

AFRO-AMERICAN COLLINGS

The question is often asked as to the extent the former students and graduates of Tuskegee Institute engage in actual farming operations. It should be stated that the teachers of the institution itself keep constantly in mind the fact that the south is largely an agricultural country, and that at least eighty per cent. of the colored people depend upon farming for their living, and, furthermore, the negro race as a whole is far better off when in cultivating the soil than in any other occupation. For these reasons no pains are spared to improve each year the training given in farming and related occupations so as to keep the student close to the soil and lead them to love farm life to the extent that a large proportion of them will take up work immediately in the country. As an immediate result of this teaching the school has been able to produce the best crop in its farm during the past year in the history of the institution. This within itself has done much to deepen the interest of the sixteen hundred students in farming. As a further illustration of the result of this training, in Macon county alone, in Alabama, in which the Tuskegee Institute is located, there are three graduates of the school, to say nothing of hundreds of others engaged in farming, who have more than a hundred farms or that number of colored farmers under their supervision. This one case, out of many that might be referred to throughout Alabama and the south. And, too, it is safe to state that at least half of the men from Tuskegee Institute, who are classed as school teachers, engage to some extent, in farming while engaged in teaching their pupils. Thirty of the graduates and former students of the institute are teaching agriculture in various schools. Some of these schools are located at Snow Hill, Ala.; Prentiss, Miss.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Lawrenceville, Va.; Denmark, S. C.; and at the University of Porto Rico, Porto Rico. Eight of the graduates are working for the United States department of agriculture as agricultural demonstration agents in the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia. The government experts induce colored farmers to set aside small portions of their land and plant and cultivate it under their direction. These small plots serve as object lessons for the communities. Thus, where farmers raised from five to fifteen bushels of corn per acre, they are now, because of this teaching, raising from thirty to sixty bushels per acre. Where from 150 to 200 pounds of lint cotton were produced per acre, now from 250 to 600 bushels per acre. On what is called very poor land Tuskegee students raised on the institute farm last year 500 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. These demonstration agents do not confine themselves to teaching improved farming methods, but they also assist the colored farmers in getting better live stock, in having better gardens and in improving their homes. In a community where one of these agents is at work a visit was made recently to forty gardens of farmers by a competent committee. The committee found in these gardens peas, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, mustard, pepper, lettuce and carrots. Besides, the gardens were in good condition. This resulted from the teaching of one graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. George W. Carver of the Tuskegee Institute agricultural department, foremost of his race in scientific agriculture in the south, if not in the United States, was born a slave in Missouri, on the Carver plantation. Of his parentage he knows little. During his youth he worked at odd jobs to earn a living. At last he found an opportunity to take charge of the greenhouses of the horticultural department of the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames. He remained there until he was graduated, when he was made assistant botanist. He took advantage of his opportunities there to continue his studies, and finally took a diploma as a post-graduate student. The first diploma of that sort that had been given at Ames.

Hon. W. H. Lewis, assistant attorney general of the United States, sailed from New York for Paris, France, a few days ago, where Mrs. Lewis and children have been living for the past year or so, in order that their children could attend the different schools of the old country without any friction.

Leading colored physicians and citizens are behind a movement to build a \$50,000 hospital for the colored people of New York city. The McDonough Hospital association, which is named after the pioneer colored physician in the city, is the agency through which these interested hope to accomplish their aim.

Among the business plants in Nashville, Tenn., are listed two, three, four and five establishments, two photographers, two hospitals and two publishing houses.

In Virginia the total value of property owned by negroes increased from \$12,689,965 in 1901 to \$32,944,546 in 1911. In this latter year the negroes of the state paid \$312,000 taxes.

The easiest thing in the world to do is to make up your mind what you would do if you were in some other fellow's place.

In buying a horse or taking a wife, one way is to shut your eyes and trust to luck.

Notwithstanding the fact that we can boast of our past progress, there is yet something to be considered which has been refrained from somewhat. We are failing to yoke ourselves together for the success of our journals, insurance organizations and other business enterprises. We have now seen that these things are not frauds. Every chartered insurance company pays its claims, and all newspapers that have existed for any length of time give us what we pay for, and loyally champion all the causes vitally important to our people. Such businesses are among the most important concerns in operation by other races; and since we are inclined to keep pace with them in all things, we should do likewise in these things.

Many of our men utilize their talents to help supply the race with much needed literature and meet with some success, while many sacrifice in order to render like service, and fall in a business way. There is no other race to support negro journals and insurance organizations, consequently our people should be generous in the support of all our worthy enterprises. If we supported our own journals as well as we support those published by whites surely ours would rank high among the leading journals of the country.

We need to be reminded of this fact, that if we continue supporting our other enterprises, and give our newspapers and insurance companies due support, we will soon have constructed a sure commercial foundation upon which to perpetuate colossal future enterprises—Southern Life Magazine

Malaysian riddles, Dutch rebuses and Liberian head measurements comprise a small but interesting part of the material brought to the University of Chicago by Prof. Frederick Starr of the anthropology department on his return from a trip abroad. With Harry Johnson, a Chicago negro, and Campbell Marvin, a graduate student of the University of Chicago, Professor Starr made a walking trip of 150 miles into the interior of Africa, after visiting the Liberian city of Monrovia. Among the places visited during the trip were Teneferie, Casa Blanca, Nazaban, Zam, Mogador and the Mpesse territory. "The primary purpose of my trip was to investigate the social, economic and political conditions of Liberia," said Professor Starr. "I found the country one of the most interesting from these points of view, and shall have something definite to say about them all in my future lectures. Liberia is a fine field for American enterprise. We took 14,000 feet of moving picture films, and as an example of our industry, I measured the heads of 200 native soldiers of the Liberian frontier force. While abroad I received the sad news of the death of Manuel Gonzales, my Mexican boy, who has accompanied me on many of my trips in different parts of the world. We were in Morocco at a decidedly lively time. The old empire was just in its death throes, and there was plenty of opportunity for observation."

In haste to be rich, virtue and charity are often put aside, and thus swift prosperity often leads to violence, cheating and extortion. The man was not a dreamer who said: "The love of money is the root of all evil." Money is to be desired above many things, but we should not do questionable things to obtain it.

Giles W. White, a Democratic negro of Montgomery county, Maryland, who is actively pushing his cause, hoping to secure the appointment of minister to Liberia, is a school teacher. He studied law at the Howard University Law school, Washington, but did not seek admission to the bar. He has been active worker in the party ranks for 16 years.

Regiments serving in the United States and having the lowest percentage of desertion last year were the Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fifth infantry, both colored organizations, which showed desertions of 1.52 and 1.60 per cent. The Tenth cavalry has been one of the two regiments showing the lowest desertion for the past three years.

The editors of white papers are prompt in commenting on the bad things the negroes do. We think it is fair and just to discuss with an equal degree of pride the good things done by them, especially when they vote in such a manner as to promote law and order. Such was their conduct in the last campaign.

A colored population of about 25,000 in Seattle, Wash., owns and supports five churches, and has two physicians, two lawyers, one newspaper, four apartment houses and six fraternal organizations.

Fire destroyed almost completely the chapel of Walden university in Nashville. There was no attendant loss of life.

It's the easiest thing in the world for the average person to make a bad break.

For household use there has been invented an electric corn popper that gets its current from a lighting fixture.

For the use of gardeners a New York man has combined a trowel, fork, hoe, weeder and dibble in a single implement.

The gambling mania is not merely a craving for excitement. As many married men gamble as bachelors.

God never changes his mind

WANT A BIG FUND

Friends of Aviation Ask Congress to Appropriate \$3,000,000.

Experts Call Attention to the Powerful Aerial Fleets Possessed by All the European Powers—Nation Now Far in the Rear.

Washington.—Hopelessly outclassed by France, Germany, England, Russia and many small nations of Europe in the number of aeroplanes in use for military purposes, friends of the flying game in the United States are busy planning a tentative bill calling for a \$3,000,000 appropriation for the advancement of aviation by the army and navy.

A bill is now being prepared calling upon congress to authorize this amount, in order to put the United States to the front in this new arm of defense and offense. It is understood the bill will be introduced into the house of representatives, possibly by Representative William G. Sharp of Ohio, who is known to the flying men in this country as "the champion of the cause" in the house.

It will be pointed out that this great appropriation really would give this country the prestige enjoyed by the larger nations of Europe in this new field. Including the aeroplanes and hydroplanes of both the army and the navy, the United States today can muster but twenty-two machines. France has almost 1,000, while England and Germany have several hundred each.

The war department will be asked to detail a sufficient number of men to operate the large number of machines which would be bought under the appropriation.

The men who are interested in the new bill represent the aeronautical societies, manufacturers of American-made aeroplanes, army officers and



Gen. James Allen.

scientific men interested in the advancement of the science made possible by the efforts of Prof. Samuel Langley, Wilbur Wright, Glenn Curtis and other pioneers of flying.

Brigadier General James Allen, chief officer of the signal corps, deplors the fact that the year 1912 has shown no advancement in aviation in the United States army except that of the individual efforts of the aviators themselves, and other officials directly interested in the advancement of this new arm of the nation's offense and defense.

"It is time some real enthusiasm is shown by congress," declares the veteran officer, who retired from the service on February 13. "We are practically standing still in this great and scientific problem, while France, England, Germany, Russia, Japan and most all of the larger foreign nations are making wonderful strides."

According to General Allen, the United States army has but fourteen biplanes ready for instant use, and only fourteen officers capable of flying, while practically every foreign nation completely and overwhelmingly outclasses this country in the size of its aerial fleet.

Individual efforts of the aviators were directed mainly during the last twelve months to the perfection of wireless telegraphy from flying aeroplanes. Splendid success was met with, messages being flashed as far as fifteen miles from biplanes moving as fast as sixty miles an hour. The aviators also were successful in directing the fire of the artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., at a hidden target from machines while at altitudes of 2,000 feet or more, by using the wireless.

The army paid a great toll, however, in the death of two lieutenants and one enlisted man, killed at College Park, Md., during the summer. They were Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Jr., Lieutenant Louis C. Rockwell and Corporal Frank Scott.

Something He Had Seen.

A teacher was taking a class of small children in English grammar and was explaining the difference between a common and abstract noun. "An example of a common noun is dog," she said. "For you can see it, while you cannot see anything that is an abstract noun."

"For instance, have any of you seen abundance?"

There was silence for about a minute. Then a little boy got up and said: "Please, ma'am, I have never seen a bun dance, but I have seen a cake walk."—Weekly Telegraph.

Little Arithmetic Problem.

If twelve persons were to agree to dine together every day, but never sit exactly in the same order around the table, it would take them 13,000,000 years at the rate of one dinner a day, and they would have to eat more than 479 million dinners before they could get through all the possible arrangements in which they could place themselves.

Daily Thought.

"Every human soul has celestial energy which can attract power."

Determined that the plan of the Panama canal fortifications shall not become the property of possible military adversaries, Colonel Goethals, chairman of the canal commission, has restored the order excluding photographers from the vicinity of the works going up at Toro Point, Marquetia island and the islands in Panama bay.

In executing the order the chief of police is directed to see that no persons not regularly resident thereat be permitted to come ashore with cameras at the places named. Photographs may be made in the vicinity of the works only upon written order from Colonel Goethals in each particular case.

"Floating islands" are the latest phenomena to appear as the Panama canal approaches completion. The term is used to describe masses of vegetation and earth loosened from the bottom of Gatun lake by the rising water and blown about the surface by changing winds. These islands virtually are sections of the floor of the swamp that have been overrun by the water backed up in the Chagres valley by the Gatun dam. With the clay and leaves are sticks and other buoyant matter, the whole covered with luxuriant lush grass.

The islands are at times so thick that a launch cannot make its way through them, although they are not an obstacle or inconvenience to steamships. The launch Balboa is at present busy towing them to the spillway, where they float over the dam. No trouble is expected after the sluice gates are installed, as the aperture between the piers on the dam crest will be 45 feet.

When Secretary Charles D. Hilles opened the White House mail the other day he gasped with astonishment on reading a

Says She Posed As Another.

Frank and I received a confession from a Washington woman that she had "broken into" the White House receptions for years under false colors. Mr. Hilles would not disclose the identity of the writer, whose ingenuousness, he acknowledged, commanded his admiration. The letter read:

"I have been attending the White House receptions for years, but I am tired of using another person's ticket. Will you please send me one for the next reception in my own name?"

The coveted cards admitting guests to the White House on the occasion of the four big affairs of the winter are much sought after, and especially so this season, since President-elect Wilson has intimated the receptions would be abandoned during his administration. Every description of subterfuge is resorted to in an effort to obtain invitations, since the top-heavy list was cut down, have been scarcer than ever before.

This particular appeal, however, was the most unusual that has yet passed under Secretary Hilles' notice. No information was forthcoming as to whether it would be successful.

When you talk of fish, the eyes of George M. Bowers, fish commissioner at Washington, begin to glisten. He can tell you without a moment's

hesitation the status of the nation's fish family. One of the events of 1912 as recorded in the office of the fish commissioner, was the salmon catch on the Pacific coast, the largest in ten years. That shows how the fish habit is growing in the far west. The fish catch in the east is also increasing year by year. The output for 15 years past, amounting to \$3,887,921,037, and the cost of producing young salmon in these 15 years has been reduced from \$168 to \$122 per million. When you talk about the output of young fish by the fish commission, runs well into the quadrillions, quintillions and the figures and ciphers are in great demand when computing Uncle Sam's fish-hatching operations. Perhaps the plethora of ciphers, required for fish-hatching estimates is responsible for the proneness to exaggerate when a simple fish story is told.

Statistics for livestock products for New York are presented in a bulletin just issued by the census bureau of the department of commerce and labor and prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture. The returns for livestock products obtained in the census of 1910 relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909.

The number of farms in New York reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 184,024, but only 188,408 reported dairy products in 1909. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced in 1909 was 132,204, and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 1,151,000.

Bay State Marksmen Excel.

The artillery marksmen of the Massachusetts National Guard won the 12-inch rifle target practice over all state militia organizations during 1912 according to reports just compiled by the militia division of the war department. Connecticut militiamen took first place with the 10-inch rifle, while the Florida and New York National Guard organizations, respectively, led in the 8 and 6-inch rifle practice.

Sure of Himself.

"Smoking again? I thought you'd cut it out."

"Well, you see, when I've convinced myself that I can cut it out whenever I want I start smoking again."—Harvard Lampoon.

Lawful to Call Man an Ass.

It is lawful in Switzerland to call a man an ass either in anger or otherwise, according to a decision of the cantonal tribunal at Zurich. The court declined to award damages in a suit arising out of a quarrel between two prominent citizens.

Putting a Carrot into Words.

The thought that prompted and was conveyed in a "carrot" would only be set down in words—any, although Shakespeare himself should be the scribe.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

LIKE FLAVOR OF CHOCOLATE

Addition to Custard Makes Little Extra Work, and the Children Are Sure to Appreciate It.

It is no more trouble to make a chocolate custard than it is a plain one, and the chocolate is a change. Children especially enjoy a custard made in this way. The proportions are two cups of milk, one ounce of chocolate, two eggs, sugar to taste, usually about three tablespoons, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of any preferred flavoring.

Melt the chocolate in a double boiler. Pour the milk in and let it come to a boil. Beat eggs, sugar and salt together, and pour the boiling milk over the mixture and strain into custard cups or one large dish as preferred. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven.

I suppose you know how to tell when the custard is done. If not, then the test is a knife put into the middle of the custard. If the knife comes out clean the dish is ready to be taken from the oven, while if the custard sticks to the knife it must be a little longer.—Exchange.

BEEF BRAISED A LA BRISSE

Change From the Familiar Roast is Something That Will Be Appreciated by the Family.

Take a rump piece of beef, weighing at least eight pounds, and lard it with half a pound of salt pork, cut in long half-inch square pieces. Season well with allspice, chopped parsley and a little garlic. Tie up firmly and place in the stew pan with four ounces of melted beef suet; fry briskly until a crisp brown all over. Drain off the fat, add a quart of broth made from bones and trimming, two cups tomato sauce; a bunch of parsley; two onions, and about a quart and pint of quartered turnips. Let boil up, then cover and let simmer gently for nearly three hours. Take out the beef and place on a platter and rub the vegetables through a sieve into the saucepan, skim off all fat from the gravy and reduce to the consistency of their sauce, then press the turnips, etc., through a fine sieve to make a puree. Turn out on the platter and place the meat on the puree. Pour some of the gravy over the meat and serve.

Good Dumplings.

Many cooks fail with dumplings from letting the mixture stand after it is blended or from letting the water under them get below the boiling point, says the Commoner. Mix and sift two cups of flour and four teaspoonsful of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Work into this three teaspoonsful of butter, using the tips of the fingers, then add gradually three-fourths of a cupful of sweet milk; put out onto a floured board and without working, roll out to half an inch thick; cut in any shape desired, or in strips, dip in flour and lay the pieces close together in a well-greased steamed; set this over a kettle of boiling water, cover closely and steam for fourteen minutes, keeping the water below rapidly boiling. Serve as soon as possible with portions of meat.

Sausage Patties.

For sausage cakes use cold pork. It is best to use some of the fat also and add equal portions of fresh ground round steak. Two cupsful of the ground pork and beef as directed, one teaspoonful of minced onion, one-eighth teaspoonful of mixed sausage herbs or powdered sage, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a good sprinkling of paprika or pepper, yolk of one egg and a little flour as needed. Mix all ingredients very thoroughly with a fork in bowl. With floured hands take up enough to form round cakes a little larger than a dollar and one inch thick. If mixture is too moist a little flour can be worked in. This depends on the size of yolk and consistency of meat. When formed dip each in a little flour and fry in good drippings or a little lard and butter.

Molasses Pudding.

Mix together one cupful of finely chopped beef suet, three cupsful of sifted flour, one teaspoonful and a half of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a half teaspoonful each of mace, allspice and cloves, and one pound of seeded raisins. Add one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water and stirred into one cupful of molasses. Turn into a buttered mold and steam steadily for four hours. Serve with a hard sauce.

Sauce in Stoneware Dish.

Mix in a basin one level tablespoonful of cornstarch with one cupful of milk, then pour it into the chafing dish and boil, stirring all the time. Cook for ten minutes, then add half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and two yolks of eggs. Sweeten to taste and reheat the sauce without boiling, or it will curdle. Strain and serve hot or cold with any sweet pudding.

Lemon Pudding.

Cream one cup of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of butter, add yolk of four eggs, then two cups bread crumbs and one quart milk with juice and rind of one lemon, one teaspoonful of salt; mix till smooth, put in greased baking dish and bake; beat whites of eggs with one cup powdered sugar and juice of one lemon; spread on top of pudding and brown.

Potato Cakes of 1871.

Peel enough good-sized potatoes for a meal for the family, grate on a coarse grater and stir in from three to five eggs, then add a little flour. More eggs will not hurt them. Stir well and fry in hot lard, and if tried once they will be tried again and often.

Drop Hermits.

Two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, two-thirds cup of butter, one and one-half teaspoons saleratus, three tablespoons sour milk, one teaspoon of spice, one cup of chopped raisins, one quart of flour. Drop by spoon on bottom of dripping pan.

YANKEE ADMIRAL HEADS THE TURKISH NAVY

Bucknam Pasha—or Admiral Ramsford D. Bucknam, as the intrepid American admiral of the imperial Ottoman navy is better known to a host of friends in this country—is brought once more into the international limelight by dispatches just received from the seat of the Balkan conflict. These reports are of the man who engineered the sortie of the Turkish fleet from the Dardanelles, a maneuver which showed a potent grip of naval tactics.



The career of Ramsford D. Bucknam from the time he first shipped before the mast as a cabin boy on the Great Lakes until he was commissioned several years ago with the full rank of an admiral in the Turkish navy, reads like a chapter from fiction. He is the first Christian ever placed in actual command of a Mohammedan fleet. Even Hobart Pasha, the British admiral of the Crimean war, failed to gain this distinction.

Bucknam Pasha gained his present rank by his work in reorganizing the Turkish navy under Abdul Hamid. He was a rear admiral when Abdul Hamid was deposed, but the new regime confirmed his rank and later elevated him to his present position. Bucknam was born in Nova Scotia, but his parents moved to Maine when he was very young. His experiences on the Great Lakes began when he was fourteen years old, and two years

later he sailed from New York as quartermaster on a schooner bound for the Pacific. While the schooner was in Manila the captain and mates died from the cholera. Bucknam was the only man aboard who had studied navigation. He appeared before a special board to be examined for a master's certificate.

Bucknam was in command of a steamship that sailed from Tampico for New York in the early '90s. The vessel, which was laden with silver and hemp, struck a sunken wreck when twenty-four hours out of Tampico and the propeller was completely demolished. The mate and three men managed to reach the shore in an open boat and called for help. In the meantime the vessel had drifted at the will of the winds and waves and a rescuing tug had to spend three weeks locating it.

Although the ship was badly damaged, Bucknam balked at the cost of having her drydocked at Key West and he undertook the hazardous task of bringing her to New York in her disabled condition. First, he shifted all the cargo to the forward compartments to settle her by the bow. When this failed to bring the stern high enough in the air so that the propeller could be reached he hitched a small schooner laden with some ballast to the stern. This maneuver raised the stern so high that Bucknam was able to attach a makeshift propeller. It was the first occasion in nautical history where a master had put a propeller on a ship without drydocking her. He brought the steamship to New York. The spectacular feat gained the young skipper great commendation.

ORIGINATOR OF PLAN TO PENSION MOTHERS

One of the newest movements in philanthropic effort is that of the plan of the state giving to widowed mothers pensions for the safeguarding and caretaking of their young children.



For years past, when a mother was left with a brood of little ones while the breadwinner was killed either in the line of his employment, or otherwise, the only refuge for the mother and her children was the poorhouse, or if that was disdained by the spirited mother, she was forced to resort to all kinds of work, most distasteful, to make enough to keep her little ones under a roof—called home.

At a recent session of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs at Williamsport, it was deemed advisable by the delegates to give some serious discussion to the plan of pensioning mothers who were compelled to care for their fatherless children.

It is understood that prominent club women and welfare workers are planning to have the next state legislature of Pennsylvania enact a law similar to that now in force in Missouri, where the widows and children are well taken care of.

The Missouri plan was launched by Mrs. Henrietta C. Cosgrove of Joplin, Mo. She originated the idea, has worked zealously in its behalf for five years, and is so much encouraged by its reception that she predicts that within another five years every state in the Union will have placed a law providing pensions for widows with children, on their statute books.

Mrs. Cosgrove is a widow, but is independently wealthy, as she is the owner of rich producing lead and zinc mining properties in the noted Joplin district, which she operates. Mrs. Cosgrove hopes that the pension statutes will eventually not only benefit mothers who have been widowed by death, but likewise those bereft of the breadwinner by divorce, desertion or permanent disability.

IS FIRST SEA LORD OF THE BRITISH NAVY

Prince Louis of Battenberg, the new first sea lord of the British navy, has always been persona grata at the English court. Although not "royal" in the technical meaning of the word, he is closely allied by blood and marriage with nearly every reigning house in Europe that counts.



His father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, chose his wife outside the charmed circle of royalty. He married a Countess Julie von Hauke, who was created first countess and then princess of Battenberg. Prince Louis is the second child and eldest son of the marriage. The second son, Alexander, was the unfortunate prince of Bulgaria who finally renounced his princely rank and (as Count von Hartenau) married an actress. The next son, Prince Henry,

married the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice, and became the father of the queen of Spain.

The youngest brother, Francis Joseph, married a daughter of the king of Montenegro. His wife is therefore sister-in-law of the kings of Italy and Serbia and of two Russian grand dukes. Prince Louis of Battenberg himself married Queen Victoria's granddaughter, the Princess Victoria. One of his sisters is the present carina, another is the widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was blown up a few years ago, and a third is the Princess Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's sister-in-law.

The real cause of the advancement of the princes of Battenberg has been their near connection with the Russian court. The late Empress Marie, grandmother of the present Czar Nicholas, was their father's sister. She was very fond of her handsome four nephews, and made it her business to see that they succeeded in life.

MISS INEZ MILHOLLAND TO HEAD BIG PARADE

Miss Inez Milholland, the New York society suffragist, dressed in yellow and carrying a trumpet with a purple banner, will lead the procession of woman suffragists in Washington on March 3.



Miss Milholland's duties as heraldist will consist of sending abroad ringing messages about the crusade. A new feature was added to the parade the other day when the Baltimore suffragists promised to send six chariots driven by women from Baltimore to Washington. These chariots will represent teachers, clergy, social workers, writers, librarians, artists and musicians.

Several hundred women from Baltimore, and a number of garment workers from New York will march in the raiment of poverty behind a float on which there will be figures symbolical of greed, tyranny and indifference. Ranged around the ragged women workers will be several children from the slum sections of Baltimore and Washington.

Miss Rosalie Jones, the "general" of the pilgrims' suffrage expedition from New York to Washington, has just made a two weeks' trip over the route selected for the march. "General" Jones arranged for hotel accommodations along the way and for a number of suffrage meetings to be held in the villages and towns through which the pilgrims will pass.

Wasted Efficiency.

"I shall never forget," said the popular statesman, "the crowd of 10,000 people who cheered me for one solid hour."

"Have you ever thought of your terrible responsibility?" asked the mathematician. "An hour each for 10,000 people represents 10,000 hours, or nearly a year and two months, devoted to the exhaustive and unproductive occupation of 'cheering.'"

Plausible.

Guest—Waiter, are you sure this is ox tail soup?

Waiter—Yes,uh.

Guest—But I've found a tooth in it. How do you account for that?

Waiter—Well, I don't know, suh; but I reckon that ox must have been biting his tail.—Sphinx (Wisconsin).

In Doubt.

"I'm looking for cigarette cases," said the lady shopper.

"Yes," said the poor-walker. "For a gentleman or a lady, please?"

Plagiarist.

A young author obtained permission from the celebrated satirist, Piron, to read to him a tragedy which was on the eve of being brought out. At every verse that was pillaged Piron took off his hat and bowed, and so frequently had he occasion to do this that the author, surprised, asked what he meant. "Oh," replied Piron, "it is only a habit I have got of saluting my old acquaintances."—Life.

A Motherly Impression.

"War has broken out again in the Balkans."

"Yes," replied Mrs. McGudy, patiently; "those people are getting so they talk about a war like it was the whooping cough or the measles."

Her Expectation.

He—Does a woman, when she's married, expect her husband to tell her his business affairs?

She—I don't know; but a woman expects a man to talk business when he's courting her.

YOUNKER BROTHERS

Beginning Tuesday--

The Basement's Third Anniversary

Sale

--an event in which unusual money-savings are possible on all lines of merchandise.

COLFAX, IOWA.

Mrs. Mary Midget from Des Moines is visiting in our city, the guest of Mrs. Morris and other friends.

Mr. Spencer is on the sick list this week.

Miss Leslie Terrell is visiting friends in the Capital city and Buxton for several days.

Mrs. Ida Buttram spent last Monday in the Capitol city shopping and will visit relatives and friends in Or-labor before her return to Colfax.

A surprise birthday party was given on Feb. 12, 1913, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Terrell one evening of last week. Only a few being present, but all spent a very pleasant evening and at the party wished Mrs. Crank many more happy birthdays.

Mr. Owen Redman from Grinnell college spent Sunday in our city, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Sam Dean.

Don't forget that February 12, 1913, being one of our ex-president's birthday, let us bear in mind, He is gone, but not forgotten.

Miss Susie Vertrees is visiting friends in the Capital city this week.

The Behevolent club gave a social at the home of Mrs. Morris. All report a good time.

Mrs. Sam Dean was calling on her many friends in Buxton the first of the week.

Rev. Morton preached to a full house, both Sunday morning and evening, at the Bethel Baptist church.

Mrs. Nora Reesby of No. 5 east Fifth street, who was taken home from the Hotel Buxton very sick, Tuesday of last week, is much better at this writing.

Mrs. Mary Patterson of No. 1 east Fifth street is very much indisposed at this writing.

Thursday of last week, the Mission circle of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, was entertained in the home of Mrs. D. H. McGrew at No. Eleven east Second street. After the regular business and the program, which was very good, having a special feature, a recitation by Thelma and Lavern Woodward. We had a delightful social hour during which our hostess, assisted by Mrs. A. P. Shars, Miss Georgianna Deleat, and Mrs. W. A. Brown, served us an excellent two course luncheon.

Wednesday of last week the F. B. W. club was entertained in the home of Mrs. Mary Rhodes, South Buxton.

Mr. John Farrell, the popular agent for the Banker's Insurance Co., in Buxton, returned Monday from St. Paul, Minn., where he went to attend the funeral of a friend.

Mr. James Carson, a miner in No. 16 mine, was crushed to death by slate falling, Friday. The funeral services over the remains were held at the St. John A. M. E. church Monday.

At this writing, the news of the death of Mrs. Anna Carey, who two weeks ago, sustained a broken limb, has reached us.

Please pay up for the Bystander. Sunday was a beautiful sunny day. The morning dawned clear and bright and soon the church goers could be seen going in large numbers from all parts of the camp to the church of their choice. At Mt. Zion we had a splendid day, with good Sunday school, excellent sermons, good program at B. Y. P. U., and closed the day with not only our share of spiritual blessing, but a good financial day, having raised one hundred dollars during the day.

The St. John's A. M. E. church was celebrating what is known among them as Founders day. At the 3 o'clock hour, a program was rendered by members of the young peoples societies of the city. This was called, young peoples hour, and the program was a very excellent one, with Chas. A. Spears, as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Ella Johnson left Monday for Des Moines, whether she goes to become the wife of Mr. Wm. Bryson and make her home.

At the public literary society, which meets each Monday evening, in Tabernacle Baptist church. There are some real good programs being given. Monday evening of this week a debate was held, the subject of which was, Resolved, that Lee was a greater general than Sherman. Bro. Lee Garret and Mr. W. S. Bryson, affirmative; and A. B. Brown, Jr., and Robert Gower, Jr., negative.

The negative proving the winner. At the Y. M. C. A. each Sunday afternoon there are some very splendid meetings being held. Last Sunday Prof. A. Hackney spoke and those who heard, have many good things to say for him.

We have not been able to get your

subscription yet. Will you please let us have it in the next few days.

The Progressive Women club met on the Fifth of February in the home of Mrs. Maggie Turner. Meeting was opened by repeating the Lords prayer. Roll was called and responded to by quotations.

Minutes of previous meeting was read and adopted: Unfinished business followed. Our president made a talk on domestic science, which was approved by all. A very pleasing program was arranged for our meeting, which will be in the home of Mrs. Anna Watson, East Fifth street.

After repeating the mizpa, the ladies adjourned to meet with Mrs. A. Watson, on East Fifthstreet, February 26, 1913.

Mrs. Daisy Jones, pres.
Mrs. Parall Prentice, sec.

MACON, MO.

Rev. G. W. Cross preached two excellent sermons Sunday morning and evening.

The sewing circle met at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Cross, the next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. H. C. Clark.

Mr. Verdie Buckner of Kirksville was a Macon visitor Sunday.

Miss Margaret Oliver and her Sunday school class, number four, will render a patriotic drill at the Vine and Broadway Baptist church Tuesday night.

Miss Ellen Carter of Paris, Mo., spent Sunday in Macon.

The Odd fellows lodge are to give a valentine social at the hall, February 14th.

Mr. A. L. Wheeler of Mexico was in the city Sunday in route for Brook Field, Mo.

Miss Lucile Harris entertained her neighbors at a candy pulling, Tuesday night.

Division number one of the Baptist Sunday school are preparing to give division number two a rare treat Friday night.

Mr. Willard Taylor was a Macon visitor Friday night.

Miss Elvora Broadus passed through Macon Sunday, enroute for her home in Moberly, Mo.

The ladies of the A. M. E. church are preparing to give a concert, February 22.

The mission circle met at the home of Miss Carrie Robbins Friday evening. Adelinous two course lunch was served. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Pearl Braxton.

The wedding bells are soon to ring in Macon.

Aunt Eva Smith still remains very ill at her home in North Macon.

Mrs. Lena Caston, the elocution of Jeerson City, rendered an excellent program at the baptist church Friday evening.

The first annual dinner given by the trustees and stewards of A. M. E. church, was a success all around. Quite a neat sum was realized.

Mrs. Debia T. Carey of Chicago will hold a ten days' service at the A. M. E. church about the middle of February.

The missionary meeting was postponed until the 20th of February, at which time, Mrs. S. B. Lattermar, the president of M. E. church society, will be with us.

Mrs. Scansberry was called home, to Chicago, on the account of the death of her cousin, Mrs. Josephine Cain.

Mr. J. L. Thompson was in the city making his official Masonic visit.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

St. Elmo chapter number three held its annual installation of officers on last Friday evening. Miss Cora Brooks, worthy matron; Mrs. Sophia Bird, associate matron; A. L. Cook, worthy patron; Mrs. Julia Folks, secretary; Mrs. Caroline King, treasurer; Mrs. Lydia Bender, conductress; Mrs. Carrie Cook, associate conductress; Mrs. Martha Claybourn, warder; J. L. Brooks, sentinel.

Mrs. John Hedge entertained at six o'clock dinner on Monday evening in honor of Rev. Bishop Mack, evangelist of Kansas City, Mo. Among the guests were Rev. B. R. Penn and family.

Mrs. Eva Jackson is confined to her bed with a very severe attack of la grippe.

The Optimist Social club was entertained on Wednesday evening by Mrs. George Tyler. Cards, music, and lunch were part of the evenings enjoyment.

Last Sunday was "Stewardess Day" at St. John's A. M. E. church. In the

evening, instead of the regular service, the choir rendered a very excellent program. The opening Anthem, "Praise ye the Lord," and an instrumental solo by Master George King, deserve special merit. A short discourse by the pastor; subject, "The First Sin," was to the point and very interesting.

Mr. Sterling Hughes of Richmond, Mo., is in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Hughes.

CAREER OF HEAD WORKER AT SHAW

Success of Professor G. E. Edwards as Architect.

LEADER AMONG YOUNG MEN

Graduate of Agricultural and Mechanical College Shows Fine Example of Courage and Persistence Despite Close Competition in Chosen Profession—Enjoys Wide Acquaintance.

By GEORGE F. KING.

Raleigh, N. C.—One of the leading architects in the race and a fitting example of the kind of men produced by the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race at Greensboro, N. C., of which Dr. James B. Dudley, the well known educator, is president, is Professor G. E. Edwards, head of the industrial department of Shaw university.

He is also a most successful business man. Professor Edwards is one of the leaders of that class of young men that are making the best of their opportunities and by their ability are gaining the recognition and support of the better element of the southern white people in their work.

Despite the competition of experienced architects in this section and other parts of the country, Professor Edwards' design for the beautiful \$40,000 hospital, known as Leonard hospital, Shaw university, was accepted, and this hospital, which was recently completed, was built under his direction. It is the pride of the graduates of the medical and pharmaceutical departments of Shaw university.

Because of the peculiar character of the architecture of the hospital it is one of the most complicated buildings he has had to design. Its heating apparatus, ventilation, silent signal system for calling the nurses and the fine sanitary arrangements throughout the

building and every detail of a modern hospital conducive to the speedy recovery of the patients place this hospital among the best in the country.

Morehouse hall, one of the best buildings for its purposes in the east, is situated in Winton, N. C., is among the many beautiful structures designed by the quiet but progressive Professor Edwards. All kinds of fine buildings for both races have been designed and constructed by him, and he recently designed a building, in course of construction at Lumberton, N. C., which will add much to the civic pride of the town.

But the pride of Raleigh among mercantile activities of the race is the Capeheart-Edwards building, which is a "native ideal" for the race. It is one of the best modern two story brick buildings to be found in the state. It is known as the "Negro business corner," and in it will be found the Raleigh Drug company, a sanitary barber shop, with all the appointments necessary for a modern shop; a well stocked grocery store, one of the best in the city, and on the third floor there is a well kept hall, where the elite society people hold their entertainments.

Professor Edwards designed a roof garden for this building, which is the only one of its kind for Afro-Americans in the state. It is well lighted and affords the better element of the race in the city and those visiting here a place for recreation during the warm weather. Being part owner of this building, he has given the race a stimulus. He is part owner in a \$25,000 building which he designed and built in fact, he is a substantial factor in every movement for the material ascendancy of the Negro in this section and other parts of the state.

Another evidence of the appreciation of the strong character and sterling worth of the graduates of the A. and M. college at Greensboro is the recent appointment by the city council in Raleigh of Professor Edwards as a member of the board of trustees of the new Afro-American cemetery and the appointment by the governor as one of the representatives from the state at the national Negro educational convention that met at St. Paul, Minn., last summer.

Subscribe for The Bystander and know what is going on in the other cities among the race.

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MOBERLY MO.

Mrs. Emma Dade, after a lingering illness, died at her home on Taylor street. She was buried under the auspices of the D. S. and M. S. T.

The wedding bells were ringing last Tuesday night when Miss Corine Johnson became the bride of Mr. Claud Estell of Fayette, Mo., and Miss Daisy Richardson became the bride of Mr. Kid Grigg. We hope for them a prosperous life.

Mr. A. C. Black has secured the Fair grounds for the 4th of August for his races and ball game. He also has secured the Lyrick hall and Forest park.

Miss Carrie Boone will leave in a few days for St. Louis to visit her uncle.

Mr. Merriett Quinn is still on the sick list.

Mrs. Harriet Boone is quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Black.

Mrs. Dr. Play was called to Louisiana to the bedside of her grandma, who is very ill at that place.

Mrs. Dr. Brown of Fayette was a Moberly visitor Saturday.

Done miss a good thing subscribe for the Bystander.

KEOKUK NEWS.

A birthday party was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Hattie Morris, 812 Johnson street, last Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. Luther Hardin. An enjoyable time was participated in. Those present from out of the city were Mrs. Gertrude Morgan of Davenport, Iowa, Miss Ruth Washington of Canton, Mo., Miss Janita Morris of Lagrange, Mo., and Mr. Bert Bailey of Burlington, Iowa.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. Kellees are glad to know that he is now engaged in the undertaking business, under the management of I. S. Ackley, (white), as embalmer. Mr. Kellees is a carpenter by trade and one of our most influential men.

It is with a source of deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. Wm. Phillips, son of Dr. T. H. Phillips. His death occurred at Hannibal, Mo., last Friday morning. Mr. Phillips was proprietor of a first class barber shop in Hannibal, having located there three months ago. Funeral service was conducted at Hannibal last Sunday by Rev. C. R. McDowell. The remains were taken to Des Moines, and interred in the family lot there. The deceased is survived by his father and step-mother, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Phillips of this city and two sisters, Mrs. Narcis Wright of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Arvilla C. Watson of St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Belle Aiken is now convalescing after being quite ill for some time past. Miss Aiken is the grand secretary of the Tabernacle daughters of this state, and has many friends, who are glad to know of her improved condition.

Mrs. Anna Conn of Kahoka, Mo., was an over Sunday visitor with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Townsend.

The stork presented Mr. and Mrs. Mark Johnson with a bright eyed baby girl last Wednesday morning. That's the reason why Mr. Johnson has been wearing an unusual broad smile.

Mr. Robert Darden is visiting friends in Milwaukee.

The Wilcox Worker's club of the Pilgrim Rest Baptist church has been inactive for the past two weeks, because of the death of Mrs. J. H. Helens' father, Mrs. Silas Vaughn of Western, Mo. Mrs. Helen being president of the club. On next Friday evening the club will resume activity with a valentine entertainment and on each Tuesday evening, a social will be enjoyed, a suitable program will be arranged and a jolly time all around.

Mr. J. B. Allen of Milwaukee is visiting his mother, Mrs. Maria Alden and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alden.

Last Sunday was observed at ladies' day at Bethel church. Large red heart souvenirs were worn by the members and friends to signify the occasion, which was a financial success. To Mrs. Anna Holmes much credit is due for the unique plan and the appropriate program that was rendered during the evening. About forty-three dollars was realized.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas H. Browne to Miss Florence M. Cain occurred last Wednesday evening at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Henry Bailey, 1508 Blondeau street. Best wishes and congratulations of many friends are extended them.

Mrs. Ora Hinch Wilson of St. Louis, Mo., who has been in our city for a few weeks visiting her father, has been joined by her husband. They expect to reside here permanently.

The fire department was called to the home of Officer A. J. Fields one day last week, but little damage was done.

Mr. Pansy Brown of Canton, Mo., visited with friends here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jones of 1506 Ridge street left last Tuesday afternoon for a visit with friends in Quincy, Ill. From there they will go to Edina, Mo., for a few days stay with relatives. Before returning they will spend one week in Kansas City. Their absence has been planned for a sixteen day sojourn.

We gladly welcome Miss Missouri H. son of Louisiana, Mo., who has temporarily located with us.

Hazel, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson, has been very ill. The latest report is that she was improving.

Mr. Bert Bramble, Wm. Webb and H. H. Pooker visited with friends in Quincy, Ill., last week.

Mr. Ora B. Bates and Mr. Ollie Brown are reported on the sick list. We hope their illness will be of a short duration.

Mr. Maria Green and Mrs. Jennie Freeman attended the funeral of Mr. Wm. Phillips at Hannibal, Mo., last Sunday.

Subscribe for The Bystander and know what is going on in the other cities among the race.

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MASONIC GRAND LODGE NOTES.

The Iowa State Bystander is the official organ of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. Grand officers are:

Grand Master—John L. Thompson, Des Moines.

D. G. M.—A. A. Bland, Keokuk.

S. G. W.—H. E. Williams, Ottumwa.

J. G. W.—M. O. Culbertson, Clinton.

Treasurer—W. H. Milligan, Cedar Rapids.

Secretary—W. W. Gross, Keokuk.

G. Custodian—A. G. Clark, Oskaloosa.

Chairman of Committee of F. C.—Geo. L. Sutor, Marshalltown.

The Grand Custodian, A. G. Clark, has divided the jurisdiction into the following districts: First district, consisting of Keokuk, Burlington, Ottumwa, Buxton, Oskaloosa and East Des Moines. Second district, West Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Clinton and Davenport. Third district, Sioux City, Council Bluffs and Omaha, Neb. The schools of the First district will be held in Ottumwa, the Second in Cedar Rapids and the Third in Omaha, Neb. The Grand Master's official visits will be as follows:

Omaha, Neb. Monday, Feb. 17th. Council Bluffs, Tuesday Feb. 18th. Des Moines, Doric, Thursday Feb. 20

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED CONVENTION OF 1888.

Prepared and Delivered to the Convention by A. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on Address, Feb. 13th, 1888, and Which Resulted in the Amendment to the Iowa State Constitution Giving Negroes the Right to Vote.

To the People of Iowa: To every true, honest and liberty-loving citizen of Iowa do the colored men of your proud commonwealth appeal for sympathy and aid in securing those rights and privileges which belong to us as freemen. The great wrong which we claim to the proud title of American soldiers and shared in the glories won by the deeds of the true men of our own color, will you not heed and hear our appeal? We appeal to the sense of justice of the Legislature and of the people of our own State, for these rights of citizenship without which our well-earned freedom is but a shadow. We ask no privilege; we simply ask you to recognize our claim to manhood by giving to us that right without which we have no power to defend ourselves from unjust legislation, and no voice in the government we have endeavored to preserve. Being men, we claim to be of that number comprehended in the Declaration of Independence, and who are entitled not only to life, but to equal rights in the pursuit and securing of the same, and in the choice of those who are to rule over us. Deprived of this, we are forced to pay taxes without representation; to submit, without appeal, to laws however offensive, without a single voice in framing them; to bear arms without the right to say whether against friend or foe—against loyalty or disloyalty. Without suffrage, we are forced into strict subjection to a government whose councils are to us foreign, and are called by our own countrymen to witness violence upon the primary principles of a republican government as gross and outrageous as that which justly stirred patriotic Americans to throw overboard the tea from English bottoms in a Boston harbor and to wage war for independence. Let a consistent support be given to this principle of government founded only "on the consent of the governed."

—to this keynote in the arch of American liberty—and our full rights as freemen are secured. Our demands are not excessive; we ask not for social equality with the white man, as is often claimed by the "low demagogues"; for a law higher than human must forever govern social relations. We ask only that privilege which is now given to every white, native-born or adopted, male citizen of our State—the privilege of the ballot-box. We ask that the "white" be stricken from the Constitution of our State; that the organic law of our State shall give to suffrage irrevocable guarantees that shall know of no distinction at the polls on account of color; and in this we insist upon the principle that the "white" man, with his right to vote, shall not be separated from the ballot-box; that he who can be trusted with an army, makes the nation, shall also be entrusted with that of a citizen's liberty, the ballot, to express his opinion for his rulers and his laws. We demand this as native born citizens of the United States, and who have never known other allegiance than to their authority and the laws of our State, and as those who have true and loyal to the government from its foundation to the present time, and who have never deserted its interest whilst even in the midst of treason and under subjection to its violent enemies. We ask, in the honored name of 200,000 colored troops, five hundred years of our race, and of the blood of our fathers, that we be recognized as the true and loyal citizens of our country and the banner of our State, and bared their breasts to the remorseless storm of treason, and by hundreds went down to death at the conflict, whilst the franchised rebels and cowards fled, friends, now bitter enemies of our right to suffrage, remained in quiet at home, safe, and fattened on the fruits of our sacrifice, toil and blood. We make these demands as one of right and necessity, if not expediency, and are unwilling to believe that a powerful, ruling people, strengthened by new victories with the aid of our hands, could be less magnanimous in purpose and in action, less consistent with the true theory of a sound democracy, than to concede to us our rights even on the basis of expediency, but that with right does public policy strike hands and unite our votes, as it did our muskets, to the

maintenance of authority over the disorganizing elements which attend a returning peace. We have too much faith in the permanency of this government to believe that the extension of the elective franchise to a few loyal colored men could unsettle its foundation or violate a single declaration of its rights. Therefore we will not believe but that the people of Iowa will be the first to do full justice to the men of color, as they have been among the foremost in upholding the flag of our country. We rejoice in the fact, and congratulate the people of our own color in every part of the land that in the recent State election Col. Merrill has been chosen to the gubernatorial chair, and the entire Republican State ticket elected by the handsome majority of nearly thirty thousand votes, and that they stand as firm on the manhood suffrage issue as did their predecessors in this can the colored men of Iowa take courage, and say to our white friends, we are Americans by birth and we assure you that we are Americans in feeling; and in spite of all the wrongs which we have long and silently endured in this our native country, we would yet exclaim, with a full heart, "O, America! with all thy faults, we love thee still."

A. CLARK,
F. C. COOPER, Committee.
G. PHELPS.

ATTORNEY GEO. H. WOODSON ADDRESSES LEGISLATORS ON JIM CROWISM.

At the hearing on the "Crow" Bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee on last Tuesday afternoon, Atty. Geo. H. Woodson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Negro Bar Assn., spoke as follows:

I hope it will please the Honorable Chairman and Members of this Committee to hear me with patience while I suggest and try to make plain to the Committee, and through them to the Assembly, if need be, just a few reasons which in my judgment make this bill unnecessary and improper at this time, and which more than justify me, as one of the citizens of this state, in requesting the Committee to refrain from reporting such a bill, and, if reported, to report it to the Senate as a measure to be rejected.

The two races in Iowa have always gotten along well, and we have been able to maintain the most harmonious relations and feelings of good fellowship between the better class of whites and the better class of colored Iowa citizens. With our best citizenship there has never been any tendency to encourage intermarriages between the races. On the contrary, it has been repeatedly stated, publicly and privately, that no such relations were welcome or desirable either on the part of the better whites or the better blacks of this state. That being the rule and the unwritten law of the state, then let me ask:

1. What good can possibly come from the enactment of this proposed measure?

2. When there is no demand and has been no discussion for such a measure anywhere in any of the public forums of Iowa, what justifiable excuse or reason can be given for the presentation of this Bill in House and Senate for the consideration of the Legislature of this state?

3. Is it not known that the source of the demand for this legislation grows out of a well known conspiracy which has for years been maintained in this Union for the purpose of fostering measures and public policy which would result in the "black race and as a hindrance to their progress?"

4. Would not such a law multiply, rather than minimize, the evil of race mixture?

5. Even though we may all deplore the evil of race mixture, is not the cost in good public sentiment alone which the state would sacrifice by a return to such hostile class legislation against a defenseless, patriotic class of its citizens entirely too great for any good that we may ever hope to derive from the measure itself?

6. Can the great liberty loving white women and men of Iowa afford to announce to all the sister states and the nation of these United States and the world that Iowa, in the year of grace one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, started the enactment of a series of offensive black laws?

7. Can the great patriotic feeling of Iowa afford to announce to all the sister states and the nation of these United States and the world that Iowa, in the year of grace one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, started the enactment of a series of offensive black laws?

8. Why should the people of Iowa be asked to lend the aid of their Legislature to a measure which is the enactment of hostile measures against the people of this state and the nation, originated from outside the state and urged only by the conspiracy of the Tillman-Dixon-Vardaman kind in their efforts to outlaw and oppress members and descendants of the African or black race?

9. Have the famous secret order bill, like the infamous secret order bill of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, been introduced in nearly every northern and western state at about the same time?

10. Have the Right Honorable gentlemen of this Committee and of his Assembly taken the care to consult the high class white and colored Iowa as to their feelings for the need of such legislation?

11. I happen to know, and my duties bring me into contact and association with some of the best white ladies of this city and state. I have the name of fifty white ladies in Iowa, and one from a southern state, all wives of white men in the highest learned and honorable professions, and every one of these denounce this bill as unnecessary if not a reflection upon the virtue and integrity of their husbands, and even have their permission to use their names, but I refrain from doing so because of my high regard for them and the fear that naming them might provoke a kind of controversy and comment that would cause me to push my black hat into some gentleman's face.

12. Will the enactment of this bill increase or diminish the rivalry of race hatred within the borders of our state?

13. Are the white men of this state (and I am speaking especially of the better class of them) and of this nation anxious to have the black people look upon them as enemies ever

ready to increase their burdens and add to their disadvantage, misery and oppression? I think not; I hope not.

14. Why is it necessary to put such serious emphasis upon the increased act of a black pugilistic sport and a waywardly inclined white woman, and when I refer to the woman as waywardly inclined, I am telling the truth just half as bad as it is, and I invite you gentlemen to a more careful investigation of this matter which occurred in Chicago which I understand to be urged as a reason for the passage of this measure.

15. If a measure against sexual depravity could have been enforced against white men of this country from two hundred and fifty to three hundred years ago it would certainly have given some protection to the black slave women of the land.

16. Who is responsible for the mixed racial cohabitation as we see its results today in every part of our land? Surely it is not such men.

17. If you gentlemen can frame another statute, general in its nature, to give more protection to the virtue and integrity of the women of our state, name it, and we are with you.

Concluding my brief statement, it may not be out of place to refer to the ample protection which the women of Iowa have against rape, and which the immature girlhood of the state has against the same outrage. We have the age of consent for marriage fixed at fourteen years; we have the enticement statutes; statutes against lewdness; statutes against seduction; against kidnapping; against soliciting for improper purposes; against incest; against vagrancy; and we have the common law and the Bible.

Now I repeat, if anything more can be done to give general protection and assist in the uplift of the women of our state, I desire that you gentlemen as favoring such

THE NEGRO AND THE NATION.

The Following Editorial Appeared in the *Congregationalist* of January 2nd, Boston, Mass., by Howard A. Bridgman, D. D.

Editor
"Fifty years ago President Lincoln proclaimed emancipation for the Southern slaves. Upon that New Year's Day four million black folk saw the golden gates of opportunity swing to their hands. The nation placed the Negro and the white man upon the same plane of citizenship, pledged equal protection for equal rights of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. That was the white man's pledge. The Negro, upon accepting the compact, assumed all the obligations of citizenship, pledged obedience to its laws and shouldered his share of taxation and of civic and military service. That was the Negro's pledge."

"How have the pledges been kept? Ignorant, dishonest and defiled as a race by slavery, the Negro made his start. Here and there a helping hand has grasped his own, but where one has helped a thousand have discouraged and hindered his progress. With marvelous courage, optimism and faith in God he has pressed on and never in all history has a race made such progress in a half century. The worthy things that his detractors said the Negro could not do he has done. And the unworthy things predicted of him he has avoided as successfully as the white man. It has been well said by Judge William P. Stafford, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, that the black race in less than fifty years of freedom has justified every claim of the Abolitionists. It has shown itself brave in battle, faithful in business, eager to learn, capable of acquiring and controlling wealth and able to produce noble, far-seeing leaders of its own blood."

"During the past fifty years the Negro race in America has increased from four million to ten million souls. Negroes have established great schools, have become the chief agricultural producers of the South, have achieved millions of property and have achieved success in every profession and calling. Statistics show that a larger proportion of Negroes in Virginia own their homes than of white people in Massachusetts. In Mississippi and Louisiana are more Negro farm owners than there are over a third more white paupers per thousand of population than Negro, and the largest percentage of crime is committed by white men."

"The most bitter hatred and the most devilish retribution are meted out to the white man whose brutal lust leads him to attack white women. But the brutal lust of the white man invades the Negro's home, ruins colored girls by the thousands, and there is hardly a protest from the race that esteems itself superior. In his childhood of freedom and citizenship the Negro has made the mistakes of childhood. But against this are the splendid successes of the rising race as it gains education and finds opportunity."

"In casting up accounts on this semi-centennial we behold to the shame of our nation that fifteen teen Southern States where the Negro is most numerous have resorted to contemptible subterfuges to exclude the colored citizen from the polls, even the most cultured, able and virtuous, while admitting to full rights of citizenship the most ignorant, inferior and vicious white men. The Negro is taxed for the support of a government in which he is refused a voice, to pay for schools in which he does not receive his fair opportunity for the maintenance of public parks from which he is excluded. And railroad companies, for the same reason, charge him more for travel than the white man pays. Force the black man into a 'Jim Crow' car, dirty and cheap, while the white man rides in wholesome comfort. A similar injustice is found in the waiting rooms. In the North the field of industrial opportunity for the Negro is being steadily restricted. No Negro can express his personal responsibility. If democracy is to be an enduring form of government, if any man is to be secure in the inherent rights of manhood and in the political rights of free government, there must be security for all men under that government. If the Constitution continues to be defiled and made a mockery in South Carolina, it will one day crumble in Massachusetts and Illinois."

"Justice for an oppressed race were the only issue, every Christian white man in America should spring forward to right the wrong. But all that is best in American institutions is at stake. The church in America is on trial. There is less danger from the Bibles and Vedas and Talmuds, whose verbal violence and brutality defeat their own ends, than from indifference of the men of influence, culture, scholarship and Christian profession. North and South, who do not help to remove this blight upon our national life."

"We have faith in the white man; we have faith in the Negro; we have faith in the future of democracy and of America. But we cannot safely remain indifferent to the Negro problem, it is our problem and, while demanding of the black man industry, virtue and good citizenship, we must give him justice and opportunity. We must have just laws and enforce them impartially. If suffrage be restricted—and it should be restricted—we must bar all who are unfit and whom only we must educate all and give proper place to the ablest and best."

"During the observance of this anniversary season we need a new vision of the fatherhood of God, a new consecration to human brotherhood of the world around, a new recognition of the inherent rights of man for his manhood, regardless of color or race history, a new appraisal of every man on his merits; we need a new birth of Christian love, which shall put an end to cant about superior and inferior races and overlordship, and square all human relations by the Golden Rule of the Master."

ENTERPRISE, IOWA.

The revival meetings that have been carried on for the past two weeks have been a great success. We pray a blessing upon Sister Isaac Nelson and sister Belle Samuels, who have charge of the sisters' 10 o'clock prayer meeting.

Rev. F. C. Bolling, pastor, assisted by Rev. G. W. White and Rev. Lip-skin, are doing wonderful work in this revival.

Mrs. Arthur Williams, of Omaha, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Spivey, has returned home. Messrs. Charlie and John Turner of Des Moines were the guests of their mother Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ewing of Des Moines and Mr. Lucas, also of Des Moines, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. White last Sunday.

We are glad to say that Mr. Ira Allen is able to be up and about.

Mrs. Elmore of Des Moines was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Holland Saturday and Sunday.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Croder is reported to be quite sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. R. Brown is also on the sick list.

Mr. Washington is reported to be quite sick at his home here.

The Mission Circle postponed its meeting this week.

The Progressive club met with Mrs. Barber and adjourned to meet with Mrs. G. W. Divers.

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.

The members and friends of Rev. and Mrs. Eaves are very sorry to learn of her serious illness. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Last week the following attended the revival meeting held in Fairfield by Mrs. I. Cary: Mrs. Clay Reed, Mrs. Chas. Watson, Rev. and Mrs. Lowery, Miss Ruth Hedge and Grace Harris.

Mr. Arthur Burnaugh has returned from a few days visit in Fairfield and Centerville.

On January 31st, Mrs. George Harris entertained the Kensington at her home on East Madison street. An enjoyable hour was spent and delicious refreshment served.

Mrs. Watts and daughter, Miss Genevieve, spent Sunday in Burlington with friends.

Mr. Harvey Kieth left Thursday for Omaha, Neb., for a visit with his children.

Mr. Harry Burnaugh spent a few days in Des Moines last week attending the meetings called for the benefit of the Emancipation Appropriation.

Mrs. John Greenup is still under the doctor's care, also Mrs. Rena Logan, who we hope will soon improve. Mrs. Harry Burnaugh entertained the Kensington on February 6th, at her home on N. Cherry street. A delightful afternoon was spent and delicious refreshments were served. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Louise Mason.

Mr. Wm. Kieth was a Burlington visitor last week. Mr. Chas. McCain was brought home from Moline last Sunday by his nephew, Mr. Ross McCain. Mr. McCain is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

Miss Wilmer Brooks entertained a few girl friends Sunday at a six o'clock tea. Those fortunate to be present report a very pleasant time.

Miss Mandline Burrage spent last Sunday in Burlington at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown.

Miss Louise Mason is able to be out again.

Mrs. A. Bartlett has been suffering from a heavy cold but is improving at this writing.

Mrs. Nellie Palmer left Saturday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. Robinson, of Centerville.

Mrs. Vellie Thompson is able to be out again after a few days' illness.

Mr. Seigman Nunnally left Monday for an indefinite stay in Canton.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Quarterly meeting Sunday at Bethel A. M. E. church. Presiding Elder, S. B. Moore will conduct the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Doc Lewis of Omaha are going to move in their new residence on Ave. A, and will make Council Bluffs their future home. We are glad to see such people as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis come in our community.

The funeral of Mrs. Lulu Henderson was held Tuesday afternoon from Bethel A. M. E. church. Rev. Garrison preached a most able sermon.

Tabernacle Baptist church will have the lay minister, Mr. Lewis, to fill the pulpit Sunday morning. Mr. Cage in the evening. All are invited to help a struggling church.

Mrs. E. J. Coldwell has been called to Leavenworth, to the bedside of a dying niece. We extend to her our deepest sympathy.

Mrs. Edward Burk is preparing to go to Des Moines to be with her husband, who has a position at the state house, during the legislature.

Charles Stoner will give a George Washington necktie and apron benefit at Grand Armory hall, Fifth and Pearl, February 21.

Mr. Britt, head waiter at the Grand hotel has just returned from an extensive visit through the South. Hot Springs, Ark. Mississippi and Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Patterson, better known to the community by the reverence name of Mother Neely, has been stricken with a slight stroke of paralysis. She is one of the oldest pioneer settlers of Pottawatomie county. The host of friends extend to the relatives their deepest sympathy.

Miss Emma Davis sang a solo Sunday evening at service, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Earl Davis.

Mr. L. H. Jackson, formerly of the Golden Rule of the Master.

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THE ADVANTAGES of the Kimball 88-Note Player are manifold in the simplicity of mechanism and ease of operation, but of the greatest interest to music-loving people is its wonderful efficiency in musical effects. The quick response in every feature, and the delicacy of tone-shading possible in the use of this Player-Piano, gives a result equalled only by the gifted pianist.

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Grand, is in the service of The Paxton at Omaha.

Mrs. R. V. Robinson is quite sick. Friends are very sorry to learn that she will go to the hospital this week. Miss Minnie Paves, our Sunday school superintendent, has been quite sick. Sunday Rev. Garrison and the Sunday school, in a body, marched over to pay their respects to their much loved leader.

DAVENPORT NOTES.

Founders day was observed at Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday. The official program was the order of the day at all the services. The Allen C. E. league choir furnished the music for the evening services.

The young people received many compliments for their sweet music. Mr. Chas. Sheppard met with a very painful accident last week, having his right leg fractured in a runaway. He is at the Mery hospital and at this writing is reported as doing well.

Rev. M. Toomey is holding revival meetings at Clinton.

The Tri-city S. S. association held a very successful meeting at Bethel A. M. E. church Monday evening. The newly elected officers for the ensuing year were installed.

Richard B. Harrison will appear for the third time at Bethel A. M. E. church, Monday evening, February 17, 1913.

Mrs. G. D. Lewis, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. David Delward, returned to her home in Galesburg Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Harrison is on the sick list.

The colored people of Davenport are rejoicing over the defeat of the intermarriage bill, not as we care about the bill itself, but the effort to introduce Jim Crow law in the state of Iowa is what concerned us in the main. We are glad to know however, that there is something that will awaken us to action. Let us give three cheers for our friends in the senate and house.

CLINTON IOWA.

The revival meetings closed Sunday night with five candidates for baptism and one restoration.

Rev. M. Toomey was with us and preached some powerful sermons, which will be long remembered.

Rev. Toomey and Sanders were entertained at a six o'clock dinner at Mrs. Dave Windfield last Thursday.

The young people of the Second Baptist church are preparing to give a concert on the 14th. We are looking forward to a grand time. On last Friday, Revs. Sanders and Toomey, was highly entertained at

six o'clock dinner at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Martins.

Rev. G. W. Slater arrived home Saturday from Albia, where he has been assisting in a revival with Rev. Manley.

The case of Chas. Garrette of this city, vs. A. C. Tudor, manager of the Family theater came off a couple weeks ago in district court. A judgment of \$160.00 being given Mr. Garrette. The case was one of discrimination. Mr. Garrette and daughter having been refused seats for which they had paid, on account of color.

The Lincoln concert given at Bethel A. M. E. church Tuesday evening by Mrs. G. W. Slater, was a success. A large crowd was present, who manifested their appreciation by frequent applause. The persons taking part represented some of the best talent amongst the whites in the city.

Rev. I. N. Daniels, presiding elder, held an adjourned session of quarterly conference Tuesday night.

Allen day will be observed by the Allen league Sunday evening with a pleasing program.

REASONS ENTHRONED.

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CLARINDA ITEMS.

Sunday, February 23, 1913, will be quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. Presiding Elder Moore is expected to conduct the services of the day.

Rev. Bates of Hutchinson, Kansas, arrived in this city last Friday and delivered two able sermons at the Second Baptist church. He left the

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The Des Moines Negro Lyceum met Tuesday, February 4th at the home of Mr. Wm. P. Warricks. The subjects, "The Ideal Man" and "The Ideal Woman" were discussed by the various members present. After the meeting, refreshment was served in honor of the host's birthday. The next meeting, February 11th, will be with Miss Hazel Cousins, 2016 North street. The program will consist of a paper, "The Ideal Man," by Mr. Brauhm Hyde, and "The Life and Works of Handel" by Miss Hazel Cousins.

first of the week for Omaha, where he will assist Rev. Botts in revival services.

The ladies of the Second Baptist church will give a valentine social and wood sawing contest at the church on Friday evening, February 14.

The stewardess of the A. M. E. church will give a hard time social at the church on Saturday evening.

Rev. Morgan conducted services in Bedford last Sunday.

Messrs. David Black, Henry Cook, and Henry Turner were Creston visitors.

Misses Mable Arnett and Jessie Parker visited in Red Oak last week at the home of Miss Gertrude Chapel. They were also entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Balance, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones, Mrs. Theo Pemberton and Mr. Percy Geener. They returned home Sunday, both reporting a fine time.

Mr. Allen Jones attended the Dixie minstrels in Creston Friday evening.

Mrs. Walker Dickerson and daughter, Bertha May, of Red Oak, spent Sunday at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Carrie Reed.

Mrs. C. B. Cook and niece, Helen Williams, who have been visiting in Mt. Vernon, Mo., and Kansas City, for the past month, returned to their home in this city, Saturday evening, reporting a fine trip.

Mr. Percy Leener of Red Oak spent Monday in this city.

Miss Mabel Arnett left Monday for Kansas City, to visit her relatives.

Mrs. Lottie Williams of Creston spent Sunday in this city. She returned to her home Monday evening, accompanied by her daughter, Helen.

Mr. John Franklin and Miss Francis Johnson of Gravity were visitors in this city Friday.

Mrs. Clarence Baker is on the sick list.

Mr. Esse Bowler, who has been on the sick list, is improving.

Mr. Herman Griggs was a Creston visitor Saturday.

Miss Lulu Baker of this city left Wednesday for Omaha, Neb., where she has accepted a position in a hospital.

Mrs. Ella Blackford has been on the sick list for a few days.

Mr. Frank Wilkerson of Essex spent Sunday in this city.

Rev. Morgan celebrated his sixtieth birthday anniversary last Tuesday and a number of his members and friends of the church presented him with presents as a remembrance of the day and we all wish him many more happy birthdays.

Little Alice Jones has been very ill the past week and at this writing is but very little improved.

Mrs. Gertrude Cason entertained the Ladies' Art club Tuesday evening.

Mr. Robert Jones has been on the sick list for a few days.

Little Gladys Abel has been very sick, but she is better at this writing.

Mr. Henry Turner, formerly of St. Joe, but who has been residing in this city for the past few months, at the home of Mr. Joe Howe, committed suicide last Wednesday evening, by taking concentrated lye. The cause of this rational act is unknown.

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