

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Giles B. Jackson, among the wealthiest Negroes in Richmond, Va., and known throughout the state, was born a slave in Goochland county about sixty-five years ago.

Jackson is the leading Negro lawyer in Virginia, and at one time was prominently identified with the political life of President McKinley, who commissioned him as a colonel to take part in the inaugural parade in 1901.

Jackson's law offices are decorated with bronze busts of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, a large picture of Gen. U. S. Grant and staff, and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, besides pictures of all the other presidents from Washington down.

Jackson has a vivid recollection of General Grant, whom he saw three times, twice as a prisoner of war. During the war Jackson followed his master, Col. Charles W. Dickinson of Fitz Lee's cavalry, as body servant.

Jackson says he was asked to be allowed to leave the Federal lines at night so that he could guide himself on his journey by the stars. This was allowed. General Grant cautioned him, however, that he might be shot by a picket, and told him if he was halted to stop at once and give the password, which was, "Friend of the Union."

He started out in the darkness and soon experienced some nervousness, whereupon he recalled the advice of the Union commander. At once he began repeating the password at every step, and finally began shouting "Friend of the Union" so loudly that he was surrounded by eight or ten patrols, who demanded to know if he believed he was the only friend the Union possessed.

Jackson again fell into the hands of the Federals at City Point, Va., not far from Petersburg. Here he told his captors that he knew General Grant, who had once allowed him to return to the Confederate lines, and he wished to be taken before him again.

"Well, my boy," said General Grant, "we seem to have you again. Do you still want to go back to your master, or have we caught him also?"

Jackson replied that his master was still living and not yet captured. He begged to be allowed to return to "his people," and Grant consented.

In New York recently Booker Washington gave this sound suggestion to his people: "Settle down and get identified with some one place. Then build up your reputations for sobriety and industry. If you can't find the right place in the city, go to a small town near by, or set back to the soil. At any rate, settle down and get hold of some property and start a bank account. You will soon find that your savings are growing and that you are growing faster and bigger than the bank account."

We have evidence from a number of sources that Negroes in the rural South are more careful about educating their children than white neighbors. Child labor is not so serious a problem among the Negroes as among the whites. It would not be at all surprising if this indirectly the solution of the racial problem be obtained. Educated, well-to-do Negroes will produce artists and professional people. Such a group is more powerful than laws. Their wishes are the laws of the future.—Chicago Herald.

The aniline dye trade, it is interesting to recall, was made possible by an Englishman's discovery. The Germans came to monopolize the trade, and now an attempt is being made to build up an aniline dye industry in England. Professor Perkins first produced colors from coal tar.

In a motion picture theater in a Maryland town patrons are admitted at a lower price to a room behind the screen, where they can see the pictures as well, although the reading matter is reversed.

Water will boil without fire. After five hours of constant and rapid stirring with a paddle, boiling water was produced at Johns Hopkins university.

The United States geological survey last year carried on an investigation in 47 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal zone.

The Japanese Red Cross has nearly 2,000,000 members and an endowment of \$12,000,000. It is a marvel of efficiency.

It was after the war, when Richmond was under a military government and Grant was in the White House, that a great dispute broke out at Richmond over the boundary lines of the wards. The two factions, one of which was represented by Jackson, appealed to the military governor, who sided against Jackson and his followers. But Jackson remembered General Grant and appealed to him, and representatives of each side appeared before the president.

After listening to the wrangle for some moments the president said to them that he knew only one of their number, and knew him to be honest, because he had twice held him a prisoner of war and each time he had begged to be sent back to his master.

Then asking Jackson to present to him the map of the plan which he advocated, President Grant took from his pocket a lead pencil and wrote across the ward proposed by Jackson the two words, "Jackson's Ward." And "Jackson's Ward" remains to this day.

E. L. Blackshear, president of the Prairie View (Tex.) State Normal and Industrial college for Negroes, answered those critics of education for the Negro who say that education of the black man only makes him have less regard for law and order. In opening the commencement exercises proper Professor Blackshear gave a short history of the institution.

"Some white people express the belief that education of the Negro makes him less honest and less upright," said Professor Blackshear. "This institution was established as an agricultural college in 1878, and the next year was made a normal institution. In her history she has graduated 1,111 students and has given certificates to teach to more than twice that number. Figures show that not one of our graduates has committed a capital offense against the peace and dignity of the state; less than 1 per cent of our graduates have committed the least misdemeanor, and not one of them has committed an act of violence against the white people of Texas."

"It is another particularly encouraging fact that since this school's establishment there has never been the slightest tinge of friction or hard feeling between the white people of this county and community and the students, faculty and officers of the Prairie View Institute. In view of these statements, which are indisputable facts, I do not think that any one can consistently say that the proper kind of education does anything except encourage the Negro in his attempt to live a better and more useful life."

Commencement exercises at Prairie View came to an end with the presentation of diplomas to the graduates by Judge John I. Gulon, president of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and the Prairie View normal. The presence of a large number of white people at the commencement exercises at Prairie View during the entire week has been the source of much pleasure to the members of the board of directors. Leading citizens of Hempstead, Waller and counties surrounding the Prairie View normal are enthusiastic in their praise of the institution and the work it is accomplishing.—Houston Post.

In the Falkland Islands there are five times as many men as women.

Professor Arlong of Lyons, France, proved by experiment that human perspiration is an irritant because it is actually poisonous. It actually burns away the epidermis of sensitive skins and leaves them almost raw. It is important that perspiration be not checked; it is equally important in hot weather to change one's under-clothing every day.

The Texas agricultural station has issued a pamphlet, in view of the great number of houses which have been recently carried away in the floods of the rivers of that state, containing valuable suggestions for anchoring houses exposed to this danger.

The first European nation to adopt the metric system of weights and measures was France. This was in 1790, and was followed by Holland in 1815, by Belgium in 1820 and by Sweden in 1869.

In every 100 music devotees only one is bald headed, while in every other profession the percentage is 11.

Princess Mary of England, only a child of seventeen, has been developed into a keen, practical, as well as sympathetic woman of affairs. She spends almost all her time every day in directing and taking part in relief work for the wounded soldiers of her country and the allies.

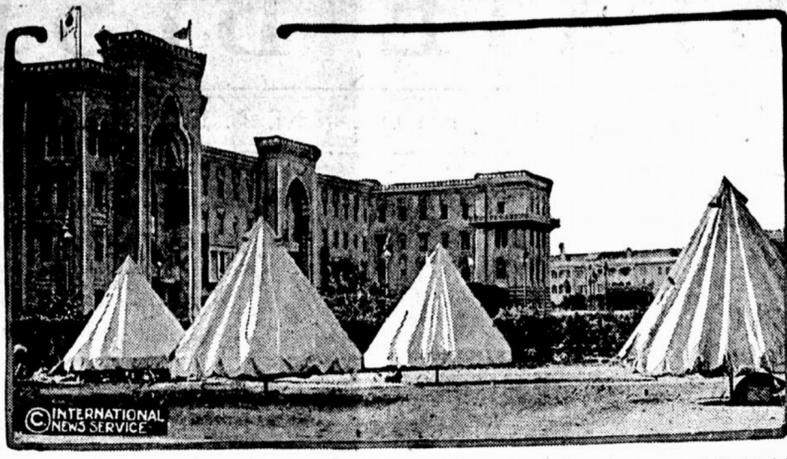
Mistletoe thrives on the western coasts of America to an extent not approached in the East. In many places this parasite growth is responsible, directly or indirectly, for a considerable loss of timber.

More fires occur in London on Sunday than any other day of the week, and August and December are the firemen's busiest months.

The consumption of fuel oil in this city has increased since 1904 from 2,000 tons to more than 220,000 tons.

Smith, La.—Joe Martin has just brought in the finest mess of bass of the season, and with it a strange tale. He had 26 big-mouthed black bass that he caught at 14-9 baits with a string line.

TROOPS IN EGYPTIAN HOTEL GARDEN



Guards' tents in the garden of the Helopolis Palace hotel in Egypt. Over the main entrance of the hotel fly the Union Jack and the Red Cross flag, as the building is used as the Australian general hospital.

DODGE Foe MONTHS

British Soldiers, Separated From Command, Have Exciting Time.

Play Hide and Seek With Germans for Nine Months, Cross Frontier Behind Enemy's Lines and Escape Into Holland.

Rotterdam.—There have just crossed the Belgian frontier behind German lines and come into Holland, six British soldiers. These men were at Mons, in the tragic days of August, and were cut off from their regiment in the great retreat. They crept through the encircling Germans, and for nine months have been fugitives in France and Belgium, living in fields and dugouts. They have passed through experiences probably without parallel, playing through all these nine months a game of hide and seek, to have lost which would have meant summary execution.

James Carrighan told me the history of the adventures: "It was on August 26 that the Germans got round us properly. Our little lot of odd men were collected, and went into one trench. The Germans are surrounding us," said the captain. Then we heard the call to "Cease fire." "Don't mind that, men," said the captain. "A German is sounding it."

"So we kept plugging away. Three times the Germans sounded the call 'Cease fire.' Then the captain stood up to send four men out to the flank. He got a bullet in the heart and was killed instantly. Then then took command and gave the word to charge. We went at them once, but had to retire. A second time we charged, got hit in the hip.

"The third time, when we had another go, it was pitch dark. We had to come back again, and I found there were only seven men with me. We were absolutely surrounded.

"But we managed to hide in a ditch,

GET READY! SAYS ACTOR



Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, the English actor, recently sailed for England, after completing a farewell tour of the principal cities of this country. Just before sailing he said: "My last words to beloved America while I am on her soil are to be well prepared, get ready. Establish compulsory military training. Teach young men and boys to be soldiers."

BIG HAUL BY JOE MARTIN

Nineteen Elusive Bass Trapped by One Little Eel—Second Try Gets Seventeen More.

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TAKES WAR LIGHTLY

Russia Shows Little Evidence of Great Conflict.

Determination to Win and Break German Militarism is the Spirit of the Czar's People—No End to His Armies.

By SLOAN CHICAGO.

Petrograd, Russia.—How the great war has drained the human reservoirs of France—how the boulevards of Paris are manless wastes; how the call to arms has taken male Germans from the farms and the villages and the cities; how rare are men of fighting age upon the streets of Budapest and Vienna, and how, even in London, there is noted a marked falling off in the number of visible male beings—all these evidences of the effects of international blood letting have been set forth in countless columns in the newspapers of America for months.

That the stories are true of those German and Austrian and French and even British centers there can be no reasonable ground for doubt—the numerous authorities attest their accuracy. But it may be set down that this is not true of Petrograd. To all outward appearances in this war capital there is no war. There are evidences here and there of great military activity. There are daily drills upon the public squares and there are Red Cross signs in great profusion. But of men, or, rather, the absence of men—there is no such thing.

Great, mysterious, brooding Russia—the unfathomable Russia—goes about her daily ways with a nonchalance that is baffling to the western mind. Her streets are crowded—the streets of Petrograd and of Moscow and even of Warsaw, where the fighting lines are but a few miles distant. Tens of thousands, literal hordes of men of all ages jostle and crowd along the famous Nevsky Prospekt from morning until night and far into the night. The hotel lobbies are jammed with men and women in furs and finery.

"Is it always like this?" exclaimed an American who has spent many years in Petrograd and other parts of Russia, in response to inquiry. "Well, just about. I wouldn't know there was a war going on if it weren't for the newspapers."

"Russia," he continued, "is going about this war business with an air of confidence that I have never seen before. It is not quite the same confidence that your typical Britisher displays, the sort we always associate with the English and which has been variously classed as bullheadedness, arrogance, egotism and plain nerve. It is none of these with Russia. It is merely a concrete national example

of what is really underneath the surface—a Russian individual characteristic. Your Russian is a fatalist in great crises. When it comes to something really big he settles down to an imperturbable calm, shrugs his shoulders, and takes his medicine."

That the general attitude of Russia toward the war has changed since hostilities began is testified to by those who have observed. "In the beginning of the war," said one of these observers, a Russian merchant with large interests in Petrograd and Warsaw, "we felt that we were fighting only to repulse an enemy—to prevent invasion of our territory. There was little show of bitterness against the Germans. But it is different now. This war has done more to make Russians think and to draw them together than anything that has ever happened in the history of the country. Today there is a fixed determination to fight it out to a finish and to end the probability of future conflict by destroying Prussian militarism. That may sound strange to those who have looked so long upon Russia as a military nation, but it is nevertheless true. A new feeling of patriotism has been born."

"And do you know," he added, much as though it were a matter of course, "that it is impossible for Russia to lose—for the allies to lose this war? Russian resources of men and money are too vast. Why, there are a million young men arriving at military age every year. Russia could lose a million every 12 months, which is inconceivable, and still keep her armies in the field in undiminished number. Russia can feed her armies, and never feel it. All the blockades in the world cannot affect us! We raise our own food, and can and will make our own supplies of every sort, if necessary. We have the money, we have the men, and, by heaven, we have the spirit!"

Prisoners May Fish.

Greencastle, Ind.—A fish pond probably soon will be built on the state penal farm, according to the trustees. Deer creek passes through the farm, and the trustees say they will stock the stream with game fish. The trustees say they want the prisoners on the farm to have some recreation. They are of the opinion that fishing will be about as good as any.

3 Names in 10 Minutes.

Winamac, Ind.—Mrs. Ida Moore obtained a divorce from William Moore in the circuit court here and her maiden name, Ida Malheur, was restored. Ten minutes later her name was again changed when she was married to William Beach. It was the fourth marriage for Mrs. Beach and the first for Beach.

Bargain Day at Flushing.

Flushing, N. Y.—Six shaves, two haircuts, two shampoos and three massages for \$1 was one of the bargains sold at a "dollar day" celebration here.

LOCK THAT REQUIRES NO KEY

New York Man Has Patented Invention That Probably Will Be Taken Up Eagerly.

A lock that can be locked from one side without a key, by the simple turn of the door handle, and that when so locked cannot be opened from the other side of the door was patented recently by Anders Gustaf Anderson of New York. It is quite simple and can readily be understood by examination of the accompanying diagram.

This lock is intended for use on the doors of such apartments as bathrooms, private offices or doctors' consulting rooms, in which the certainty of absolute privacy is desired without the use of a key.

The diagram shows a section through the lock. At F the bar on which the handles are turned is seen in cross section. This turns a bar that presses against DD, the two arms of the bolt B thereby drawing this back with the tongue C, which fastens the door. A is a tumbler that falls into place when the handle on the inside of the door is turned. When it has fallen the door is locked so far as the outside handle is concerned, for the latter handle cannot move the tumbler A, and this is in such position that the bolt cannot be moved until A has been turned out of the way, which can be done only from the inside. E is a protection to stop A from turning too far.

Use for Coal Refuse. A. Mallovsky, a Polish ceramic chemist, who recently visited this country, discovered that coal refuse could be turned into brick and a large corporation, capitalized at \$2,000,000, has been organized to enter upon the manufacture of this new product.

The bricks are a deep cream shade, closely flecked with irregular red blotches due to the percentage of iron contained in the coal. This gives a most artistic color to the brick. It has also the advantage of being very hard and close grained, so that it will take a higher polish than granite, which it closely resembles in texture.

Another advantage of this new building material, which it is believed will soon be in great popular favor, is that it can be made in any desired size and shape. While bricks in standard sizes will be staple, the material can be formed into pillar, ornamental columns, steps and other forms.

Julies Selected by Girls.

A Los Angeles girl was allowed to assist in picking a jury. If the intention of a woman is to be brought to bear in the selection of trial jurors, a good many different elements will be brought into play with varying results. On the whole the process should be satisfactory, if the girls are not too much inclined to exhaust the number of their challenges all in a bunch.—Los Angeles Times.

His Next Preferment.

Here's a prominent foreigner who has had the Order of the Bath and the Order of the Garter conferred upon him, and probably he's now nervously waiting for the order of the winter underclothes as the next step in the line of preferment.—Ohio State Journal.

Avalanche of Spring Wheels.

The Scientific American says that since early last year an average of thirty-five patents on spring wheels for motor cars and trucks have been granted each month.

KILLED BY THOUGHT MAGNET IN SURGERY

Example of Fact Furnished by Paris Woman.

Hunting Needle in Body Is Now an Easy Matter.

Importance of Controlling Thinking Has Been Shown Time and Again—Derangement of the Nervous System Is Easy.

Scientists Have Devised Scheme by Which Trouble of the Most Serious Character May Be Properly Dealt With.

Everybody ought to learn, from early childhood, the importance of controlling their thinking. Thoughts may be, and often are, as deadly as the worst engine of destruction ever invented.

Not long ago a Zeppelin went sailing over Paris, dropping bombs as it passed. Fortune was kind to the Parisians, and no one was killed or seriously wounded by the exploding bombs. One woman, however, though untouched, fell dead.

She had been killed, not by a bomb, but by a thought—a momentary, devastating thought of fear conjured up in her own mind.

There was a train wreck in Illinois. A number of passengers were badly injured, but many escaped without physical harm of any sort. Yet among the latter there were at least a dozen who afterward developed paralysis of arms or legs.

These persons, I repeat, had not received the least real bodily harm. The whole trouble with them was that they had thought they must be severely injured, and by thus thinking they had so deranged their nervous system as to cause the development of paralytic symptoms.

Bearing cases like these in mind—and they are occurring every day—it is easy to understand and appreciate the force of this emphatic statement by a leading American physiologist, Professor Dearborn of Tufts college: "The aspects of consciousness are the realists of all real things. For every man crushed by a falling rock or an overturning car, dozens are crushed by mental objects such as volitions and feelings."

Again and again it has been conclusively proved that thoughts of fear, anxiety, despair, have caused a fatal outcome in case of accident and illness where recovery would otherwise have been assured.

Moreover, the world is, and always has been, full of physical wrecks whose invalidism has been directly and solely due to the destroying thoughts on which they have allowed their minds to dwell.

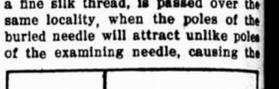
Truly thoughts are "the realists of all real things," and the whole trend of a man's life, for good or evil, depends on the kind of thinking in which he indulges.

"As a man thinketh, so is he," is no mere picturesque literary phrase. It accords with, and is supported by, the facts of scientific research and everyday observation.

Control your thoughts, and the secret of health, happiness and success is in your grasp.—Kansas City Star.

When a needle has wandered around in the body, as needles so often do, and pain in some spot has aroused suspicion that it is the cause, the surgeon had to cut it out. This is not so easy as it may seem, because he does not want to make an unnecessarily large wound and he cannot find out the precise position of the needle until he reaches it.

Dr. J. H. Monks recently devised a method of finding the needle, which he describes in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. A powerful magnet is passed over the suspected spot. This magnetizes the buried needle. Then another, suspended from a fine silk thread, is passed over the same locality, when the poles of the buried needle will attract unlike poles of the examining needle, causing the



Needle imbedded in the flesh is found by magnetizing it and swinging another needle over it.

latter to swing around parallel to the axis of the buried needle, and if one pair of poles is nearer than the other there will be a corresponding dip of the examining needle, somewhat after the manner of the "divining rod."

It is astonishing how a needle that has been swallowed, as needles often are, will wander about in the body and perhaps after many months make its presence known by a sore spot.

Japan and War Prices.

In all other belligerent nations but Japan, said Mr. Wakatsuki, minister of finance, addressing the convention of clearing-house managers at Osaka recently, commodities have greatly increased in price, while just the reverse is the case with this country.

Britain and Russia have introduced large increases in taxation, and France and Germany will probably be compelled to follow suit; even the United States, Italy and other countries are faced with the necessity of increasing taxes, but in Japan no addition has been made to the burden of the populace. Whereas both the belligerents and the majority of non-belligerents have been compelled to inflate currency by such means as the suspension of conversion, and the unlimited issue of notes, Japan has been favored with the contraction of currency. It will thus be seen that Japan has got rid of the two most important factors in the outflow of specie, that is, the appreciation of commodities and the inflation of currency. It is a duty of the government and the people alike to strive to the utmost for the furtherance of the economic interests of Japan at the present moment by encouraging the development of home industries and the independence of capital.

Modern Sailors.

A survivor from one of the torpedoed ships says: "We had no men in our boat who could row. We very soon learned to row. I had never rowed a boat before, but I can do so now." The smallness of the number of men in our mercantile marine who can handle a rowing boat would surprise the majority of people, and those who can handle a sail are an even smaller band. They get almost no opportunity of learning. As for swimming, very few are experts, and battalions of them cannot swim a stroke. Just last summer I sailed with a British cargo boat officered by non-swimmers, and having on board only four men in all who believed that, unaided, they could keep themselves afloat.—London Chronicle.

Germany's Gas Is Made Harmless.

The perils of the deadly gas used by the Germans since the third battle of Ypres was launched the latter part of April have already been minimized by French scientists. At first taken by surprise, the French, English and Canadians were driven back before the terrific charges made by the German under cover of the asphyxiating gas.

This gas has been found to be principally bromine chloride, which in extreme cases affects the lungs to the point of suffocation. But now the French spray ammonia when the German gas comes rolling toward them. The ammonia combines with the greenish-hued gas to form the non-poisonous ammonium bromide.

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