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DR. JUST WINS SPINGARN MEDAL

Young Howard Professor Is Awarded First Prize.

FOR HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT.

One Hundred Dollar Gold Medal, the Gift of Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, Presented to Successful Candidate by Governor Charles S. Whitman—Great Throng Witnesses Ceremony.

By N. BARNETT DODSON.

New York.—On Friday evening, Feb. 12, in the presence of an audience of upward of 2,000 people, at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Ethical Culture hall, Governor Whitman awarded to Dr. Ernest Everett Just the first Spingarn medal. This $100 gold medal is offered anuually by Dr. J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National association, to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor.

Dr. Just since 1912 has been professor and head of the department of physiology in Howard University Medical school. He was born in Charleston, S. C., thirty-one years ago. He was prepared for college at Kimball Union academy at Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1907, magna cum laude, being the only one of his class to receive this special honor. He was also elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. From 1909 to 1914 he has devoted his summers to research work at the Marine Biological laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. He has been doing special research work in physiology and zoology since 1911.

In spite of his youth and the amount of time that his professional position requires him to devote to academic routine, he has been since 1912 a regular contributor to scientific periodicals. The Biological Bulletin, the official organ of the marine biological laboratory, has published a series of his scholarly accounts of his scientific investigations. He has now in press an

DR. ERNEST EVERETT JUST, WINNER OF THE FIRST SPINGARN MEDAL, PRESENTED FEB. 12, 1915.

article which is to appear in the Journal of Morphology, which is the organ of the Wister Institute of Medicine and Biology, Philadelphia. Dr. Just was chosen from a long list of candidates in many fields. He was recommended by men of the highest professional standing of both races.

Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in writing of Dr. Just, said: "His knowledge of biology and his critical ability are of an unusually high and lofty order. In the work he devotes to Howard university he is guided by very high motives, since the remuneration he receives is only a fraction of his nominal salary. He could easily increase his income by giving up his position. Dr. Just has sacrificed a good deal for the advancement of medical schools for colored people, and he will do a good deal more if he is given a chance, as I hope he may be."

Professor Lillie of Chicago university, who has collaborated with Dr. Just in some of his research work, in recommending him wrote: "Dr. Just is a relatively young man of high scientific attainments and has great enthusiasm and ability in research. In the last two and a half years he has published or has in press six articles. His most recent work is of the greatest significance and would insure him a wide reputation if he were a white man. No doubt you know of his position in Howard university, in Washington, and the good work he is doing there in bringing up the standards of medical education in his own race. The conditions under which he is obliged to carry it on are in some respects highly discouraging."

The committee who decided the award were: Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Ex-President Taft, John Hope, president of Morehouse college; Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, and Oswald Garrison Villard, president of the New York Evening Post company.

The Spingarn medal is offered each year by Dr. Spingarn and is not restricted to any particular field of human endeavor. The next award will probably be made at the annual conference of the association during the first week in May.

After the speech by Governor Whitman Professor William Pickens of Wiley university made an eloquent appeal for his race. There were ten minute addresses by Mirza Ali Kuli Kahn, representative of Persia to the United States; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman,

Gold medal, costing $100, donated by Dr. Joel E. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People. The medal was awarded by Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York to Dr. Ernest Everett Just, head of the department of physiology, Howard university medical school, Washington, for having made the highest achievement in a special field of any person of the colored race during the year preceding the annual meeting of the association. The presentation was witnessed by thousands at Ethical Culture hall, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, Feb. 12, 1915. Dr. Just is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Charleston thirty-one years ago.

Moorfield Storey, president of the National association; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Lindon Bates, Jr. Oswald Garrison Villard presided.

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors and aims to aid every kind of education among them save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It recognizes the national character of the Negro problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the constitution of the United States and its amendments in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of "all men up and no man down." It abhors Negro crime, but, still more, the conditions which breed crime, and, most of all, the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law or by individuals in the name of the law. It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available before the country can see its way wholly clear to right existing wrongs. It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content. It has no other desire than exact justice and no other motive than humanity.

The committee on the Spingarn prize spent much time and thought before it finally decided that, taking all things into consideration, from the many names of candidates presented that the farreaching results of the professional and scientific work of Dr. Just in its relation to human enlightenment as touching racial advancement during the fiscal year of the association merited the gold medal thus presented. The intellectual ability of Dr. Just shows that the colored man is capable of attaining to as high development in literature and science as men of other races are.

New Rector of St. Thomas' Church.

The Rev. William E. Hendricks, formerly of Porto Rico, was recently installed rector of the St. Thomas Episcopal church on Twelfth street, Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Hendricks is a graduate of the General Theological seminary, New York. For the past three years Rector Hendricks has been very successful in conducting missionary work in Porto Rico. He is also a graduate of Lincoln university and received the degree of bachelor of arts from Yale college. Bishop Rhinelander officiated at the installation ceremonies of the Rev. Mr. Hendricks.

Minnesota Odd Fellows Are Active.

The Odd Fellows' fraternity of Minnesota is showing timely interest in the erection of a new modern building for the order in St. Paul. The hall is being built at a cost of $75,000. The building when finished will become a center for the various secret, business and social organizations of St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity.

CANAL NEUTRALITY RULE.

Only Six Fighting Ships of Warring Nations May Pass at One Time.

Washington.—President Wilson recently issued a proclamation announcing the neutrality regulations for the Panama canal zone.

It provides that all vessels of belligerent nations shall be allowed to pass through the canal in the order of their arrival at either end, but that twenty-four hours shall elapse between the departure of vessels flying the flags of two nations that are at war.

War vessels shall pass through as rapidly as possible and shall not remain in waters adjacent to the canal longer than absolutely necessary. No vessel shall remain in the canal more than twenty-four hours.

The docking and repairing facilities of the United States shall be used by belligerent ships only to make repairs that are necessary to their seaworthiness.

War vessels shall not be allowed to provision in the canal zone except when absolutely necessary and then shall take on only enough to meet their needs until they arrive at the next port.

Aeroplanes are forbidden to cross the zone or to make a landing at any point on the zone.

Commanders of belligerent vessels are forbidden to embark or disembark troops in the canal zone except for the purpose of making necessary repairs.

Not more than three vessels flying the flag of any belligerent nation shall anchor in the waters adjacent to the canal at one time, and not more than three, making six in all, shall pass through the canal at one time.

MOUSE TIES UP WHOLE TOWN.

Causes Short Circuit at Light Plant and Everything Stops.

Hutchinson, Kan.—An undersized mouse short circuiting some wires in the city electric light plant here stopped the street cars, put out all the lights in the city, shut down certain parts of the salt plants, chemical works, flour mills, strawboard plant, newspaper typesetting machines, one telegraph company and other industries depending on electric motors for power for an hour.

Edward Benson, assistant engineer at the plant, tried to get the mouse out with a pair of tongs without shutting down the plant, and the little animal jumped into a connection that electrocuted it, causing several thousand people to take a vacation until the burned out switches and wires could be repaired.

Mr. Benson was badly burned about the hands, arms and face, but will recover.

PHYSICAL BLIGHT AS FRUIT OF THE WAR

Offspring of Survivors to Be Weak and Crippled.

Washington.—Over Europe of the future, no matter upon which side victory rests, declare medical men and scientists, will sweep the devastating hand of physical blight. Children with crippled forms, weak bodies and unbalanced minds will fill the cradles of every nation now at war, offspring of the men made unfit for parentage by the rigors of the great conflict.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the National museum and noted anthropologist, is one of the savants who has studied the effect of Europe's conflict upon the children yet to be born. To him the present war presents a vastly different aspect with regard to future generations than any conflict has ever presented before.

Since men of science first began to study the effect of wars upon the human races it has been admitted that whenever the best physical examples of a nation went to war to be destroyed the physical manhood of that nation suffered. Then it was discovered that for every man killed or fatally wounded four died of disease. As warfare approached its present modern character the number of killed and wounded in each engagement decreased, while the number who died from "natural causes" increased. Army physicians say that the percentage of mortality from wounds in the present conflict is likely to be far less than it has been in the wars of the past.

But the scientists—both medical men and anthropologists—add to that statement their belief that the loss of the men killed in the war will not detract from the physical welfare of Europe's future sons one-hundredth part as much as will the men who return unwounded from the field, because war is no longer primarily an annihilator of life, so far as the calculations of science are concerned, but a shatterer of nervous constitutions, a creator of neurasthenic wrecks, weakened mentalities and sapped vitalities.

REASONS WHY MEN DRINK.

"Toothache," "Heavy Cold" and "Stomach Trouble," So They Say.

Columbus, Ind.—A survey of the causes that take men into the city court here shows that toothache is to blame more than anything else. Next to "toothache" is a "heavy cold," and "stomach trouble" runs a poor third.

Nearly every man who is arrested on an intoxication charge has some such excuse. There are a few, however, who admit they get drunk just to be drunk and have no excuse to offer.

PROPER NAME FOR RACE DISCUSSED

Neither Negro Nor Afro-American Is Logically Right.

MANY OPINIONS ADVANCED.

Views of Former Auditor For United States Navy Department on Title by Which Our Race Should Be Recognized—Colored American Seems More Appropriate.

By RALPH W. TYLER.

There is wide variance among us as to which of the descriptive terms Negro, colored or Afro-American should be applied to us as a people to distinguish us from the white race. In truth, we are Americans—that is, the very great majority of our people—who, with their forebears for many generations back, were born in this country. Dr. Booker T. Washington has insisted, and does insist today, on the use of the descriptive term "Negro" and has used his best endeavors and very great influence to not only have the Associated Press and many metropolitan publications by white people use that term exclusively, but to capitalize it.

But are we "Negroes?" The dictionary, and that is the final arbiter for all etymological disputes, says a "Negro" is a "black man, a member of that African race" which is characterized by "a black or very dark skin and hair of wooly or crisp nature." Mark you, it says of "that" African race, clearly indicating that because a black or dark skinned person may be born in Africa he is not necessarily a "Negro." A "Negro" is a member of "THAT African race which, etc."

We are not Africans because we are native born and native sired Americans. Some of us may be black; some of us are brown; some of us, like Dr. Washington, are mulattoes, and some of us because of an unlicensed miscegenation have skin of alabaster white. Then why should this variegated people be arbitrarily fitted out with the descriptive term "Negro," which means "a member of THAT African race?"

Out of the 10,000,000 of us who were born, like our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, in this country but 37 per cent of us have woolly hair. Some of us have hair similar in texture to the Malays; some of us have hair similar to the Jews; some of us have hair similar to the American Indian, and some of us are endowed with "golden tresses that float upon the pillow." In color our hair ranges from a jet black to auburn. Now, if our hair is not woolly, why should we be called "Negroes" when "woolly" hair is distinctive of the members of "that" African race, natives of a country the most of us know little or nothing about?

Some of us are but remotely connected with either an African or a Negro tribe; some of us are not even remotely so connected, and some of us, at least 56 per cent, are human hybrids, "a medley of bloods," through whose veins, in riotous confusion, courses the blood of many races. Take myself, for instance, and I am but illustrative of thousands. On my maternal side I would have to go back only three generations to plump up against an American Indian chief and on my paternal side might by the genealogical process trace kinship back to the tenth president of the United States, whose patronym I am, perforce, lugging through life. From this it is manifest I am not a Negro, though I am colored, because my skin is darker than the white man's skin.

We are Americans by birth, not by adoption, as "Afro-American" would suggest to the uninitiated.

That final etymological arbiter, the dictionary, gives as a definition of "colored," "having a skin darker than the skin of a person of the white race." The great majority of our race, this variegated race, do possess skin "darker than the skin of a person of the white race"—at least 85 per cent of us have—and it would appear, therefore that the descriptive term "colored" more clearly and more properly fits us as a people. It does not follow because we object to the descriptive term "Negro" or "Afro-American" that we are ashamed of our people; no more than it follows that because the Jew prefers to be called a Hebrew he is ashamed of his people. "A rose might smell as sweet by some other name," it is true, and this race or people of ours can succeed just as well by some other description than "Negro" or "Afro-American," either of which is actually wrong when applied to us as a people.

There are not to exceed 25,000 native born Africans in this country. These might properly be called "Negroes" or "Africans" or, more properly, "Afro-Americans," since they are native Africans who have settled in this country. But why should quite 10,000,000 of native born Americans be called "Negroes" out of deference to the 25,000 native born Africans who have come to this country? Why should those whose hair is or is not "woolly or crisp" and whose complexions run in a merry riot from a "silken black" to an alabaster white be called "Negroes" simply because there happen to be 25,000 foreigners in this country who can qualify as "black and whose hair is woolly or crisp?"

RAISES CHICKEN THIEVES.

Otherwise Known as Skunks, Which Are Profitable.

Greenville, Cal.—Greenville has now established one of the most unique industries in the state—namely, a skunk ranch. Early in the spring Will Stevens, a butcher, formerly of Goldfield, rented the F. W. Peck ranch and entered the business on a small scale. Young skunks were captured in various parts of Indian valley and placed in pens. They grew and multiplied rapidly.

The business proved so lucrative that larger pens of corrugated iron were made, and the number of skunks increased. The skins sell for from $3 to $6 each. The oil is also valuable and is sold to druggists. Stevens now has large skunks that will be ready for market in a couple of months.

The skunks will eat all sorts of scraps and waste food, but are especially fond of milk and vegetables. They seem to like human companionship and when called come to be petted. To see forty chicken thieves with their long, white striped bodies and bushy tails feeding at a trough like so many pigs is an interesting sight.

CHURCH WOMEN HUSK CORN.

On Farmer's Offer They Add to Aid Society Fund.

Marshalltown, Ia.—When Charles Miller, a Jasper county farmer, offered the Ladies' Aid society of the Christian church at Kellogg an acre of his best corn if the women would pick it, he found he could not run a "bluff."

The women snapped up the offer in a hurry. Attired in overalls or in old clothes they in two hours picked and cribbed the entire acre, which yielded forty-eight bushels. A citizen who was interested in the society's work offered the women 80 cents a bushel for the corn and an additional 5 cents if they husked it. This they did.

Four other citizens agreed to donate 5 cents for each bushel husked, so that the forty-eight bushels brought the church women $1.05 a bushel or $50.40, which goes into the society's treasury.

HUMPBACKED SALMON ARE MOVED TO MAINE

Bureau Places 7,000,000 Eggs In Hatcheries There.

Washington.—Seven million eggs of the humpbacked salmon spawned in Alaskan waters have been rushed across the continent by the federal bureau of fisheries to replace the all but extinct Atlantic salmon of Maine waters. Their destinations are the bureau hatchery stations at Green Lake and Craig Brook, Me. Dr. H. M. Smith, director of the bureau, is personally interested in the attempt to give Maine a new salmon industry.

With the single exception of the Penobscot river, where Atlantic salmon come to spawn, there are but few salmon left in the waters of Maine. In the fall of 1913 the bureau sent 16,000,000 humpbacked salmon to that state, but because of the tendency of that species to spawn prolifically only every second year the bureau is planning to liberate a new stock of the young fish next spring, which will spawn, it is expected, in the "off" year.

The humpbacked salmon will spawn near the mouth of a small river or stream, while the other Pacific coast varieties as well as the Atlantic salmon insist on the headwaters of large streams as spawning places. The Chinook salmon of the Columbia river will very often "run" 2,100 miles upstream to spawn, while the humpbacked variety has no objection to spawning as near as 2,100 feet to the mouth of the stream.

FLOWER STALK SAVES BOY.

His Guardian Uses It to Pull Him Out of Cistern.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A sunflower stalk in the hands of Mrs. Adeline Grimm saved the life of six-year-old Francis La Bouff, who had fallen into a cistern in Mrs. Grimm's back yard.

The boy was playing near the cistern, and when he stepped on the covering the rotten boards gave way, and he plunged through into the water. Mrs. Grimm, who is the boy's guardian, heard his screams, pulled a tall sunflower out by the roots and thrust one end through the hole. The youngster clung to the end of the stalk while she pulled him from the water. The water in the cistern is more than six feet deep.

PRACTICES LAW AT 85.

Minnesota Man Attends to All Details of His Legal Business.

Rochester, Minn.—Charles C. Wilson, dean of the Olmsted county bar, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday recently.

Mr. Wilson daily gives personal attention to a lucrative law practice, attending to all of the details himself. His legal talent was recognized by the state in 1892, when he was appointed official reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. He resigned in 1896, when the legislature reduced the salary from $3,500 to $2,000 a year.

Mr. Wilson has never been an office-seeker, but has devoted his time to the practice of his profession.

FRANK JAMES IS DYING.

One of Brothers, Formerly Notorious as Highwaymen, Has Heart Disease.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—Frank James, one of the James brothers, notorious as highwaymen shortly after the war between the states, was stricken with heart disease and was reported dying at the James home, near here. He is seventy-three years old.

James is one of the last survivors of the bank robbers, made notorious by an almost unparalleled career of crime during the unsettled period that followed the war. He has been living the life of an ordinary farmer for more than thirty years.

James was a son of a clergyman. He joined Quantrell's guerrillas in the war between the states, together with his brother, Jesse, and took part in the sacking of Lawrence, Kan.

When the war ended they were hunted far and wide by relatives of those who had met death at their hands. They soon became outlaws. Many crimes of the decade following the war have been laid at the door of the James-Younger gang, of which the only members left are Frank James and Cole Younger, now living at Lee's Summit, Mo. Among their deeds were:

The raid on the Commercial bank at Liberty, Mo., in 1866. One bank defender was killed and $70,000 stolen.

Looting of the Russellville (Ky.) bank in 1868 for $17,000.

Bank robbery at Gallatin, Mo., in 1868, in which the cashier, Captain John W. Sheets, was slain.

Robbery of a bank at Columbia, Ky., in 1872, in which R. A. C. Martin, cashier, was killed.

Raid on a bank at Corydon, Ia., in which $40,000 was stolen in 1873.

The wrecking and robbing of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train near Council Bluffs, Ia., in 1873. The engineer was killed, the fireman wounded and several passengers injured.

Box office in the fair grounds at Kansas City, Mo., was robbed of $9,000 in broad daylight in 1873.

Detectives surrounded the James home near Kearney, Mo., Jan. 25, 1875, and threw a bomb into the house, thinking to kill the James brothers. It exploded, tearing off the arm of their mother and killing their brother, Archie.

"WHEN IS A CHILD?" A PUZZLING QUESTION

Adult University Students Claim They Are "Children."

Omaha, Neb.—When is a child? The question has been put up to the Omaha city commission, the street railway company and the teachers in Creighton university, and it has not been solved.

A city ordinance provides that the street railway company shall sell at certain reduced rates tickets good for the transportation of "children attending school."

Several days ago a party of Creighton university students boarded a car and tendered the conductor the reduced rate tickets. The conductor refused to accept them, and the young men refused to either pay the full rate or get off.

Later a committee of the students called on the street railway officials and another committee went to see the city commissioners and then to City Attorney Rine.

"Nonsense, boys," said Rine. "You are not children."

"When is a child, anyway?" one of them demanded.

"I'll show you," answered Rine, picking up a dictionary. Then he read aloud:

"Child—A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents."

"Certainly we Creightonians are all sons, descendants in the first degree and the immediate progeny of human parents," the spokesman argued.

Rine read on a little further:

"A young person of either sex; one who exhibits the characteristics of a young person, as of knowledge."

Mr. Rine thought it might be possible to consider university boys in this category. But he looked further and found this definition:

One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to or of the influence of another, as a disciple of a teacher, as a child of God, a child of the devil, a child of toil.

"We come under every one of those definitions," argued the twenty-eight-year-old six foot "child" at the head of the committee.

And City Attorney Rine had to acknowledge that he was right.

"But the ordinance says these reduced fare tickets are good for children only," the lawyer reminded them.

"And if we are not children, then the dictionary is wrong," quoted the six foot child as he pulled out a plug and bit off a big chew.

And so the case stands.

English Walnut Record.

Galt, Cal.—On the farm of Alfred C. North at Valley Oaks a young English walnut orchard holds a record which many of the old settlers claim to be the most remarkable in the state. Last March North put out forty acres of young walnut trees. By actual measurement recently it was found that a number of the trees stand twelve feet high, showing a growth of ten feet in seven months. A large acreage in this vicinity is being planted to this variety of walnut.

UNCLE SAM FINDS JOBS FOR JOBLESS

Bureau For Unemployed Opened by Government.

POSTMASTERS ARE AGENTS.

Carrying Out President Wilson's Idea, the Labor, Immigration and Agriculture Departments Lend Aid—Plan Tested and Found to Be Practical and Satisfactory.

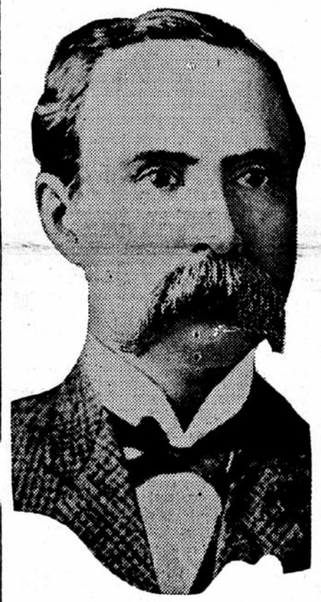
Washington.—A national employment bureau reaching into every section of the United States has been put in operation by the department of labor, carrying out the suggestion of President Wilson in the Indianapolis speech for "a systematic method of helping the workingmen of America."

Preliminary work for the bureau was completed by Commissioner Caminetti of the immigration bureau and instructions sent to the thousands of postmasters and rural mail carriers throughout the country and to nearly 200,000 field agents of the department of agriculture, who are co-operating with the labor department to bring the jobless man and the manless job together.

All agents of the immigration bureau also participate in the huge task, Mr. Caminetti said.

The general plan of the employment bureau was outlined by Mr. Caminetti as follows:

Notices are posted in all postoffices announcing that applications for work or workers will be received by the post-



COMMISSIONER ANTHONY CAMINETTI.

master, who will be supplied with forms to be filled out and forwarded to the labor department agent in charge of the zone in which the office is located. The distribution branch of the immigration service handles this part of the work, and to them also go the reports of the department of agriculture agents as to sections where help is needed in harvesting or other work. Applicants are then to be informed of the place where they can obtain work of the kind they seek and at the nearest point to them, the postal service acting as the distributing and collection agency for applications and replies throughout the transactions.

In announcing the readiness of the system, Commissioner Caminetti said the plan was not a mushroom growth, but the product of months of labor over details. Already, he said, it had been tried out in a small way, and the results had been most satisfactory. After the fire at Salem, Mass., last June, when nearly 4,000 factory operatives were thrown out of employment, the labor department succeeded in finding work for many of them.

'DEAF AND DUMB,' CRIES 'OH!'

Girl Asking Alms and Getting Them Steps on Electric Buzzer.

Brazil, Ind.—A deaf and dumb girl who represented herself to be from Danville, Ill., visited this city recently, soliciting charity. She carried a well worn document and several alleged sworn statements of officials of Danville that she was deaf and dumb and worthy of all charity which might be bestowed. She did well until she stepped on a doormat at the office of Dr. Robert Hawkins. The mat was equipped with an electric buzzer. The young lady was so startled by this buzzer that she jumped and shouted "Oh!"

Before the police could arrest her she had taken an interurban car for towns that have no buzzers under the doormats

Pegoud Worth a Whole Corps.

Paris.—The French aviator Pegoud's value to the allies is estimated as equivalent to one army corps. He flies eight hours a day and destroys many German lives and much property. Although he has had several aeroplanes destroyed, he has not been hurt.

Whale Sunk by Shells.

London.—A whale mistaken for a submarine was riddled with three inch shells by warships off the Dutch coast. The whale died.

Intentional Duplicate Exposure

Defective Page