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W. R. GRIFFIN

Reports from the Census Bureau show that 11,985,958 running bales of cotton were grown in the Southern States.

The aviation committee which had supervision over the aerial flight across the Alps has awarded \$10,000, half the amount of the prize, to George Charvez, who was injured on the journey.

The Mint in Philadelphia has resumed the coining of gold, which it turns into money during a part of the year. At present the figures show the Mint is turning out 700,000 cents a day.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Newman, who for 20 years was pastor of the First Congregational Church, will go to Hagerstown, Md., to become president of the Kee Mar College.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Schwartz, jeweler and optician, 824 Seventh street northwest, in this issue of The Bee. This is one of the best and most thorough jewelry stores in this city. Everything in this store is first class in every detail. Your eyeglasses are fitted, your eyes examined, and the very best material is used in the construction of your glasses. Satisfaction is guaranteed in everything

A new silk mill has started in Reading, Pa., with Jansen & Pretzfeld, of New York, as managers, with twenty employees.

COLORED AMERICANS IN OFFICE

14,397 ON UNITED STATES PAY ROLL

—WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DOING AND HAS DONE FOR THE COLORED RACE—EX-GOV. P. B. S. PINCHBACK THE LATEST APPOINTMENT—PROGRESS OF THE COLORED RACE UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

Credit for Emancipation and Democrats Unfriendly to the Colored Race.

This discloses for the first time the extent to which Negroes have been given government preference. There are nearly 15,000 Negroes employed by the government. They total salaries aggregating \$8,255,761. Eleven are officials of the Diplomatic and Consular Service; 11 are officers in the United States army; nearly 3,000 are employed in the postal service. The number employed in departments in Washington is 5,768, 703 of whom are in the Treasury, 571 in the Government Printing Office and 421 in the Department of the Interior.

Colored Employees of Government.

The following table of the number of Negroes employed in the service of the Federal government is presented:

	No.	Salary.
Diplomatic and Consular Service	11	\$37,000
Departmental Service, Washington:		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	703	479,840
War	160	120,910
Navy	76	46,600
Postoffice	182	108,460
Interior	421	249,975
Justice	34	9,720
Agriculture	129	69,924
Com. and Labor	217	97,924
Gov. Ptn'g Office	571	398,180
I. S. C. Com.	37	19,200
U. S. Capitol	187	127,640
Wash. City P. O.	201	161,240
Dist. of Col. Gov't, including skilled laborers	2,824	1,263,985
Departmental Service at Large:		
Cus. and Int. Rev.	592	495,276
Postoffice	2,997	2,338,242
Interior	25	27,640
Com. and Labor	78	56,420
U. S. A. Officers	11	29,285
Enlisted men	2,948	919,121
Misc., including unclassified	1,967	1,179,750
Total	14,397	\$8,255,761

Some Get as Much as \$10,000.

This campaign book declares that "on August 1, 1910, there were more Afro-Americans in the service of the United States government than ever before in the history of the country. The highest salary paid an Afro-American is received by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Haiti, whose salary is \$10,000 per annum. A number of government officials receive from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. Clerks are paid from \$900 to \$1,800."

Then there follows an enumeration of Negro appointments set forth by the Republican campaign book as follows:

In High Places.

A few Afro-Americans who have been honored by the Republican party, appointed or recommended by the President as government officials:

William T. Vernon, of Kansas, Register of the Treasury.

Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.

C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

John M. Holzendorf, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Ga.

Henry A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.

Whitfield McKinlay, Collector of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Walter Cohen, Register of Land Office, New Orleans.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge of Municipal Court, District of Columbia.

Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

N. W. Alexander, Register of Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.

John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock, Ark.

Thomas Richardson, Postmaster, Port Gibson, Miss.

William H. Lewis, Assistant District Attorney, Boston.

Nelson Crews, Special Agent, Department of Agriculture.

W. D. Johnson, Kentucky, Special Agent, Interior Department.

Negro Ministers and Consuls.

Immediately on the heels of this enumeration the Republicans gave the following list of Negroes in the diplomatic and consular service:

	Salary.
Henry W. Furniss, Minister to Haiti	\$10,000
William D. Crum, Minister to Liberia	5,000
Richard C. Bunday, Secretary of Legation, Liberia	2,000
Consular.	
William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Indies	2,000
James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar	2,500
Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies	3,000
George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France	3,000
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti	2,000
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France	2,500
Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	2,000
James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua	3,000
Total	\$37,000

Colored Officers in the Army.

The Negroes in the United States army are enumerated as follows:

Officers.	
Lt.-Col. Allen Allensworth (retired)	\$3,375
Major John R. Lynch	3,600
Major Wm. T. Anderson (retired)	2,700
Capt. Charles Young	3,360
Capt. George W. Pridgen	3,120
Capt. Theophilus G. Stewart (retired)	2,340
1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis	2,400
1st Lieut. John E. Green	2,400
1st Lieut. W. W. E. Gladden	2,000
1st Lieut. Oscar J. W. Scott	2,000
1st Lieut. Louis A. Carter	2,000

Total yearly pay of officers, \$29,295
Enlisted men in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and their yearly pay in aggregate amounts to... 919,121
Total for officers and men... \$930,378

Says Republicans Freed Negroes.

The campaign book quotes extracts from the speeches of acceptance of Taft and Sherman to show that they "stand squarely on the equal justice plank," and in discussing the attitude of the Republican party toward the Negro the campaign managers say:

"Prior to the advent of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party about 4,000,000 Afro-Americans were held in bondage in the Southern States, then, as now, controlled by the Democrats, and when the Republican party elected Lincoln President, thus setting the stamp of disapproval upon the Democratic desires, these Democratic Southern States seceded from the Union and attempted to set up a Confederacy, with human slavery as the chief cornerstone."

"The Republican party determined that the Confederacy should be destroyed; that the Union should be preserved; and, true to its principles and in keeping with his own declaration, the Great Emancipator struck the shackles from the limbs of the bondsmen. Following the freedom of the slaves came their enlistment in the army and navy, and by this act the names of 200,000 Afro-Americans were added to the honor roll. The leaders of the Republican party, feeling that their work was far from completion, framed and passed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and the States ratified their action, thus making slavery impossible and confirming the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people."

"Clothed by the Republican party with the right to vote, it is surprising that these newly-made citizens voted with the party which had taken them from their former position as mere chattels and made them citizens of the Republic?"

Education North and South.

"In the matter of public education, the difference between the two parties is marked. In the North, where the Republicans generally control, education among the colored people is widely diffused, while in the Democratic South the percentage of illiteracy is very great."

"The Democratic legislators fail to provide equal school facilities for the two races, and in several States the facilities, already meager, have recently been materially reduced. In Louisiana no Afro-American child received public instruction above the fifth grade, and there is a general movement throughout the Southern Democratic States to confine the education of the Afro-American children to the lower grades. The movement to divide the school money between whites and Afro-Americans in proportion to their contributions in taxes to the school fund arises in one Democratic Southern State after another, the purpose of which is to perpetuate Afro-American illiteracy."

"That the Democrats in general are in sympathy with the 'Jim Crow' idea was shown on Washington's Birthday, 1908, when Congressman Hefflin, of Alabama, introduced an amendment providing 'Jim Crow' cars for the Capital of the Nation. Every Republican member present voted against the amendment, while many Democrats voted for it."

"The platform adopted by the Republican party at Chicago contains a plank which stands squarely and unequivocally for all the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people."

The campaign book then cites the various resolutions introduced in recent sessions of Congress providing for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

Where They are Employed.

The Republicans, in an effort to emphasize their employment of the Negro, say:

"The Library of Congress is one of the great libraries of the world. One of the assistants, Daniel Murray, has spent several years in research among the books of the library, and has been able to identify approximately 6,000 titles of work by colored authors. To many who are wont to belittle the literary capacity of the race, this will prove astounding information. Colored composers have written more than 3,000 musical compositions. There are 48 Afro-American employees, 23 of whom are employed under the direct supervision of the Librarian of Congress, and 25 are under the supervision of the building superintendent. The aggregate paid them is \$34,000."

"One of the most expert examiners

of the Patent Office is an Afro-American, Henry E. Baker, of Mississippi, who draws \$2,100 a year. He has been an examiner 22 years. He has recently made a research of the office and has been able to trace more than 1,000 patents granted to Afro-Americans. There are a number of high-grade Afro-American clerks in the office.

300 Negro Postmasters.

"There are 2,998 Afro-Americans serving the government under the Postoffice Department, and their annual salaries aggregate \$2,348,424. Among these are included postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, letter carriers, rural mail carriers, and railway mail clerks. There are nearly 300 Afro-American postmasters, some of whom have charge of Presidential offices."

There are 512 Negroes in the Chicago postoffice, 21 in the Houston (Texas) office, 43 in the Jacksonville (Fla.) postoffice, 30 colored in the postoffice in Montgomery, Ala., and 12 in the St. Paul (Minn.) office.

"All of the letter carriers at the Muskogee (Okla.) postoffice are colored men. They draw salaries amounting to \$10,260 annually," says the campaign book. "Fourteen are employed in Kansas City, 15 in Columbus, Ohio."

"The total force of the Mobile (Ala.) postoffice consists of 33 clerks, 16 Afro-Americans and 17 whites," says the report. "The 32 carriers are all colored. The Afro-American employees receive annually \$42,400."

"James A. Cobb, appointed Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia, prepares cases for prosecution under the pure food law and has charge of forfeited bond cases."

"There are 15 Negroes in the Internal Revenue Service at Louisville, Ky."

"S. L. Williams, Special Assistant District Attorney at Chicago, has charge of the naturalization cases. Mr. Williams is a colored man," says the campaign book.

One more extract will be quoted from this remarkable chapter. It follows:

"There are 243 Afro-American officials and employees in the employ of the Federal government in the State of Louisiana, and their annual salaries aggregate \$228,662. They are employed in the Customs Service, United States Mint, Postoffice Service, United States Land Office, United States Sub-Treasury, Internal Revenue Office, Railway Mail Service, Department of Justice and United States Immigration Bureau."

October 1, 1910.—Ex-Gov. P. B. F. Pinchback, the latest appointment for New York, \$2,000.

HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP.

A Brilliant Record of a Young Man. An Honor in Congress—From Page to a Legislator—Popular With All Classes.

Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, the Republican gladiator of the State of Virginia, is a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district of Virginia. The eyes of the whole country are on this district and the contest.

Mr. Slemp is working for re-election to Congress, where he has faithfully served his people for more than three years. From the time he entered Congress to the present, his lot has been a busy one. He set out at once to see what was best for his district and State, applying his time and energy to the legislation suited for his district and country at large.

The things he has accomplished speak for themselves. Every bit of legislation for the interest of the people found Mr. Slemp a ready advocate.

When the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, he got busy and worked with other members, who represented similar interests in their districts, to preserve in the bill great principles of protection.

Mr. Slemp had in mind the great living industries of the Southwest, such as coal, iron ore and other minerals; also vast lumber mills of that country, that mean so much to the people of that section.

The farmer, coal operator and iron manufacturer were all protected in the tariff bill, through his efforts.

Had these articles been put upon the free list, mountain hats and rats in three years would take possession of the great coal mines of that section.

Under the Republican administration, to-day the farmer can sell his cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens by telephone or telegraph.



These are the people Mr. Slemp has worked for. He would not support any legislation that curtailed the farmer's market or reduced the laborer's wages, or caused the suspension of manufacturing interests of the country.

He gave his section increased free delivery service.

Nine thousand dollars was given by him, which was going into every man's and woman's pocket, towards the erection and repairing of buildings in that section. He asked the mark the graves of the Confederate soldiers buried in Arlington Cemetery, on the banks of the Potomac River.

Inasmuch as he has done more for that State than any other man since

the close of the war, it shall be wise for the people of the Ninth district to take Lincoln's advice, "Don't swap horses while crossing the stream," but return Mr. Slemp to Congress, where he can continue in his great work for the people of Virginia. There is no man in the National halls of Congress who has done so much in such a little time. What he has accomplished is better seen than told.

His Record in Congress.

Secured the following appropriations:	
Federal building at Big Stone Gap	\$100,000
Federal building at Wytheville	65,000
Repair of Federal building at Abingdon	8,000
Removing obstructions in lower Clinch River	2,000
Total	\$180,000

He has secured for residents of the Ninth district positions which the district never had before, amounting in the aggregate per annum to about... \$65,000

This includes a Collector, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, a Consul General, one on seagoing vessels, one appointee stationed in Colorado, and numerous other places.

He has secured the passage of various private claims aggregating approximately... 6,000

He has secured back-due pensions for residents of the Ninth district aggregating approximately... 7,500

He has secured, by special acts of Congress, increases of pensions for deserving veterans, aggregating per annum... 5,200

Amount annually coming to the district through attention to pension matters before the Pension Bureau, aside from back pensions due, stated above... 5,000

Total... \$262,500

Rural free delivery routes and post-offices established are not included here.

Mr. Slemp has held office only since January 1, 1908, a period—only to July 1, 1910—of 20 months. The total just stated makes an average secured for the district of about \$9,000 per month, or about \$300 per day.

Biographical Sketch

A page in the House of Delegates of Virginia, a teacher in the Virginia public schools, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, taking the highest honors of any student for 70 years; an adjunct professor of mathematics in the same school with rank of major; a lawyer, and successful business man; an aggressive leader of his party as State chairman; a Congressman whom the people of the Ninth district of Virginia feel proud to honor, regardless of politics, and, above all, a Christian gentleman.

This is a brief biography of the man who presents his claims for your support on November 7, Hon. C. B. Slemp, a man whom the foremost leaders of the great dominant party in American politics are proud to number among their intimate friends.

service. In a speech before the House, delivered on Tuesday, March 8, 1910, he said, among other things:

"There is no more important branch of the postal service than that of the rural free delivery. It reaches the homes of our country people; it brings the life of the farmer closer to the world at large. It removes in a large degree his isolation, thus contributing to his social happiness, and is the principal benefit derived by our farming population through the distribution of public funds."

"The Republican party that inaugurated the great system that connects the homes of our country citizens with the busy marts of industry, is committed to an extension and an improvement of the system. No legislative acts would be more appreciated by our country people than legislation of this character. Public sentiment strongly favors it."

He has made every possible effort to extend the rural free delivery service in the Ninth District, with the result that on July 1, 1910, there were 136 routes in operation, the total cost of which for the current fiscal year, as estimated by the Postoffice Department, will be \$122,237.00. The residents of the Ninth District get both the benefit of this splendid mail facility and of this large amount of money which is thus expended in the district annually, adding materially to the money supply that makes the prosperity of the people.

The Republican party inaugurated, and has consistently fostered, this great benefit to the farmers and country residents, and in ten years the number of routes established totals 40,628, requiring an expenditure for the year 1909 of \$35,661,034.00. This for the especial benefit of the farmers.

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, spoke at the opening of the 43d annual session of Howard University School of Medicine last Monday evening. A large number of friends as well as the alumni of the school were present.

The First American International Humane Conference will be held in this city Oct. 10 to 15 to discuss the training of children as the future citizens. Representatives from 26 foreign countries are expected. "The moving pictures and the child" will be one of the topics for discussion.

The Catholic University opened the sessions of its 25th scholastic year last Tuesday with a registration that exceeds all of its previous years.

A handsome embroidered silk panel has been received by the Board of Trade from the Commercial Commissioners of Japan, expressing their thanks for the cordial reception given them while visiting here.

President Frederick W. Hamilton, of Tufts College, says that unmarried women teachers should be barred from girls' colleges, because their influence is harmful. He thinks married teachers and widows would be more beneficial.