

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XVIII, No. 43

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

CITY NEWS.

The offices of Drs. J. Alvin Jefferson and E. A. Lee, located at 9th and Park streets, are now open for business.

Invitations are out announcing a grand ball to be given by the Elite club at the Coliseum Wednesday evening April 10th. Admission \$1.00 per couple.

Mr. Pearl Harvey of Buxton returned home after a few days visit with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Henderson.

The A. M. E. Sunday School is progressing under the leadership of C. B. Woods, superintendent. All are invited to attend at 3 p. m.

Mr. Rufus Jackson was elected delegate to the Sunday School convention to meet in Oskaloosa June 13th and 14th, and Mrs. J. L. Edwards alternate.

The Board meeting of the 1st district of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's clubs will meet Friday April 12th in Des Moines at the residence of Mr. J. P. Hamilton, 706 Walker street, at 8 p. m.

The Corinthian Aid met last week at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Jones. After the general routine of business, the hostess served a dainty lunch and the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Thomas at Lake Park next Friday.

The Dramatic Art club met Tuesday with Mrs. R. N. Hyde and finished the study of book VIII of Paradise Lost. Meet next Tuesday with Mrs. H. R. Graves at the home of Mrs. J. B. Rush and begin the study of book IX of Paradise Lost and discuss Roberts Rules of Order, part 2.

The Carnation club has changed their meeting from Thursday to Monday night. They met last Monday night with Mrs. Geo. Williams, 1112 Park street. After the routine business a two course luncheon was served. All report a prosperous meeting.

Mr. T. C. Ross of Olathe, Kansas, arrived in our city this week on a business trip with a view of opening up a drug store. He likes our great and growing Metropolis of Iowa that he has about decided to enter the retail drug business.

Dr. Arthur J. Booker performed a very successful operation upon Little Madonia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Harris. The operation was for adenoids on the removal of the tonsils. Madonia is doing nicely.

The Mother's Congress will meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Y. C. M. C. A. The teaching of sexology is the subject to be discussed by Atty S. Joe Brown. This will be a very interesting address and all married women of the city are invited.

The Mission Circle of the Corinthian Baptist church will meet this afternoon at Mrs. J. H. Brown, 1010 Mulberry street. Faith, Hope and Love was the subject of the address delivered last week by Mrs. L. James. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ben Branch, 6th avenue.

Mr. Willie Roy, formerly of this city, but now of Minneapolis, Minn., was brought here last Saturday to the home of his sister, Mrs. H. E. Jacobs, where he is quite sick. He is resting well at this time.

The Mission Circle met last Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, 717 E. 19th street. Mrs. Reynolds read a paper on Temperance and Temptation which was enjoyed by all. The State Missionary of Iowa-Nebraska, Rev. M. J. Burton, gave a good talk on the missionary work, also Rev. Bates gave some very instructive remarks on mission work.

Standing of the Contestants.

	VOTES
Miss Francis B. Reeder	1620
A. A. Bush, Clinton	600
Miss Rosa Goodlow	360
Miss Blanch Allen	270
Miss Hazel Clark	1050

WONDERFUL RESULTS ON SHORT NOTICE

I have used your Pomade. Its the best thing I ever used for making curly hair lie smooth. I have not finished my first bottle, but can see wonderful results, writes Mrs. Louise E. Hayes of Pineville, S. C.

Try Ford's Hair Pomade for harsh, stubbly and unruly hair and Ford's Royal White Skin Lotion for the complexion. Ask your druggist for them. Be sure and get the genuine (Ford's) manufactured by the Ozone Oil & Marrow Company, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Calvin Carey returned home after two weeks' stay in Evans with her mother.

After a few months' stay in our city Mrs. L. Hamilton left Monday for Ottumwa. From there she will go to Chicago to remain indefinitely.

The meeting this afternoon will be with Mrs. Harvey Brown, 1804 Bluff Street, and the principal paper will be on the Significance of Easter by Mrs. S. Joe Brown.

Dr. J. A. Jefferson was elected to membership and Dr. T. C. Ross, a graduate of the University of Kansas and Miss Letta Cary, a senior in the University of Iowa were among the distinguished visitors present.

The meeting next week will be with Dr. Alvin Jefferson at 9th and Park Streets at which Attorney Rush will discuss the high cost of living and Mrs. L. Glass, the Income Tax and Gus Dundon will give a reading.

The meeting of the Des Moines Negro Lyceum was held with Miss Iva McClain on Tuesday evening at which a review of President Taft's veto of the Arizona statehood bill providing for the Recall of the Judiciary was given by Attorney S. Joe Brown.

The Intellectual Improvement club met with president last Friday and heard a splendid paper on Forestry by Mrs. J. H. McClain.

Mrs. Price Alexander of Highland Park entertained the Mrs. J. W. Fields, A. M. Rivers, R. N. Hyde, M. Seymour and J. W. McDowell at a 6 o'clock dinner Monday evening, in honor of her mother, Mrs. L. Hamilton. After an enjoyable evening they departed regretting very much to have to leave our midst.

Mr. Charles O. Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Elliott, of Ottumwa, died April 3rd, at 2 a. m., at the Methodist hospital. His mother, wife and sister, Mrs. Lillian Bailey, of Omaha, were at his bedside when death called him. They will accompany his remains to Ottumwa for burial. Mrs. Leslie Baker of Minneapolis, Minn., sister of the deceased, and Mr. Jewett Howell, brother-in-law, were constant visitors of the brother.

"The Helpers," an auxiliary to "The Others," (a club of girls) has been recently organized and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. H. Dowell; vice president, Mrs. Adam Dixon; trustee, Mrs. J. W. Field; secretary, Mrs. David Bowmer; chaplain, Mrs. John McClain. The next meeting will be Tuesday afternoon, April 9th, with Mrs. John McClain, 1213 Park Street.

David and Howard Nuptial. Mr. Charles Davis and Miss Clara Howard were quietly married Monday evening, April 1st, at the Corinthian Baptist Church by Rev. T. L. Griffith, very much to the surprise of many of their friends. We wish them success and happiness, after which they left for Brookfield, Ill. After return they will make their home at 1011 17th Street.

The birthday club met at the home of Mrs. John Drew April 5, it being the regular monthly meeting. Election of officers, which are Mrs. Delinger, president; Mrs. Waldon, vice president; Mrs. Drew, secretary; Mrs. Taylor, treasurer; Mrs. Clay, assistant secretary. Program committee, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Henderson. Reporter committee on by laws, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Waldon, Mrs. Drew meet.

Mr. Preston Brown died at his home, 414 East Walnut Street, last Sunday. He came to our city about nine months ago from Springfield, Ill. He worked in the mines. He leaves two sons, age 16 and 18 years respectively. He was born in Kentucky 44 years ago, was a member of Central Masonic Lodge, Springfield, Ill. His lodge instructed North Star Lodge to give him a Masonic burial which was done. The funeral was held from the Maple Street Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. S. Bates, pastor of Maple Street Baptist Church and member of North Star Lodge. The remains were laid to rest at the Glendale cemetery.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES. No definite conclusion having been reached at the general mass meeting of the officers of the Young Colored Men's Christian Association have decided to continue the organization a while longer and the annual election which was to have taken place last Wednesday was postponed until the first Wednesday in July.

Another popular meeting will be held next Sunday at which Mr. Frank W. Dodson, our popular County Recorder, will be present and deliver the principal address.

Prof. Geo. L. Hahn and Mrs. Frank P. Johnson will sing. Everybody welcome. Ladies especially invited.

A very pretty dinner party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Graves on Capital Avenue by Mrs. J. H. Johnson in honor of the Saturday Night Club. The table was nicely decorated with red and white carnations and place cards were used and a five course dinner was served in elegant style and those present enjoyed themselves immensely.

BANKS OUT OF THE COURT HOUSE.

We regret very much to apprise the people, especially those of our city and state, that the people of the Court House have dispensed with the services of Captain Edward T. Banks, janitor of the county court house, who has been employed there longer than any man. For 23 years and 3 months he has spent his life and labor there and everybody has come to like him, yet under the new wave of reform and economy he was doomed. His many friends are indignant and it is hoped that some other place may soon be provided for Mr. Banks. He, like Shepard, Barton, Logan, Coalson, Birney and Hyde are the pillars among the honest and respected early citizens of our race in Des Moines and the Bystander will support these worthy members of our race.

EASTER AT OUR CHURCHES. All of our churches are preparing to put on special Easter service commemorative of the great sacred event in both church and Sunday School are rehearsing special work for the event at the Barnes M. E. Church. The regular minister is away attending the annual conference. Rev. C. Wright will preach. The superintendent, BURN'S M. E. CHURCH.

777 Eleventh St., 10 o'clock a. m. Song by school; Responsive Reading; Prayer by the superintendent; Recitation by Roland Clark; Instrumental Selection by Gertrude Estelle; Song by school; Recitation by Margorie Strother; Reading by Mrs. F. F. Jones; Recitation by Harold Fagne; Recitation by Junior Thomas; Song by school; Recitation by Alice Stewart; Dialogue by four girls; Recitation by Helen Ewing; Song by school; Recitation by Edward Ewing; Address by Mrs. Frank P. Johnson.

At Union Congregational Church the morning services will be held in the main auditorium; the sermon by Rev. Henry McCran, subject "The Resurrection." Special music will be furnished. The Sunday School exercises will begin promptly at 12 o'clock and Superintendent Gus Watkins says that the children are preparing a good program under the supervision of Miss Marie Bell. A large number of little ones are expected to be present to enjoy the special program. An address by T. C. Ross, A. B. S., of Kansas University of Lawrence, Kansas, and an address Easter by Henry C. Brown. Everybody invited.

MAPLE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH From 11 to 12 o'clock meeting conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Bates. From 3 to 4 p. m. the Sunday School will render their program under the leadership of Mrs. S. Bates and Mrs. J. G. Davis, which will consist of recitations, solos and quartets. Address by Supt. F. Simmons, subject "The Resurrection and Progress of the Sunday School." Remarks by the pastor. The choir will render song service from 7:30 to 8. At 8 p. m. the pastor will preach from St. Luke 23:3, subject "The Resurrection of Christ." The Lord's Supper will be administered. The choir will render their program next Sunday the 14th. Program will be announced next week.

CORINTHIAN BAPTIST CHURCH 10:30 a. m. pastor's subject "The Resurrection of the Spiritual Life." 12 m. Lord's Supper. 12:30 p. m. Sunday School. 3 p. m. Sunday School program. 6:30 p. m. H. Y. P. U. 7:30 p. m. Song service by choir. T. L. Griffith, Minister.

Easter Program by Mrs. H. R. Graves—Flower Drill, led by little Esther Griffith and Lucille Simmons. Exercise by eleven children "Jesus Reigns." The Meaning of Easter Day by Lillian Williams and Mayerette Rone; The Empty Tomb by Miss Ida Jones; Voice of Spring by Duke Starks Chorus. "Rejoicing in the Spring Time by the school; How to Plant Truth, Faith, Hope and Love, by Nellie Givens Edna Millard and Wealthy Johnson; March song by sixteen girls; The Truth of Jesus by Anna Griffith, Eva Jones and Lillian Rone; The Little at Night by Clara Rone; Quartet, Anna Griffith, Carthine Mease, H. R. Graves and M. K. Griffith; The Garden, Miss C. Graves Solo, Theo. Dennis; Closing song, Blessed Jesus.

ST. PAUL'S A. M. E. CHURCH

Morning—Opening hymn; Prayer; Anthem "Christ being Risen from the Dead" Choir; Scripture Reading; Solo, "There is a Green Hill far Away," Gounod; Mrs. Mary Coalson; Sermon, "The Resurrected Body," pastor; Invitation; Offertory; Benediction. Sunday School—Piano Voluntary, Mrs. C. C. Johnson; Song by the school; Prayer by the pastor; Welcome Address; Arthur Brown; Responsive Reading the Easter Story, the Death and Burial, by superintendent of the school; Recitation, "My Errand," Helen Brown; Exercises, Children for Jesus, six little girls; Solo, Marie Payton "Will the Roses Bloom in Heaven" Paper "The Risen Savior" Mrs. S. Joe Brown; Oration, "Hear the Story" Master Chas. Woods; Quintet "Resurrection" Madam Shackelford, Wilson, Miss Hattie Brown, Messrs; Shackelford and Wilson; Recitation "Easter" six little girls; Solo, "Calvary" Mrs. Edna Alexander-Beach; Oration "Two Marys" Master Seymour Morrison; Recitation, "Easter Bells" Marie Payton; Solo, Mrs. J. F. Massey.

Evening—Open hymn; Prayer; Hymn; Solo, "For Not Ye, O Israel" Mr. L. Holt; Sermon, "The Living Christ," pastor; Trio, Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Mrs. Edna Beach, Mr. Chas. Johnson; Anthem by Choir, "Gentle Holy Savior" Gounod; Duet, "Thou Art My All," Mrs. Edna Beech, Mrs. Colleen Jones; Solo, "Christ is Risen" E. Tracy Blagburn, Bruno Huhn.

For Constipation. Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free. For sale by all dealers.

BUXTON BRINGS. Mrs. Wm. Booker who has spent the past five months in Buxton, visiting Mrs. Owen Baker, left Tuesday for Chicago.

Burnette A. James has been very sick with pneumonia, but is better at this writing.

Mrs. Geo. Richardson of Troy, Mo., is in the camp the guest of her sister, Mrs. Owen Baker.

Mrs. W. P. Lewis and two of her children are on the sick list this week.

Mr. Jesse Burns left for Cedar Rapids and Omaha is in search of a better location. He will probably move his family to one of the above named cities in the near future.

Mrs. Hosanna Foran left Wednesday for Chicago to visit a month with her mother.

The Mt. Zion Mission circle met in the home of Mrs. R. V. Porter last Thursday. Good meeting.

The entertainment given by the young men of Mt. Zion church last Thursday evening was not so well attended, but with the chicken supper in connection that was managed by the ladies was a financial success. This entertainment was given for the benefit of the Trustee fund and about \$10.00 was realized.

The funeral of Mrs. John Carr who died in the asylum at Mt. Pleasant, was conducted by Rev. Mendenhall from Mt. Zion Baptist church last Wednesday.

Mt. Zion choir is preparing some beautiful Easter anthems, and the Sunday school under the management of Mrs. W. A. Brown is preparing an Easter program for the afternoon of Easter Sunday, they too have some very pretty songs. Come out and be in the services all day.

Mrs. A. E. Hill left for Denver, Colo. Monday on a month's visit with her mother.

Mrs. Jno. D. Robinson was called to Ottumwa Monday to be at the bedside of her mother who is dangerously ill.

Miss Pernice Spears is in Buxton visiting home folks and friends. She will remain indefinitely.

Mr. Thomas Watkins and Miss Bertha Perkins were quietly married last Saturday evening. Miss Perkins is one of M. M. Co.'s clerks and Mr. Watkins is a prosperous miner. We wish them happy sailing on life's sea together and that Mr. Watkins will guide the little bark that there will be no possible danger of capsizing.

Miss Willa Mae Sheppard of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her brother W. J. Sheppard. She arrived in the city Sunday and will remain some time.

The Buxton Sunday School union will meet Sunday, April 14 at Mt. Zion Baptist church. A fine program is being prepared.

Suspension is on and now for fun and frolic by the miners. They had an enjoyable time roller skating Monday afternoon.

Mr. R. G. Potter expects to leave in about a week for Frankfort, Kansas, to go on a farm with his brother, who is a very prosperous farmer near that city. Mr. Potter seems to think that he can turn as much land in a day as the next one.

Mr. Patten of Des Moines is in the city this week delivering pictures and taking orders for "The Crisis," a negro magazine.

OUR CONTEST.

Our great contest is coming to a close April 15th. Everybody should get busy—the prizes are worth your best endeavors next week we will announce the judges in the contest who will canvass the subscription and count the votes and make the reports. Let us all work hard for the next 10 days, if you can secure only two new subscribers, each of the remaining 10 days you will make a good showing.

COLFAX NOTES

Mrs. G. O. Terrell was pleasantly surprised by a number of the Colfax ladies April 1st, who came to spend the day with her mother in honor of her birthday. She received a number of beautiful presents. All stayed until late and reported a very pleasant time wishing her many happy birthdays.

Rev. M. J. Burton, our State Missionary preached at both services Sunday and gave some wonderful instructions advice to the young converts.

Although Rev. Burton was the only gentleman present at the surprise party given on Mrs. G. O. Terrell he seemed to have greatly enjoyed himself.

her mother, Mrs. Morris for a few days returned to her home in Carney, Iowa.

Mrs. F. B. Brown was called to Enterprise to the bedside of her nephew Waverly Taylor.

Mr. Frank Brown, Jr., spent a few days in Enterprise visiting his brothers.

OTTUMWA ITEMS.

Mrs. Leatha Greene is ill at the Ottumwa hospital, at this writing; she is reported somewhat better.

Mrs. William Woody has returned to her home after visiting relatives in Missouri.

Mrs. M. I. Gordon is on this week's sick list. We hope to see her out this week.

This week will fittingly observed as Passion week at the A. M. E. church. Each night the meetings will be led by an able leader.

Friday night will be Love feast. We hope the meetings will be well attended.

Mrs. Joe Henington is able to be up and around the house at present. We hope to see her out Easter.

Miss Garner Fowler left Wednesday morning for Chicago to remain indefinitely.

Sunday is quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. Rev. Moore, P. E. of Des Moines district will be present with us. Baptism in the morning, communion at night and the Easter exercises will be held in the afternoon—all are cordially invited to attend each service.

At the Second Baptist church Thursday night there will be a Hobbie Skit drill novelty bazaar.

It was dated for March 28 but was postponed until April 4th. Everybody welcome.

The Easter exercises will be held at night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henson entertained at dinner Sunday. Every one present reports a splendid dinner and a nice time.

Miss Zella Clark was entertained at dinner Sunday by Mrs. Mary Greene in honor of the little Misses Allan Bernadine of Rutledge.

ALBIA NEWS.

Rev. W. M. Rhinehart of Ottumwa visited friends in Albia for a few days this week.

A high class Colored Minstrel company played at King's theater Wednesday evening.

The entertainment at the A. M. E. church, was a success. Lawyer Woodson and Spears and others made good political speeches. While a nice supper was served by the ladies.

The Monroe county Normal was held at the Albia High school this week several of Buxton's accomplished school teachers were in attendance.

Mr. H. Bowman is improved so that he is able to walk to town.

Several from Hocking were in attendance at the entertainment at the A. M. E. church on March 25.

MARSHALLTOWN, ITEMS.

(Special to the Bystander.)

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hunyshrey have moved to Keokuk to make their future home.

The Arts and Crafts club meets at the home of president, Mrs. W. D. Crawford next Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warren are planning an extended trip through the south this spring and summer.

Miss Jennie Walker is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson are the parents of a son.

Mr. Otis Swan, who has been confined to his bed all winter, is reported better.

Mrs. I. L. Brown who has been ill is better.

and complexion. Address R care of Bystander.

SHERIDAN, WYOMING.

Special to Bystander.

The supper given at The Baby Shelter, Nov. 20th, for the benefit of the B. Y. P. U. was well attended and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. A nice sum was realized.

The manager of The Shelter deserves much credit for the way she conducted it. Mrs. Cathrine Washington has cared for many little ones, since the establishment of the Shelter. At present has four she is caring for. The young people are getting along nicely, thus far in the Union. The officers are as follows: Mr. W. L. Proctor, Pres., Miss Ida Jackson, Vice-Pres.; Earl Palmer, Sec'y; Miss Bessie Turner, Asst. Sec'y; Matthew Lee, Treas.; James H. Jackson, Field agent.

Services were held at both churches each Sunday. All are extended a cordial welcome to attend.

The young people are contemplating having a short program in connection with the B. Y. P. U. Easter Sunday.

Mr. Walter Woods formerly of Mills, Washington, who has been residing in the city and taken up a claim of 160 acres a short distance from town, has decided to leave soon and sold his relinquishment to Mr. James Douglas, last week. He is a recent arrival from Springfield, Ill. While we regret to have Mr. Woods leave our city, we are glad he has real race pride, in so much as he preferred to see another of his race have this valuable land rather than some one of the many white people that wanted it.

Mrs. Candace Wilson has been informed by the land agent that she ought to receive her deed for the 160 acres she filed on four years ago, not later than June, although there is no certainty.

Greetings from the Southland.

To the I. S. F. C. W. Clubs:

This finds me many hundred miles away from the dear old State of Iowa, trying in my weak way to hold high the standard of Grand Federation. I have come in contact with a number of brilliant club women in the State of Alabama and Mississippi. While they have accomplished more than we have up to this time.

I have in no wise had any occasion to be proud of our Federation of Iowa.

But we must fully realize that to accomplish great things requires great effort, and I hope each club will reserve to bring up more ways and means money to this 1912 annual meeting than ever before, and don't forget the sinking fund. Wishing you a successful year's work, I am yours in sowing seeds of kindness, Mrs. J. C. Reid, 1st Vice-Pres. I. S. T. C. W., Ottumwa, Iowa.

MASON CITY NEWS.

The Plymouth Mission gave a farewell reception for Rev. E. L. Penny and wife Wednesday the 27th.

Mrs. Virgil Warren very pleasantly entertained the Whist club at her home, March 20th. A good time was reported.

Mrs. B. Banning is on the sick list.

Mrs. Myrtle Edwards gave a farewell ball Wednesday evening. She expects to leave our city in a few weeks. Her many friends will be sorry to see her go.

The Ladies Aid society met last Friday at the home of Mrs. Bruton.

Mrs. Myrtle Cabbie left last Wednesday for Des Moines, called there by the illness of her sister, Miss Nellie Renfro of Chicago who is visiting in our city.

A grand Easter ball will be given at the Woodman hall with the Minnesota orchestra, Wednesday, April 10th.

The Misses Maybel and Velva Stratton spent a few days in Mason last week. Miss Velva had some dental work done during her stay.

Mr. D. Howard arrived home Saturday from Oklahoma where he was called by the death of a brother.

SIoux CITY ITEMS.

(Special to Bystander.)

The ladies of the Mount Zion Baptist church under the management of Mrs. E. V. Morgan, entertained at a reception, Saturday evening, March 30th, in honor of Mrs. J. B. Rush, president of the Iowa State of Federation of Colored Women's clubs at the home of Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Abner, 708 West 7th St. The house was beautifully decorated with pink and white carnations.

The evening was pleasantly passed with music, conundrums from grandmother's kitchen, and each one present gave a free will offering in the form of a quotation from the different authors.

Punch and a one course lunch was served. An appreciative address by Mrs. Rush brought the delightful evening to a close.

Rev. M. J. Burton, the Iowa-Nebraska State Missionary of Keokuk, is spending this week in our city he made a pleasant call at E. Reynolds Mission on Gilbert Town last Tuesday night and Wednesday night he preached for Rev. S. Bates at the Maple Street Baptist Church. Rev. Burton is the oldest Baptist minister in point of services spent in Iowa and Rev. S. Bates next.

Miss Mary Brooks, who was taken to the Mercy Hospital and underwent an operation last Saturday, March 23rd, is reported as doing nicely as could be expected.

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TRACED BACK TO ARABIAN

Delivers in History Find Beginnings of the Church Steeple Reach Far Into the Centuries.

There is a theory which finds the spire of the New England meeting-house in the mountain peaks of Arabia.

Tracing back the process of evolution, we come first to London, where the clean sweep of the Great Fire gave Sir Christopher Wren his opportunity to experiment in steeples; and then to Venice, where the campanile is a shining example of a tower beside a church but separate from it; and then to Alexandria, where the famous lighthouse on the Isle of Pharos contributed to the religion of Mahomet both the form and the name of the minaret; and then to the "Tower of Babel" at Borsippa, and the zikkurats of the temples of Babylonia and Assyria.

A zikkurat is a huge quadrangular mass of brick, rising in diminishing stories—as a child places a big block on the floor, and puts a smaller one on it, and on that a smaller still—and ascended by a winding, balustraded stair to a shrine on top.

This, according to the theory, was the ritual equivalent of a mountain. Into the flat lands between the Tigris and Euphrates came the ancestors of the Babylonians and Assyrians out of the mountains of Arabia. There they had worshiped the storm-god, who dwelt upon the heights among the clouds; with whom they communed, like Moses, by climbing up and making their offerings and saying their prayers upon the summit.

And because there were no mountains in their new country they erected beside every temple a little mountain in the yard. Thus the zikkurat and then the minaret, and then the campanile, and then the steeple of the parish church—Atlantic.

Why Colonel Couldn't Help.

Misfortune overtook a veteran of the Civil war who had become rich after Lee's surrender. Everything left him and he was induced to apply for a pension.

The essential facts were to be presented by the other men of his command and their signatures to his petition were easy to get.

Still, the colonel was the most valuable, because he had gone to the rescue of the applicant in one of those life-and-death pinches alike creditable to the two.

The colonel was located on a farm near Lockport, N. Y. He received the two counts with a singular lack of interest and departed apathetic. The petitioner, Mrs. Taylor, moved it, and was immediately published in the circuit court. The result was a failure.

Also Friday, the petitioner to one side, the commander of the regiment said:

"I know all that, but you can't well put my name down because, confidentially, I'm applying for a pension myself—for loss of memory."

Philatelists Alarmed.

The introduction, as an experiment, of automatic machines for stamping letters by the London postoffice has excited much interest in Austria, and the chamber of commerce at Brunn has petitioned the ministry of commerce to introduce the system into Austria. Stamp collectors, however, are alarmed, as they fear that if this method of stamping letters is universally adopted, and postage stamps consequently become obsolete, the public will no longer take an interest in old postage stamps and existing collections will lose much of their value.

What About It? With the caution of science, the two Germans who have been so successful with cancer in mice warn the world not to conclude yet that the terrible disease is about to be controlled in humankind. Suppose, however, that the optimistic view is right and that the cure can be transferred to man, are the antivivisectionists of our proud country going to stand idly by and let cancer be conquered without a blow on their part for the mice? They have introduced another "Investigation" bill in the New York legislature, to substitute their judgment and knowledge for the knowledge and judgment of our best scientific bodies, but is that enough? Summer approaches; what are these humane societies doing for the protection of the mosquitoes and the flies?—Collier's Weekly.

Fixed. "Has Dinny got a stiddy job yit, Mrs. Mulcahey?" asked Mrs. Brannigan.

"He has that," said Mrs. Mulcahey. "They've snt him to the plintin' factory for twenty years."—Harper's Weekly.

A Waiter. Diner—Is it customary to tip the waiter in this restaurant? Waiter—Why—ah—yes, sir. Diner—Then hand me a tip. I've waited three-quarters of an hour for that steak I ordered.—Sacred Heart Review.

It's Nature. "The officers arrested the photographer they suspected as he was working in his dark room." "Ha! ha! A case of arrested development!"

Word of Apology. "Republics are ungrateful," said the ready-made philosopher. "Well," replied Farmer Cortness, "all the governments I ever read about got imposed on so often that you couldn't blame 'em for growin' sort o' cynical an' suspicious."

Natural Affinities. "Men have one thing in common with lambs when they stop gambling on the green." "What's that?" "Both have a sheepish feeling."

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Ex-Governor Northern of Georgia, in his appeal to the southern people for religious help in behalf of the negro, uttered some very sane remarks in reference to the activity of religious bodies, favoring the salvation of Africa; but, apparently, unimpressed by the dense heresimism residing in our midst, there is something peculiar in our efforts to cultivate the field of others in a distant clime, when our own territory, under direct supervision, is suffering from neglect. It would be better by far if our energies, in support of domestic missions, were directed. The fruits derived therefrom would present themselves in realities, such as could be seen and appreciated by those with whom they come in contact. The most thorough preparation is required to perform successful duties in the department of heathendom; and this preparation should be perfected before an undertaking is attempted. It is true, perhaps, that Africa, the greater part, stands in need of redemption; but it is true, likewise, that America, as a whole, cannot boast the intelligence of angels; and if the inhabitants of the Dark Continent are more deeply stupid in ignorance and superstition than many of these surrounding us, their condition is pitiable indeed. The gospel is effective only to those who are sufficiently enlightened to understand its mission—the regulation of conduct between man and man, and a willing obedience to the commands of God. Whatever might be the zeal which prompts activity in missionary pursuits, little of importance, in religious elevation can be accomplished in the absence of intellectual cultivation.

Religion may be begotten of belief; but it must be nurtured by practicing the things which savor of righteousness, ere we are properly entitled to lay claim to its possession. This is a point of vital consideration which very many of our Southern neighbors appear to overlook. We believe that ex-Governor Northern is sincere in his advocacy of the spiritual uplift of the negro. We believe he has given his services in earnest endeavor to improve the situation of the race; but there are errors to be corrected and powerful agencies to be combated ere the period of his desired consummation is attained. An educational campaign is necessary, and if those gentlemen who are benignly interested in the welfare of the negro would bestir themselves on this particular subject, much of the opposition which he now encounters would lose its force. There is something of a mystery in our desire for the bestowal of spiritual blessings without the materials necessary to their usage. Benighted souls can better realize the benefits of light after darkness shall have been dispelled. All methods utilized in the regeneration of any people, except those which pass through the channel of enlightened understanding, will avail very little towards uplifting the racial standard.

These are our opinions concerning the more of the zeal with which we are affected, regarding those we term our brethren in despair. Should the enthusiasts modify their tactics respecting the negro in Africa and the negro in America, radical changes for good could be wrought within a decade, and wonders now undreamed of would be the reward of labor. We welcome, however, the sympathy and aid of such as the ex-governor's type; for influences such as theirs can do much to lighten the weight of our burdens.

"Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, who has just died at the age of seventy-nine, was one of the most distinguished members of the negro race, a scholar of notable attainments, a wise statesman and a successful diplomat," comments the Springfield (Mass.) Republican in an informing reference to this eminent personage. "He was born in the Danish Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, of pure negro blood. His early ambition for a liberal education received a setback by the refusal of several American colleges to admit him as a student. This was just after the passage of the fugitive slave law, in 1850. He had intended, after a course of study in this country, to go to Liberia. As it was, he went without waiting, entered the high school in Monrovia, and in the course of time became president of Liberia college. He resigned in 1884 and took up independent work among the Mohammedans of Sierra Leone. He was somewhat proficient in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, but his special field was Arabic. He had the acquaintance of many distinguished scholars and other famous men and was the author of several books and many magazine articles. Hamilton college conferred upon him the degree of A. M., Lafayette the degree of D. D., and Lincoln university the degree of LL. D. Dr. Blyden had served as secretary of state and secretary of the interior in the cabinet of the president of Liberia, in 1862 was commissioner to the United States for Liberia, in 1877-79 was minister to Great Britain, and at one time served the British government as diplomatic agent to make

treaties with the powerful Mohammedan and pagan chiefs of central Africa. Dr. Blyden was opposed to a general exodus of American negroes to Liberia, but believed that the migration of skilled workmen and men capable of intellectual leadership would be a good thing. He took a liberal view of race prejudice against the negro in the south, believing it to be due to a natural and proper desire of the whites to keep their racial stock pure."

"Governors and other leaders from several southern states recently conferred in Baltimore on labor and industrial conditions in that section. The reawakened south, industrially and agriculturally expanding at a rate unknown since the Civil war, needs labor. There is insistent demand that European immigrants be steered to the south to supply this demand. "The negro is almost ignored in this demand for immigration. He is set down as hopeless, trifling, futile, impossible. But is it safe to rush to that conclusion?"

"Though the white population of the south is increasing more rapidly than the black, and though every decennial census makes it more clear that there is no possible danger of the black, as once was feared, coming to predominate—despite all this, the fact remains that there are some eleven millions of colored people in the country, and that they cannot be got rid of. There stands the hard fact.

"It may be that the negro is not so desirable a worker in factory or field as the immigrant; but if the immigrant takes his place the negro will be left on the hands of society, demanding the means of livelihood, a menace to the community in greater and greater degree just in proportion as the hopelessness of his condition is made more apparent.

"If the south's eleven million negroes could be traded off for eleven millions of whites, that would be a solution. But they cannot be. The negroes are there and will stay there. They must be provided for; made as useful as possible; made to support themselves.

"To make the most, the best, of the negro workers is the first big duty of the south. It is the most difficult problem before the nation.

"It cannot be solved by the effort to drive the negro out; he will not be driven out. He must be looked after, educated in the right way, given a chance to be self-respecting, encouraged to improve his condition."—Hampton's Magazine.

There's a man in the world who is never turned down, wherever he chances to stray; he gets the glad hand in the populous town, or out where the farmers make hay; he's greeted with pleasure on deserts of sand, and deep in the aisles of the woods; wherever he goes there's the welcoming hand—He's the Man Who Delivers the Goods.

The failures of life sit around and complain; the gods haven't treated them white; they've lost their umbrellas whenever there's rain; and they haven't their lanterns at night; men tire of the failures who fill with their sighs the air of their own neighborhoods; there's the man who is greeted with love-lit eyes—he's The Man Who Delivers the Goods.

One fellow is lazy, and watches the clock, and waits for the whistle to blow; one has a hammer, with which he will knock, and one tells the story of woe; and one, if requested to travel a mile, will measure the perches and rods; but one does his stunt with a whistle or smile—he's The Man Who Delivers the Goods.

One man is afraid he'll labor too hard—the world isn't yearning for such; and one man is ever alert, on his guard, lest he put in a minute too much; and one has a grouch or a temper that's bad, and one is a creature of moods, so it's hey for the joyous and rollicking lad—for The One Who Delivers the Goods!—Old Hickory.

In an editorial on "French Exclusion Law," the Washington Post endeavors to show that when a nation becomes exclusive it ceases to grow, but strangely closes with this paragraph:

"It is to the benefit of the United States, certainly, to keep her doors open to all healthy white immigrants, of good character."

The Post ought not to be so exclusive as to use the word "white." Perhaps some day the people of the United States will awaken to the fact that color prejudice has been of incalculable injury to the country.—The Appeal.

There are 25,000,000 negroes in the new world, distributed as follows: Thirty thousand in the Dominion of Canada; 10,000,000 in the United States; 5,756,000 in the West Indies; 117,000 in Central America; 60,000 in Venezuela and Colombia; 225,000 in the Guianas; 3,900,000 in Brazil and 90,000 in the remainder of South America.

A man's reputation is what his fellow-men think of him; his character is what God knows of him.—Anon.

There's a home for the aged, which admits the aged of both races. The home is a two-story brick, and after being paid for, these women have to their credit \$5,000 in government bonds; \$5,000 in railroad stock, and \$15,000 in the bank.

Some months ago Negro waiters on dining cars of the Great Northern R. R. were discharged and their places given to the Japanese. The "Japs" have failed to make good, and the colored brother has "come back."

HENSON'S BOOKS ON TRIP TO THE POLE

(From the New York Sun.)

One of the most interesting of the spring's authors from many points of view is Matthew Henson, whose book, "A Negro Explorer at the North Pole," contains the only personal account other than Peary's that will ever be written of the climax of the expedition. It is significant, as Peary has said, that several races were represented on the day of the discovery.

"It is an interesting fact," he said, "that in the final conquest of the 'prize of the centuries' not alone individuals but races were represented. On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the Stars and Stripes floated at the north pole Caucasian, Ethiopian and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object.

"Henson, son of the tropics, has proven through years his ability to stand tropical, temperate and the fiercest stress of frigid climate and exposure, while on the other hand, it is well known that the inhabitants of the highest north, and hardly as they are to the rigors of their own climate, succumb very quickly to the vagaries of even a temperate climate. 'Is it a difference in physical fibre or in brain and will power or is the difference in the climatic conditions themselves?'"

Henson, the author, who throughout his good luck shows a love and knowledge of good books surprising when one considers his limited advantages and the restrictions imposed by his 20 years of hardships in exploration, does not in appearance show an evidence of extreme hardship. Though, of course, enough to reach the pole with Peary, he is no huge Jack Johnson nor anything resembling him, but a smallish, quiet, observant sort of man. He is well knit, quick of movement and clear of eye—like a trained runner. He wears eyeglasses, carries himself like a competent though modest man of affairs and shows an efficiency and ease coming from long association with big men.

There were always a few books along on the exploring expeditions, and no one made better use of them than did Peary's Negro companion. He tells of the little library on board the Roosevelt during the last polar journey.

"Out on the ice of the polar ocean," he says, "as far as reading matter went I think Dr. Goodsell had a very small set of Shakespeare, and I know that I had a Holy Bible. The others who went out on the ice may have had reading matter with them, but they did not read it out loud, and so I am not in a position to say what their literary tastes were.

"But on board ship there was quite an extensive library, especially on Arctic and Antarctic topics, but as it was in the commander's cabin it was not heavily patronized. In my own cabin I had Dickens' 'Bleak House,' Kipling's 'Barrack Room Ballads,' and the poems of Thomas Hood; also a copy of the Holy Bible which had been given to me by a dear old lady in Brooklyn. I also had Peary's book, 'Northward Over the Great Ice,' and his last work 'Nearest the Pole.'

"During the long dreary midnights of the arctic winter I spent many a pleasant hour with my books. I also took along with me a calendar for the years 1908 and 1909, for in the regions of noonday darkness and midnight daylight, a calendar is absolutely necessary. But mostly I had rougher things than reading to do."

In his book the English used by this Negro, who had only six years of schooling in his life, shows the influence of his constant reading of classical literature. It has been said that there is no better cultivation of a literary style than the Bible, and the work of Henson would seem to bear the statement out. Shakespeare is there, too, seemingly unconsciously on the author's part. For instance:

"We forced the dogs," he writes, "and they took it on the run, the ice undulating beneath them the same as it does when little wanton boys play at tickle benders, often with serious results, on the newly formed ice on ponds and brooks down in civilization. Our tickle benders were not done in the spirit of play, but on account of urgent necessity."

"He died alone, he passed into the great unknown alone, bravely and honorably," he writes with Biblical simplicity and repetition of the death of Prof. Marvin. "He is the last of earth's great martyrs; he is home, his work is done, he is where he longed to be, the sailor is home in the sea. It is sad to write this. He went back to his death, drowned in the cold black water of the Big Lead. In unmarked, unmarked grave, he sleeps his last, long sleep."

"Having no poetry in my soul," he says in a description of northernmost Grant Land, "and being somewhat hardened by years of experience in that inhospitable country, words proper to give you an idea of its unique beauty do not come to mind.

"Imagine gorgeous bleakness, beautiful blankness. It never seems broad, bright day, even in the middle of June, and the sky has the different effects of the varying hours of morning and evening twilight from the first to the last peep of day. Early in February, at noon, a thin band of light appears far to the southward, heralding the approach of the sun, and daily the twilight lengths, until early in March, the sun, a flaming disk of fiery crimson, shows his distorted image above the horizon.

KANSAS GIRLS ANXIOUS.

A country editor at Peabody, Kan., published a letter from a club of Swedish girls, who wrote that they desired to marry Kansas farmers. The result was that a club of farmers was formed to woo the club of fair Swedes. One marriage has already resulted and the girls of Kansas are much distressed lest more international alliances follow. The editor is receiving letters from all over the state which show that there are

plenty of Kansas girls who would be mates for the Kansas farmers if they were only asked.

KEEP AT IT. He (anxiously)—About how long, darling, will it take to complete your trousses?

She—All the rest of my married life.—Life.

We have met the enemy and they are under investigation.

NEGRO SPEAKER TELLS HIS PEOPLE ABOUT FLORIDA

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HEARD BY LARGE CROWD.

Looking but a few years older, and showing that remarkable vigor which has characterized him as a noted speaker for nearly 20 years, Dr. Booker T. Washington faced an audience that literally filled all space in Duval theater, after his introduction by G. C. Bedell, a member of the county board of education, and a prominent lawyer of the bar of Jacksonville.

Beginning with happy references to Jacksonville and its people, and of the whole state of Florida, the speaker delivered an address of more than an hour's length, saying in part, as follows:

"We not only have the advantage in a state like Florida of securing land, but the further advantages of finding plenty of work. I will guarantee to say that there are few if any members of our race who have spent any considerable length of time in seeking labor. Instead of having to seek labor, labor seeks them. Our condition is different from laboring people in many parts of the old world where they have to spend days and sometimes months in seeking labor and then are not able to find it. And then after they do find work in many parts of the old countries, they receive a wage that is much smaller than the wage paid to the average negro man or woman in the state of Florida.

"While we may have disadvantages in other directions, we should, however, bear in mind that the soil of Florida draws no color line, its soil will yield as much of her riches to the touch of the blackest hand in Florida as to the touch of the whitest hand in Florida. The rain draws no color line. The sun draws no color line. In all these fundamental respects we have the same advantages that the whitest man in Florida has."

"In Florida, like many other southern states, the negro is the main dependence for labor. I want our people, in the first place, to get rid of the old idea once for all that it is a disgrace to labor. Get rid of the idea, once for all, that an educated man or woman should not work in the field, in the shop, in the kitchen, in the laundry. We must impress upon our people everywhere that it just as dignified to work in a field or in a shop or in a kitchen or laundry as it is to teach school, preach the gospel or write poetry.

"I do not want it said of our people anywhere in Florida that they are merely tolerated as laborers. I want to hear it said that the negro is used as a laborer in Florida because he renders such excellent service that people feel that they do not want to dispense with his services. If we would retain our place in the world of labor, in an increasing degree everywhere we must make our labor reliable. If we give our word that we will be at a place of labor at a certain hour on Monday morning, we must be right there, not a half a mile away or five minutes late. We should not let the temptation to go on an excursion or the temptation to go to town on Saturday pull us away from our places of labor. As a race we waste entirely too much time in idleness on Saturday and in going on useless excursions."

"And then if we are employed as laborers we must learn to improve in our methods of labor. The kind of labor that would satisfy a few years ago will not satisfy today. Progress is being made in methods of cooking and serving food, in laundering, in every one of these respects the negro must make progress or he will find himself in a few days without a job.

"Everywhere, especially in the large towns and cities of Florida, we must get rid of the idle man or woman of our race. Wherever there is idleness, wherever there are people hanging around on the street corners and railroad stations or loafing around bar rooms there you are likely to have crime and to find racial friction. From the pulpit, from the school teachers' desk, from the fireside, everywhere we must impress upon our people the fact that the idle man or idle woman must be gotten rid of, that an influence must be brought to bear on them that will make them go to work and earn an honest living and cease disgracing our race with their idleness.

"I will guarantee to say that the average colored man who is a farmer in Florida does not work more than 140 days in a year. This means, then, that half of the farming year is thrown away. Suppose the merchant or the lawyer or the doctor only worked half the year, in what condition would they find themselves? In a climate like Florida, in a soil such as you have here the farmer can find work every day in the year.

"In connection with getting rid of the idle man and woman, we must bring about an influence that will prevent so many of our people from going about the country loaded down with pistols in their pockets. The pistol carrier in Florida is a disgrace to the race, is a disgrace to any race. Instead of the pistol keeping one out of trouble, in nine cases out of ten it gets him into more trouble than it keeps him out of.

"We must get rid of the immoral leaders everywhere, whether they are ministers or teachers, and let them understand that our pulpits and our school teachers' desks must be clean. 'The white man in every part of the south has a great responsibility. The negro patterns his life very largely after: the life of the white man in the community where he lives. If the

TOUGH LUCK.

"Speaking of hard luck," remarked Senator Klutch, "I had some hard luck once during my early days."

"Elucidate," said Senator Graball. "I had just invested by last \$5.00 in a meal ticket."

"Yes, yes." "As I started down the street a gust of wind tore the ticket from my hand. A lumberjack was passing, wearing heavy, hobbled boots."

"Yes, go on."

"And he stepped on my ticket and punched out \$4.85."—Kansas City Star.

SAFETY IN NUMBERS. Doctor—I allow you only one drink a day. Are you following my advice? Gayboy—Yes, and the advice of five other doctors who each allow me the same.—Boston Transcript.

You'll be misjudged by the company you're trying hard to keep.

white man is law-abiding, virtuous and sober, the negro is likely to lead something of the same kind of life. On the other hand, if the white man in any community breaks the law, is a drunkard or gambler, the negro is likely to lead the same kind of life, so the white man has a great responsibility to see to it that he sets an example before the negro which shall help him to make himself a stronger and more useful citizen.

"As I said in the beginning, when we get down beneath the surface in every southern community we will find that notwithstanding what the sensational newspaper may say or the political demagogue may utter, when we get down beneath the surface we find that in every southern community that as individuals the negroes and white people live on friendly terms with each other. Every negro has a white friend and every white man has a negro friend, and the relations between the individual negro and the individual white man here in the south are often closer and more sympathetic than they are in any community outside of the south. There is going to be no racial war. There is going to be no emigration from the south. Both the black race and the white race is going to live here in my opinion, for all time in peace and harmony."

"I come into this state for the sole purpose of seeing for myself something of the progress of the colored people and of the relations existing between white men and black men. I want at the same time, wherever I can, to speak a word which shall make our people more useful and will further friendly relations between the two races. I am perfectly aware of the fact that the average man who was not born here in the south, or who has never lived here for any length of time, often misunderstands and misjudges the south. One living outside of the south hears of the worst things that occur between white people and black people, but seldom hears of the best things that occur. One living outside of the south hears of the lynchings, the burnings, the work of the mob, but he rarely hears of what white people are doing in nearly every community of a state like Florida to help and encourage the colored people. The worst that occurs between the races is flashed by telegraph all through the world, while the best that occurs is seldom heard of outside of our immediate local communities. In no other part of the world can there be found white and black people in so large numbers who are living side by side in such peaceful relations as is true in our southern states. This I say despite much that is wrong and unjust, despite the work of the mob which so often disgraces both races.

"I want to impress upon my people in the state of Florida the advantages that you have in a state like this. In the first place, you have the opportunity of living in one of the best climates in the world, a climate which is adapted to your condition and to your needs. In addition to that, you have the opportunity of being able to secure land in large quantities while it is reasonably cheap, but I warn you that land in a state like Florida will not always be cheap. Florida in many respects is the newest of the southern states. There are almost 30,000,000 acres of unimproved land in the state. I repeat, in no state in the south do negroes have such opportunities, and in few places are they better paid than here.

The average value of farm land in 1900 was \$7.08. In 1910 it was \$17.83, an increase of 153 per cent. At this rate of increase, if our people do not secure land in Florida within the next few years they will find it very hard to do so in the future.

OFFER COLORED BOYS PRIZES FOR BEST CORN

WILL BE AWARDED AT COLORED STATE FAIR AT MACON.

Savannah, Ga.—President R. R. Wright of the Georgia State Industrial College and of the Georgia Colored State Fair has been advised by A. F. Jackson, immigration agent of the Central of Georgia Railway, that the railroad will offer five prizes for the fair to be given as prizes to colored boys raising the greatest amount of corn on an acre.

The first prize will be a \$50 cow, and the four other prizes will be sows valued at \$25. No two prizes will be given in the same county and the contestants are limited to counties through which the Central Railway passes.

The Georgia State Industrial College also offers a scholarship to any boy under 18 years of age for the best acre of corn raised inside the state. The scholarship includes board and all expenses.

The Fair Association offers a prize of \$100 to any boy in any county in the state for the best acre of corn. The fair will be held in Macon Nov. 6-16.

TROUBLESOME.

"My husband has given me a checking account." "Isn't that lovely? Now you can buy anything you want and just write out a check for it."

"Yes, I'm rather sorry on one account, though. It seems a lot of trouble to have to write a check for one's car fare, especially when the cars are crowded, or when you have to pay as you enter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DEFINING HER CORRECTLY.

Father and son were walking the streets and passed a large park in which were many statues. One of them—the largest of all—was of a woman.

"Father, what is that?" asked the son, pointing to this particular one, which was inscribed, "Woman."

"That is not a statue, my son," answered the father. "It is but a figure of speech."—Life.

plenty of Kansas girls who would be mates for the Kansas farmers if they were only asked.

THE NEGRO QUESTION BRINGS CHURCHES TOGETHER

FIVE DENOMINATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ORDER IN CONFERENCE UPON AMALGAMATION OF WORK FOR BLACK MAN—SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS IN MOVEMENT.

By Religious Rambler.

The Negro has unwittingly caused some great severings, and now it begins to look as if he may, in equal measure, be the means of a great religious union: for a conference is to be held in Philadelphia next month looking toward the actual amalgamation of all the work that is being done, or that may be done, for the Negroes of the South by five leading denominations of the Presbyterian order. This conference is absolutely official, bearing the authorizations of the respective highest church courts, and it is openly stated that it is only the first step toward a logical larger union.

The bodies involved are the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, the Dutch Reformed and the German Reformed churches. They have already made considerable progress in their negotiations, and the outlook seems good for a real consolidation of all mission work for the Negro. Once the Presbyterians take this step the Northern and Southern Methodists and the Northern and Southern Baptists cannot long remain behind in like company.

Where the South Comes In.

Ever since the civil war there has been soreness in the South over the methods pursued by some of the agencies at work for the Negro. A classical education was regarded as the panacea for all the ills of the slaves. The popularity of Tuskegee is a reaction against this. The shadow of the war hung over all the missionary work done among the Negroes; the Northern and the United Presbyterian boards were called "Freedmen's boards."

This is naturally objectionable to the South. Its leaders in the work for the Negro say that the name "freedmen" has been outgrown; the Negroes of today are not freedmen, and there is no use in keeping old scores open. The name proposed by the Southern Presbyterians, and likely to be accepted, is "Colored Evangelical Work." This puts the religious side first, and implies that all educational enterprises are only subordinate and tributary to the ideal of evangelization.

Within the past five years the leaders in the Southern Presbyterian church have been endeavoring to bring the issue of colored evangelization to the fore. They have stressed it in the General Assembly and in the general church gatherings, and in the church press. They say that the Negro is to a peculiar degree the charge of the Southern white man. He is the nearest mission problem of the Southern churches. It is a reproach to them to leave him betterment to the care of Northerners, and then to find fault with the latter for their mistakes.

The common ground that all the churches are now finding is that the Southern man knows the Negro best, and when minded to do so, can help him most effectively. That the Negro question is really the problem of the white men of the South is coming to be the accepted conclusion. The "good Negro" of antebellum days was much sought by his close contact with a high class of Southern white people; the "bad Negro" of today is at his worst in the cities of the North. Now the practical question is how to bring the Negroes once more into helpful association with those who once felt entire responsibility for them.

The rather startling measure seriously proposed by some of the workers for the Negro in the Northern churches is that practically all work for the Negro be turned over to the Southern Presbyterian church, the other bodies continuing and increasing their present gifts, but passing them on to the Southern church to administer. This is certainly a graceful and fraternal method but its basic idea is not courtesy, but efficiency. The Southern white man in work for the Negro can accomplish more than a Northern man. Furthermore, once this immense responsibility is upon the shoulders of the Southern church, the whole South will rally to it with characteristic loyalty. The educational effect upon Southern society of such a move would be far-reaching.

The idea is already taking hold of the students in Southern colleges and universities. The Young Men's Christian Association has had a secretary at work among the students, who has laid the claims of the Negroes upon the hearts of the children and grandchildren of their former masters. A book upon the subject is being studied by the thousands of copies. The result is that thousands are being reported of white young men and women conducting night schools for the Negro children; of teaching in their Sunday Schools, of conducting training classes for Negro teachers; of instructing them in domestic science and industrial work. It is a sort of missionary study in which the interested person finds his field all about him.

The slogan is sounding forth that it was the fashion in the good old days of the South's unique civilization for masters and mistresses to teach the slaves, and to look after their religious welfare. Now for a return to this method. If, as is true in hun-

dreds of instances, the best young people of a community will seek to uplift the Negro, helping him to the efficiency which must be the solution of the race question, something like a solution will have been achieved.

A Louisville man, the Rev. John Little, understood this sort of thing in his student days. It grew to such proportions that his industrial, educational and religious work for the Negro became an enterprise demanding his entire attention. He gives part of his time to addressing white students throughout the South upon the Negro question. None of the social disabilities which attach to Northerners at work for the Negroes of the South have applied to him, his honor is rather the greater among his fellow Southerners. Probably this proposed union will alter the attitude of the South toward all who work for the solution of America's great race question.

Certainly, if the Philadelphia conference of next month bears its expected fruit, the effect upon the enhanced solidarity of American churches, and upon the meeting of one of the great social issues of the day, will be beyond calculation.

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

The National Negro Business league will hold its twelfth annual meeting at Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 16, 17 and 18, 1911. Those intending to be present should notify W. M. Alexander, chairman committee on homes, 504½ West Ninth street, Little Rock, Ark., as early as possible.

Governor George W. Donaghey of Arkansas is manifesting great interest in this coming meeting, and has assumed the local league his entire willingness to do everything possible toward making a success. Governor Donaghey, the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and the most important white citizens of Little Rock joined with the local league of Little Rock in inviting the national organization to Little Rock. The citizens have all ready begun to make extensive preparations for this meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Negro Business league are yearly increasing in value and helpfulness to the race. They bring progressive colored men and women together from every section of the country, and afford a chance to become acquainted and exchange ideas with each other. Moreover, the deliberations of the meeting and the opportunity which the members of other races are afforded to learn of what the negro is doing for himself, are helpful in the highest degree. Lastly, the annual vacation which every person usually takes can be made both inexpensive, delightful and profitable by attendance at these meetings of the National Negro Business league.

Hon. J. E. Bush, a member of the executive committee of the national organization, is the leading spirit in all of the activities now being made for the coming meeting, and is especially anxious to have northern members of the league present in large numbers. "It is no further from New York to Little Rock than it is from Little Rock to New York, and Arkansas has always been largely represented at every meeting of the national organization," Mr. Bush assures the northern members that the progress which the colored people of Arkansas have made will fully warrant their coming south in large numbers.

The railroads have already consented to make an attractive rate for this coming meeting, and delegates are especially urged to give attention to the matter of arranging for Fullman or tourist car parties. Further information will be furnished regarding this feature within the next week or ten days.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. C. NAPIER, Chairman Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.
EMMETT J. SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF TRIFLES

When one is in any kind of business, not temporarily, but to stay there and build it up, if he is wise he will not only make the effort to attract new customers, but will do what is still more necessary and important, namely, try to hold the old ones.

Unless the proprietor is able "to deliver the goods," the firm will fail to attract the most valuable of all buyers, the regular customers, and, of course, will finally go under.

The question of holding customers is not solved merely by the exchange of honest goods at fair prices—a question of the utmost consideration—but it is also necessary to bring into play a little tact that is based upon a knowledge of human nature.

Sometimes an occurrence, or an action of apparent little importance, such as undue delay in waiting upon a customer, without some explanation, or neglecting to say to the purchaser, "I thank you," or victimizing him out of two or three cents, because at the time you have the chance, may result in driving his trade elsewhere.

LITERALLY.

He (after being rejected)—Goodby, but promise to be a sister to me. She—I will, I accepted your brother last night.—Variety Life.

DOUGLASS' PLACE IN HISTORY

BY DENNIS S. THOMPSON, BETH-EL, KANSAS.

In summing up the life of Frederick Douglass, it must be borne in mind that he was the first colored man to gain any considerable notoriety in the affairs of the American people. It is true that he came forward at a time that afforded great opportunities for one of his race who had more than ordinary ability, and much that he accomplished was due to this fact. He was a natural product of his age and was largely developed by the peculiar circumstances by which he was surrounded. But he was, seemingly, the right man in the right place, and he arose to the emergency, accomplishing where ordinary men would have failed with like opportunities, because he was made of the right material.

From the most reliable information obtainable, it seems that Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe, Md., during February, 1817, on the 13th of the month, according to historians, and the year 1912 therefore marks the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth.

At the age of ten years Mr. Douglass was sent to Baltimore, where he learned to read and write. He was aided in his efforts for self-education by William Lloyd Garrison. During the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. In this capacity he traveled and lectured through the New England states for four years. Large audiences were attracted by his graphic descriptions of slavery and his eloquence of speech. At this time he published his first book, "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery."

He went abroad in 1845 and lectured on slavery to enthusiastic audiences in all the prominent cities of Europe. In 1846 his friends in England raised a purse of \$750 to purchase his freedom in due form of law. He remained two years in Great Britain and in 1847 began the publication of "Frederick Douglass' Paper," at Rochester, N. Y., whose title was afterward changed to the "North Star."

"My Bondage and Freedom" was published in 1855.

When the John Brown riots took place in Virginia in 1859, he was supposed to be implicated in these and Governor Wise made requisition for his arrest upon the governor of Michigan, in which state he then was. To avoid arrest Mr. Douglass fled to England, where he remained for eight months. He afterward returned to Rochester and resumed the publication of his paper.

Following close upon the abolition of slavery, he discontinued the publication of his paper and applied himself to the preparation and delivery of lyceum lectures. During the latter part of 1870, he again engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the National Era, in Washington, of which the publication was later continued by his sons, Lewis and Frederick.

The following year Mr. Douglass was appointed assistant secretary to the commission to San Domingo, and upon his return President Grant appointed him one of the territorial counsels for the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York, and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of the state of Washington.

In 1876 he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia. After this he became recorder of deeds for the district, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1885. In the autumn of that year he revisited England to inform the friends he had made while a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in America.

Upon his return to this country President Harrison appointed him minister to Hayti in 1889. He was sent to Hayti in a United States man-of-war, arriving at Hayti on the 8th of October, 1889, just as the country was emerging from one of the worst revolutions that country had witnessed for years.

The government existing upon his arrival was simply provisional, and even after the new president took office there was some delay in the arrival and presentation of his credentials. These circumstances gave rise in the United States to persistent rumors that the Haytian government had refused to receive Mr. Douglass on account of his color. They were denied, however, and Mr. Douglass was finally warmly received. The Haytian ministry was the last position in the gift of the United States held by Mr. Douglass.

The Haytian government made an appropriation of money in 1892 for the Columbian exposition and appointed Mr. Douglass the senior of her two commissioners to the exposition. After this close he held no other office, but lived quietly in Washington up to the time of his death.

No other negro had been so prominent in public affairs as Mr. Douglass up to the time of his death and there is no probability at this time of any other reaching the place he occupied in political and public life. There are few students of today who really comprehend the value and magnitude of the life work of this grand patriot of the negro race.

Many are wont to condemn him for his marriage to a white woman, but long before this incident in his life

the fruits of his untiring efforts had shown themselves in the rapid progress of his people throughout the length and breadth of the country.

There were many underlying principles in Mr. Douglass' make-up that impelled him to choose the life that was so well spent. There were very few people of any nationality at the time of his boyhood possessed of that degree of acumen with which fortune favored him. As a boy he was diligent and persevering, for he knew that industry would enable the poorest to achieve honor, if not distinction.

It was the aim of young Douglass to make a reputation not only for himself, but for the race as well, and he reasoned that the two most precious things this side of the grave were a man's reputation and life. But he lamented the fact that the most contemptible whisper could deprive a man of his reputation, and the weakest weapon of his life. In view of this fact, he was always more anxious to deserve a good name than to possess it, as it taught him to so live as not to be afraid to die.

As Mr. Douglass grew into manhood he realized that character was one of the greatest motive powers in the world; in its noblest embodiments it exemplifies human nature in its highest form, because it exhibits man at his best.

Commonplace though it may appear, this doing of one's duty embodies the highest ideal of life and character, and Mr. Douglass felt at all times that the highest and most solemn duty of the citizen was the support of those principles that tend to make the world better.

It is hardly probable that Frederick Douglass will ever be given the credit due him by the members of his race, for the invaluable service he rendered it; in the minds of all American citizens he built a monument of perpetual interest that will be handed down from generation to generation.

Generations may come and go, but the name of Douglass will live for all time; along with the leading statesmen, buildings and leaders of America not only, but of the world, his name will take front rank in history, because his life was an incentive and encouragement to all downtrodden and unfortunate human beings.

It is possible to trace the evolution of social organization and the progress of mankind along many differing paths. The battles of progress have been fought on many different lines, and under many names. One historian traces the rise of civilization in the "progress of religious ideas."

Another follows the gains made in the direction of personal liberty, the enlarging opportunity and security of the individual under the law. There is an economic interpretation of history and a growth illustrated in letters and the arts. There are great names identified with any one of these phases of progress—names before which the world makes obeisance for their service in advancing human interests, each along his own powers. Douglass' place, however, was in none of these categories.

His was not the work of a Moses, or of a Paul, a Montfort or a Hampden, a Cobden, a Shakespeare, or a Michelangelo. To find his historical place we must turn to still another phase of human society and its expanding life.

To Douglass belong much of the honor of the solving of the many intricate problems that obtained at the time of his rise in life, and when Providence saw fit to call him from his earthly labors it was as if every wheel of industry had ceased to roll.

The great Douglass had gone. The negro race knew not which way to turn for a leader such as he had been, and while the race had within its ranks abundance of men and women of talent that were, and are yet, accomplishing along many lines, none have ever been brought forward to fill the space left vacant by Douglass. He had filled a space peculiar only to himself. He was one born to lead; broad in his views and of liberal thought, he was able to understand the world and its people; he knew what it required to get on in the world. Rightly did he consider what he said: "Do not live by bread alone, so with nations, they are not saved by art, but by honesty; not by the gilded splendors of wealth, but by the hidden treasures of manly virtues; not by the multitudinous gratifications of the flesh, but by the celestial guidance of the spirit."

Frederick Douglass was one of a trio of the greatest negroes the world has ever produced. The others are Toussaint L'Ouverture and Richard Allen. The monument to L'Ouverture is the black republic which he founded and consecrated with his blood. Richard Allen's monument is the great African Methodist church, with its thousands of communicants and schools of learning.

The monument to Frederick Douglass is the new citizen—the negro. Shall we not strive to emulate the splendid example of Mr. Douglass?

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Denmark is perhaps the most remarkable agricultural country in the world. She exports more agricultural products than any other strip of country of similar area and supports 155 persons on each square mile of territory. The value of her exports is nine dollars each year for each cultivated acre. A significant feature of Denmark's industrial organization is that eight out of each ten farmers own the land they cultivate. This may have something to do with the results attained.

ed, "that she wasn't a genuine chambermaid at all. She was an elephant trainer really, but she had been compelled to give up that profession because she couldn't handle the elephants without breaking their tusks."

The money you spend for foolishness, why not put in some bank? The cold and rainy days are here. Have you not thought and wished for those nickels and dimes you spent so foolishly last summer?—Palestine Plaindealer.

"I found out after she left," he ended.

BUSINESS: THE WORK OF NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

W. R. PETTIFORD, PRESIDENT ALABAMA PENNY SAVINGS BANK, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

(Reprinted from "Sparks," Birmingham.)

It is to be regretted that we do not have live, active, regular meetings in the local leagues throughout the country, and yet it is true to say that our leagues live at a dying rate. We are forced to the conclusion that there isn't but one good reason why we do not have regular, monthly well-attended meetings of the league, and that is, we do not understand its real purpose. Now let us see.

In the first place, the purpose of the league is to educate ourselves in the best business methods. In our league meeting we should have intelligent discussions of the best methods of buying and selling our products of our goods because no man can succeed well in business unless he knows how to buy goods to suit his customers, as well as to buy them at such a price as to sell them at a profit. This requires a great deal of information concerning the methods of the wholesale houses and jobbers, as well as to be a master of the quality of goods offered for sale.

It is an easy matter to purchase a lot of goods and have them be refused by your customers because of the quality as well as the price in contrast with the goods offered by others. It takes a great deal of thought and study and natural adaptation to sell our goods when they class up with others both in quality and price. In many cases the purchaser relies largely on the description and recommendation of the goods by the seller, and if he is not equal to the case his goods are often left in his store regardless of their merit and price. But is should be remembered by all the people who are offering goods for sale that they are to obtain all of this information by private study and public discussion, and the sooner our business men will learn that this part of their work is as important as getting a stock of goods and offering them for sale, the sooner they will reach a point in business where they will be profitable to themselves and their community.

Another important matter in the success of the business is the way the stock of the goods should be kept. A person may have a large stock of well selected, high-class goods, but if they are not attractively kept in clean places the sale will be poor. And this part of the work furnishes employment for intelligent and interested clerks all of the time, because it is often that when an article is properly adjusted on the shelves it greatly aids the clerks in its sale.

We also can be much profited by discussing the various difficulties in successful collections. For after a party has succeeded in all of his work up to this point, if he fails to know how to collect his bills and not offend his customers, he is still in danger of going out of business. And how profitable would a discussion of this kind be among a large number at the league who have a varied experience in this part of the work. In the National Negro Business league they have the intelligence to give correct instruction on these points, but not the time to go into details of this kind.

If there is one thing more important in the work of the league than another I would say that it is the education of public sentiment to the point where the mass of the people, as well as the leaders, would not only see that it is helpful to race elevation for them to give their trade to negro business men and women, but also to the point where they will be ashamed and chagrined when it is learned that they are not doing it. Public sentiment is a great judge, which stands behind the people, so to speak, and executes its laws. I went into a bank recently where there was a colored woman preparing to make a deposit, but when she saw me enter the door she turned her back on me to keep me from seeing her pass book in her hand. She was ashamed for me to know that she was depositing in a bank other than that of negroes. This is the way the mass of white people feel about depositing money in negro banks, and this is the point to which we must educate our people. The reason this education is necessary is that the aggregation of the money owned by the negroes is necessary. Being excluded from assimilation in business on the basis of merit, we have got to build a business peculiar to ourselves for its employment and its profit.

A RUSHING BUSINESS.

Recently a well known partner of a brokerage house was seen rushing wildly downstairs in a broad street skyscraper. A frier stopped him and asked the cause of his hurry. "Why, an old client of mine stepped in to see me for a moment and the fool office boy did not tell him I was in an inside office and he left saying he was going to be shaved, so I am following him up."

Later the broker was again met by his friend, who called out genially: "Did you find your customer in the barber's?"

"Yes, old man, and he gave me a ten-share order in New York Central," was the triumphant reply.

The friend said nothing, but thought all the more, for had not the same broker refused to carry "a mere 50 shares of Union Pacific" for him in 1906 on the plea that the firm did not care for "odd lots"?—Wall Street Journal.

THE HORRID THING.

"The baby likes to play with my hair."

"But you don't trust him with it when you are out, do you?" inquired the caller.—Washington Star.

AN OCTOPUS.

"What sort of a chap is old Squallor?"

"Well, when you hold out two cigars to him, to offer him his choice, he takes both."—Chicago Tribune.

MONEY IN THE BANK

Have you ever stopped to consider what it means to have money in the bank? While most of us have known that such things as savings banks have been in daily operation many years, it is surprising to note that comparatively few people really know anything about the saving bank plan or what it means.

This has reference more particularly to that class of our people who are wage-earners and who have not adopted the method of carrying on their business through banks. They seem to think that the amount of money they handle is too small to bother with a bank account, and that on account of its smallness the banks will not give them the same consideration that is given to a man with a large account. That is an erroneous notion, however.

Only in a general sort of a way do the great majority of our wage-earners realize that it is a good thing "to have money in a bank." The fact that this or that man can pay his bill with a check, always inspires confidence. People say of such a man, "He has money in the bank."

No matter how small one's earnings may be, it is a good plan to adopt banking methods. It enables you to tell exactly what you spend your money for. In many transactions, it is both a record and a receipt.

Mr. Workingman, Mr. Wage-earner, do you realize that you can have money in the bank without any material effort at saving on your part? Suppose you save your dimes—just the 10-cent pieces you get when change is made in your daily purchases, or payment of bills. You scarcely ever miss a dime when you spend it. It is a small and elusive coin that slips away from you before you know it.

Suppose one puts at least a dime away—puts it in a savings bank, in a year's time these dimes will amount to \$36.50. Once in a while one may have more than one dime to spare in a day, and it should go to the savings bank account, also.

With anything like thrift one can save more than \$75 a year in dimes alone.

If there is not a bank of our own in your town, or nearby town, put it in the other man's savings bank, where you may get interest on your deposit just the same.

Think it over, reader, and if you haven't a bank account already, start one as soon as possible, and see if you cannot save more than one hundred dollars worth of dimes before the year is ended. The ease with which it can be done will, doubtless, surprise you, if you go it in earnest.

You will ever afterwards, also be thankful for the suggestion that caused you to become interested.

NEGROES SELL COLD STORAGE EGGS AT A PROFIT

Who said the negro wasn't a shrewd trader? It is generally understood that when a negro goes in for a trade with a white man he comes out worsted. But there are a number of Montgomery county negroes who are making a new record for their race.

Montgomery people eat a good many cold storage eggs that are shipped into town from other places, but being good judges of what is fit to eat they also like good country eggs, or "yard eggs." They don't mind paying from 35 to 40 cents a dozen for these eggs so long as they know them to be fresh and genuine, and, so long too, as eggs will persist in remaining that high.

But who likes to buy fresh country eggs and learn later that many of them are cold storage eggs?

Well, whether Montgomery people like it or not, they have been doing it—or some of them have, rather.

Some of the Montgomery county negroes from the country were sharp enough to buy a supply of cold storage eggs in this city at 20 and 25 cents a dozen, mix them with a few fresh eggs and sell the lot as fresh country eggs at 35 and 40 cents.—Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

DUTCH APRONS.

No longer does the white apron of transparent materials, trimmed with frivolous ribbons and many lace frills, reign supreme as a skirt protector at chafing dish parties. For the nonce the Dutch apron is in possession of the field and every girl who cannot afford one of the imported specimens made of dark blue, green, yellow or red sateen, with a printed border in a contrasting dull hue, that is half the depth of the entire accessory, does the next best thing and makes her apron of whatever material she has at hand.

The border, printed Holland sateen, is about 24 inches wide, and has the decoration along edge, and shirring it three times across, thus forming a half-inch frill and two half-inch deep puffs against the front of the waist.

But materials other than the imported Holland sateen are used and many girls prefer the transparent tabliers of dark-hued chiffon or mousseline de sole with a wide printed border, while other apron makers are applying the borders of foulards to plain-colored sateen or china silks.

The main thing is to have the foundation of the apron—never longer than 70 inches when finished—of a dark and dull shade and the border of a decided pattern and an entirely different color.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO DRESS.

What's the matter with the fellow's fingers?"

Why, he went crazy over buttoning his wife's waist.

And why is he up on the ladder?"

He thinks he has the contract for buttoning the waist of the Statue of Liberty.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When we war against the best that is in us, we are fighting the very God to whom we bend the knee.

MASONS LOSE HOME

Pride of Masonic Lodges of Iowa Goes Up in Flames at Boone

LOSS IS MORE THAN \$35,000

Structure Destroyed Completely Due to Location Being Outside of Fire Protection Limits Although Valiant Fight Was Made.

Boone.—Sparks from a chimney dropping in the cupola of the Eastern Star-Masonic home resulted in a fire this afternoon which completely destroyed the building, the pride of the members of the two lodges throughout the central west. Only the charred brick walls of the structure are standing tonight.

The home was located half a mile east of the city, just outside the fire limits, and to its location is due its complete destruction. Firemen, Masons and citizens generally worked hard to put out the fire, but could do nothing toward saving the structure.

Hundreds of volunteers worked hard to save everything they could, but much furniture was destroyed. The fire did rapid work, and within an hour all the woodwork in the building was destroyed. When the great colonial pillars of the veranda toppled over, carrying with them a large portion of the roof, the signal was spectacular.

The loss is probably more than \$50,000. The insurance is \$20,500, of which \$17,000 is on the building and \$3,500 on the contents.

POOR SEED CORN REPORTED

Had the Corn Examined Been Planted Without Testing the Farmers' Loss Would Have Been Great.

Mason City.—Nearly every county in the section stood to lose \$315,000, according to figures in the hands of the managers of the Western Electric Telephone company, who have received reports from 9,714 farmers in northern Iowa who tested their seed corn by direction of the company. The result of the test indicates that 19 per cent of the seed is bad. Had this corn been planted without a test, the loss would have reached nearly a third of a million dollars in practically every county in the northern tier of counties west of here.

SUNDAY BREAKS HIS RECORD

Opposition of City Council of Wheeling Proves of Benefit as Shown by Number of Converts.

Waterloo.—The Rev. W. A. Sunday, a native of Iowa, has broken all of his previous records in the campaign just closed at Wheeling, W. Va., where the city council passed an ordinance against slang and vulgarity. The whole number of converts was 8,437. There were 1,427 on the last day, and 731 at the last service. Not only were all records broken for converts, but the free will offering, which amounted to \$17,000 reached high tide mark.

Hugh Van Pelt Resigns.

Des Moines.—Hugh Van Pelt, state dairy expert in the employ of the Iowa State Dairy association has resigned his position to take charge of a department for Kimball's Dairy Farmer, a Waterloo publication. Mr. Van Pelt is succeeded in the state association by E. S. Feltell, who has been first assistant under Mr. Van Pelt.

Will Erect Ten Bridges.

New Hampton.—The supervisors of Chickasaw county will expend \$12,000 on new bridges next summer. Seven concrete bridges will be built at a cost of \$7,000, and three steel bridges, one with a span of 100 feet, and two with a span of sixty feet, at a cost of \$5,000.

Conference Is in Session.

Cedar Falls.—The annual conference of the Evangelical church of Iowa convened here, Bishop William Horn of Cleveland, O., presiding. The Des Moines Evangelical conference held its last meeting and voted to merge immediately with the Iowa conference.

Joins War on Loan Sharks.

Des Moines.—Loan sharks will not get much sympathy from the Rock Island road. Notices have been issued to employees that the legal department is at the disposal of worthy employees who find themselves in the clutches of the money lenders.

Gillin Takes New Place.

Iowa City.—J. L. Gillin, assistant professor of economics at Iowa university, has accepted the position as head of the new social survey department of Wisconsin university.

Milk Ordinance Is Asked.

Fort Dodge.—Physicians have signed a petition asking the city council to pass an ordinance compelling dealers in milk to have the lactical fluid clean. The doctors want the herds tested and keep free from tuberculosis.

James Boyle Is Mayor.

Kellogg.—At the council meeting the two candidates who tied for mayor at the election decided the contest by casting lots. James Boyle won the draw and was declared mayor.

Dean Brown to Visit Iowa.

Iowa City.—The Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, dean of the Yale divinity school, and one of the state university's most distinguished alumni, will return to the university for a visit May 3 and 4.

Creston Utility Sold.

Creston.—A company of Chicago and Detroit capitalists have bought the Creston Gas & Electric Light plant and have sent for C. W. Ray of Green Bay, Wis., to take management.

WORTH THE MONEY.

A California paper has published several anecdotes about the late

KEOKUK NOTES.

Mr. Frank Downey, who was brought here from Monticello, Mo., to be treated for tuberculosis, died Wednesday night at Graham hospital. He leaves a widow. The remains were sent to Monticello, Thursday afternoon for burial.

Little Victor Mason Johnson who has been quite ill for the past week or two with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

Rev. Brewer and Mr. Geo. Mott returned home Friday from Fairfield, Iowa, where they attended the District conference. Mr. Mott has the honor of being elected delegate to the annual conference which convenes in Sept.

There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist Easter Sunday at 9:30 a. m., at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, corner of 14th and High to which everybody is cordially invited. The church will be decorated in potted plants and cut flowers.

The Rev. W. A. Bruce has accepted church in Jackson, Tenn. Rev. Bruce is recovering from a serious attack of Bronchitis. He will leave soon for his new field. We wish him success.

The trustees Ade Society will give a coffee party, April 18th, at the home of Mrs. Fielding Johnson's No. 213 N 14th to which all are invited.

Mr. Horace Craig left Sunday night St. Paul. He has accepted a position on the railroad.

The date of the Great Home Talent Minstrels of which Arthur Frye is manager is April 11th and 12th, 1912, at the Association Hall, 14th High St. We hope this entertainment will be well patronized, as these young men have spared no pains to make it a success. Mark Johnson is stage manager, F. D. Fields, musical director, and Wm. Martin, Sec'y.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, who sustained an injury to his shoulder and received several minor bruises a few weeks ago while alighting from a street car which resulted in his being incapacitated for a few days, has now fully recovered.

Mrs. Laura Nichols of Clarksville, Mo., who has been receiving treatment in the hospital here has improved to such an extent that she has been enabled to return to her home.

Mrs. Emma Mosely of Louisiana, Mo., has been in the city for the past few weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Whitaker of No. 2003 Franklin St. The ladies of the Sunshine club very delightfully entertained last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gross. The cast of characters that made possible the financial success.

At present everybody is looking forward to Rev. Brewer's Old Funks concert and wondering who it is that plays the instrument on his teeth.

One of the most pleasurable social events of the season was enjoyed by the younger society last Friday evening at a surprise given Mrs. Annie Alden at her home in the honor of her son Charles' 18th birthday anniversary. Games and music sped the time happily after which a bountiful and delectable luncheon was served. Charles was the recipient of several beautiful and fond remembrances among them a handsome gold watch-fob. Each guest enjoyed cutting the delicacies, birthday cake, encircled with 18 assorted colored candles.

Mr. Emily J. Walker, who has been a resident of this city since the latter part of the fifties and was reputed to be one of the oldest colored women in Lee county, passed peacefully away into eternal rest. Last Wednesday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dudley Smith, who has so tenderly cared for her mother throughout her illness—Mrs. Walker having been an invalid for several months past, besides her daughter she is survived by two sons in this city, Thomas and Ambrose, and a daughter, Mrs. Matilda Hutchins of Chicago. Mrs. Walker was a member of Pilgrim Rest Baptist church, where the funeral was held last Sunday afternoon.

Interest in the revival at Pilgrim Rest church is still increasing, 29 additions to date, nineteen of whom are converts. The buildings that were recently greatly damaged by fire on the 9th and Main streets are now ready for occupancy. Luther Hardin is back at his old stand and the Frye restaurant will re-open in a few days.

Services will be observed at Bethel church every evening this week excepting Thursday. The young men's club will have charge of the Easter Sunday evening program.

The Drama entitled, among the Breakers that was given at association hall last Tuesday evening for the benefit of Bethel church, under the auspices of the Sunshine club, was largely attended. Mr. Geo. Ashby was the successful manager of the play. Too much credit cannot be given the participants.

We feel justly proud of our home talent who rendered this classical production, Miss Francis Reeder was pianist and F. D. Fields, violinist. Total receipts, \$75.70.

Well, the election is over and political quietude is about to be restored among our present administration was retained with the exception of one commissioner.

Mrs. Agnes Craven has returned from old home at Anderson, Ind., after an absence of several months.

Mr. David McKeever of Bloomington, Ill., formerly of Hamilton was in our city last week. He is now engaged in buying and selling fine horses.

Don't forget to demonstrate the fact that Keokuk is the Power City by supporting our worthy contestant, Miss Francis Reeder.

Ralph Tebeau, 3d baseman of the city high school base ball team has received an offer from Frank Leland of the Leland Giants best known colored base ball team in the country, offering him try-out. Ralph who is a promising athlete is one of the mainstays of the High school ball team and is regarded as one of the best track men in the school. The daily papers that should be accepted. His loss should be keenly felt by the school.

FORT MADISON NOTES.

The Willing Workers club met at the home of Mr. Ambrose Jackson, Friday evening, after the routine business a subject was discussed. Resolved that women are more powerful than men, from an educational stand point. Decided in the affirmative.

The Rosebud club met at the home of Miss Harper, Thursday, and Monday evening with Mrs. James Bowles to arrange for an entertainment in the near future.

Mrs. Jane Young of Davenport is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thomas for a short while.

Mrs. Clara Murphy was entertained at 5 o'clock dinner, Thursday, with Rev. and Mrs. Bowles and Mr. Hickenbottom at the home of Mr. Charles Thomas. Mrs. Murphy left on the 8:15 train for Canada to make her home.

The Second Baptist church had an entertainment last Tuesday evening was a success socially and financially.

A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples.

As a healing salve for burns, scalds, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

Summer School.

Western University, Quindaro, Kansas, is to operate a Summer School this summer, beginning June 10th, just after Commencement, and running six weeks, or until July 19th.

The industries, manual training, pedagogy, psychology, and a special course in instrumental and public school music will be given by a selected faculty.

Special lectures like Dr. L. B. Moore, of Howard University, and Prof. G. N. Gresham, of Kansas City, will be heard from time to time.

The indications are that the attendance will be large from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa and adjoining states.

The location of Western University is one of surpassing beauty and President Keating proposes to look after the social features of the session as well as the scholastic.

Why He Was Late.

"What made you so late?"
"I met Smithson."
"Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."
"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling, and he insisted on telling me about his stomach trouble."
"Did you tell him to take Chamberlain's Tablets?"
"Sure, that is what he needs." Said by all dealers.

DAVENPORT NOTES.

(Continued from last week.)
Mrs. C. B. Lewis made a visit to Des Moines last week to arrange the program for the State Federation.

Rev. T. B. Stovall and D. S. Johnson the elected stewards will attend the Dist. Conference, which meets at Fairfield, Iowa, 27 and 28th of March.

Rev. Stovall will preach at Washington, Iowa, Tuesday evening, March 26. The E. L. D. Club met at the A. M. E. parsonage, Monday afternoon, Mar. 18th.

The A. M. E. Sunday school is arranging to carry out their Missionary program this year to the letter.

The school will entertain the public Easter evening.



FORD'S HAIR POMADE
MAKES HAIR SHINY ON CURLY HAIR
GLOSSY, SOFTER AND MORE PLIABLE.
EASY TO COMB AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE.
THE LENGTH WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.
FOR PREVENTING HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, AND FOR
SCALE REMOVAL OF IMITATIONS, GET THE GENUINE, PUT UP IN
25¢ AND 50¢ BOTTLES WITH CHARLES FORD'S NAME ON
EVERY PACKAGE.
TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE
SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY
UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE
THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNEXCELLED
FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES,
ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT
SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE
FOLLOWING PRICES: SMALL SIZED BOTTLE 25¢; LARGE SIZED BOTTLE
50¢. THE OZONIZED OIL MARROW CO.
232 LAKE ST. DEPT. 277 CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED.

Mr. James Baily, who moved his residence from Davenport to Texas some weeks ago made a flying trip in the city, Tuesday, on business, and took breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. David Delward.

The Clara Shepard Girls Improvement club is now preparing to entertain the public in the near future. This entertainment will be given to raise money to further the work of the club. The members will solicit the patronage of all well wishers of the tri-cities. Two comedies will be given entitled, "The Burglar Alarm" and "How Women Keep a Secret." The club has had only been in existence three months but the members have shown much interest in the work. The main object of the club is improvement.

President—Mrs. Clara Sheppard; Vice-President, Miss Marie Wilkerson; Secretary, Miss Beulah Allen; Assist. Secretary, Miss Beulah Gordon; Treas., Miss Elizabeth Cain; Mrs. Geo. Mott, Mrs. Ruth, Mrs. Maggie Phoenix and Miss Teresa Adams together with the president constitute a board of directors.

You will look a good while before you find a better medicine for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only gives relief—it cures. Try it when you have a cough or cold, and you are certain to be pleased with the prompt cure which it will effect. For sale by all dealers.

FT. MADISON, IOWA.

At the residence, 610 Broadway Thursday March 28 occurred the death of Virgil Calvin Redd, of pneumonia, age 1 year 2 months and 15 days. Deceased was the little son of Mrs. L. Shepherd. Funeral was held from the Second Baptist church at 2:30 p. m. Saturday; Rev. Bowles officiated. Interment at Cherry Hill.

Mrs. Charles Eubanks entertained a few friends at a six o'clock dinner Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Jane Young of Davenport. The table was beautifully decorated with carnations.

Mrs. James Sanders entertained Mrs. Jane Young of Davenport and Mrs. Charles Thomas at a five o'clock dinner Wednesday. Covers were laid for five and a five course dinner was served.

Rev. Bowles preached to a good congregation Sunday morning. His efficient wife is a great help in the work among the women.

The Willing Workers met at the residence of Mrs. James Sanders Friday evening. A splendid program was rendered.

The Rosebud club will meet Monday night at the home of Miss Louise Harper.

Mrs. Ambrose Jackson was able to be to church Sunday. She has been

YOUNGER BROTHERS

Saturday Easter Sale

In the Economy Basement
Will afford countless saving
opportunities in women's ap-
parel, millinery, shoes and
dress accessory.

Come to the Basement Saturday.

**THE ORIGINAL
HAIR GROWER**
We Grow Our Hair,
Now Let Us Grow
Yours with
PORO
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

When we first began our wonderful work of growing all kinds, all qualities, all lengths, and all conditions of hair, even to the growing of hair on bald places of the head, many persons scorned the idea that such a thing was possible; but we have grown the hair for hundreds; rapidly achieving success. The proof of the value of our work is that we are being imitated and largely by persons whose own hair we have actually grown and the further fact that they have very frequently mentioned us when trying to sell their goods (saying that theirs is the same or "just as good") or referred to PORO. We advise you to use only PORO Hair Grower, (the oldest and best of its kind.) See that the same PORO is on every box, not genuine without it. Prepared only by Mrs. A. M. POPE.

Beware of imitations.
Call, or address mail to
MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO,
St. Louis, Mo., 3100 Pine Street.
MRS. MOLLIE WHITNEY, 726 WEST 10TH, Des Moines, Ia., AGENT FOR POOR

confined to her home all winter on account of ill health.

The children of the Sunday school have arranged a fine program for Easter. The program will be rendered at the Second Baptist church at 2 p. m. and at the A. M. E. church at night.

Rev. and Mrs. Bowles were entertained at the home of Mrs. Anna Wilson Saturday at six o'clock dinner.

Mrs. Jane Young has returned to her home in Davenport after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives.

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

SIoux CITY ITEMS.

Sunday is Easter and a program will be rendered at both the Mt. Zion Baptist and A. M. E. churches.

Mrs. J. B. Rush lectured Monday evening to a large and appreciative audience at the A. M. E. church.

Mrs. J. B. Rush was guest of Mrs. Lina Coats while in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watkins

VIVIAN L. JONES Funeral Director

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Prices the lowest
Calls answered promptly day or night
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Iowa State Bystander

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DES MOINES, IOWA

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JOHN L. THOMPSON, EDITOR.
J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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Saturday March 30th a son, mother and child doing nicely.

Mrs. Irene Surgis is able to be on among us again we are glad to note. A reception was tendered Mrs. J. B. Rush at the parsonage of Rev. and Mrs. Abner Saturday evening.

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

Will you be Obedient?
"When you feel any temptation to sin alone," said the friend and adviser, "you must say: 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"Da's what I done said," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "an' I'm glad I hynus Satan answer me back: 'Da's all right. We's both gwine de same way, nobow, an' I don't make no diffunce to me which leads de gwine.'"

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

Piles
FISTULA—Pay When CURED
All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether, or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED, or a LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE.
WRITE FOR BOOK ON PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES WITH TESTIMONIALS.
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MRS. JOHNSON & SOUTHERN
The most wonderful hair preparations on the market. When we say Magic we do not exaggerate, as you can see great results in the first few treatments. We guarantee Magic Hair grower to stop the hair's fall from falling out and breaking off; making harsh stubborn hair soft and silky. Magic Hair Grower grows hair on bald places of the head. If you use these preparations once you will never be without them. Magic Hair Grower and Straightening Oil are manufactured only by Messrs. Johnson & Southern. We also do scalp treating.

MAGIC HAIR GROWER 50¢. STRAIGHTENING OIL 50¢.
All orders promptly filled; send 10¢ for postage. Money must accompany all orders. AGENTS WANTED—Write for particulars.

We carry everything in the latest fashionable hair goods at the lowest prices.
We make switches, puffs, transformation curls, coronet braids, and combings made to order, matching all shades a specialty. Send sample of hair with all orders.
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**Choice Meats, Fish, Poultry
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A Singer Sewing Machine enables a woman to clothe herself more elegantly, comfortably and abundantly on her allowance than would otherwise be possible, and at the same time affords her a fascinating employment and profitable pastime.

Singer Sewing Machines
do all kinds of sewing perfectly and easily, from the simplest mending to the making of the most elaborate gown—and they continue to give this satisfactory service for a lifetime.

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THIS election is of supreme importance to you. The whole country is divided. On one side the progressive insurgents, on the other the conservative standpaters. Both parties will promise many things. You will have to judge their claims and their fitness to carry them out. In these stirring times
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is a necessity to the busy man or woman who values being up to date. In a hundred ways its editorials, its character sketches and its timely articles will help you make your choice. It gives you the best, clearest and most accurate, non-partisan and unprejudiced news that money can buy. It is the great monthly newspaper on which intelligent people everywhere rely for their news, and you get this news almost as promptly as it is given in the great daily newspapers of the country.
Senator La Follette says: "The most concise, accurate, and impartial review of the age. I have used the magazine for its current issues as a valuable means of information."
Never will the Review of Reviews be more necessary than next year
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