

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Major Robert Russa Moton of Hampton, whom a subcommittee of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute unanimously selected as successor to the late Booker T. Washington, said in an interview that he intended to carry on the work of Tuskegee along the same rational lines which Doctor Washington had followed. "I accept this new responsibility," said Major Moton, "with anxious humility. Doctor Washington was truly a great man, viewed from every angle. I cannot fill his place, but with the guidance and support of Tuskegee's wise and sympathetic board of trustees, and with the earnest co-operation and loyal help of the faithful and efficient corps of workers whom Doctor Washington gathered about him at Tuskegee, I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to carry on the work to which he gave his life with the same spirit and with the same rational methods which he so wisely and so successfully used." Major Moton, it is known, was Doctor Washington's choice as his successor as leader of Tuskegee's work. The two men were intimate friends, held the same views as to the best methods for helping their race to a fuller citizenship, and often spoke from the same platform in the North and on the educational tours of the Southern states. The subcommittee which chose Major Moton was composed of Seth Low, Frank Trumbull, W. W. Campbell, Victor H. Tulane, and Edgar A. Bancroft. Mr. Low gave out the following statement: "The trustees of Tuskegee institute at their meeting in Tuskegee, December 13, appointed the undersigned committee with power to select the principal, provided it could act unanimously. The committee today has, by unanimous action, appointed Major R. R. Moton to be principal. His installation will take place at the commencement next May. In taking this action, the committee has not been unmindful of the long devotion and many qualifications of Emmett J. Scott for the position. The problem to be dealt with is a many-sided one, and it has seemed wise to seek a solution of it that will bring to the work of Tuskegee another forceful personality." The late Booker T. Washington, in his book entitled "My Larger Education," had this to say of the man who is to succeed him as principal of the institution which Doctor Washington built up from a log cabin, and to which he devoted his life: "It has been my privilege to come into contact with many different types of people, but I know few men who are so lovable, and, at the same time, so sensible in their nature as Major Moton. He is chock-full of common sense. Further than that he is a man who, without obtruding himself and without understanding how he does it, makes you believe in him from the very first time you see him and from your first contact with him, and, at the same time, makes you love him. He is the kind of man in whose company I always feel like being, never tired of, always want to be around him or always want to be near him.

"One of the continual sources of surprise to people who come for the first time into the southern states is to hear of the affection with which white men and women speak of the older generation of colored people with whom they grew up, particularly the old colored nurses. The lifelong friendships that exist between these old 'sunties' and 'uncles' and the white children with whom they were raised

is something that is hard for strangers to understand. It is just these qualities of human sympathy and affection that endeared so many of the older generation of Negroes to their masters and mistresses, and which seems to have found expression, in a higher form, in Major Moton. Although he has little schooling outside of what he was able to get at Hampton Institute, Major Moton is one of the best read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with I have ever met. Education has not 'spoiled' him, as it seems to have done in the case of some other educated Negroes. It has not embittered or narrowed him in his affections. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people, and he is just as ready to assist and show a kindness to a white man as to a black man, to a Southerner as to a Northerner.

How flies and mosquitoes carry disease was one of the phases treated in the exhibit on hygiene and sanitation made recently by the colored pupils of the Washington (D. C.) schools. The models in this were made by junior students of the schools, and will be used in instructing grade children as to the methods of keeping well. Right and wrong kind of dairies, right and wrong methods of supplying houses with drinking water, as well as a model of the District's water supply plant; right and wrong methods of disposing of garbage and trash, and how children may aid in keeping communities in which they live clean and healthful were included among the models displayed. One of the points of interest about this part of the quadruplex exhibit was that the cost of the material used was but slight. Old boxes, pasteboard, clay and illustrations cut from magazines were all used to good purpose. Miss Jessie Wormley of the normal faculty directed the students. Students taking the domestic science course under the supervision of Miss Helen Irving compiled exhibits showing the various uses to which cotton is put, as well as its by-products. From the raw material to various finished products was shown through actual material and pictures, not only of cotton, but also of linen, wool, hemp, ramie, jute and silk. So far as possible material and information furnished was used. The students made crayon pictures, showing various nutritive materials and units contained in the ordinary foods. Some of the most modern pieces of apparatus were on display in the laboratories under Charles M. Thomas, who has charge of the sciences in the school. The equipment for psychology tests is "up to the minute" and serves a double purpose—for instructing the embryo teachers in psychology and how they can best teach those who come under them, and for carrying on psychological experiments, particularly with defective children. Although the material used in the science department is always out, being in constant use, it is attracting wide attention now that ordinarily, in connection with the other exhibits. Teachers attending various institutes recently have inspected it, and had its use explained to them by Mr. Thomas.

The 90,000 waiters and kitchen attendants of the New York hotels and restaurants are being licensed. To do so they must pass a physical examination, in view of past history and present needs, to pass by.—St. Louis Republic.

From 1790 to 1870 the actual work of gathering census statistics was performed by the United States marshals, and the enumerations varied in length from ten to eighteen months. In 1880 there was adopted the plan, followed at all subsequent censuses, of having this work done by a large body of enumerators under the direction of supervisors.

A recent investigation by Professor Haberlandt of Germany shows that living wood is of much food value, saw-wood, twigs and branches containing large quantities of sugar, starch and oil, with some albumen. Soft wood contains much oil, hard woods much starch.

An electrical smoke abatement device has been invented whereby the particles of soot are charged by current led through fine wires in a smokestack until they unite and become heavy enough to fall into a receptacle.

A London railroad station has been equipped with penny-in-the-slot machines to sell tickets to persons who wish to accompany friends to trains.

A California inventor's wave power motor utilizes the horizontal motion of the water instead of the vertical, usually the case in such devices.

On a farm conducted by the municipality of Berlin cows are being milked in the fields by electrical machines deriving their power through cables.

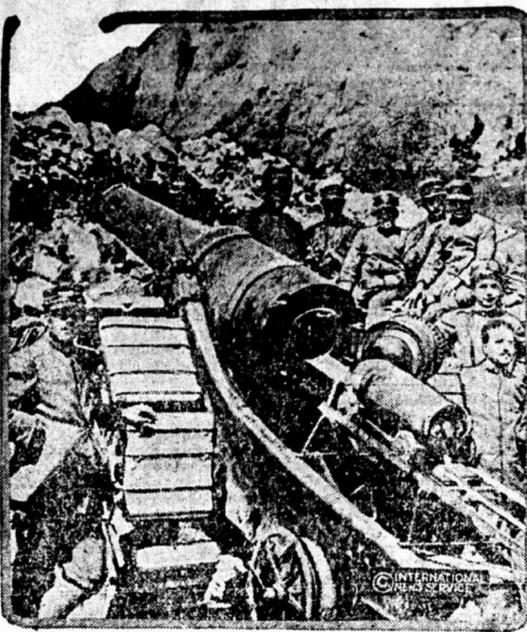
In Germany one man in 113 goes to college; in Scotland, one in 520; in the United States, one in 2,000, and in England, one in 5,000.

Olives which are dead ripe are delicious, but extreme care is required to preserve them.

Alligators do not attain full size until they are nearly one hundred years old.

Japan has more telephones than all the rest of Asia.

LOADING A BIG ITALIAN GUN NEAR GORITZ



One of the Italian 305 millimeter guns in the mountains above Goritz during the long siege of that Austrian city. The crew is about to put in the projectile.

CARRANZA, NEVER AN IDOL OF THE MEXICANS, HAS A HARD TASK AHEAD

Faces a Gigantic Work in the Resuscitation of War-Torn Mexico—His Government Opposed by Organized Government Only in Every Section of the Country.

El Paso, Tex.—Although he has composed peace with the followers of Francisco Villa and finds his government opposed by an organized government only in the state of Oaxaca, Venustiano Carranza today faces a gigantic problem in the resuscitation of war-torn Mexico. His handicaps, in the order of their difficulty, may be summarized as follows:

1. Brigandage in almost every section of the country; widespread love of a buccaneering life, brought about by the succession of revolutions.
2. Zapata's revolutionary army in the Montenegro-like state of Morelos.
3. The state government of Oaxaca. This government is a novelty in Mexico, and has maintained order and declared itself "neutral" toward Villa and Carranza and other chieftains of warlike proclivity.
4. The question of "manhood," i. e., the difficulty of finding suitable men for government positions.
5. An empty national treasury and prostrated industries. Typhus.

As to brigandage, an American named Simons, who arrived in Laredo, Tex., a few days ago from a point near Mexico City, where he is engaged in business, brings an interesting story. He describes chaotic conditions prevalent in the country contiguous to the Mexican capital at this time where, enervated by contagious diseases and pestilence on the one hand, and by marauding bands of outlaws and recalcitrant people generally on the other hand, Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza military commander of Mexico City, is confronted with an intricate problem.

Within a radius of 35 miles northwest of Mexico City the land is filled with bands of outlaws and marauding and devastation is keeping them busy. Large haciendas, or ranches, are being raided by these outlaws, the homes looted and the people compelled to flee to safety, and in some instances, the torch applied. The roving bands of marauders are strongly organized and travel in large force, and whenever Carranza soldiers are sent out to attempt to disperse them or give battle, the soldiery is generally defeated. Only recently a force of Carranza men sent out to a point northwest of Mexico City about 20 miles failed to return, and it is believed they were ambushed by the outlaws and annihilated.

Swarms With Brigands. However, the principal abode of lawlessness at this time begins at a point 35 miles northwest of the Mexican capital, says the American, and in that section the country is swarming with brigands. They are neither Zapatistas nor Villistas, but each large band has its leader, and with them the orders of the leader is law. Occasionally these men engage the soldiers of both Carranza and Zapata, but the Zapatistas are thinning out around Mexico City now and are taking to the mountainous country to the southwest of the capital.

Gen. Pablo Gonzalez has exerted his utmost effort to quell the disturbances in his district, states the American, but he has an inadequate force to cope with the situation with which he is confronted at this time. There is even dissension noticeable among his men, because of the restrictions exacted to confine them to certain quarters of the city on account of the unwholesome health conditions prevailing.

In the Pachuca district, says Mr. Si-

perision of a representative of the New York state agricultural department. Lady Pontiac Johanna is owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr. of Buffalo.

Heifers Chase Rabbits. Pennsylvania, Pa.—If a new idea of a Sumner town farmer becomes a fad the rabbit dog may be pushed into the background. He has trained some of his heifers to chase and chase rabbits with as much success as dogs, and indeed, cheaper.

Weight in Gopher Traps. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—Trapping gophers, on which this county pays bounty of ten cents, is providing a source of wealth to many farmer boys, who bring in their packs of gopher traps to be exchanged for bounty money at the county treasurer's office. The record number of gophers on which this county has ever paid bounty was brought in recently by Albert Ramsey, a farmer boy of Diamond Creek township, who had captured just 340 gophers and was paid \$34.

the revolution against Victoriano Huerta and from the courtyard of which he mounted his horse and set forth to restore to the people their constitutional rights. The arches bore such inscriptions as these: "Venustiano Carranza, preserver of the national liberties." "Venustiano Carranza has spoken for the soul of his people." "Venustiano Carranza, the liberator, the patriot, the hero." Tell a Wretched Story.

The neighborhood of Saltillo has always been a Carranzista country, but the abundant wreckage of trains, stations and public buildings in the state of Nuevo Leon and the stilled industries tell a wretched story of even comparatively recent differences of opinion among the inhabitants.

The almost empty streets of Monterrey—once the Pittsburgh of Mexico—also tell a story. Less than a year ago Antonio Villarreal was there. He professed allegiance to the constitutional cause. Angeles came and drove him out. Villarreal's retreat was accompanied by much random shooting that dropped scores of civilians. The magnificent new railroad station was fired. Shells laid low many homes of the poor people.

Villa came a few months ago and compelled the tradespeople to pay 1,000,000 pesos. Then the Villistas fled before Trevina and there was more helter-skelter shooting—more killed lookers on. So, when Monterey heard that Carranza and Obregon were coming with many trains of Yaquis, Monterey obeyed orders to take a holiday and then kept the streets.

In the mile-long procession that Governor de la Garza got up in honor of the distinguished visitors there were more men than all the men, women and children on the sidewalks. But it was the most orderly parade of revolutionists that had taken place in Monterey since the beginning of the days of occupations, evacuations and triumphal entries. And so towards the latter part of the afternoon the people of Monterey emerged from their houses and wandered around in search of the celebrities.

There was a kerfuss in the evening at one of the Alamedas. Carranza went to it. He bought huge quantities of flowers, submitted to "arrest" and "fine" of 199 pesos, shook hands with all the pretty young ladies and as usual, bore himself with dignity.

Obregon went to the kerfuss, too. The young ladies made a tremendous ado over this handsome one-armed hero of the revolution. When the two men left the park everybody crowded around their automobiles and shouted "vivas." It was the first time for many a day that any considerable number of representative Monterey folks had shouted vivas for revolutionaries.

Back in the first Constitutional occupation of the City of Mexico, when Carranza rode forth in Avenida Francisco I. Madero or in the Paseo the people paused to look at him and to say to one another: "There goes Carranza!"

The Cause, Not the Man. If they did not have too many eavesdropping neighbors they were likely to add one or two other favorite words, Seldom or never, came a "viva." The silence was damning. If it were broken at all by an outcry the anti-bustard turned out to be a man in uniform. But all through the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon and through Coahuila to this city Carranza has been given abundant evidence of one-minded revolutionary enthusiasm. He has accepted this homage with grave dignity, often with unchanging face, like a man after all receiving only his due.

"It is not enthusiasm for the man," say his followers. "It is for the cause that he represents and leads—the cause of the people." The Mexicans use the words "el pueblo." While the dictionary translation of "el pueblo" is "the people," the words "the populace" serve best to convey the Mexican meaning.

They are mostly Indians who gather at the stations and throng the city streets to shout "vivas" for Carranza and Obregon. It is doubtful if more than one in fifty of them can read or write, but there is no doubt that they know Carranza, when he steps forth from his car, and the mere sight of Obregon sends them into hysterics.

The gravity of Carranza on tour, or elsewhere, for that matter, is imperishable and so perhaps what his followers say is true, that the enthusiasm for the cause that he represents. Certainly local spokesmen tell him eloquently to his face that the people have gathered to emphasize to him the meaning of the cause of the people. They say this with all respect and they give him their gratitude and homage, but always, even in the most obscure mountain hamlets, the cause of the people is placed above personalities.

The appeal of Obregon to hamlet groups and city populace is instantaneous. He is a gallant, cheery figure that takes the eye. From him radiates a world of energy; its effect is magical. The cause of the people may be the greatest thing in the world to these audiences of First Chief Carranza on a full-fledged hero. He has all the attributes of the hero, including a stump of an arm which his victory at Calaya left him.

All the sunshine of Mexico plays over Obregon's handsome Irish face. He likes his people, and he likes them so well that even as he smiles back to them he moves a little closer to Carranza's side and stands there aggressively for all the world to know that he is with Carranza, to give the lie to the rumors that a breach between the two men is a possibility.

LIGHTED LIFE BELT IN FORM OF LADDER

Guides Rescuers to Assistance of Drowning Person.

That Invention of New York Man Has a Practical Value Will Be Readily Seen From Description of Its Construction.

The difficulty of saving a man who has fallen overboard at night is almost insuperable, because of the impossibility of seeing him in the heaving waste of waters. When a great maritime disaster takes place at night, as the wreck of the Titanic did, and hundreds or thousands of human beings are scattered over the sea in the darkness the loss of life is appalling, simply because they cannot be seen.

If every life belt could bear a light, the floating or swimming persons could readily be picked up. To provide such a lighted life belt is the object of an invention by A. M. McEliff of New York.

It consists essentially of a bag made of rubber or other waterproof material, containing a small electric flashlight, and attached by straps to the ordinary life belts and life preservers. The flashlights may be either tubular or flat, the former being more suitable to ring life belts, the latter to those that are strapped about the body. The flashlights can be of small size, for these will glow through the greater part of a night.

When a life preserver is thrown at night to a man who has fallen overboard he can rarely find it in the dark, but with a little flashlight glowing upon it he will see it and be able to reach it if he can swim.

Bugler, 15 Years Old, Wins D. C. M. The youngest soldier in the British empire to win the distinguished conduct medal is Dugler Anthony Glinay, fifteen years old, of the First Royal Montreal rifles. He carried dispatches through excessive fire during a battle in France, and besides being decorated was given a leave of absence to visit an uncle at Dunoon, Scotland. Young Glinay's father and mother emigrated to Canada from Ireland and when the Boer war occurred his father enlisted and lost his life in South Africa. Just after the present war began the boy's mother died, leaving him alone in the world. Only fourteen, he persuaded the colonel of the Montreal rifles to take him to the front as a bugler. Now he is not only a D. C. M. but he has been enrolled as a private in his regiment and really is a full-fledged soldier.—Montreal Star.

Fish Substitution. A correspondent writes: "I am willing to make many food concessions in war time, but I am not willing to have one kind of fish palmed off as another. The other day, at a famous London restaurant, turbot figured on the menu. I ordered turbot, and was supplied with inferior hake, swamped with sauce. Yesterday, on another menu, there was haddock. I ordered haddock, and was served with salt cod. Now, I know fish, and I carry a magnifying glass that enables me to identify them conclusively by the scales. If a man offers for sale Harris tweed that is not Harris tweed he may find himself in gaol. What about a restaurant that sells herring hake as turbot?—London Chronicle.

Found Gems Worth Thousands. Jewelry valued at several thousand dollars found by a "sandwich man" under a wagon at Broadway and Forty-second, New York, several days ago, was recovered when the police found the man's wife offering a diamond-intruder watch in a pawnshop for \$2. The woman said the watch was only one of a large number of pieces of jewelry her husband had found. The police then found the husband pacing up and down Broadway with a heavy sign over his shoulders. He said neither he nor his wife knew the value of the gems he had picked up. "There was nothing about the jewels to indicate who owned them."

Treasure. On Gallipoli, between whiles of attacking the Turk and being attacked by him, time hung heavy on the hands of the Australian soldiers of his majesty, King George V. Old prospectors among them took note of the fact that the soil of the inhospitable peninsula in which their trench was dug resembled that of the continent in the antipode. Several enthusiasts began to dig. With the result (according to a French paper) that one ex-miner, working with what tools he could improvise in the pay dirt of his bomb-proof, panned out almost a pound of pure gold!

To Utilize Citrus Waste. The city of Upland, Cal., in the heart of the finest orange-growing section in the world, has established a new industry, which promises to make use of the waste products of citrus and deciduous orchards. The plant, which will cost about \$100,000, will attempt to utilize all parts of the fruits that now are wasted, and will turn out acids, concentrated juices, fruit pastes and essential oils, and manufacture marmalades and preserves.

Cashed at Face Value. The chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain reports the total amount of scrip vouchers sold to date to be \$25,000,000. This amount is not what was hoped for from the scrip vouchers. Now it is proposed to issue bonds in the multiple of £1. They will bear an interest of 5 per cent and can be cashed on demand at their face value at any time. In return for these facilities bonds will carry no interest for the first six months.

Country Growing Sufficient Rice. The acreage of rice in Louisiana and Arkansas has increased approximately 700,000 acres in the last two years. The United States is now growing practically the equivalent of all the rice it uses.

Ship Really Climbs on Its Passage Through Locks.

Economical Device Where Waterway Has to Be Cut Through High Country—Superiority Over Tide-Water System.

It is a fact that a ship really climbs a ladder. Each step in the ladder is a small lock in which the ship can float. To begin the ascent a pair of gates at the bottom of the ladder is opened and the ship sails in. Then the lowest gates are shut and more water is allowed to go into this lock, or dock, where the ship is.

When the water in this lock is level with the water in the upper lock, another set of gates is opened and the ship sails into the second lock. The gates are then shut, and when the water has been allowed to flow into the second lock, in which the ship now is, other gates are opened. And so on the ship goes up the ladder.

If it were not for the system of locks, which may be really called ship-ladders, the canal would need to be cut very, very deep where it goes through high country, so that the surface of the water would be on the same level throughout the entire length of the canal. But with locks the cutting of a canal is much easier and cheaper.

It was for this reason that the Panama canal was designed and constructed as a lock canal, although many engineers favored the tide-water or non-lock as the better system. It is claimed that the slides which have already caused thousands of dollars in damage to the canal would have been far worse had the channel been cut to a depth which would have directly connected the two oceans.

Phones Replace Waiters. Telephones are being used in one of the restaurants at Plainfield, N. J., as substitutes for waitresses, says the Popular Mechanics. Instruments have been installed at each of the several tables and permit the guests to communicate their orders direct to the kitchen without suffering delay. The activities of the waitresses are confined solely to the serving of food. To simplify the system, each menu on the card is numbered so that a patron may render his order numerically. A switchboard operator makes a record of all orders and attends to the issuance of the checks. The guests are privileged to use the telephones for outside calls and likewise may receive incoming messages without leaving their respective tables.

Warning to Motorists. A fine of \$20 "for lying" and \$5 for speeding was assessed against Louis Greensoon of 5329 Westminster place, a merchant, by Police Judge Hogan, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It was charged that Greensoon drove his machine at 25 miles an hour on Locust street, between Beaumont street and Twenty-first street. When he was arrested, Judge Hogan asked him if he had not been arrested before for speeding. Greensoon said he had not. Hogan had the record looked up, and it showed that Greensoon was fined \$5 on August 14 for speeding. "Young man," Judge Hogan said, "I fine you \$20 for lying and \$5 for speeding."

Dutch Barges on the Thames. Belgian barges have appeared on the Thames and are probably fraternizing with those Dutch neighbors who are always to be found just below London bridge. For more than two centuries there have always been big, broad-sterned Dutch boats lying in the river, with a baggy-trousered Dutchman smoking on board quite calmly. It is the reminiscence of a Dutch conquest. Those boats have moored there, with their eels for London, ever since William III gave them the right of traffic. And if there wasn't a Dutch boat for a single second just below London bridge, the ancient rights would be lost. But you will always find the calm Dutchman smoking on his "pitch"—Dundee Advertiser.

Tried to Cook Gunpowder. Mistaking a bag of powder for one of flour in Pennesgrove, Thomas Patchett of Philadelphia was badly burned about the face and hands.

Patchell, who operates a jitney bus between Pennesgrove and the Carneys Point Powder plant, bunks with two powder workers in a shack in Pennesgrove. He was getting the breakfast, and put what he supposed was flour into a pan on the stove. He took the wrong bag. There was a flash and a roar of flame and Patchell staggered back, blinded and suffering agonies from burns. He was given attention by a local physician, and then sent to the hospital.

New Plants in United States. Since the United States department of agriculture established the section of seed and plant introduction in 1907 this has introduced into the United States almost 50,000 varieties of plants. In the year ending last June more than 2,000 were introduced and 171,831 experimental plants and 11,465 packets of seeds were given to experimenters, of each of which a record is kept.

Those Dear Girls. Almee—Young DeMutt proposed to me one evening last week. Hazel—Why, he proposed to me, also! Almee—Well, I'm not at all surprised. When I refused him he threatened to do something desperate.

On Three Counts. "No," said the editor, "we cannot use your poem." "Why," asked the poet, "is it too long?" "Yes," hissed the editor. "It's too long, and too wide, and too thick."