AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The time is ripe, if ever it was, for every negro of respectability, energy and thrift, to own their own residence, if they already do not own one. The man who works six days in each week and without ceasing should at least put aside a percentage of each week's wages, so that in a reasonable time the nucleus will have been secured towards the first payment on a home.

We have from time to time written article after article upon this subject. We have pleaded with, threatened and abused whenever we thought it would do some good on this line, and we believe results have ben attained for we have noticed that there is activity in the purchase of real estate by the colored people of this city. We mean by that the purchase of small places for homes, not as investments. If this is done in proportion to the numbers represented by the negroes in the population of this city, according to the advantages offered them in the field of labor, and with the remuneration equalized as it is today, there is no earthly reason why they should not purchase a home whenever they so desire.

Men may claim that the negro is full of idleness, that he is thriftless, and that he will not work regularly and stick to it. This certainly is untrue and when reduced to facts and figures it can be shown that the labor of the entire south is today handled by the negro and in many places he is clamoring for work and cannot get it. This is different here, for in South Carolina and especially adjacent to Charleston there is and has ben sufficient work for all who may apply and with wages from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent. better than a few years ago. Occasionally or at certain seasons some classes of labor might decrease or slacken up for a month or so, but taken as a whole, the year round, the laborer is truly worthy of his hire.

Then let the man who is at the head of a family consider these things, save his money and build him a home, however humble, for the protection of his family in the days when age and infirmity will cause him to cease from active labor.—Charleston (S. C.) Messenger.

Rev. H. H. Prostor, speaking on "Egypt and Its Light on the Relation of the Races" in Atlanta, said:

"Egypt is the gateway of Africa, the cradle of civilization and the mother of the Holy Land. Cairo, the center of Egyptian life, presents many contrasts betwen the new and the old world, but its chief interest is historic. Its pyramids constitute the earliest monuments to human industry. It is evident from a study of the great museum in Cairo that a great people occupied this territory. They were great in agriculture, art, science and religion. It is also clear that blacks played a great part in this civilization. Among the evidences of this are the busts and pictures of kings seen in the museum. The kings and queens were of various colors. The features of the Sphinx are those of a negro and the colossal statue of Rameses II., excavated at Memphis, shows him to be of black origin. The Pharaoh before whom Moses pleaded was the son of Rameses I., and was, therefore of Negritian origin."

James Shelton, Indianapolis, member of the ways and means committee, called upon E. Lung, Chinaman, for a subscription, says an exchange. Shelton told Lung that he would guarantee that he would wash 5,000 more shorts during the K. of P. encampment. Lung didn't believe it and replied, "Niggee ain't got 5,000 shirtee. Niggee only got one shirtee." Shelton insisted that 5,000 negroes represented at least 5,000 shirts and that Lung ought to subscribe for he would see that they would bring all their shirts to his laundry. The Chinaman laughed and replied: "I give you dollie, but niggee ain't got 5,000 shirtee. Niggee's shirtees are no good. They lose checkee. Don't you send 5,000 niggees here—scare my baby. Tell niggee no checkee no shirtee. Give dollie." Mr. Shelton accepted Lung's dollar and declared he would never try to induce a Chinaman to subscribe to another negro enterprise as long as he lives.—Dallas Express.

Dr. Booker T. Washington's appearance in the Alabama case at the White House was that of a patriotic citizen of Alabama, a defender of the civic privileges of his race and a foe to the reactionary forces that would relegate the negro to the bacground. Doctor Washington is in no sense a politician. He gives his opinion of public matters when an expression can do good. He does his duty as a wide-awake American should.—Texas Freeman.

Pessimism is not a word or term with which to conjure, if you would lift men up or prepare them to unlock for themselves those causes that contain the essentials of a useful, practical life. The man, woman or child who is pessimistic is foredoomed to failure.—Ex.

It goes without saying that one bad and worthless negro can do more real harm in a minute than all the good negroes put together can accomplish in a year in matters of racial uplift and that which tends to progress, race advancement and all else pertaining to our well-being and material welfare. For instance, consider what was done in a racial way at Little Rock, Ark., last week and that which is charged up to our race by that vicious and good-for-nothing scoundrel a day or two ago in Purcell, Okla.—Texas Freeman.

Inman E. Page, president of Langston university, Langston City, Okla., in his speech before the National Negro Business league at Little Rock, Ark., told what the negro was doing in education, and how he was being helped by the state. The institution started just thirteen years ago with 40 acres of land, without the mule, 40 students and four teachers. The state then appropriated $5,000 for the support of the school for two years. He recounted the success year by year, until at present it has 320 acres, 25 teachers, 673 students and the national government had given 100,000 acres of land for the endowment of a negro school.

The change in political parties did not make any change in the interest of the white people in the negro's progress, because just after the change the main building was destroyed by fire, and the legislature appropriated $100,000 for the erection of another building, which far surpassed the former one. "We are turning out teachers to teach the negro race, lawyers to plead for the negro, and doctors to cure the negro race," he said.

Other addresses were delivered by J. E. Johnson, cashier of the Peoples Bank and Trust company; John W. Simmons of Coweta, "The Negro in Oklahoma;" I. W. Young, M. D. Boley, R. W. Toliver, D. D. Boley and R. Emmett Stewart, the negro lawyer. Stewart spoke of his lucrative practice, and asked for a stenographer at once, saying that he was in position to pay a salary of $100 a month.

Quite a large crowd of colored people and a considerable number of representative white people gathered in Bethel church in Atlanta to hear the address of W. T. Vernon, ex-register of the treasury, who is now connected with the interior department as supervisor of education. His present appointment was made some time ago by President Taft and comes as a reward for his able work in Kansas, where he is a leader. His address was an interesting and instructive one. He urged that there should be peace and a cordial understanding between the races here in the south, and that this was the first and most important requisite for progress. 'This can be easily done, for the best white people are the real friends of the law-abiding colored citizens. I am the child of slave parents," he continued, "and we are here to stay, to live in this country, where we have been for the last three hundred years, and we mean to remain here. We must work out our destiny as other people have done, and must pay and must make sacrifices." He was introduced by Bishop J. S. Flipper of Arkansas, and the closing remarks were by the pastor, Dr. C. M. Tanner. Vernon came here from Hampton institute, and will go from here to Tuskegee, following the work of his department.

The census reports thus far issued show in regard to agricultural conditions in the south two things:

First, in both the South Atlantic and the south central states the value of farm lands and farm buildings has considerably more than doubled. They have increased in the South Atlantic states from $1,205,350,000 in 1900 to $2,476,152,000 in 1910, an increase of $1,269,802,000. In the south central states the increase has been even greater. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1900 was $2,072,672,000, and in 1910 it was $4,837,353,000, an increase of $2,764,681,000. Second, during this time the number of farms has steadily increased, showing that the plantations are breaking up and the era of the small farmer has arrived, while during the same period the number of negro land owners has increased much more rapidly than the number of white land owners. This certainly looks as if the negro was not going backward in the south, no matter how much the planters howl about negro labor.—New York Age.

When a backward race gets far enough advanced to attract widespread attention and command a healthy opposition, no better evidence of its progress is needed. When the negro was a slave he had no opposition because he was not in competition with the white man. But fifty years of freedom have brought him to the point where he is debated on in college, written about in the magazines and newspapers, discussed in politics, preached on from the pulpit, argued about in homes and even made the subject of drama. None but a rising people could command all this attention.—Ex.

Debt is an awful burden upon any human being, who has experienced it. Some of our people will get into it, seeing no way of getting out, then they will be harassed. Recently we saw several of these victims being tormented and humiliated by these loan sharks, who make double their money loaned by practicing usury. Dealing with this system only means shame and disgrace to you in a long run. Try to economize and get on foot.—Palestine Plaindealer.

Every negro bank, negro store, negro shop and all negro enterprises, every educated negro boy and girl helps to solve the so-called negro problem and lift that much-talked of "white man's burden." Lets line up and promote enterprise, race patronage and thorough business and literary education.—Palestine (Tex.) Plaindealer.

The frivolous fuss maker and the squabbler has made conditions harder for the negro than any other class of our people.

RACIAL PRIDE

Is Urged by Booker T. Washington.

PATRONIZE RACIAL TRADE

PLEADS WITH ORGANIZATION TO TEACH MEMBERS OF RACE SELF CONTROL.

Chicago.—Racial pride without drawing the color line was advocated by Booker T. Washington, in an address at the state fair ground coliseum to a crowd of 1,000 persons, the address being delivered in connection with the encampment of the colored Knights of Pythias. He took the position that the colored man should give the colored man the preference in business, just as the white man gives the white man the preference.

He urged the colored people to encourage thrift, industry and honesty in their everyday life, and said that while the colored people labor under many handicaps and disadvantages in this country they ought to turn these handicaps to their own advantage and work out the problems that confront them.

Mr. Washington was introduced by E. G. Tirdrington, Indiana grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, who referred to him as the greatest living negro and the leader of the negro race. Mr. Washington said in part:

"At the present time there are certain functions which a fraternal organization can perform for the race after a manner that no other body can do. One of the functions of this organization is to teach pride of race, to teach our people to have faith in themselves. No race of people can prosper unless that race is proud of itself, proud of its past and of its present. I have no sympathy or patience with any black man of America who is not proud of the fact that he is an American negro. There are in some parts of the country, I am sorry to say, some colored people who are so weak and shortsighted that they would prefer to be third-rate white people rather than first-rate colored people. The Knights of Pythias teach us by precept and by example that there is as much glory in being a first-class colored man as in being a first-class white man.

"We are as a nation within a nation in this country. There are more black people in the United States than the entire population of Canada. The number of black people in this country is greater than the total population of Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The number is greater than the entire population of Mexico. We should be proud of our race. Just as the Englishman, as the Frenchman, the German and the Irishman are proud of their races, so should we be proud of our race.

"We should be proud to belong to a race that has a struggle ahead, and which has a problem for every day in the year. History shows that when a race has no struggle and no problem to solve it finally disappears.

"Whenever you get two black men and two white men together you have a race problem.

"While we should be the last to draw the color line, at the same time we should see to it that in every wise and legitimate way our people are taught to patronize racial enterprise. If a colored man has a grocery store he should receive his share of racial patronage. If he has a shoe store he should get some of our dollars. If a colored man is a builder and contractor he should get a chance to build some of our houses and churches. If a colored man conducts a bank or a real estate concern he should get some of our money.

"The trouble with our people is this: There are shoe stores in every city where, when a negro woman stops to buy a pair of shoes, she cannot have them tried on or fitted. They will not permit her to be fitted in the store. She must either take them home or they will be sent out to her and she fits them on herself. Yet, if a colored man opened a shoe store in that town the colored people would pass his place and go right back to the store where the colored woman could not have her shoes fitted.

"There are millinery stores where a colored woman cannot have a hat fitted. She must try it on at home. Yet, if a colored milliner opened a store in the neighborhood, the colored women would pass it by and go right back to the store where they are not allowed to try on a hat.

"Another part of the work of fraternal organization in this generation is to teach our people how to govern themselves, to direct, to control themselves. This means the teaching of the race to subordinate selfish and narrow ambitions in the interest of the general welfare.

"Some people say that the negro cannot govern negroes; that they will not follow a leader or a foreman of their own race. They say the colored man must have a white boss. I say this is not true. The colored man does not need a white boss at any time.

"It is a function of a fraternal organization to teach our people to have respect for racial workers, racial leadership; to teach our people to hold up the hands of those who have the responsibility of leadership and racial guidance thrust upon them. This organization in the past has held up the hands of its leaders, and I predict and urge that it will do so in the future."

CHEAP GOING.

Hyker—What do you mean by saying that young Shortleigh embarked on the matrimonial sea in the steerage? Pyker—Well, you see, his salary is only seven dollars a week.—Washington Star.

A LAST RESORT.

"Do you think women should propose?" asked the passe lady. "I don't know," mused the young thing. "Have you tried everything else?"

THE BLACK MAMMY MEMORIAL

GEORGIA'S EVIDENCE OF APPRECIATION OF THE OLD ANTE-BELLUM NEGRO, IN PRACTICAL FORM ABOUT TO BE IN MATERIAL SHAPE IN ATHENS.

She bends beneath the weight of years
with feeble feet and slow,
Yet in her heart there throbs and shines
the light of long ago;
Of days when on her dear old face
there played an angel smile,
As in her blessed arms she held and
crooned to sleep "her chile."
The color of a lowly race shone with its
ebon glow,
And yet the "old black mammy's soul
was white as driven snow;
Her toilworn hands were kind and true
through all her bonded years,
To mistiss and the little ones in gladness
and in tears;
And through war's wearing agency her
heart was free from guile,
And loyal to the bitter end to "Mistus"
and "her chile."
Her ranks are waning year by year on
southern hill and plain,
And when the last black mammy's gone
she'll never come again;
Yet somewhere on the radiant hills beyond earth's woe and wile,
Her dear old arms will fold again o' Mistus and "her chile."
God bless her—till her weary feet shall
touch the shining shore;
God keep her with his faithful ones at
rest forevermore!

Athens, Ga.—In a few days it is hoped there will be begun the first work of actual building upon an institution which is unique in its nature and original in its naming—the Black Mammy Memorial institute. There have been news notes and coarse allusions to the project in the public press for the past several months, but only recently has the institution been really crystallized into what it will actually be in its beginning.

As it is the plans are for an expenditure three or four times what the author of the idea believed he could raise to put in it a year ago. Beginning on hopes of raising a thousand or twelve hundred dollars for a modest building, the plan became known and from every section of the state, from Old Virginia and from the southerners in the northern state and from as ardent northerners came suggestions and advices which expanded the plans to somewhat meet the recognized fitness and the appreciated offices which the "racial peace monument" should mean.

Instead of five acres of land twenty-five have been bought on an eminence in full sight of the University of Georgia and with a view out over the immense tract embraced in the extension territory of the university and state college of agriculture—all but in sight of the homes of Grady, the Cobbs, and Toombs and Hills—in sight of the scenes frequented by hundreds who made the Old South the paradise of history and the elysium of romance.

The charter of the association reveals the object of the institution: "To maintain a school to prepare colored boys and young men and colored girls and young women for the practical duties of life by training them for domestic service and for service in the arts and trades, and likewise give them such academic training as will best fit them for carrying out the main objects of this school." There "is to be no capital stock and there is no pecuniary gain to be made." The teachers are to be paid moderate salaries and the one who has been instrumental in bringing the great plan of the memorial institute to a desired consummation has been giving his nights and holidays and vacation times to this labor of love while he made a living teaching in the city schools of Athens.

The young negro teacher whose work has brought to pass the practical memorial which shall not only serve as a monument of stone but a living remembrance in active hearts and lives of a newer sort of trained negro youth, is himself a grandson of the "old black mammy" of the days that were. Mrs. John D. Moss, a member of one of the wealthiest families of the state, has taken a care to find out something about this young negro and she tells the story of his struggle and his success, of his quiet seven years of effort and thought in the interest of the institution which he is now to lead.

Sam F. Harris was born in Athens thirty-six years ago and his grandfather, whose name he bears, was a slave in a wealthy Georgia family, who "hired out" his time as a skilled shoe maker and made considerable money at this vocation. Young Sam Harris was educated at the Athens city schools and in the Atlanta university. Coming back from college he was in charge of the colored schools at Gainesville when that system was first organized, under Prof. R. E. Park, now head of the English department at the university—being the first colored teacher ever paid a salary in Gainesville. After a year there he was made principal of the colored high school in Athens and has had that position ever since. Even in this place he soon added "industrial" to the high school's name.

A meeting of some of the most prominent educators and business and professional men in Athens was held at the office of Judge John J. Strickland in the interest of the project. Those present were: William T. Bryan, president of the Athens Electric railway and industrial builder of this section; Billups Phinizy, president of the Southern Mutual Insurance company and capitalist; T. P. Vincent of the Georgia National bank; John E. Talmadge, Sr., president of Talmadge Mills and head of the wholesale house of Talmadge; John D. Moss, president Moss Cotton company; E. R. Hodgson, president Empire State Chemical company; David C. Barrow, chancellor of the university; Judge H. S. West and Judge J. J. Strickland, with Prof. Sam Harris. The organization applied for and was granted a charter and additional men were interested. A board of trustees was elected; W. T. Bryan, Athens, president; John E. Talmadge, Sr., Athens; John D. Moss, Athens; Robert F. Maddox of Atlanta, H. H. Dean of Gainesville, and C. J. Hood of Commerce. Colored directors were named and among them were the four who first met and worked out a plan with Harris for an industrial school; David Hawkins, Simon Pope, A. T. Chunn, Moses Milner, W. A. and M. G. Gilham, L. Hunt, Jackson Spalding, and F. S Harris.

It is planned to build the Memorial hall according to the adopted outline by the architect—old southern style, at a cost of $15,000. There will be built also two domitories costing $10,000 each. The institution already owns 25 acres of land in the suburbs of Athens—enhanced since it was purchased and estimated at a valuation of $5,000. The south will be asked to contribute to this fund of $25,000 to erect this working monument to the most faithful worker the old south ever knew. The responses it is confidently believed will make the modest sum for initial building look modest indeed.

The courses that are designed to be taught include industrial and academic lines. Housekeeping, cooking, sewing, nurse training, laundering, dairying, poultry raising, agriculture, carpentry, masonry, English or common school studies, Bible, hygiene, chemistry, and morals. These courses, the principal says, are designed to meet the needs of those who will make some phase of domestic or industrial labor their life occupation, not as teachers or leaders, but as intelligent industrial workers and citizens. It is that the masses, the average, everyday, common laborer may have an opportunity to fit himself for real, useful living and service, this line of education will be followed. And the institution will serve not only Georgia, but the country at large.

GOVERNOR PRAISES RACE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ARKANSAS TELLS DELEGATES TO BUSINESS LEAGUE CONVENTION THAT NEGROES ARE A REMARKABLE PEOPLE.

Little Rock, Ark.—All the delegates to the twelfth annual session of the National Negro Business league left this city with words of praise for Governor Donaghey, who made a notable address to the delegates at Kempner's theater. Governor Donaghey was applauded often.

He said in part:

"Some men might be embarrassed to come here under such circumstances, but I am not in the least, because I know who I am talking to. I am talking to people I was raised with. I know them and understand them, and they know me. There is no trouble between us. Everything is all right. I know your strong points and I know your weaknesses.

"I am greatly pleased to welcome you. You are a remarkable people—remarkable more than for your color or your plantation melodies. Behold the astounding progress you have made in 50 years.

"What are the prominent elements in the solution of the race problem? First, your unfailing good humor. The Irish—my own people—have this quality, but not to so marked a degree as yours. It has carried and is carrying you through your hardships. You are said to be an imitative race, but you never suicide or suffer from nervous trouble. Another distinguishing character of your race is your loyalty and your devotion. No race is so loyal and devoted as yours."

THE NEW POSTMASTER.

Frank H. Hitchcock, the postmaster general, tells a story to illustrate that sometimes mistakes are made in the service of which he has charge. A rural postmaster, it was found, never answered any of the official communications and directions sent to him, but he was always prompt in sending in his monthly reports. Finally, an inspector was sent to his office to find out what the trouble was.

'Here is a bunch of letters and documents," the postmaster explained to the insevtigator, "and I don't know what to do with them. They have on them the initials 'P. M.,' and nobody with those initials lives in this community."

The inspector muttered something about "heads of solid ivory" and said, in emphatic language, that "P. M." stood for possmaster."—Popular Magazine.

HIS LULLABY.

"Good morning, Mr. Schneiderpopski!" exclaimed the good lady of the house as the new second-floor back took his place at the breakfast table.

"Goot mor-r-rning!" replied the musician, bowing gallantly.

"I'm so afraid you didn't pass a comfortable night," pursued the hostess, sympathetically. "Can we do anything for you?"

"Not koomfortable? Me?" exclaimed the long-haired one. "Ach, ja, I slee' like ze humming bird! I was oil rite. Joost before I go to bed I br-ractise mit mein feedle—"

"Oh, was that it?" interrupted the hostess, with a look of glad relief. "I'm so pleased. We thought you were shifting the bed."—Answers.

A LAWYER'S WAY.

"Do I believe in lawyers?" said the little man, bitterly. "No, sir, I do not."

"Why is that?" somebody asked.

"Because," replied the little man, "a lawyer will never say outright what he means. He twists things about so. Suppose he wanted to tell you that two and two make four. He would begin: 'If, by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition, we desire to arrive at the sum of two added to two, we should find—and I say this boldly, without fear of contradiction—I repeat, we should find by that particular arithmetical formula hereinbefore mentioned—and, sir, I take all responsibility for the statement I am now about to make—that the sum of the two given, added to the other two, would be four.' No, sir, I do not believe in lawyers."

There's always something to suspect in a kindly stranger's solicitude, even though it be the loan of a light.

COLORED Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO IS GETTING THE MONEY

Chicago.—The South side department of the Young Men's Christian association has entered upon a second campaign in their efforts to secure a $150,000 building for the South side. In their first campaign they secured from the colored citizens of Chicago more than $67,000 in pledges. They are now entering upon a second campaign to collect these pledges so generously made. Appeal after appeal has been made, and thousands of letters sent, but for some reason, best known to the subscriber, no payments at all have been made on some of the subscriptions, and others have paid only part of what should have been paid up to date. Of the total subscription, of $67,000, less than $13,000 has been paid. With this, all expenses of the office have been paid, and a beautiful site, at the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth street and Wabash avenue purchased.

At a recent meeting the house committee increased its number from 20 to 25, from which the following executive committee was elected: Dr. George C. Hall, R. C. Kelley, William D. Neighbors, A. H. Roberts and J. W. Fisher. This change will enable the house committee to transact its business with greater dispatch than has been possible heretofore, and a lively time is promised the subscriber who is in arrears. Members of the committee have been designated to visit the various churches and secret organizations, and appeal to the members who have subscribed to pay up their subscriptions on or before the first of September, when the next or third instalment comes due.

The South side department has every good reason to believe, that if they succeed in raising $25,000 more, the central department will assist in collecting the larger pledges, which will make it possible to begin building at once, so that all outside work can be done and the workmen be on the inside before winter sets in. To that end every person who has promised is urged to make good as soon as possible. In order that those who cannot call during business hours may be accommodated the office is being kept open until nine o'clock in the evening. Papments may also be made by cneck, draft or money order, payable to James B. Forgan, treasurer, and mailed to the office.

Officers and members of the committee seem to entertain no doubts as to the immediate response on the part of the public when they realize the importance of the movement and the position the people of Chicago occupy. Upon this point Dr. George C. Hall, chairman of the executive committee said:

"This is a big undertaking, a big business proposition, and the people must be made to realize its importance, and when they do, they will pay." Mr. Morris Lewis, executive secretary, thinks that "the colored people of Chicago are facing a very grave situation and one that needs a great deal of sacrifice in the payment of pledges on the part of subscribers. The eyes of the public of Chicago are upon us and we are also being watched by the people of the nation. We must push on toward our goal of $50,000 cash as rapidly as possible, and I feel confident we will get it, when the subscribers are made to understand how important it is that they meet their obligations."

NEGRO EDUCATOR ENTERTAINED BY NEGROES AT FORREST CITY.

Forrest City, Ark.—Booker T. Washington's triumphal tour of Arkansas, came to a close in this city, and at Madison. The Washington party, which was made up of Booker T. Washington, E. J. Scott and N. Hunt of Tuskegee, Ala.; J. C. Nopier, register of the treasury, Washington, D. C.; S. Laing Williams, United States district attorney, Chicago; F. H. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Alexander, grand master, Mosaic Templars, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham, Ala.; S. A. McKission, grand master of the Colored Odd Fellows lodge, Holly Springs, Miss.; Spencer Patterson, St. Dennis, Md.; Professor Mando, New York; C. J. Jones, Trenton, N. J.; Doctors Money and Barravan of Marianna, was met by a brass band upon its arrival here and the procession, taken up from this city to Madison, covered more than a mile. At the latter place Washington's party was entertained at the home of Scott Bond, for dinner, after which Washington spoke to about 7,000 or 8,000 people, there being about 500 white people in attendance at a barbecue given in his honor. Washington was given an ovation upon his arrival at the speaker's stand at 3:30 o'clock, at which time he made a back-to-the-farm speech that lasted about an hour and thirty minutes.

THE SAMPLE.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, ended a recent address in Washington on the autumn crops with a crop story.

"A commission agent," he said, "looked carefully at a handful of wheat that had been brought him by a farmer's boy, and then inquired:

"'How much more has your master got of this, my lad?'

"'He ain't got no more of it,' said the boy; 'it took him all the mornin' to pick that out.'"—Los Angeles Times.

CAUTIOUS SUPERVISION.

"I'm afraid my work is going to be complicated," said the new teacher.

"In what way?"

"Mrs. Cumrox was looking through the text book on arithmetic, and it occurred to her to suggest that I refrain from teaching her daughter any examples in improper fractions."—Washington Star.

When the tide comes in, we have proof that there are as many fish in the sea as out of it, only more so.

IOWA COAL OUTPUT

Nearly 200,000 Tons Increase For 1910 Over Previous Year

ACTUAL VALUE IS $13,903,913

Total Production Worth Millions and Iowa Ranks Only Second to Missouri in River States West of the Mississippi River.

Des Moines, Sept. 15.—An increase of nearly 200,000 tons of coal in the total production of coal in Iowa in 1910 over any other year in the history of the state is noted in the report just issued by E. W. Parker, coal statistician for the United States geological survey. Copies of the report were received at the state house yesterday.

According to the report the total production was 7,928,120 short tons, valued at $13,903,913. This is an increase of 170,358 tons over the 1909 total, and an increase in value of more than $1,000,000.

During the year the Iowa mines gave employment to 16,666 men, who worked an average of 218 days. Of these men, 9,209 were on strike during the year. The average period of idleness was forty-four days, according to the report. The average production per man was 476 tons for the year. Most of the mines in the state work an eight hour day. Only twenty-two counties in Iowa mined coal in 1909 and 1910. In the amount of coal mined, Iowa ranks second only to Missouri of the states west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Parker's report points out that Iowa and Missouri were the only states west of the Mississippi reporting coal outputs in the census of 1910. At that time, Iowa's production was given as 400 tons and Missouri's at 10,000 tons.

TWO CROPS IN ONE SEASON

Peter Bonhop of Rock Rapids Expects Twenty Bushels Oats From Second Cutting Now On.

Rock Rapids, Sept. 15.—Peter Bonhop, a farmer residing near here, is today cutting the second crop of oats from a field that he planted last spring and from which he has already cut one crop this season. The first crop was a partial failure, due to the work of the grasshoppers cutting off the heads of the ripened grain. The oats that fell off either took root and grew or the parent stock stooled out at the root, resulting in the second crop.

Mr. Monhop states that the new crop will probably yield him close to twenty bushels per acre of good oats.

PROVIDES HOME FOR AGED

Ole Cloven Late Resident of Lake Mills Leaves $50,000 for Its Support.

Mason City, Sept. 15.—One of the strangest wills ever filed for probate in this county is that of the late Ole Cloven, who died a month ago at his home in Lake Mills, aged 61 years. With the exception of $1,000 which is to be divided among six relatives, his entire estate of $50,000 is to be used by his executors to build a home for aged poor. It is stipulated that the home is to be erected at the center of his large farm.

Arrested As Blackhander.

Dubuque, Sept. 15.—Langdon F. Taylor is under arrest charged with being a blackhander and trying to extort money from Jones county farmers by sending them threatening letters through the mail. Two men and two women may be arrested in connection with the plot.

Rock Island Surgeons Meet.

Colfax, Sept. 15.—The surgeons of the Rock Island are holding their ninth annual session here and 150 are in attendance. First aid to the injured was illustrated by a representative of the Red Cross society.

Teachers of Agriculture.

Ames, Sept. 15.—Prof. A. V. Storm is the head of the new department in the state college for the training of students as teachers of agriculture in high schools, which has opened here with a large attendance.

Oskaloosa Minister Resigns Pastorate

Oskaloosa, Sept. 15.—Rev. C. W. McCord, pastor of the Christian church here, has resigned to accept the pastorate of a church at Andola, Indiana.

Sues for Damages.

Keokuk, Sept. 15.—William K. Hodge has sued Captain William A. Blair and the Morning Star Steamship for $50,000 damages for the death of his son, John Roy Hodge, who died in a hospital from typhoid fever contracted while working on the boat.

Electrical Worker Electrocuted.

Council Bluffs, Sept. 15.—Charles Ryan, 22 years old, was electrocuted here today while working with a gang of five men on wires of the Council Bluffs Electric company.

Return Body From Philippines.

Creston, Sept. 15.—The body of Harry Ickis, son of Lon Ickis, killed in the Philippines by Moros while he was working for the government three years ago, has been discovered and will be brought back for burial.

Galva Barbecue.

Ida Grove, Sept. 15.—At the fourth annual fall festival held in Galva yesterday they roasted a whole ox at a barbecue and at noon fed the multitude free. The ox was roasted in the middle of the main street.