



# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

A wave of industrial prosperity and we have to revise our notions. The South wants the Negro, after all, and wants him so badly that it isn't going to let him get away if it can help it. Listen:

"Americus, Ga., police and sheriff's office have thrown out a dragnet for the agents who have been leading Negroes out of the country with promises of work in Connecticut," a special dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution reads. "Several industries have been paralyzed by the Negroes leaving their work."

Then there is the old bogie of alien immigration. Listen again, this time to the Washington Post:

"There is a growing need for common labor," which may become "so acute as to cripple industry" and which is "due partly to prosperity and partly to the impairment of immigration."

The same paper summarizes the situation as follows:

"Not long ago agents acting in behalf of the Russian government transported from Norfolk, Va., a complete force of shipbuilders, including foremen, draftsmen, mechanics and ordinary laborers. The shipbuilding force was removed in a body to Russia, so that the Russian government might have better facilities for shipbuilding."

"The need for labor, both for agricultural and industrial development, is as great in the South as in the East. Recently two thousand Negro laborers left Savannah, Ga., to work on the Pennsylvania railroad. The laborers were taken from a point four miles out of Savannah because the local council had passed an ordinance requiring a \$1,000 license fee for any agent sending laborers out of the state."

"All of the factories in the South are taking precautions against draining of their labor resources. Their situation is not different from that which prevails in the East. Some months ago one of the large motor car companies in the East had a strike and within 24 hours agents of the large munition companies were on the field inducing the strikers to accept employment in the munition plants."

But suppose we follow the Negroes to Connecticut and let the Hartford Courant tell about it:

"One way in which the labor shortage that has been felt in the North during the present period of intense industrial prosperity has been met is by the importation of Negro laborers from the South. The tobacco plantations in the immediate vicinity of Hartford have made particular use of this expedient."

"Marcus L. Floyd, general manager of the Connecticut Tobacco corporation, now has 145 Negroes at work, and expects soon to have 200 working on the 620 acres that are being cultivated under cloth by the corporation."

"On the Griffin-Neuberger plantation at Griffiths, Conn., there are now 83 Negro workers, and here will be 130 before the season is over."

"These Negro workers are paid \$2 a day and housed free."

And here is the explanation: "The cause of the labor shortage in this section, according to Mr. Floyd, is that the high wages offered by munition factories to unskilled laborers drew most of them into the work. This with the fact that immigration has almost ceased."

So the war, which brought the industrial prosperity and also cut off the immigration upon which American employers so long have depended, is to be both praised and blamed. And in the

meantime there is only one result in sight, the wages of the common laborer will advance sharply. In the South to keep the Negro at home, and in the North to lure him away from Dixie.

Among the recent promotions in the army was that of Maj. Charles Young, Tenth United States cavalry, to the grade of lieutenant colonel. Special interest attaches to this case for the reason that, although Colonel Young is not the only colored man to have been graduated from the United States Military academy, he is the only man of his race to have reached the rank of lieutenant colonel, the second highest in regimental organization. He was graduated in 1889 and most of his service has been in the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, in which he rose gradually to his present rank. For nearly a year, while holding the rank of first lieutenant, he was attached to the Seventh cavalry, a white regiment. During the Spanish war he served as major of the Ninth Ohio colored infantry, a regiment he helped to organize. For several months past he has been serving with his regiment in the punitive expedition to Mexico under General Pershing.

In addition to Lieutenant Colonel Young, there are eight other colored men holding commissions in the army. These are: Maj. John R. Lynch of the pay corps, formerly a member of congress, who is retired; Capt. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth infantry, who is military attaché at Monrovia, Liberia; Capt. Benjamin O. Davis of the cavalry, who is military instructor at Wilberforce university, Ohio, and Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, Twenty-fourth infantry; George W. Prioleau, Twenty-fifth infantry; O. J. W. Scott, Tenth cavalry; Louis A. Carter, Ninth cavalry, and T. G. Stewart and William T. Anderson, both of whom are on the retired list. Chaplain Anderson has the rank of major, the others being either captains or first lieutenants.

In the period covered by one vigorous manhood, approximately coincident with the half century following emancipation, things changed very much for the American Negro. He more than doubled in numbers and accumulated wealth exceeding \$700,000,000. His school property for higher education built and paid for in that time amounted to \$20,000,000; his church property to \$70,000,000.

In the half century the percentage of literacy was raised from 5 to 70. At its close there were 1,700,000 Negro children in public schools instead of a meager 10,000 in 1863. The number of Negro churches was increased from 550 to 40,000; the number of communicants from 550,000 to 4,300,000. Sunday schools increased from 200 to 41,000 and pupils from 10,000 to 2,200,000.

This is a very creditable record for an uneducated, illiterate race suddenly thrown on its own resources in the midst of a highly organized white civilization, which had no place ready for its former slaves. And the Negroes are by no means standing still. They are entering every branch of business and making good; they are rapidly extending their real estate holdings; they are giving themselves a secular and religious education that ranks high in the Christian world. What their future in this country will be no man dares to prophesy, but undoubtedly they will be ready to meet boldly and capably whatever fate has in store for them. They have learned to stand on their feet.

Mitchell, H. Willis, B. J. Preacher. Vice Moderator Rev. J. C. Curtis called the afternoon session to order. Rev. T. Wesley, assisted by Rev. I. S. Ambrose, conducted the devotional services. Invocation by Rev. I. C. Capital and Dr. J. E. Edwards of Temple conducted the Bible institute.

The committee on finance and enrollment made its first partial report, which was adopted.

Membership of banks in the National Negro Business league has grown from two, in 1900, to fifty-one at present. This fact was brought out in the discussions before the seventeenth annual session of the league at Kansas City, Mo., emphasizing the service the organization, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is giving to the Negro business interests of the country.

An address on the Negro state guaranteed banks of Mississippi by C. B. King of Indianola, Miss., was on the program.

Health and business prosperity, the raising of cattle and the management of various business enterprises were discussed by the delegates.

When Company A, Cardington, O. of the Fourth regiment, went to Camp Wilson it had eleven pairs of brothers, two pairs of fathers and sons and fourteen men over six feet in height. Company A is the youngest in the state, having only been mustered into service June 8, eleven days before the mobilization call. It has 100 members.

When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.—George Elliot.

Trainmen on the Central Railway of Georgia get even with farmers who let their cows stray on the track by seizing on, firmly holding and milking them.

## HIGH WAISTLINE WORN IN 2500 B. C.

Dressmakers of Pharaoh's Time Made Gowns Like Those of 1916.

### BOTH SEXES USED COSMETICS

Expert of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art Finds That Fashions Changed Often in Nile's Highest Civilization.

New York.—The high waistline in women's clothes, the fashion for the summer of 1916, was fairly popular in Egypt about the year 2500 B. C., a time when slight mustaches were the rage among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Carlandt of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She discovered that cosmetics were much used by the women favorites of the Pharaohs, and also found that the men were not averse to toning up their complexions when courts were held along the Nile of the middle kingdoms.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, Miss Carlandt has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egypt of long ago. Her descriptions were taken from exhibits in the museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2580-2475 B. C., she says:

**Sheathlike Garment.** "The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unadorned stuff, that hung from the breast to the ankles, so scant that it clung to the figure and clearly showed the form, fastened by straps over one or both shoulders or merely held up by a belt. It was often pure white, but sometimes it had a narrow selvage around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and bands that were parti-colored. In the tomb of Ptahhotep at Sakkarah there is a scene of offering-bearers representing estates, where the dresses are alternately red and dark green. These women, according to custom, were adorned with necklaces, bracelets and anklets of blue and green beads.

"Aside from white, green seems to have been the color most worn, although we do find in reliefs red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the conventional attire, such as a short skirt worn at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in the later period to a girldie of brightly colored beads.

"Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist in the back in a large mass, with a side-lock hanging on either side of the face. Sometimes a colored ribbon was tied around the brow like a fillet, and often a circle of real flowers was worn.

"We know that cosmetics and ointments were used by both men and women, and in this connection it is interesting to note a statuette in the first Egyptian room, the eyes of which are outlined with a green band. Green malachite was used for this, whether purely for adornment or for medicinal reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the make-up.

**Shows Diversity.** "Dress in ancient Egypt, as in every civilized country, shows diversity according to the class or occupation of the individual and variety dependent upon the fashion of the day. The king and his courtiers set the styles, which were soon assumed by subordinate officials until they forced their superiors to adopt new modes. The fluctuations of fashion would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency to elaboration and luxury; but let us consider the most distinct changes in the Old Kingdom (2580-2475 B. C.), the Middle Kingdom (2160-1788 B. C.), and the Empire (1580-945 B. C.), as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

"In the tomb of Perneb we have costumes that are typical of the Old Kingdom. Humble people were satisfied with a belt, tied around the waist with the ends hanging down in front, a skirt of linen, fastened loosely around the loins, rarely they contrived a rush matting. Even these, at times were laid aside, and the men appeared nude when engaged in strenuous exercise. The offering-bearers in the tomb chamber wore the short white skirt, the most common article of clothing. It was a straight piece of white linen cloth wrapped about their hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girldie, and sticking up above the waistline.

"Men in the Old Kingdom almost invariably clipped their hair close and shaved their faces, although up to the fifth dynasty they sometimes wore slight mustaches, but shepherds occasionally allowed their hair to grow, a custom generally considered unclean. The upper classes wore wigs of two kinds—either short and close-fitting, with tight little curls in horizontal row, or long and bushy, parted in the middle and falling well over the shoulders. Such wigs were probably made of sheep's wool, and actual specimens have been found. When a man wished to assume his full dignity, he attached a false beard of plaited hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connected

water from flooding the basement. Parties are in the habit of digging earth worms in this ditch, which causes the water to run into the basement. This practice must be stopped at once. By order of the church board."

**Church Cuts Off Worms**  
Closes Fish Bait Field to Stop Sunday Angling and Help Attendance at Services.  
McGregor, Ia.—The trustees of the local Methodist Episcopal church, have taken effective means of inducing Sunday attendance in posting the following notice in the churchyard:

"It cost the Methodist church considerable to maintain a drainage ditch around the church in order to keep the

## COSTUME TAKES PRIZE



Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, whose costume was awarded first prize at the Hawaiian ball at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ed with another strap which passed between the toes, were worn irrespective of class, except in the presence of superiors, but the Egyptian commonly preferred to go barefoot.

**Adopt Plaited Kilt.** "By the time of the Middle Kingdom ordinary individuals had adopted the plaited kilt, which for a time, at least in the Old Kingdom, had been the peculiar property of the king; however, it is doubtful if the people ever wore it of gold. On a wooden statuette of Sesostris I, in the Eighth Egyptian room, this kilt is represented as plaited all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the groin. The king also wears the red crown symbolic of lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in the Cairo museum, wears the white crown of Upper Egypt.

"Other statuettes, in the Sixth Egyptian room, show what a variety of skirts existed at the time. The old forms continued, although there was a tendency toward a narrower, longer skirt. The triangular projection, so fashionable in the first dynasty, became subdued until it was quite modest. The long skirt which has been described as typical of this time often had a high waistline. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curl-cape was sometimes pinned around the shoulders. A heavy cloak or shawl, probably of wool, worn in the Old Kingdom as an outer garment by both men and women, now became common.

"Changes in the costumes of women from the old to the Middle Kingdom were slight, but there were a few innovations that showed the tendency toward elaboration. A plain white tunic was sometimes covered with a network of brightly colored beads in diamond pattern with a bead fringe at the bottom. A similar dress, exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assiut shows a white tunic with a wide border on the bottom representing birds' wings or a leaf pattern, the latter more likely, since it is painted in green."

**Stork Visits Cost More**  
British War Baby Adds \$100 to Parents' Expenses Above the Figures of 1914.  
London.—It is estimated that the all-around expenditure on a baby born this year is probably from \$100 to \$125 higher than in 1914.

Food alone adds about \$15 to the year's cost of the war baby. Milk has gone up four cents a quart and it is said that the average baby consumes from 400 to 450 pints a year. Baby foods are up about 10 per cent. Feeding bottles cost a third more, and the methylated spirit for heating the night's feed has advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents a pint.

Baby garments cost more also. Everything made of wool has risen 33 per cent in price; all the cotton and wool mixture materials and garments are 25 per cent higher, the woolly cotton ones, owing to the rise in raw materials and labor, must be paid for at the rate of about 15 per cent more. Nearly all medicines cost much more. Perambulators are about one-fourth dearer.

**Wounded Otter Bit Him.**  
Petersburg, Ind.—Homer Hays, aged eighteen, was hunting frogs with a small rifle along White river, near the island two miles east of here, when he saw an otter lying on the river bank. He shot at it and the bullet hit it in the mouth. This so enraged the animal that it jumped at him and caught one of his hands, preventing him from shooting a second time. He finally shook the animal loose, and it rolled down the river bank into the water and dived out of sight.

**Cat Adopts Rabbit.**  
Marietta, Pa.—Abraham E. Lutz, who tenants a farm near town, has an old cat that is rearing a rabbit, together with a litter of kittens. While going to the barn early one morning he noticed the rabbit and thinking it would die he decided to place it with the little kittens. The cat, has adopted it, and it is a curious sight to see the rabbit with the kittens.

**Chicago Has Dedicated a New Club**  
house for boys in Larrabee street.

**One Inventor Uses Charged Wires**  
to prevent cat concerts.

## UNEARTH RUINS 1,000 YEARS OLD

Dr. Fewkes Discovers Most Ancient Structure Known in the Southwest.

### BUILT BEFORE SUN TEMPLE

That Building in Mesa Verde National Park Was Inhabited Is Shown by Household Utensils—Finds Ancient War Club.

Denver, Col.—A ruin more than 1,000 years old—the most ancient of all the ruins discovered in the southwest—has been unearthed in Mesa Verde National park, Colorado, by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian institution.

Doctor Fewkes started to excavate on July 20 a large walled five miles from Spruce Tree camp, on top of the mesa. He has made sufficient progress to show the outlines of a huge building of the pueblo type of architecture, 112 feet long and 93 feet wide, including a plaza. The main building contains a large court and at least three circular kivas, or ceremonial chambers.

Doctor Fewkes says the building is much older than Sun Temple, which he excavated in Mesa Verde National park last year. In fact, it is by far the oldest building uncovered in the southwest, and shows that the people who inhabited Mesa Verde National park must have flourished at least 1,000 years ago.

News of Doctor Fewkes' discovery was brought to Denver by Dr. Elmer E. Higley, pastor of a church in Des Moines, Ia. He takes a keen interest in archaeological subjects, particularly those concerning the Mesa Verde, on which he lectures. He was one of the first to explore the cliff dwelling now known as Daniel's House, which was explored for the first time last summer.

**Building a Distinct Type.** "Doctor Fewkes has made a wonderful discovery this season in Mesa Verde National park," said Doctor Higley. "He has uncovered a new type of building. The ruin which is now being uncovered is situated about thirty rods south of the large circular reservoir known as Mummy lake, which is close to the automobile road leading to Spruce Tree camp. Everyone who visits the ruins has Mummy lake pointed out to him.

"There are nine large mounds near Mummy lake and it is one of these that Doctor Fewkes has excavated this season. Probably it will be late in September before the work is completed. The building is rectangular in shape and the masonry work is not so good as that in Sun Temple, which Doctor Fewkes excavated last year. Doctor Fewkes is of the opinion that the building which is being excavated this season is much older than Sun Temple, which probably was built about 1300 A. D. The building on which he is now working evidently was inhabited, while Sun Temple was not. The workmen are finding broken pottery in great quantities and household implements as well. Evidently the building was covered and was very imposing.

"About a dozen men are working on the building and all are keenly interested, feeling that valuable discoveries may be made at any time. The building represents a distinct type, entirely different from the cliff ruins, themselves, which are built in caverns in the cliffs. The buildings around Mummy lake were built in the open much on the lines of modern structures. The building being uncovered commands a view for many miles in all directions, and for this reason it has been suggested that the ruin be named Prospect House.

**Finds Ancient War Club.** "As is the case of Sun Temple, the walls of this building are two or three feet thick. Double walls extend all the way around the building, probably for purpose of defense. Probably a roof will be put over this building, but it is the intention to make the covering strictly modern and not to attempt to conform to cliff dwellers or mesa dweller type."

"It is Doctor Fewkes' intention to do some work this season on Mummy lake, which has been the cause of much speculation. It is the general opinion that Mummy lake was a reservoir supplying water to the group of buildings in the immediate vicinity and perhaps part of an irrigation system. The mound is circular and has a depression in the middle. The structure covered by earth evidently is double walled and of great size."

Doctor Higley entered a cliff dwelling which, it was supposed, never had been explored before. It was necessary for him to be lowered 90 feet over the side of a cliff to get into the building. He found that one of the Wetherills and a companion had been in the building in the eighties, about the time the cliff dwellings were discovered. In this building Doctor Higley found an implement which Doctor Fewkes pronounced a sort of war club. It consisted of a stone to which was attached a short handle. It is the first implement of warfare to be found in the cliff ruins and has excited much interest.

St. Paul desires to be the site of a government nitrate plant.

**Change in Styles** have had a disastrous effect upon many of the carpet factories of the United States during the past few years, according to Uncle Sam. A report of the census bureau shows that the number of carpet factories declined from 139 in 1909 to 97 in 1914. Several of these went out of business, Uncle Sam says, chiefly on account of the lessened demand for ingrain carpets and rugs, due to a change in styles.

The total value of products in 1914 was less by \$2,059,067, or 2.9 per cent, than the corresponding total for the preceding census.

The chief constituent material of the carpet and rug industry is wool, either in raw or in partially prepared form. The raw wool used in 1914 amounted to 62,552,449 pounds and cost \$10,493,743, as compared with 64,135,020 pounds, costing \$11,752,396, consumed in 1909. Woolen and worsted yarns also constituted important materials. Of woolen yarn, 21,626,360 pounds, costing \$5,821,848, was used in 1914. Worsted yarn to the amount of 9,267,275 pounds, costing \$4,592,906, was used. Of materials other than wool, yarn made of jute, ramie and other vegetable fiber is of greatest importance, this being the only material extensively used in the industry which in 1914 showed a gain as compared with 1909. The amount consumed in the later year, 59,148,266 pounds, costing \$6,040,186, represented an increase of 6.4 per cent in quantity and 58.8 per cent in value in comparison with the 1909 figures. Cotton yarn to the amount of 24,619,137 pounds, costing \$4,837,073, and linen yarn amounting to 7,692,209 pounds, costing \$1,414,924, were the other important materials used.

## DIRECTS U. S. EFFORTS TO END LABOR DISPUTES



WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

## LUMBER CUT IS LARGE

Output in Country in 1915 Was 37,013,000,000 Feet.

The lumber cut of the United States in 1915 reached a total of more than 37,000,000,000 feet, according to Uncle Sam's best estimate. A report of the forest service made this estimate of the cut, based upon incomplete reports received from mills in the principal states producing lumber, and it is believed that the estimate is close to the actual figures.

Yellow pine led all other varieties of wood in the total cut, with 14,700,000,000 feet, or more than one-third of the entire amount of lumber produced in the country. Douglas fir is next, with a cut of 4,431,249,000 feet.

The reported cut of lath in 1915 was 2,745,134,000, and it is estimated that the total cut was 3,250,000,000. The reported cut of shingles was 8,459,378,000, and the estimated total cut was 9,500,000,000.

The estimated cut of the various varieties of wood, with the average value per 1,000 feet of each variety, as given by the forest service report, were as follows:

Kind of Wood.	Probable Total	Value Per M
Yellow pine	14,700,000,000	\$12.50
Douglas fir	4,431,249,000	13.00
Oak	2,570,000,000	18.00
White pine	2,700,000,000	13.00
Hemlock	2,275,000,000	13.00
Spruce	1,400,000,000	16.50
Western pine	1,253,850,000	14.50
Cypress	1,100,000,000	20.00
Maple	900,000,000	15.00
Elm	650,000,000	12.50
Redwood	620,250,000	18.50
Chestnut	490,000,000	16.00
Yellow poplar	454,000,000	22.50
Baldern fir	420,000,000	15.50
Cedar	410,000,000	16.50
Birch	410,000,000	11.00
Beech	390,000,000	14.00
Basewood	290,000,000	19.00
Elm gum	250,000,000	17.00
Ash	190,000,000	22.50
Cottonwood	180,000,000	17.50
Pupelo	170,000,000	12.50
White fir	125,948,000	11.00
Sugar pine	117,701,000	11.00
Theokary	100,000,000	22.50
Balsam fir	100,000,000	14.00
Walnut	90,000,000	11.00
Lodgepole pine	25,438,000	18.50
Sycamore	25,000,000	14.00
All other kinds	49,531,000	11.00
Total	37,013,294,000	14.00

## NEW STYLES HIT FACTORIES

Lessened Demand for Ingrain Carpets and Rugs Put Number of Plants Out of Business.

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## COTTON IS REPLACING WOOL

Change in Materials Used in Clothing Made in America Shown by Uncle Sam's Statistics.

Uncle Sam has found that less wool and more cotton is being put into "Made in America" clothing. This is shown in a report made public by the bureau of the census on the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods in the United States during 1914. There was a decrease of 14.2 per cent in the amount of wool used, and an increase of 41.8 per cent in the amount of cotton used.

The amount of wool used was 266,634,850 pounds as compared to 310,602,275 pounds used in 1909, the last previous census. The cotton increase was from 20,024,061 pounds in 1909 to 28,887,022 pounds in 1914.

## UNCLE SAM WORKS AS A PEACEMAKER

Has Settled Great Many Disputes Between Employers and Employees.

### WILL LISTEN TO GOVERNMENT

Both Sides in Labor Controversies Unwilling to Yield to Each Other, Will Accept Federal Mediation.

Uncle Sam, in recent years, has been playing an increasingly important role of peacemaker between employers and employees who become involved in disputes that result in strikes or lockouts.

Uncle Sam has acted chiefly through the division of mediation and conciliation of the department of labor, but a some cases other agencies are brought into service. The work of this division of the department of labor is of a purely industrial character. Questions affecting railway operation are specially excepted from the jurisdiction of the department of labor and placed under the United States board of mediation.

The work of the department's mediation and conciliation division has been rapidly increasing. Since the department was created on March 4, 1913, approximately 100 labor disputes, involving actual or threatened strikes, have been amicably adjusted. In approximately a score of cases the department's efforts have failed. In the cases adjusted more than 150,000 workmen were directly affected and more than 220,000 indirectly affected.

"The reason why the department of labor is so often successful in preventing or settling strikes by mediation and conciliation," said Secretary of Labor Wilson the other day, "lies in the fact that both disputing parties recognize the government as a superior agency. They will listen to the government when they will not listen to any individual or agency."

**No Hint of Compulsion.** One of the curious things is that neither in the law authorizing this new work for industrial peace, nor in the methods pursued under the law, is there the slightest hint of compulsion. The government agents do not even seek to arbitrate. Here is the working plan:

Upon the invitation of either disputant or upon its own initiative, the government steps up to the combatants, and, without even going between them or attempting to pull them apart, says, "Here, don't you think this ought to stop? If so, let's all get together and fix up some kind of agreement." It generally works.

A strike is a little war. All the passion entering into war enters into strikes. The difference is that the government now supplies between groups of citizens the superior agency for settling disputes lacking between nations.

A strike is not only like war; it is like any kind of fight. Both sides want to quit—but quit winner! In the ordinary course, "surrender" is not considered until the one or the other side is down and out. Compromise is disliked because compromise is not "victory."

The would-be peacemaker must be a vastly superior person than either combatant or he'll get beat up. Diplomacy enters in choosing the ways and means of pointing out how all hands can "lay down arms" and still "save their faces." Though unwilling to yield direct to the other an inch in position or a comma in their respective demands, both disputants are generally willing to concede much at the suggestion of the government.

**Common Sense Big Factor.** Experience has convinced the authorities of the department of labor that successful strike settlement is generally a matter of inducing all parties concerned to use common sense. The labor spokesmen are not always informed of the general conditions in the business of the employer. They may also not be informed as to wage and time conditions at other points in their own industry. They frequently do not know that the same issues for which they are fighting have been fought out before.

TO REDUCE MINE TOLL

Uncle Sam Makes Earnest Effort to Prevent Loss of Life.

Three New Safety Stations Are Established, Equipped With Specially Constructed Cabs for Rescue Work.

Uncle Sam is making an earnest effort to reduce the loss of life that results from accidents in the mines of the United States...

Secretary of the Interior Lane has announced the location of two of the three mining experiment stations...

The purpose of all the stations according to the law is to make investigations with a view toward improving conditions in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical and other mineral industries...

Each of the mine-safety stations is to be equipped with an all-steel mine rescue car which will respond to disaster calls within its prescribed territory...

Secretary Lane thinks that the experiment stations, by aiding in the development of new metallurgical processes...

The importance of bringing about a real improvement in infant mortality if the Indian is to be perpetuated has been recognized...

RED MAN PROGRESSING

Passing of Indian Medicine Man New Step Forward.

Uncle Sam, in Effort to Perpetuate Race, Aids His Wards in Putting End to the Ravages of Disease.

The day of the old-time Indian medicine man is rapidly passing. Encouraged by Uncle Sam, the red man is turning more and more to the white man's physician and his medicine.

The passing of the Indian medicine man marks another step toward the Americanization of the original American. In the face of the march of civilization through the reservations of the red men...

Uncle Sam has endeavored to do his part in the protection of his wards by greatly increasing the number of hospitals for the use of the Indians. While there were only 53 hospitals in 1912...

Substantial increases have also been made in the number of field matrons and nurses, and an attempt made to furnish the best practicable service with the appropriations that congress would make possible.

In view of the widespread prevalence of trachoma and tuberculosis, as reported by the investigation of the public health service...

Modern thought having indicated the importance of well-cared-for teeth, seven traveling dentists have been employed, whose duty it is to keep the teeth of the children enrolled in Indian schools in the best condition practicable.

In an effort to improve the sanitary surroundings under which Indians must live, campaigns for sanitary clean-ups have been waged on the various reservations.

The importance of bringing about a real improvement in infant mortality if the Indian is to be perpetuated has been recognized, and an earnest campaign has been instituted...

VIEW OF THE WATER FRONT OF TRIESTE



General view of the water front of Trieste, the way to which was opened to the Italians by their capture of Goritz.

CHAMPION MULE PACKER OF U. S.

Daly Is World's Greatest Expert on Possibilities of Missouri Hybrid.

IN CHARGE OF PACK TRAINS

Has Devised Many Improvements in This Method of Transportation—Conducts School for Muleteers on the Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—H. W. Daly, chief packer of the quartermaster corps, U. S. A., the greatest expert on the possibilities of the Missouri mule on earth, is here. His duty is the organization of ten pack trains and he is conducting a school for muleteers.

The model class of the school comprises one gray bell horse and a company of 64 white or gray mules—all "veterans" for this is the pack train that crossed into Mexico with Sibley soon after the Glenn Springs raid.

Here is an inventory of a pack train: Packmaster, who gets \$100 a month but no rations; "cargador," \$90 a month and rations; blacksmith or horseshoer, \$75 a month, but no rations; cook, \$40 a month and rations; ten packers, \$50 a month and rations. Each individual in a pack train has his own mount, so there are to be 14 riding mules and the remainder—50 animals—carry the packs. The duties of the bell horse are to lead the procession.

As a general thing, each pack mule will walk away with a minimum load of 250 pounds, so that means something more than six tons of cargo to the train, and if need be the cargo can be rused to eight tons.

Over in the Philippines one of Mr. Daly's mules rambled around on mountain trails with 540 pounds aboard and the load happened to be a mountain howitzer. This mule, while not awarded a medal, was nevertheless a hero and saved the day, for the howitzer put to rout any enemy apparently untouched by mere rifle fire.

When packers become proficient they should be able to load a mule in about thirty seconds. As Daly figures it, two months are required to turn out a first class pack train of the sort above criticized.

Nowadays the "aparejo," or pack saddle, which Daly invented for our army, is made to conform to the mule so there is little possibility of the heavy load chafing or injuring the animal's back.

Daly's experiences as a packer started in the spring of 1895 when he crossed the British northwest territories from Montreal to Vancouver and was employed in bringing in supplies on mule back to the Canadian mining camps.

Then he engaged as packer in many Indian campaigns of the United States army, including the operations against Geronimo.

When the Spanish war broke out he was working on a railroad in Mexico. He enlisted immediately and went to Cuba. After the campaign he was called to Washington, where he devised improvements in pack-train transportation. He also went to West Point to lecture.

From 1902 to 1909 he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and there made further improvements in field artillery, mountain and machine gun, engineer, signal, hospital and ordnance corps pack equipment. On February 13, 1903, he was made chief packer of the army. "For mountain work no substitute to take the place of the mule will ever be found," said Daly.

ARE WEDDED BY TELEPHONE

Couple Used the Wires When They Found They Could Not Meet.

Great Falls, Mont.—Arthur Brugger of Havre and Miss Hattie Hudnut of Portland, Ore., were married by telephone the other night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Prentiss H. Case of Havre, Mr. Brugger being at the telephone there and Miss Hud-

RABBIT'S EYE FOR A GIRL

Surgeons Expect to Restore Sight of Seventeen-Year-Old Eskimo Girl.

Portland, Ore.—New York's best surgeons will endeavor to restore the sight of Melba, a seventeen-year-old Eskimo girl, who was found deserted in an igloo by Dr. H. French, United States government physician in Alaska. The cornea of a rabbit will be graft-

TEN IN FAMILY STRICKEN

Measles Attack All But Father in Illinois Home—Scares Health Officer.

Pann, Ill.—This discovery was made here recently of ten cases of measles in one family and the board of health immediately ordered a strict quarantine upon the home. The cases are in the family of Edward Bland on Wyandotte street and include every member but Bland.

Those ill and bedfast are Mrs. Ella Bland, the wife and mother, and these children: Mrs. Mary F. Harlow, thirty-six years of age; Levi Bland, twenty-one years of age; Gertie Bland, eighteen years old; Mamie Bland, fifteen years old; Susanna Bland, ten years old; Irene Bland, seven years old; Calart Bland, aged four, and Fannie Bland, aged three.

President William Fisher of the health board bent a hasty retreat from the Bland home when he went there to investigate, believing that he had found his way into a veritable nest of snailpox. Later physicians diagnosed the disease as measles. None of the cases are considered serious at this time.

DISCOVER GOLD IN THE SAND

Find in Minnesota Creek Causes Fever to Spread to Whole Surrounding Country.

Austin, Minn.—Gold has been found here in the sands of the Cedar river. Samples sent to assayers recommended by the treasury department at Washington were found to run as high in value as \$1,664.80 a ton.

The appearance of the mineral, known as float gold, in banks of the stream has caused the fever to spread to the surrounding country, and farmers now are sending samples out for authoritative inspection. The first find was made by Mrs. Daisy Dalger during the excavation for a cellar.

STARTS JUVENILE POLICE

Harry H. Schlacht, the originator of the juvenile police of this country. At the graduation exercises held at the East Side Protective association headquarters, in New York, when fifty juvenile police were graduated, a movement was started to have Police Commissioner Woods appoint Mr. Schlacht a juvenile deputy commissioner of police.

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SON COMMANDS HIS FATHER

Letter is a Private in a Militia Company, and Former is Lieutenant.

Kansas City, Kan.—The regular order of things is that the son should take orders from the father. But in Company A, Kansas National Guard of Kansas City, Kan., this order is reversed in the case of William Firstenberger, father, and Alfred Firstenberger, son.

William Firstenberger, although postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., and an important appearing person of some 250 pounds, is just a private. Alfred Firstenberger is Second Lieutenant of the company, much smaller in size—but possessing authority.

So when Son Firstenberger issues orders "Pa" Firstenberger, although he may be a bit tired—or perhaps differing in opinion—must obey them. In this case the son has to be obeyed.

WALNUT DELIGHT

Sweet milk with two level tablespoons of cornstarch; add one-half cupful of sugar and cook until the starch is well done. Beat one egg until light, stir into the slightly cooled custard, then add a half cupful of chopped walnuts and a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into molds and allow to set. When ready to serve, garnish with two or three toasted marshmallows.

Walnut Delight.—Scald a pint of sweet milk with two level tablespoons of cornstarch; add one-half cupful of sugar and cook until the starch is well done. Beat one egg until light, stir into the slightly cooled custard, then add a half cupful of chopped walnuts and a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into molds and allow to set. When ready to serve, garnish with two or three toasted marshmallows.

Marshmallow Glace.—Make a sirup of a cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water, add ten marshmallows and allow them to melt. Stir and if too thick add a little hot water to make a sort of paste; flavor with vanilla and set aside to cool. Make a second sirup of a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of water, when well dissolved mix a little of the sirup with three teaspoonfuls of cocoa; stir into the sirup and melt the cocoa. Put portions of vanilla ice cream in sherbet cups, pour over some of the marshmallow mixture and over all the hot chocolate sirup. Serve immediately.

Chartreuse of Jelly.—Remove the center from a round sponge cake, leaving an inch at the bottom and sides. Into this pour any flavored gelatin jelly when it is just ready to set. Serve with a cover of sweetened and flavored whipped cream and with a garnish of fresh fruits.

Custards with cocoanut are delicious. Put the custard in the cups, then over the top put a generous tablespoonful of fresh grated cocoanut and a grating of orange peel. A little more sugar will be needed in this custard, as the cocoanut increases the bulk.

BRIEF INFORMATION

The population within a 100-mile radius of Bristol, England, is 10,000,000. Passengers and mails can be conveyed from the Royal Edward dock passenger station to London or Birmingham within two hours.

In the construction of a California house, the pipes of an organ are hidden in the grill work of the room, so that only the pipe is visible, and this may be drawn about the room to any convenient location.

James Townsend, aged ninety, has served one Boston firm fifty consecutive years.

WINS FAME AS FISHERMAN

Dustin Farnum recently captured the silver button for hauling in the largest yellowtail caught on the Pacific coast in 14 months. The beauty seen in the picture weighed 170 pounds and gave Farnum and his boatman one of the hardest battles of their lives. The fish is a member of the deep sea bass family and was declared "out" in the short time of 22 minutes. It was one of the largest of its kind caught in years.



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GIRL DIES AS PREDICTED

Fortune Teller Told Pennsylvania Girl to Avoid Trips on the Water.

Phoenixville, Pa.—The body of Dorothy Barr, the seventeen-year-old girl of this place, who drowned in the Schuylkill river, was found about one mile from the spot where she lost her life when her canoe upset. Lock Tender Hennessy, at the Pawling locks, saw the body floating in the river and recovered it from a boat.

The drowning of Miss Barr and the finding of her body following the prediction made a week before the girl's death by a fortune teller whom she and a girl friend consulted in a spirit of fun. The seer then told Miss Barr to avoid all trips or voyages upon the water, and said she would take such a trip and would drown. The fortune teller also predicted that after four days her body would be recovered. The girl laughed at the clairvoyant, but the prophecy was vividly recalled to the mind of her companion when the body was recovered.

FEW REALIZE VASTNESS OF THE GRAND CANYON

Few persons can realize on a first view of the Grand Canyon that it is more than a mile deep and from eight to ten miles wide. The cliffs descending to its depths form a succession of huge steps, each 300 to 500 feet high, with steep rocky slopes between. The cliffs are the edges of hard beds of limestone or sandstone; the intervening slopes mark the outcrops of softer beds. This series of beds is more than 3,000 feet thick, and the beds lie nearly horizontal. Far down in the canyon is a broad shelf caused by the hard sandstone at the base of the sandstone, deeply trenched by a narrow inner canyon cut a thousand feet or more into the underlying "granite." The rocks vary in color from white and buff to red and pale green. They present a marvelous variety of picturesque forms, mostly on a titanic scale, fashioned mainly by erosion by running water, the agent which has excavated the canyon.

U. S. LEADS ALL WORLD IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Output in 1915 Was 65.85 Per Cent of Total—Russia Second and Mexico Third in List.

The United States supplies 65.85 per cent of all the crude petroleum produced in the world in 1915, according to figures compiled by Uncle Sam. Russia was the nearest competitor of the United States and Mexico, in spite of the unsettled conditions there, was the third largest oil producing country in the world.

The production in the United States was 281,104,104 barrels of 42 gallons each. Russia was a poor second with 68,548,062 barrels, while Mexico produced 32,910,508 barrels.

Figures on petroleum production in the world since 1857 show that the United States has been steadily gaining on other countries. The total production in the United States during that period was 3,618,561,244, or 80.10 per cent of the entire production of the world in that time, while in 1915 the proportion produced by the United States has grown to 65.85 per cent. During the same period, from 1857 to 1915, Russia has produced 1,030,781,907 barrels, or 28.10 per cent of the total production, while in 1915, the output of that country had fallen to 16.06 per cent of the world's total.

The only other country in the world which produced more than 1,000,000 barrels in 1915 were the Dutch East Indies, Roumania, India, Galicia, Japan, and Formosa, and Peru, but the production in most of these countries was less than 1 per cent of the total.

The KITCHEN CABINET

DESSERTS FOR HOT DAYS. SALADS FOR HOT DAYS.

He knows not his own strength who has not met adversity.—Ben Johnson. Our critics and failures are our best friends.—Chas. Munn.

The iced dishes made of buttermilk or sour milk, egg, fruit juices and sugar, frozen as any ice cream, are most acceptable for a change during the hot weather and many like the flavor, finding them more agreeable than the richer ice creams.

Midsummer Ice.—Take a pint each of raspberries and currants, canned fruit will do. Put the fruit through a sieve and add a sirup of sugar and water, using a cupful of sugar to two of water; cool and add to the strained juice. Freeze as usual; serve with a garnish of preserved or fresh fruit.

Rice With Raspberry Sauce.—Cook rice and mold in a hollow mold. Turn on to a platter and surround with raspberry sauce, or jam or the fresh berries well mixed with sugar.

Raspberry Whip.—It is wise to prepare berries for this dish in their season. Simply mash them and mix with an equal bulk of sugar, then put in sterile jars and seal. Keep in the ice chest or on the floor of a cool cellar. Take a cupful and a half of the crushed berries and beat with two egg whites until stiff enough to stand in shape. Serve in high glasses with a soft custard. If fresh berries are used, add a cupful of powdered sugar to a cupful and a half of berries.

Raspberry Bavarian Cream.—Take a cupful and a half of sifted raspberry pulp and juice and the same amount of heavy cream, a cupful of sugar, if fruit is fresh, and a tablespoonful of gelatin, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a fourth of a cupful of water in which the gelatin was softened. Stir in the fruit juices with the gelatin until it begins to thicken. Whip the cream and fold it in, pour into a mold that has been lightly greased with olive oil. Chill five hours and serve with a garnish of fresh berries or jam.

Angel Food With Berries.—Cut angel food in squares, cover with sweetened crushed berries, top with whipped cream, and serve well chilled. This is such a simple dessert and yet most tasty. Sponge cake may be used in the place of angel food.

LIGHT DESSERTS.

You will realize the vision (not the idle wish) of your heart, be it base or beautiful, or a mixture of both, for you will always gravitate toward that which you secretly love. Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn, no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fall or rise with your own thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration.—James Allen.

At the Palace of Sweets one finds many new tempting dishes that can be easily prepared at home. The banana split or banana royal is one of these. Split a well-ripened banana in two and place on a chilled plate, on the top of the fruit put a layer of vanilla ice cream and over this a little finely chopped or grated pineapple, a few chopped almonds and lastly a spoonful of whipped cream garnished with a cherry.

Walnut Delight.—Scald a pint of sweet milk with two level tablespoons of cornstarch; add one-half cupful of sugar and cook until the starch is well done. Beat one egg until light, stir into the slightly cooled custard, then add a half cupful of chopped walnuts and a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into molds and allow to set. When ready to serve, garnish with two or three toasted marshmallows.

Marshmallow Glace.—Make a sirup of a cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water, add ten marshmallows and allow them to melt. Stir and if too thick add a little hot water to make a sort of paste; flavor with vanilla and set aside to cool. Make a second sirup of a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of water, when well dissolved mix a little of the sirup with three teaspoonfuls of cocoa; stir into the sirup and melt the cocoa. Put portions of vanilla ice cream in sherbet cups, pour over some of the marshmallow mixture and over all the hot chocolate sirup. Serve immediately.

Chartreuse of Jelly.—Remove the center from a round sponge cake, leaving an inch at the bottom and sides. Into this pour any flavored gelatin jelly when it is just ready to set. Serve with a cover of sweetened and flavored whipped cream and with a garnish of fresh fruits.

Custards with cocoanut are delicious. Put the custard in the cups, then over the top put a generous tablespoonful of fresh grated cocoanut and a grating of orange peel. A little more sugar will be needed in this custard, as the cocoanut increases the bulk.

Fruit and Pepper Salad.—Cut in dice a small bunch of celery, enough to make three cupfuls; add four medium-sized apples and a can of pineapple, one can of red peppers and one sweet, green pepper, chopped. Mix lightly with mayonnaise dressing and serve in green pepper cups or in halves of lemons. These may be saved for the purpose when making lemonade. The green peppers may be cut, leaving a small handle like a basket.

Olive and Celery Sandwiches.—Chop separately in a stuffing bowl an equal quantity of stuffed olives, (the kind stuffed with pimentos) and tender celery. Mix and moisten with sufficient mayonnaise dressing to spread easily. Put on buttered bread and cut in any desired form.

Poppy Seed Salad.—Place head lettuce, well scissed and drained, on the salad plates; sprinkle with grated sage cheese. Roast until well browned in a half cupful of poppy seeds and sprinkle over with salad. Serve with French dressing.

A tart apple chopped with equal quantities of southern onion served on lettuce with any good dressing is a most tasty salad.

Marie Maxwell

To grow a little wiser day by day. To school my mind and body to obey. To keep my inner life both clean and strong. To free my life from guile, my hand from wrong. To shut the door on hate and scorn and pride. To open then to love the windows wide.

During the hot days we eliminate as much heat from the house as possible and the thinking housewife remembers that foods produce heat, and those which give off the minimum are the foods to serve during the hot weather.

The one who reduces the heat-producing foods, starch, fat and sugar, and replaces them with foods not rich in these elements, will be better fitted to endure the weather without overheating the system.

Eggs, cheese, fish, in combination with various vegetables served in the place of meat are most attractive and satisfying salads.

Some vegetables are richer in the protein element than others; peas, beans and lentils are the nearest to meat of any vegetable.

Roquefort Salad.—Prepare crisp head lettuce and arrange on individual plates. Prepare a salad dressing of a tablespoonful of vinegar to three of oil, a half teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of red pepper; doubling this portion as needed. Cream a tablespoonful of roquefort cheese and add to the dressing, beaten well to blend, with an egg beater.

Cheese Jelly Salad.—Mix a half cupful of good flavored cheese with a cupful of whipped cream; add salt and pepper to season and a teaspoonful of gelatin dissolved in three-fourths of a cupful of water. Mold in one large or in individual molds. Cover each mold with grated cheese when it begins to harden. Serve with French dressing to which grated cheese has been added, as well as a tablespoonful of catchup.

Nearly all fruits have acids and salts in solution which are cooling, and that have tonic properties. A fruit salad is a most gratifying one to serve on a hot day; it serves as a salad and as a dessert. With the addition of a few nuts it will also be sufficiently nourishing.

Slice tomatoes, small ones, in halves, sprinkle with chopped, green peppers and onion and serve with French dressing.

Salads and sandwiches seem the most appropriate foods to serve for the light supper or refreshments on a hot day.

St. Regis Salad.—Wash a pair of sweetbreads and drop with a bay leaf into boiling water, simmer until tender, then chill by putting in cold water and cut in bits, removing all the membrane. Take equal parts of finely-cut celery and mix with the sweetbreads; add a handful of blanched almonds, cut in shreds. Walnuts may be used, but they are more difficult to bunch. Cut in halves, a cupful of Malaga grapes, removing the seeds, add mayonnaise dressing which has been mixed with a little whipped cream. Mix all the ingredients and arrange on individual plates in lettuce leaves. Garnish with stuffed olives, sliced. This will serve eight persons amply.

Fruit and Pepper Salad.—Cut in dice a small bunch of celery, enough to make three cupfuls; add four medium-sized apples and a can of pineapple, one can of red peppers and one sweet, green pepper, chopped. Mix lightly with mayonnaise dressing and serve in green pepper cups or in halves of lemons. These may be saved for the purpose when making lemonade. The green peppers may be cut, leaving a small handle like a basket.

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A tart apple chopped with equal quantities of southern onion served on lettuce with any good dressing is a most tasty salad.

Marie Maxwell

Although the war caused a great slump in 1915 in the production of ores of radium and uranium, it caused a considerable increase in the production of ores of vanadium in this country, according to the United States geological survey.

Martin Van Buren, who apparently liked to see things coming toward him in a flock, is said to have waited until the end of his presidential term before drawing any of his salary. The total, according to the \$25,000 rate then paid, was \$100,000.

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The Iowa State Bystander is the oldest Afro-American journal published in Iowa. It was established in 1894, and is read by nearly all the colored people of Iowa. We have correspondents in the following towns:

- Albia.....Miss Mary Davis
- Washington.....N. L. Black
- Burlington.....Mrs. L. M. Abel
- Monmouth, Ill.....Mrs. Bernice Metlock
- Colfax.....Mrs. Gertrude Broddus
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**SPORTING COLUMN.**  
Edited by Chas. P. Howard.  
One of the aims of this column will be to keep our readers posted from time to time on the athletes of our race participating in athletics of a higher calibre and especially those competing in colleges and universities.

This week we are introducing to you Mr. C. L. Abbott of the South Dakota State college. Few of us knew that right next to us here in South Dakota was a race athlete who for four years was all state center. Abbott weighs less than 170 pounds and looks more like a plow hand than a football player. Besides being all-state center for four years he won his letter four years in baseball, four years in track, competing in the Drake relays at least twice, and four years in basketball, being captain of the team last fall, his senior year. Besides all of this athletic competition Abbott has worked his way through South Dakota State university and graduated with high scholastic honors. He goes to take up his work as head of the dairying department at Tuskegee and will also give the athletes of Tuskegee the benefit of his athletic training.

The thud of the pigskin is already being heard from many lots and our hearts are beginning to beat real fast, for soon we'll hear the referee say "second down and ten to go." Already the Maroons have begun to look behind trunks and in closets for those old football togs they threw away last Thanksgiving day and swore by all the gods above and below the earth they would never put on again. The Maroons are going to have the best football team this fall they've ever had, first because the players are more seasoned and better conditioned than ever before, and second because they are going to have a real live, honest-to-goodness coach. Yes, Archie Alexander is going to coach the Maroons this fall. Look out Fair Grounds, look out Valley Junction, Alexander the great's on your trail and every Maroon player says that the Maroon goal won't be crossed this year, a record they've had for four straight years.

The Maroons lose two players this year, "Pockets" McGuire and Curtis Morton. McGuire enters the Chicago art school September 6th and Curtis Morton enters North High. Curtis Morton's place will likely be filled by Dunlap, an old high school star, but "Pockets'" successor is yet to be chosen.

Howard P. Drew has probably run his last race. Last Saturday at San Diego, Drew strained himself again and is now laid up with paralysis. No Negro athlete has ever done more to put the race on the athletic map than Howard P. Drew, and if this does mark the fall of the curtain on the Drew act we certainly want to shed a tear. Football and track coaches may trot out all their favorites who showed "nerve," "crust," "guts," "stick-to-it-freedom," but none can bring out a star that outshines Drew. Ever since Drew pulled a tendon in Stockholm in 1912 as a member of the American Olympic team he has had to run under most adverse circumstances, but never once has he been heard offering his injury as an alibi. When he lost to Joe Loomis in Frisco last fall he didn't hallow "My leg" a single time, but set out to train harder and a few months later beat Loomis in the east. These are only a few of Drew's good points.

We must confess that we tip our hat to Howard P. Drew as the greatest sprinter the world has ever produced. They say figures don't lie. We offer you two world records accredited to Drew, 9 3-5 for the century and 21 1-5 for the 220. And Drew is the last person in the world to remind you that he's a world's record holder. "Boy Page Binger Diamond."

Why not have a tennis club? Yes, Isadore, there are between 6,000 and 7,000 colored people in Des Moines. Yes! I know they have about 8,000 clubs, but why not a tennis club. There's always room for another club. Ye shades of Brown-Rush club argument.

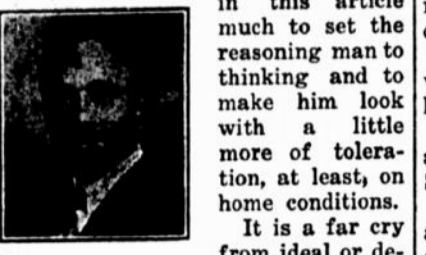
But to quit joking about it, we really need a tennis club. "Where there's organization there's strength." There's a lot of tennis material around these parts and if properly organized we would get a lot of pleasure out of it. Mr. Frase has promised courts and if a club is organized we will have an official organ to preach the good work on and get even more things.

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**HEALTH HINTS.**  
A. J. Booker, M. D.  
The Crisis is a good magazine. It may have depressing stories from time to time, but there is much of value in the columns of this interesting periodical. The reader who has allowed himself to become pessimistic about the condition of the Negro in this country would do well to read an article about the Negroes in the West Indies. There is in this article much to set the reasoning man to thinking and to make him look with a little more of toleration, at least, on home conditions.



It is a far cry from ideal or desired state of affairs to practical and almost inevitable ones. In the West Indies and South America there is no open breach on account of color, yet with all the advantages, social, political and individual, one finds that the New England states are overrun with foreign Negroes. They are not an illiterate class either, but one would point to them as being rather alert and progressive. These men have virtually cornered certain occupations, making it rather difficult for the home boys to get jobs. It is not because they are more servile either.

The facts of the matter are that they realize that this country is the best poor man's country in the world. They come here and take advantage of the opportunity, make money and never go back, as a rule. It must be admitted that for the most part these foreign Negroes are of the English speaking type.

It is a splendid plan to talk of other lands, but it is a better plan to get the bucket down wherever are. Less kicking and more work; more constructors and fewer detractors; at least as much attention to earthly affairs as to unknown ones will help ease the way for many souls, who for the most part get their ideas from strong lungs and weak brains. If a man loves some other place better than the one he is in the best plan for them and the community is for him to be on his way. As a matter of fact the best places are just over the ridge, places and conditions may differ in some little degree, but in the main the essentials are fixed quantities. It takes hard work, a concentrated purpose, an everlasting sticking to the job to bring results. Ability is not by any means the only essential to success, financially and otherwise. Men of little ability often succeed because they are persistent and attentive, where brilliant minds and superior ability make mediocre showing; the cause of these results is putting the bucket down where you are and keeping a hold of the rope.

Most of the people who know all about the promised land are unsuccessful at home and have a strong wishbone where the backbone ought to be. It is essential to know a language before one goes to a different country to make money; for all you lack in money and knowledge of conditions you must be prepared to spend money for.

The United States, with all its drawbacks, is the best poor man's country in the world. If a fellow wants to spend money and get all the courtesy which money entitles him to a trip abroad, where the American white man has not carried his prejudices is the finest thing in the world, a man will see more and more of conditions which will make him love Home Sweet Home and throw up his hat when he sees the statue of liberty.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR  
Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Tetter, Syphilis, Eczema and all Diseases from Impure and Infected Blood.  
Fifty Cents the Bottle  
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MAILED ANYWHERE FOR 50¢

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WE SELL HAIR GOODS IN WIGS, PUFFS, SWITCHES, ETC. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER FIRM OUR GOODS ARE GUARANTEED MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED WE SELL THE FINEST HAIR STRAIGHTENING COMB IN THE WORLD NONE BETTER MADE FREE-A BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE TO EVERYONE MENTIONING THE NAME OF THIS NEWSPAPER  
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**HARRISON'S LUNCH**  
"QUICK SERVICE"  
Special Bill of Fare. Open All Night.  
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**ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN.**  
The warm spell has abated somewhat and now we can enjoy life once more.  
Mrs. M. A. Johnson of Iglehart avenue returned Tuesday morning from a two weeks' visit in Chicago.  
An old fashioned barbecue will be held on St. James church lawn August 31st. A concert in the evening will wind up the festivities of the day. Mr. O. C. Hall is general chairman of arrangements. Mrs. Geraldine White is chairman of the dinner.

Miss Opal L. Wade is spending the week end in Minneapolis, a guest of her cousin, Miss Georgia Cunningham. Mrs. Mattie Thornton of Chicago is a house guest of Mrs. Henry High of St. Anthony avenue.  
Mrs. May Black Mason entertained at a house party Wednesday evening at her beautiful home in Como Villa in honor of her mother, Mrs. Jas. Black; her sister, Miss Margaret, and Mrs. Thornton, all of Chicago.

Mrs. E. W. Lindsey and son, Emery, returned from a three weeks' visit in Chicago on Sunday morning.  
The executive board of the State Federation meets Friday with Mrs. Mason of Como boulevard.  
Mesdames Hilda Kennedy of Minneapolis and Mattie R. Hicks went up to Stillwater on Wednesday to visit the prison and in the interest of the young colored girl they are interceding for in getting a pardon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, Mesdames Glass and Terrell have returned from the grand chapter meeting at Chicago. They report a pleasant session of all the fraternal gatherings.  
Miss Gertrude Howard, who is teaching school in Texas, is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Lula Howard, of St. Anthony avenue.

Rev. J. P. Syms is quite busy getting ready for conference, especially the dollar money. So please get it ready.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stanley are spending their vacation in Wisconsin.

**SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER CREAM AND SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER SOAP**  
CLEARS THE COMPLEXION AND KEEPS IT FREE FROM PIMPLES BLEACHES DARK SKINS.  
**JAMES S. ROBINSON, MEMPHIS, TENN.**

**PORO** Hair Grower Satisfaction Guaranteed  
**Madam M. Downs** HAIR CULTURIST (Graduate Poro College of St. Louis)  
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**NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.**  
To E. L. Weeks, the person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed:  
You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 7th, A. D. 1908, the following described real estate, to-wit: The nw 1-2 of lot 5, block "D," in Des Moines Co.'s addition to Polk City, Madison township, was sold to E. J. Boynton for the payment of the taxes for the year 1907, thereon, and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefor, which certificate is now lawfully held and owned by E. C. Worthington.  
That the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from the completed service of this notice.  
E. C. Worthington.  
By W. L. Baugh, Agent.  
Dated Aug. 17, 1916.

**HAVE YOU BEAUTIFUL HAIR?**  
WE are the only Importers and Manufacturers of Real Colored People's Hair. Also Wavy Hair.  
We absolutely guarantee our hair to stand combing and washing and to retain its color and crimp.  
Wigs, Hats, Braids, Transformations and Puffs in stock or to order; all shades, most too difficult.  
Straightening Combs and Toilet Articles.  
Send two-cent stamp for Price List. Mail Orders receive prompt attention.  
**The Old Reliable Mme. Baum's Hair Emporium**  
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Pure Cream Good Coffee Country Butter Choice Meats  
**HARRISON'S LUNCH**  
"QUICK SERVICE"  
Special Bill of Fare. Open All Night.  
3515 State Street, Chicago

Rev. and Mrs. B. N. Murrell are out of the city enjoying their vacation and a much needed rest. Rev. Murrell is the popular pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church.  
Mr. Pierce Barber is home from the sanitarium at St. Peter, which is good news to his many friends.  
The relief fund of the Benevolent association are planning to give a bazaar about the middle of September at Union hall.  
Mrs. French of Chicago is visiting her son, Dr. J. French.

Other St. Paulites who were in attendance at the Masonic gathering in Chicago during the past two weeks were Mesdames E. J. Roper, Fannie Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Taylor, Jose Sherwood, Clarence Roper, Messrs. Edgar Murphy and Barksdale. Mrs. Clarence Jones left last week for an extended visit in Montreal, New York City and other eastern parts. She will be gone about one month.  
Mrs. John Clark, who was accidentally shot over the left eye by Mr. A. V. Hall, is recovering and able to be brought home from the hospital.

**OMAHA, NEB.**  
Mr. T. Adams, better known as "Spec," died Saturday at 1 o'clock at St. Joseph's hospital.  
Ringling Bros' circus is in Omaha.  
Mr. Lester Stephens has been changed from the Denver run to the Omaha and Salt Lake City run.  
Mr. Galloway has bought out Mr. Roundtree and opened up a fine billiard hall.  
Mr. Wallace, the chili king, is on

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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.

Relieves CATARRH of the BLADDER and all Discharges in 24 HOURS  
**SANTAL MIDY**  
Each capsule bears the name of MIDY.  
Beware of cheap imitations.

the sick list.  
Miss Cleota Thompson is very ill at her residence.  
Mr. Charlie Mason is improving from nervous breakdown and is under the care of Mrs. Payton, who gives medicated baths.  
Mr. Kenner on Twenty-seventh avenue is laid up from an automobile smashup last week.  
The Daughters of Jerusalem are holding the annual grand lodge at the A. M. E. church. Quite a few delegates have arrived.

**Are You Looking Old?**  
Old age comes quick enough without inviting it. Some look old at forty. That is because they neglect the liver and bowels. Keep your bowels regular and your liver healthy and you will not only feel younger but look younger. When troubled with constipation or biliousness take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are intended especially for these ailments and are excellent. Easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

**DAVENPORT ITEMS.**  
Miss Christenia Beaty of Frankfort, Ky., who spent the summer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Bradford, returned to her home last Saturday.  
Hiram lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. are sending a representative to Cincinnati, Ohio to visit Bro. Lloyd Oliver, who has been sick in that city and is being cared for by St. John's lodge, No. 3, of Cincinnati. Hiram has the fraternal spirit. W. M. Maley, C. Marshall, appointed John E. Bradford, P. S. G. W., his proxy to go to Cincinnati and he left Saturday noon to see Mr. Oliver and show brotherly love and appreciation to St. John's lodge of that city.  
Mrs. Mary Garland of Chicago is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Amanda Chesterfield.

Mrs. B. Baker, who has been in Peoria for several months, returned last Saturday and is at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker.  
The Dorcas Sewing Circle is having a carnival this week, which promises to be a success.

Mrs. Wm. Brooks and Miss Emma Brown have returned from their visit in Burlington and report an excellent time.  
Mr. Webster Busey has gone to Minneapolis, Minn., to remain indefinitely.  
Mrs. M. F. Allen and Miss Beulah Allen of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Viola Allen of Chicago are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen.

Mrs. Della Marshall has been quite sick, but is better at this writing.  
Mrs. Ruth E. Bright, G. M. of E. O. S., is in the city.  
Last Sunday was the fourth quarterly meeting of Bethel A. M. E. church. Rev. I. N. Daniels, P. E., preached two inspiring sermons. The sacramental sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Stewart of Moline, a young man with a bright future before him.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.**  
This is a medicine that every family should be provided with. Colic and diarrhoea often come on suddenly and it is of the greatest importance that they be treated promptly. Consider the suffering that must be endured until a physician arrives or medicine can be obtained. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a reputation second to none for the quick relief which it affords. Obtainable everywhere.

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**THE NEW THOMPSON HOTEL**  
A First-Class Modern Hotel European Plan Rates Reasonable  
10 Blocks from Union Depot Corner of 9th and Park Sts. The Public is Invited.

**WATERLOO, IOWA.**  
The A. M. E. church observed educational day Sunday and a fine program was given at the evening service. One of the features was the able address by Prof. A. T. Hukill of West High.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones of East St. Louis are visiting their niece, Mrs. Carrie Pettigrew, at 102 N. Barclay street.

Miss Vivian B. Smith, the only colored student attending the Iowa State Teachers' college at Cedar Falls, graduated with a large class Tuesday morning and is receiving the congratulations from her many friends. Miss Smith is a suffragette and is a member of the local committee of our city. She is an accomplished violinist and the organist for the A. M. E. church.  
Mrs. Carrie Pettigrew gave a bungalow party for her aunt last week. Mrs. J. E. Jones of East St. Louis, and a large crowd was present and spent a very pleasant evening. Games were indulged in and refreshments were served.

Rev. I. W. Bess is receiving much comment on his sermon which was published in the Saturday evening paper of August 26th. Rev. Bess selected as his text Num. 13-30, and the subject, "The Negro in Waterloo." The K. of P. Social club will give a Labor day ball in the Masonic temple on September 4th.

**How to Give Good Advice.**  
The best way to give good advice is to set a good example. When others see how quickly you get over your cold by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they are likely to follow your example. This remedy has been in use for many years and enjoys an excellent reputation. Obtainable everywhere.

"When you find that your hair is thinning along," said the friend and adviser, "you must say: 'Get these beads, Satan!'"  
"De's what I done said," answered Mr. Erasmus Pinkley, "an' you 'un' imagines I hysus Satan answer me back: 'De's all right. We's both gwine de same way, nohow, an' it don't make no difference to me which leads de succession.'"

**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

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If a Beautiful Head of Hair is Your Pride, then Try this Real Hair Grower, the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Century.  
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For Dandruff, Scales, Itching and Roughness. Dandruff is a germ disease. It is a parasitical growth affecting the roots of the hair, causing the hair to lose its luster, grow thin or fall out. U-N-E-E-D-A Dandegge is a scientific remedy for scalp troubles. It also cleans the scalp in a hygienic way. It prevents dandruff and stops itching of the scalp. It also strengthens the hair and helps maintain a healthy scalp condition so that the hair cannot fall out. It presents any unpleasant odor of the scalp and hair and lends a delicate perfume of its own. Price 25 Cents.  
**U-N-E-E-D-A SKIN BLEACH**  
Clears and Bleaches the Complexion. Instantly. Makes Dark or Brown Skin Whiter. Will Not Grow Hair. Price 50 Cents.  
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