of happiness. It is almost as if those young republicans of 140 years ago had foreseen the modern use of government for the amelioration of social conditions, the extension of the function of public action to do those things for the people that can best be done by united effort.

# Patriotic Hymn



Be with us while the new world greets  
 The old world thronging all its streets,  
 Travelling all the triumphs won,  
 By art or toil beneath the sun;  
 And unto common good ordain  
 This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in Concord fired  
 The war flags of a gathered world,  
 Beneath our western skies fulfill  
 The Orient's mission of good will,  
 And freighted with love's golden fleece,  
 Send back its argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,  
 For beauty made the bride of use,  
 We thank thee; but withal we crave  
 The austere virtues strong to save,  
 The honor proof to place or gold,  
 The manhood never bought nor sold.

Oh make thou us, through centuries lone  
 In peace secure, in justice strong;  
 Around our gift of freedom draw  
 The safeguards of thy righteous law,  
 And cast in some divine mold,  
 Let the new cycle shame the old.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Portrait of the Signers. While the painting by Trumbull "The Declaration of Independence," shows forty-four actual life portraits, it is to be regretted that more were not secured, as the major portion were still living when the material for the capitol rotunda pictures was gathered.

In the Smithsonian collection at Washington there are fifty-three portraits of the signers, which will be used in due time by the government in a "Room of the Declaration Signers" in a new building already planned.

God's Hand Upheld Patriots. If the struggle for independence teaches anything it is that mysterious and mighty unseen forces co-operate with those who are working out God's plan. Had it not been for the help of such forces the result of that struggle would have been entirely different.—Christian Herald.

## NEW WOODS TO BE USED

Uncle Sam Finds Materials From Which Paper Can Be Made.

Experiments Made by Government Experts, It is Believed, Will Aid in Stopping Rise in Prices.

Experiments made by Uncle Sam lead to the conclusion that satisfactory wood pulp can be made from a number of heretofore little known woods. A government publication just issued contains 70 samples of paper manufactured by different processes, chiefly from woods heretofore practically unused for this purpose.

It is pointed out that the spruce forests of the country are threatened with exhaustion and that the cost of spruce pulpwood has steadily increased. If the price of news print paper is to be kept at a reasonable figure, say the experts, more efficient methods of converting spruce into pulp must be developed or cheaper wood substituted for it.

The bulletin goes on to say that the method of manufacturing ground wood pulp has changed very little since its introduction into this country in 1867. It was with the idea of developing new methods and improving the old that tests were undertaken at the forest service laboratories at Wausau and Madison, Wis. As a result, the relation of the different steps in the manufacturing process to each other has been definitely established and the merits of each treatment determined.

The tests showed that eleven new woods give promise of being suitable for the production of news print paper, while a number of others will produce manila paper and boxboards. Most of these woods are confined to the West, while the ground-wood industry now obtains the bulk of its raw material from the East. It is thought that pulp-making plants must eventually move to points where they can obtain a plentiful supply of wood and an abundance of cheap water power, two prime requisites in the business.

The experts say that because the national forests contain immense quantities of the suitable woods and abundant opportunities for power and development, they will undoubtedly play an important part in the future of the wood pulp industry.

## FLOWERS IN GREAT VARIETY

Natural Gardens of Mount Ranier National Park Surpass Those of Any Other Alpine Region in World.

That the natural flower gardens of Mount Ranier National Park surpass in beauty of color, number of species and luxuriance of growth those in any other alpine region of the world is a statement made by J. B. Flett in a pamphlet entitled "Features of the Flora of Mount Ranier National Park," recently issued by the department of the interior.

Among the plants illustrated and discussed are the Indian pipe or ghost plant, which is nowhere more at home than in the woods of Washington; the barber's pole, a beautiful red-and-white striped plant confined to the Pacific coast; the Canada dogwood, which is known in the East as the berry bunch; the anemone, which forms beautiful spots here and there; the white rhododendron, whose creamy white flowers are conspicuous in the woods; the twin flower, a dainty and graceful training vine; the squaw grass, used by the Indians in basket making; the avalanche lily, which thrusts its leaves and flowers through the snow; the valerian, which grows in great beds of brilliant color; the mountain phlox, arrayed in large masses of lavender flowers, and the heather, with its bell-shaped drooping flowers.

## SUBMARINE SCHOOL OPENED

Great Increase in Fleet of Undersea Boats Makes It Necessary to Have New Training Institution.

Because of the great increase that is being made in the number of submarines in the United States navy, Uncle Sam has established a new school for navy officers. In this school, which is located at New London, Conn., officers will be given instruction in the theoretical and practical working of submarines.

There are only 18 submarines in active service in the United States navy in 1913 and assigned to these boats there were only 19 officers, 13 of whom were ensigns, who had been out of the naval academy less than three years.

It is planned that officers, when they graduate from the submarine school, shall be appointed to subordinate positions on board boats and be placed in command only after they have been trained and have proved their aptitude for submarine work in subordinate positions. It is believed that this arrangement will assure the best handling of the submarine engines and batteries now existing and perhaps aid in the development of the machinery which is far from perfect.

## BEST FOOD FOR THE CHILD

Uncle Sam Issues Bulletin Showing Mothers Proper Diet and Way to Prepare Dishes Suggested.

Uncle Sam has done much for the farmers, the business men and other classes of citizens and he is now paying considerable attention to the children of the country. He is now telling the mothers what they should feed their children after they have outgrown the baby diet.

## TIMBER WASTE GREAT

Amounts to 36,000,000 Cords Annually It is Estimated.

Refuse of Sawmills Each Year Would Make Block of Wood Quarter of Mile on Each Edge.

Uncle Sam's statisticians have compiled some interesting figures regarding the extent of the timber waste that results from the operation of the sawmills of the United States.

There are more than 48,000 sawmills in the country, and their output of waste in the form of sawdust, shavings, slabs and other wood refuse is estimated as 36,000,000 cords per year. This is equal to over four and one-half billion cubic feet of waste, which is the capacity of a bin one-half mile high with a base covering a 40-acre lot. Or, considering each cord to contain 80 cubic feet of solid wood with all the cracks and air spaces taken out, these 36,000,000 cords would make a block of wood more than a quarter of a mile on each edge.

Perhaps one-half of this so-called waste product is not strictly speaking wasted, but serves a useful purpose as fuel under the boilers. Much of the remaining 18,000,000 cords not so serves no useful purpose, but in most cases is a source of inconvenience and danger, and costs the mill time and money.

Sawmill waste is disposed of in various ways. Some goes to the local fuel markets, some to pulp mills or to wood distillation plants. Shavings and hog cuttings, as well as other mill waste, are sometimes used to fill low places in the yard. However, the most common method of getting rid of waste is by burning either in a frepit having an open fire which sometimes has a protecting wall on the side toward the mill, or in a burner inclosed on all sides and having a spark-arresting screen at the top and a fire grate near the bottom.

A closed burner and conveyor costs about \$12,000 for a mill of a hundred thousand feet daily capacity. Forty per cent of the larger mills, cutting more than 55,000 board feet daily, are equipped with closed burners. Forty-five per cent have frepits. The remainder have neither and dispose of their waste in some other way.

It is estimated that for a mill of 100,000 feet capacity the cost of conveying the waste from the machine where it is made and destroying it in a closed burner is 42 cents per cord or \$10.05 per day. Burners seldom bring in any revenue, although in a few cases ashes are sold for fertilizer, and in a number of others the burner furnishes hot feed water for the boilers.

No well managed mill would produce waste if it could be avoided. This, however, is not possible, so the next best thing is to seek out some method of utilization of the waste so it will pay for its disposition. The forest service is working on this problem, but has not yet found a satisfactory solution.

## DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIVE?

That Many Boots and Shoes Manufactured for Every Inhabitant of United States in 1914.

Two and a half pairs of shoes were manufactured in the United States in 1914 for every inhabitant of the country, according to Uncle Sam's statistics, as contained in a report of the bureau of the census.

The total output of boots and shoes in 1914 amounted to 252,516,603 pairs. Of this total, men used the greatest proportion, getting 38.8 per cent of the entire output. Women's boots and shoes came second with 32 per cent of the total. Misses' and children's boots and shoes represented 19.1 per cent of the entire output while boys' and youths' footwear was only 9.1 per cent of the total.

Census returns showed that 1,355 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of footwear, exclusive of rubber, in 1914 and the total value of boots, shoes and slippers manufactured was \$501,707,937, an increase of 13.3 per cent over 1909.

## \$2,713,782 IN "PIN MONEY"

Factories in United States Report Big Output—Few Hand Sewing Needles Are Now Placed on Market.

American women spent \$2,713,782 in "pin money" in 1914. At least that was the value of the output of pins of all varieties from factories engaged in their production in the United States, according to Uncle Sam's statisticians. Common or toilet pins formed the principal variety, the production of which was valued at \$1,248,757.

The total output of pins, needles and hooks and eyes for the year was valued at \$8,962,037, an increase of 25.9 per cent in five years.

The production of needles in the United States now consists almost entirely of knitting machine and sewing machine needles. Of 168,644,000 needles manufactured in 1914, 94,099,000, or 55.8 per cent, were knitting machine needles and 74,545,000, or 44.2 per cent, were sewing machine needles. Only 90,000 hand-sewing needles were manufactured in 1914.

## OUTPUT OF PAPER IS LARGE

Production in United States in 1914 Valued at \$294,355,875, Increase of 25 Per Cent.

The United States produced \$294,355,875 worth of paper in 1914, according to statistics of the census bureau, which have just been made public. This represented an increase of 25.1 per cent in a period of five years. The production of news print paper alone in 1914 amounted to 1,313,284 tons, valued at \$52,942,774. There were manufactured in the same year 934,979 tons of book paper, valued at \$78,499,514, an increase of 34.5 per cent in quantity over the production in 1909.

## What the Wind Did

By ROY BURDICK PEASE

Plain David Brown was used to plain and homely things. He was repressed and homely himself, except when his great soul spoke forth. There were occasions where, in his lectures at the town college where he was a professor of metaphysics, the plain simple face was transformed under the influence of eloquence and enthusiasm.

It was a windy day—in fact, taking his customary stroll and forced to hold on his broad brimmed hat, David cast his weather-wise eyes across the sky and discerned hurricane conditions.

"I'll get back to the college," decided David, but just then he noticed that the Dale place, a cottage that had been for some time without a tenant, showed signs of life and activity. He had heard that a widow with two small children, a Mrs. Briggs, had purchased the place.

"That must be Mrs. Briggs now," ruminated the professor, who took note of everything going on usually.

She was hanging up her washing and it was a big one. She was young-looking, handsome and alert as she moved among the fluttering garments.

"Oh, dear me!" challenged the professor as he turned to regain shelter.

There was a roar, a ripping, tearing sound. Down to earth swooped a mighty wind. The lady grasped at a string of clothes torn loose at both ends. Then, holding the grouped mass in her arms, petrified she saw the second line of clothes wrenched from place and go sailing aloft and then make a dive.

The tangled rope caught the professor about the shoulders, just escaping a plunge into the mud and mire of the street. In fact, caught in a vortex, they wound round and round him.

"Extraordinary!" he uttered.

"Oh, you grand man!" cried the hurried woman, hastening to the spot. "You've just saved the clothes from being utterly ruined. That's it—you hold them tight until I remove them, one by one."

"I declare!" muttered the professor, and not displeased. Never had a bonny female face been so close to his. Their hands touched at times and it gave him a tingle and a thrill.

Finally the lady had the clothes in her arms, tightly held. Her animated face regarded him over the top of the white fluttering barrier.

"Are they all safe?" he asked in an embarrassed, hesitating way.

"All but one sheet," was the reply. "I saw that go over the tops of those trees yonder toward the woods."

"I will look for it," began the professor.

"No, no," objected the lady. "It was old. It may have been caught way up in some branches. It has probably been riddled by this time."

But, consciously flustered by the bright, smiling eyes of the woman, the professor jammed his hat down over his head and started on his self-appointed quest.

He kept looking aloft as he went down the road, but there was no sign of the missing sheet. Before he realized it he was in the woods. It began to rain, but the professor was a persevering man.

"Aha! I've found it."

He had come to a fringe of bushes beyond which lay a mucky stretch. Twenty feet out, caught on a clump of reeds and trailing in the muddy slime, was a sheet—the sheet, of course!

The professor had low shoes. He thought of the lady in whose behalf he was laboring and became reckless, experiencing a keen sense of chivalric devotion. He waded and sank in the boggy soil, but he got the sheet. It was not torn, but the mud had stained it and all he could do was to wad it up in a sort of disreputable roll.

"I won't take it back to Mrs. Briggs in this condition," he decided. "There's the town laundry. I'll have it done up nicely and send it—er, no, I'll take it back myself. It may entertain her to know how far the wind carried it."

Several people stared broadly at the wet, muddy and disordered professor. He reached the laundry. The sheet would be all ready for him that evening, he was informed.

It was a few minutes after eight that evening when the professor reached the Briggs cottage. It had warmed his heart every time that day he had thought of the winsome lady. His ardor cooled as he neared the house. Its front was shaded and dark. A light showed in the sitting room. He stole around the side of the house and peered in.

"Oracious!" he uttered and struck

A beetle-browed individual occupied the apartment. He had just pried open an escritoire and had taken thence a small lacquered and ivory box. He tucked it under his arm, picked up from the table a big revolver and started to leave the house by the side door.

"A burglar!" gasped the professor. "And I am unarmed! He is coming! Ah! a thought!"

Quick as lightning the professor tore open the package containing the sheet. He grabbed up from the ground a piece of stick. He entwined himself in the ample folds of the sheet. Holding the fragment of wood, against the light contrast of the sheet resembling the barrel of a pistol, as the burglar opened the door he extended his hand:

"Drop everything, or your doom is sealed!" he voiced in a deep, sepulchral tone.

"Ghosts!" yelled the burglar in a wild scream, dropped both pistol and box, and took to his heels. The professor rushed forward and secured both. Then, not knowing why, he pulled the trigger.

"Bang, bang, bang—bang—bang, bang!"

The side door of the next house opened. Its owner, a brawny fellow, alarmed by the pistol shots, stood peering all about. Following him was his wife and Mrs. Briggs and her two children.

"There's something white moving about the house!" chattered the man's wife.

"Hey! what's all this?" challenged her husband, advancing.

"Your sheet," spoke the excited professor, removing it from his shoulders.

"Your box," he added, tendering the object indicated.

"My jewels, my bonds, all safe, but, oh, how careless I was to leave them almost open to anybody!" cried Mrs. Briggs. "But what does it all mean? Come in, come in, all of you!" and she actually pulled the blushing professor by the arm. Her bright eyes viewed him approvingly as he stumbled through his story.

"Oh, what is a lonely woman without a strong, brave man to protect her?" uttered Mrs. Briggs, and then flushed rosy red at the bold intimation, and the professor experienced new thrills.

What came of it all? What could—and did! Widowlike, Mrs. Laura Briggs read the innocent, transparent mind of the professor clearly, and was glad that she had interested him.

Ten years later it became a regular event stormy evenings, to have the two children nestle up to their adopted father and beg of him to tell them the sheet story.

Then Laura, his wife, would go to the clothes-press and bring out the cherished sheet. Then the professor would dramatically don the sheet, and take up from the mantel the captured weapon, and begin his weird story.

And after that he would say, with a quizzical glance at his happy wife, "I had to stay here ever since for fear the burglar might come back again!"

OPPOSES ONE MAN'S VIEW  
 Writer Tells of Danger in Allowing Nobody to Work but Father.

Kindly disposed persons who are interested in the prevention of eternal consequences should take note of the fact that our most prized institution, the family, has gone far enough in its exploitation of father's earning ability. Only within the last half century or so has it been the practice for one lone member of the family to grab enough of the world's goods to support all the others in idleness and social hilarity. It hasn't been long since mother and the boys regularly took a hand in getting, and occasionally even the girls helped out a little.

Attention is also called to the fact that the one-man system of support is only an experiment. It is subject to change without notice, and without quarter. Honest, simple-minded folk, and all others, are warned that there will doubtless be a little weeping and gnashing of teeth when the break comes. If we don't take care there may be considerably more than a little, dreams may have to be resorted to, says a writer in *Judge*.

Some of the more excitable friends of man say that it is high time that our sons and daughters be provided with something other than advantages, and that they be taught to expect something besides allowances and pamperies. Alarmists are foreseeing all sorts of dire conditions—a race of spineless dependents, trying to collect the living that some fool has said the world owes them not being the least of such conditions. Although it will not be so bad as that, we may with propriety start a modest preparation, by making it a felony for parents to provide their children with nothing but advantages. We may thus in some measure alleviate the misery of tomorrow.

Garden Statuary. The day when we came unexpectedly on stark and staring iron deer of no particular artistic value in our own and our neighbors' gardens has, fortunately, almost passed. But garden statuary is not amiss if it be of the right sort. A charming fountain in one of the small parks of New York city is of just the sort that a bit of garden statuary should be. It is just at the edge of one of the park paths and yet it possesses an unexpected, fairylike charm. A child fawn crouches comfortably under a bowler and over the edge of the bowler appears the friendly face of a sprawling bear cub, clinging flat with all fours to the rock's surface and looking down on this strange little playfellow. There is true beauty in the modeling of this fountain, and it has, moreover, just the sentiment and feeling to make it suitable to the out-of-doors.

Sure Thing. "Money doesn't bring happiness." "Maybe not. But it will help you greatly in going after it."

Some men have no use for the bonds of friendship unless they pay a dividend.—Kansas City Journal

"Place de Leon looked in vain for the stir of youth." "Seems strange."

"Oracious!" he uttered and struck

# SPORTING GOODS

## FIREWORKS ALL READY

That usual supremacy which we always held is dominant again here this year.

### BIGGER THAN EVER

We advise buying early because you can select better while the stock is always fresh and varied—while as usual our prices are lowest.

## SALUTES AND FIRECRACKERS

### FIRE CRACKERS

48-52 per pack ..... 5c  
 40-64 per pack ..... 5c  
 200-8 per pack ..... 1c  
 40-60 pkg. .... 10c  
 100-24, 2 pkgs. for. .... 25c

### SALUTES

Big Chief, 5 in. 3 for. .... 5c  
 Gold Dragon, 5 in. 3 for. .... 5c  
 2 in. salutes, 15 for. .... 5c

### BENGOLAS

1/4-lb. each ..... 15c  
 1/2-lb. each ..... 10c

### TOURBILLIONS

No. 4, each ..... 65c  
 No. 3, each ..... 25c  
 No. 1, each ..... 10c

### LARGE TORPE-DOES

The big Jap Torpedoes, per box ..... 5c  
 Larger size Jap Torpedoes, per box ..... 10c

### SKYROCKETS

We always have a big lot of this piece and you will be able to get any quantity you want.

4-lb. Rocket, each ..... 65c  
 2-lb. Rocket, each ..... 50c  
 1-lb. Rocket, each ..... 25c  
 8-oz. Rocket, each ..... 15c  
 6-oz. Rocket, 2 for. .... 15c  
 4-oz. Rocket, per doz. .... 60c  
 3-oz. Rocket, 3 for. .... 10c  
 1-oz. Rocket, 4 for. .... 5c

### ROMAN CANDLES

These are the favorite night piece and this store can furnish you any size order.

4 ball, 4 for. .... 5c  
 6 ball, per doz. .... 30c  
 8 ball, per doz. .... 40c  
 10 ball, per doz. .... 60c  
 12 ball, per doz. .... 75c  
 15 ball, each ..... 10c  
 20 ball, each ..... 15c  
 25 ball, each ..... 20c  
 30 ball, each ..... 25c

## SPARKLERS

We have this year the supply for the town. Enough to give everybody all they want.

8-inch Standard size Young America, doz. in a box. .... 5c  
 10-inch American Beauties, per doz. .... 10c  
 12-inch Jumbo Torch, per doz. .... 25c  
 21-inch Jumbo Torch, each ..... 5c  
 36-inch Giant Torch, each ..... 10c

## PENNY GOODS

Big assortment penny goods including many noise makers. Hundreds of items in the lot and boys can have a big time with them.

BALLOONS	MINES
No. 10, each ..... 25c	No. 1, each ..... 5c
No. 10, each ..... 20c	No. 3, each ..... 10c
No. 8, each ..... 15c	No. 4, each ..... 15c
No. 6, each ..... 10c	No. 6, each ..... 40c
Assorted Animals, each ..... 60c	No. 8, each ..... 90c
	No. 9, each ..... 1.25

## FLOWER POTS

10-inch, Fountain Spray and Burst, each ..... 5c  
 6-inch, Fountain Spray and Burst, 3 for. .... 10c  
 4-inch, Fountain Spray and Burst, 2 for. .... 15c

TRIANGLES	VERTICAL WHEELS
Varied Fire Colors	Changing Colors
1 lb., each ..... 30c	12 inch, each ..... 50c
1/2 lb., each ..... 25c	10 inch, each ..... 35c
3 oz., 2 for. .... 25c	8 inch, each ..... 20c
1 oz., each ..... 5c	6 inch, each ..... 15c

## Miscellaneous

Colored Star Sticks ..... 1c  
 Snake Nests, per doz. .... 10c  
 Colored Torch ..... 5c  
 Trick Match Box ..... 5c  
 Shooting Match Box ..... 5c  
 No. 3 Son-of-a-Gun, each ..... 5c  
 No. 1 Son-of-a-Gun, 3 for. .... 5c  
 Erupting Volcano, each ..... 5c  
 Cricket, (Noise Maker) each ..... 5c  
 Serpents, each ..... 1c

PUNK—Package of a dozen ..... 5c

## FLAGS

There's one thing should be done. Every home in the country should show its patriotism and every one should own a good, serviceable flag. We have them from the smallest size to the largest and the regulation size may be had on short order. Why not present a good silk flag to each regiment before they go.

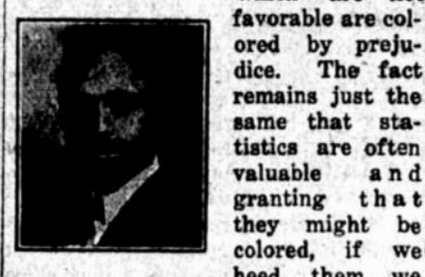
# HOPKINS BROS. CO.

618-620 LOCUST ST.  
 DES MOINES

### HEALTH HINTS.

A. J. Booker, M. D.

There is not a finer promise in the world than, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Many people have the unhappy faculty of mistrusting information which comes in a more or less authoritative way, thinking that any statistics which are not favorable are colored by prejudice. The fact remains just the same that statistics are often valuable and granting that they might be colored, if we heed them we will be better off.



It is a fact which is borne out by local experience that Negroes die rapidly and all too quickly from pneumonia and tuberculosis. It is also a fact that is borne out by universal experience that tuberculosis is the most easily cured disease in the world if properly and promptly handled. The fact that some people die is no evidence of the difficulty of the proposition. It also is a notorious fact that Negroes are among the most promiscuous medicine takers in the world. They are gullible and believe anything that is said of medicine, paying too little attention to other factors than merely swallowing things. Too often do they follow the misguided that there is a remedy for every disease and seek for the elixir of life even though they die in the search.

Pains are not necessarily a reliable index of a condition, consequently the taking of such and such thing because some one else had the same supposed illness is frequently a disastrous procedure. No medicine ought to be given without a definite indication. Definite indications can be had only by careful and understanding examination. Any one can pretend to examine a person, but it is the proper interpretation of the findings which counts.

The sooner we awaken to the fact that we are neither discriminated against nor favored in matters of health, and that we are to be more careful in matters of hygiene the better off we will be. We need to shake off some antiquated ideas of cures. Men who presume the knowledge and skill to direct a soul to heaven will tell people to take dog oil for tuberculosis. The idea of the neighbor is pitted against the doctor's opinion and too often there is a faith in some intervening force which might be called sublime if it were not so pathetic and founded upon colossal ignorance. If every Negro felt that he was singled out as a favorable prey for pneumonia and tuberculosis and lived correctly, plenty of air, proper rest, wholesome food and sense enough to pick a good doctor and listen to him there would be less of these dread deaths would not be so high. Still it is more important to know about the hereafter than it is to know about the here.

### Stomach Troubles.

Many remarkable cures of stomach troubles have been effected by Chamberlain's Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was cured by a few boxes of these tablets. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

### E. A. LONDON

## Pool and Billiards

Barber Shop.  
 Cleaning and Pressing  
 Soft Drinks Tobacco and Cigars  
 Your Patronage Solicited  
 229 W. 3rd Street



Woman's Crowning Glory is Her Hair  
 Why not grow your hair by using  
**MME. M. BEARD Hair Grower**  
 It removes dandruff, stops itching of the scalp and makes it grow long, soft and beautiful. Price 50c a box. Send stamp for pamphlet.  
**MME. M. BEARD**  
 AGENTS WANTED  
 519 So 16th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

### Boys or Girls Make Money

During vacation selling our Fine Quality Hair Nets. Many people use them for veils. Easy work. Good pay. Send 5c for sample outfit.  
 You double your money **ALEX MARKS**  
 Write today and start 652 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PORO Hair Grower Satisfaction Guaranteed

### Madam M. Downs

HAIR CULTURIST  
 (Graduate Poro College of St. Louis)  
 Office Des Moines  
 310 1/2 W. Grand Ave. Iowa

### Creole Hair Straightine

Especially for Men  
 Guaranteed to straighten and make the most stubborn hair straight and soft regardless of length.  
 Call at 229 W. 3rd St. and see Henry Le Garde  
 100 testimonials furnished in the city

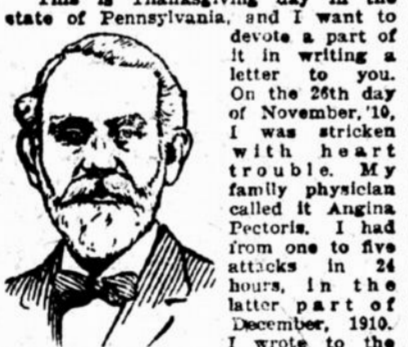
### Relieves CATARRH of the BLADDER and all Discharges in 24 HOURS

**SANTAL MIDY**  
 Each capsule contains the active principle of Santal.  
 Beware of cheap imitations.

**KEOKUK ITEMS.**  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Sommers, Mrs. J. Freeman and Mr. E. Taylor motored to Fort Madison, Iowa, last Sunday and spent the day.  
 Wm. Smith left on Tuesday of last week for Des Moines.  
 Mr. Samuel Johnson left on Saturday of last week for a week's visit in Davenport, Iowa. From there Mr. Johnson will go to Havana, Ill., where he has accepted a position.  
 Two persons from Fort Madison, Iowa, were baptized by Rev. Lindell at the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church.

### Business Man Praises Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

Successful Merchant After Investigation Found a Remedy That Restored His Health.



"This is Thanksgiving day in the state of Pennsylvania, and I want to devote a part of it in writing a letter to you. On the 26th day of November, 1910, I was stricken with heart trouble. My family physician called it Angina Pectoris. I had from one to five attacks in 24 hours. In the latter part of December, 1910, I wrote to the Miles Medical Co. for information concerning my case, and in reply I received a very kind and instructive letter, which I handed to my family doctor, and he told me to use your Remedies in connection with the medicine he gave me, so I did. I used five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I was confined to the house for about four months. The action of my heart is now, and has been normal for the last six months. I can truly recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Remedy to do what they are intended for, if used according to directions. I thank you kindly for your advice in answer to my monthly reports. I am now sixty-seven years of age, have been in the mercantile business for thirty-five years and lived retired for the last thirteen years."  
 A. B. HOLLINGER,  
 Lincoln, Penna.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists.  
**MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.**

## Have Smooth Straight Hair

**Reltas Hair Straightener**  
 will make YOUR hair smooth and straight. It's absolutely guaranteed to take out all the kinks; makes YOUR hair easy to comb; keeps YOUR hair moist, pretty and soft-looking. No more bother with old-fashioned "kinks" that won't behave.  
 Send for a sample bottle of Reltas Hair Straightener. It is pure and guaranteed. On receipt of only five cents you will receive a sample bottle of Reltas Hair Straightener. Important beauty secrets which you can't learn about in any other way. Send 5c NOW. Then you, too, will have nice straight hair.  
**Sattler Chemical Co., NEW YORK CITY.**

Pure Cream Good Coffee Country Butter Choice Meats

## HARRISON'S LUNCH

"QUICK SERVICE"  
 Special Bill of Fare. Open All Night  
 3515 State Street, Chicago.

Miss Frances Bland Reeder, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Shorridge of this city, graduated from the Protestant hospital and training school at Chicago, Ill., on Monday evening of this week. The exercises were held at the First Baptist church on the South Side.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, occurred the death of Mrs. Agnes Marshall on Monday of this week. Mrs. Marshall is survived by four children, Benjamin Jackson, Mrs. Mary South, Mrs. Margaret Johnson and Mrs. Elizabeth Broadus. There are also ten grandchildren, six great grandchildren and three great great grandchildren. Mrs. Elizabeth Bandy is ill at her home, 1312 Morgan street.  
 Mrs. I. C. Kellis returned last week from Omaha, Neb., after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. George Maston. Mrs. Kellis attended the wedding of her daughter, which occurred in Omaha on June 14th.

### Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, adweller, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

### DR. PALMER'S SKIN WHITENER

25c Postpaid

Whitens and Clears dark or brown skin. Bleaches sallow or dark complexion, causing it to grow whiter. Get the original **Dr. Palmer's Skin Whitener**. Do not accept imitations. Sold by druggists or sent direct postpaid anywhere in the United States for 25c. Remember the name, **Dr. Palmer's Skin Whitener**. Made only by **JACOBS' PHARMACY ATLANTA, GA.**  
 AGENTS WANTED WRITE FOR TERMS

**G. W. SCOTT**  
 has opened his  
**Pool & Billiard Parlor**  
 at his new location  
**714 West Grand Ave.**  
 Phone Red 3829  
 We also handle a fine line of Cigars and Soft Drinks.

V. L. Jones Director E. F. Samuels Manager

## Jones & Samuels Undertakers

Phone Maple 2548  
 519 E. Court Ave. Des Moines, Ia.

### SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER CREAM AND SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER SOAP

PRICE 25c EACH  
 CLEARS THE COMPLEXION AND KEEPS IT FREE FROM PIMPLES BLEACHES DARK SKINS.  
**JAMES S. ROBINSON, MEMPHIS, TENN.**

**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 done nursing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by all dealers.

## THE BYSTANDER

BYSTANDER PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS  
 DES MOINES, IOWA

**JOHN L. THOMPSON, EDITOR**  
 FRIDAY, JUNE, 30 1916

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