

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Maj. Robert H. Moton of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., at a meeting of the special committee of the trustees of the institute. The choice was unanimous. The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Edgar A. Bancroft, W. W. Campbell and Victor H. Tulane.

Major Moton will not be installed as head of the famous Negro institute until the commencement exercises in May, 1916. Until that time he will give his services to the campaign for the Booker T. Washington memorial fund.

The new head of Tuskegee has been commandant of cadets at Hampton since 1896. He was born in Virginia and is of pure Negro parentage.

In a statement issued by the committee it is declared that by the elec-



Robert Russa Moton.

tion of Major Moton, "the policies, aim and attitude of the institute will continue unchanged."

The committee paid tribute to the ability of Emmett J. Scott, temporary head of the institute since the death of Doctor Washington, as follows:

"In taking this action the committee has not been unmindful of the long devotion and of the many qualifications of Mr. 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."

In the death of the great Negro industrial leader, educator, and organizer, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the American nation has lost a great instrument for good; the Negro race in our nation a leader-mediator; the civilized world one of its champions of a great cause, writes F. Wilson Ellegor of Liberia, in a communication to the New York Times. There are times when even profound minds find it difficult to give out the fullest expressions of sentiment upon peculiar occasions and subjects—when words do not seem to give the significance they are employed to convey.

"A great Negro leader has fallen," "a mediator and friend of his race," or an active and indefatigable educator and industrialist, all convey

"Major Moton knows by intuition northern white people and southern white people. I have often heard the remark made that the southern white man knows more about the Negro in the South than any other man. I will not stop here to debate that question, but I will add that colored men like Major Moton know more about the southern white man than anybody else on earth," was a remark made by Booker Washington.

"This thorough understanding of both races has enabled him to give his students just the sort of practical and helpful advice and counsel that no white man who has not himself faced the peculiar conditions of the Negro could be able to give."

"I have seen Major Moton in a good many trying situations in which an ordinary man would have lost his head, but I have never seen him when he seemed to feel the least degraded or humiliated. I have learned from Major Moton that one need not belong to a superior race to be a gentleman."

"It has been through contact with

Of children born of parents at the age of forty-one years one-third die during the first year, while the rate of mortality among those born of parents between the ages of twenty-one and thirty is less than eight per cent.

The emerald is worth more per carat than any other stone.

You could put all the United States except Alaska in Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left.

The booby, a Bahama bird, is so spiritless that when attacked by other birds it does not fight, but gives up the fish it has caught without resistance.

Bookings first came into use in the nineteenth century, before which it was customary to swathe the feet in bandages.

A three-hub steel cable made for use in a Cuban mine withstood a pull of 151,000 pounds, which is a record.

much, but fail to bring out the fullest measure of those elemental qualities that combined to make Mr. Washington the truly great man that he was.

Booker T. Washington was able in a very positive manner to give the demonstration of the fact that with opportunities and proper equipments millions of colored people would become capable of the highest mechanical and industrial training; he was able to prove the possibility of a good understanding and, what is more, of good feeling between the white and colored elements; he was able to prove that the individual sacrifice, perseverance, determination, thrift, energy, and steadfastness are unit builders of the useful community that must eventually turn out of its mold a prosperous, well-equipped people, rightly for a good place in the world. This is how we view the work of Booker Washington in Liberia, West Africa, where his name has become a household word and the Tuskegee model plant regarded as a valuable asset, an object lesson for any industrial effort.

I feel it my duty as one connected with Negro advancement work in Liberia, and deeply interested, too, in the industrial outlook of that country, to express in behalf of my colleagues there an appreciation for the life and work of that great opportunist man, whose career may be briefly summed up in the words: Veni, vidi, vici. He really came "as one born in due time," saw and grasped a necessity, and put into effect propaganda that must of necessity continue to be a workable and progressive monument erected for the wellbeing of the race in America.

Mr. Washington's death, then, should prove to be a signal for united thought and effort among the colored race in America, in all those ways that tend toward the uplift of thousands of the people. And to my mind the very best way to show appreciation for and loyalty to that devoted son of the race would be by uniting in encouraging and supporting in any and every possible way that wonderful working "Washington monument" at Tuskegee.

That the Negro must look to the schools for preparation for his work in life, and that he must erect schools and maintain them himself, was the declaration of Dr. A. P. Camphor, president of Central Alabama college, before the Central Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in delivering the principal address at the educational anniversary. An audience that filled every available bit of space in St. Paul's Methodist church at Birmingham heard his address, which was the feature of the day's work. He pleaded for greater interest in Negro education, paid a high tribute to the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in providing educational institutions for all people, and showed the unmistakable duty of the Negro of today to help more largely in the education of the Negro youth.

Just what was being done at Central Alabama college, the local institution maintained by the church for Negroes at Mason City, was told by the speaker. The choir from the school rendered music for the occasion.

An electric motor no bigger than a watch is said to produce one horse power.

men like Major Moton—clean, wholesome, high-souled gentlemen under black skins—that I have received a kind of education no books could impart. Whatever disadvantages one may suffer from being a part of what is called an "inferior race," a member of such a race has the advantage of not feeling compelled to go through the world, as some members of other races do, proclaiming their superiority from the housetops. There are some people in this world who would feel lonesome, and they are not all of them white people either, if they did not have someone to whom they could claim superiority."

When a Sunbury (Pa.) man pulled his horse out of the well into which the thoughtless equine had fallen he found attached to one of its shoes a rusty bucket containing more than \$3,000 in Spanish gold. The money is supposed to have belonged to a hermit whom legend assigns residence in the vicinity 50 or more years ago.

Small practice can lead to great perfection in the art of laziness.

Four hundred years ago the average length of human life was between eighteen and twenty years. One hundred years ago the average human life was less than thirty. The average human life today reaches nearly forty years.

Switzerland now owns the St. Gothard tunnel and railway.

The Brazilian government estimates next year's revenue at \$189,660,000, and expenditures at \$174,254,000.

The boll weevil did about \$30,000,000 damage to the cotton crop in 1913. Nearly 18,000 square miles of new territory became infested during the year.

An eclipse of the moon is like all other shows to which no entrance fee is charged. If it is anything worth while you must buy a ticket.

I cheerfully acknowledge my limitations. I couldn't save enough money to make a million in a thousand years.

AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO AID FRANCE



Left to right: Sergt. Elliott Cowdin, Sergt. Norman Prince of Boston and Lieut. William Thaw, three American birdmen who, for daring deeds on the battlefields of France, have been decorated for bravery, and came back to the United States to spend Christmas with their folks at home. Each has received the military medal and the war medal, the latter being the French equivalent of the Iron Cross of Germany. Already they have returned to their duty at the front.

HITS POLAND HARD

Land of Graves Shows War's Greatest Desolation.

Mo'r. Depressing Than Belgium or East Prussia is Picture of Ruin and Destruction Over Vast Area of Country.

Warsaw.—Even more depressing than parts of Belgium and East Prussia, the worst parts, is Poland—a land of graves and trenches, of ruin and destruction on a scale that has been wrought nowhere else by the war. The conflict has been waged back and forth across the ancient kingdom so long that agriculture has had but little chance, and, except in those sections where the German forces have been in control for some time, the fields are barren and untilled, scarred by miles upon miles of earthworks.

From the East Prussian boundary to approximately the old Rakwa positions there is visible the maximum amount of order and peaceful quiet. At the Rakwa, however, the interminable graves with their helmet adorned crosses, the deep slashes in the earth that once were trenches but now are the temporary "homes" of countless refugees, the mase of partly destroyed barbed wire entanglements and the succession of burned and ruined villages begin.

For miles, between Alexandrovo on the boundary and Warsaw, and between Warsaw and Lodz, the old trenches line the railroad, while grave, individual and common, line the trenches and common line, the trenches, the trenches virtually stop for the Russians moved fast once they abandoned the capital of Poland. The trenches stop, but the devastated villages do not. Rather they increase in number, and there is scarcely a railroad station—and no bridges—left standing.

The Poles from time immemorial have been accustomed to building their thatched cottages—buts would be a better word—close together. Accordingly, it was necessary only to set fire to one structure in order to burn them all. In consequence, countless villages have been reduced to forlorn rows of chimneys, which, being of brick and stoutly built, resisted the flames.

Unlike the cities of Poland, the country seems to have been stripped of its young men. One sees little else than old peasant women, barefoot, ill clad, who struggle under bundles of wood through the mud, and who generally avert their eyes as strangers pass.

The Germans, partly for their own benefit, partly to give employment to the Poles, have done much to put the notoriously bad roads in shape. They have also altered the railroad from the Russian to the German gauge—a stupendous work, for all the main lines are now double track, and at important points huge yards have had to be built to conform to military needs.

The destruction in many parts of Poland is so general that village after village has no single house standing. Both soldiers and the civil population have had to rely on their inventiveness to obtain shelter, and all along the railroad lines freight cars, Russian and German, are being used as houses. In the case of the Russian cars the wheels have been removed, the cars have been set flat on the ground and the interiors fitted up with some degree of comfort.

Carried Baby 250 Miles on Back. Both Bethelie, Pa.—Joseph Danko has arrived here after a remarkable trip from a northern Canadian town. Danko carried his ten-month-old baby, Danko, on his back, Indian style, and sustained its life by feeding it with crackers and water.

STRANGER IN THEIR HOME

Surprise for Pennsylvania on Return From Vacation—Visitor in Jail.

Lewisburg, Pa.—When Prof. Norman Stewart of Bucknell university and his wife returned home from spending the Christmas vacation with relatives in New York, they found a stranger occupying their home.

LIVE LIKE ADAM AND EVE

Spend Two Months in Maine Woods to Prove Man Can Survive in Wilderness.

Boston.—The weather sometimes gets cold in the Maine woods. In fact, it is said the mercury hibernates in the thermometer bulbs when the spruce trees start popping. And there are wild animals there, too—deer, porcupine, rabbits and even bears. There is no steam heat and there is not a delicatessen about the place.

But all these things did not prevent Walter F. Estes and his 114-pound wife from proving to their friends that they could live in the woods for two months, kill their own food and provide their own clothing, and come out in better health than when they went in.

The lives of Omg and his mate Ik of the paleozoic age were copied by the Estes couple. In the warmer weather when they first entered the forest their clothing was made of leaves and vines. Then came winter's blasts and snow and ice. They wore then the skins of deer and other smaller animals they had caught in deadfalls. Mrs. Estes, by the way, was responsible for the first deer capture. One had run afoul of their trap and, when she discovered it, the animal was about to escape. Mrs. Estes flung her arms about its neck in true primitive style and hung on, too, until her mate arrived.

The flesh of the animals they trapped, with fish, nuts and herbs made up their menu for the two months. Mrs. Estes came back to civ-



Walter F. Estes and his wife, who spent two months in the Maine woods to prove that man can survive in the wilderness.

SPELLING CAUSES HER GRIEF

Never Having Used Final "e" in Spelling "Corps" Woman Misunderstands Message.

Portland, Ore.—Never having used the final "e" in her own spelling of the word "corps," Mrs. Marceline German of Donaldson, Mich., was prostrated with grief upon receipt of an official communication announcing the fact that her brother, Joseph Ell Jolliffe, had joined the United States marine corps and had named her as next of kin to be notified in case of death.

"If my brother is a corps, of what did he die?" she wrote to Capt. H. T. Swain in charge of the local recruiting station of the United States marine corps, who had enlisted the man and was responsible for the notification. The recruiting officer, by return mail, bade the sorrowing sister cease mourning, and assured her that the "corps" to which her brother had late ly attached himself was the "Invest" kind of an organization.

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IN DARING ESCAPE

Interned British Naval Officer Flees From Denmark.

Takes Back Promise Not to Try to Escape, Then Makes Get-Away While Doubly Guarded Day and Night.

London.—Lieutenant Commander Layton, a British naval officer who was interned at Copenhagen, has just made his escape in exciting circumstances, and arrived here.

At first he was allowed by the Danes a fair amount of liberty on parole, but a few days after his internment began he went to the commandant of the barracks and told him he wished to take back the word of honor he had given not to try to escape. The commandant, interpreting this as an intimation that he would endeavor to escape, told Layton that he would have to have him very closely watched. His quarters were placed under double guard, and there always seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. The prospect of escape seemed small, and to make matters worse, Layton was seized with a violent influenza cold, which prostrated him for the time being.

Two sentries stood at the door of his room, and they never seemed to relax their vigilance. They were constantly looking through the peephole in the door of Layton's room, to see that matters were all right.

They did it as usual on the particular evening that he escaped. Things were apparently quite in order, and their prisoner was apparently lying on the bed. As a matter of fact, he was not, and at a moment when the attention of one of the sentries was engaged and the other had been sent on an errand, Layton opened the door and slipped into another room, where he found a thick serge civilian suit. In due course he found himself at a window overlooking the street, and with a rope which he had discovered he lowered himself into a street.

The barracks were on an island, and for better security patrols had been placed everywhere. The escaping officer met two of them, but succeeded by a ruse in passing them.

His next obstacle was the canal. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being several degrees of frost, but, clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course, and swam for it. In spite of the fact that he was still suffering from influenza he did this successfully, and having got to land, he took off his clothes and wrung them out, so as to show no obvious signs of water.

On the ferry boat he turned himself into a porter, and managed to get a job of carrying a passenger's bag to the station. There he boarded a train, and in due course reached the dockside, where he caught a train to Christiansia.

He used several disguises during the remainder of his voyage to Christiansia, just succeeded in escaping detection, and finally sailed from Bergen to England. On the boat to England a passenger asked him if it was true that he was an American. He replied that he was, whereupon his fellow-traveler remarked:

"If you were not so darned sure about it, I should say you were a British naval officer."

When the travel-stained young Englishman, without money, presented himself before a transport officer at the British port, he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon able to establish his identity.

INSISTS KAISER HAS CANCER

Matin Says Artificial Palate Was Considered by French Specialists Before War.

Paris.—The Matin revives the story that the kaiser is suffering from cancer. The paper says a telegram displayed at Zurich on December 24 said that the court physicians at Berlin were of the opinion that the kaiser's illness is due to a fresh manifestation of cancer.

The Matin adds that a practitioner living in Paris was consulted by the German emperor three months before the war concerning the manufacture of an artificial palate if a serious operation on the kaiser's throat were necessary.

SILVER DOLLARS BY MAIL

Ten, Sent One Year Apart, Have Gone Through to Destination Without a Mishap.

Federalburg, Md.—About ten years ago Henry P. Wright of Aberdeen began sending to his sister here, Mrs. Mary Fleetwood, a silver dollar through the mail as a Christmas present. Recently the annual dollar arrived with Mrs. Fleetwood's address on one side and a two-cent stamp on the other. In the ten years that Wright has been sending these unique remembrances to his sister not one has been lost or stolen, neither has it failed to arrive on time.

Home-Made Wireless Kills Girl.

Astoria, N. Y.—Mary Rosinsky was electrocuted when she came in contact with the aerials of an amateur wireless instrument in her employer's home. The aerials had crossed with a wire of the electric light plant, which had sagged as a result of a storm.

Killed Big Eagle.

Rhame, N. D.—While Joe Merz was out with a herd of cattle he espied a large bird sitting on a butte a short distance away, and succeeded in crippling it with his rifle, thereby enabling him to kill the bird. It proved to be a rare specimen of the black or desert eagle of the Nevada, and measured 7 feet 3 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Commend us to the man who does not agree with you always. You might as well go out in the timber and talk to an echo as to the person who agrees to everything you say.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

A delicious dessert is made by piling charlotte russe mixture on pieces of chocolate cake. Another combination with charlotte russe is the orange marmalade, using it as a garnish and serving the charlotte in sherbet glasses. The combination is especially pleasing.

Pineapple Toast.—Add a little sugar to the sirup in a can of pineapple, using half of a can of fruit for this dish. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and boil three minutes; then add the slices of pineapple and keep the whole hot. Cut rounds of sponge cake, but in and dredge with sugar, then set in the oven to brown. When ready to serve set a round of pineapple on the round of cake and pour over the sauce.

Hashed Lamb With Rice and Peas.—Chop fine edible portions of cold cooked lamb, to the meat; add a little of the broth or gravy and boiling water, season well with salt and pepper and heat very hot. Place the meat on a hot platter, surround with cooked, seasoned rice and surround the rice with seasoned green peas or the canned variety.

Curried Potatoes.—Peel a small onion and cut into thin rings; melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and cook the onion until it is softened and yellow; add six or eight sliced potatoes, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a level teaspoonful of curry powder, stirred smooth, with a cupful of broth; simmer ten minutes. Squeeze over the juice of half a lemon, turn and serve very hot.

A delicious combination when one desires something especially dainty is creamed celery with shredded almonds. Prepare a rich cream sauce, add cooked, tender celery and the almonds. Serve in tinsable cases or patty shells.

Baked Ham.—The Swedish people use the following covering over a ham while baking. Take two cupfuls of bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of mustard, one egg and a dash of pepper and salt to season, spread over the ham before baking. It forms a delicious crust and keeps in all the flavor of the meat.

If thou of fortune be bereft, And in thy store there be but left, Two leaves—sell one, and with the dole Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul.

PINEAPPLE JUICE.

Pineapple juice is one of the wholesome nonalcoholic drinks which may be bought in bottles or can be put up at home. The wonderful Hawaiian pineapple is now well known and appreciated all over the country. Medical scientists have been experimenting for years with the fruit and juice to discover its therapeutic qualities. It has been decided by these experts that while pineapple juice is not a cure-all it is especially good for the digestive organs and a great benefit to sufferers of sore throat. It is also used in the treatment for tuberculosis. It is a delightful drink served with carbonated water or simply as one does grape juice.

All cooks who use gelatin with pineapple know that they need to use more of the gelatin with pineapple than with other juices as it shows its digestive power on gelatin.

Regents Punch.—Take the juice of three lemons, one pound of sugar, two quart bottles of pineapple juice a quart of strong Oolong tea and a quart of carbonated water.

Fruit Punch.—Take two lemons, two oranges sliced thin, add two quarts of pineapple juice, one quart of fine large strawberries or raspberries, one quart of Apollinaris water and a pound of sugar. Serve with plenty of ice.

Pineapple Punch.—Add to the juice of three lemons a pound of sugar, three quarts of pineapple juice and six slices of pineapple, cut in pieces. Serve in a punch bowl with a quart of carbonated water and a large piece of ice. This will serve a small company liberally. Let stand a while to get thoroughly cold and somewhat diluted with the ice.

Pineapple juice may be used in any number of ways as desserts. A delicious frappe is the following: Boll

GATHERED FACTS

A spring attachment to prevent the lid falling off features a recently patented tea kettle.

Operated entirely by electricity, a dry dock in Holland can lift vessels of 8,000 tons register.

An inventor in Russia has developed a method for making felt boots and knit goods from dog hair.

A holder for ice cream cones has been invented that enables them to be filled without danger of breaking.

For transporting meat a refrigerator car has been invented in England that is claimed to maintain a temperature as even as in the more elaborate refrigeration plants of ocean-going vessels.

A motor boat that has been invented that steers with exceptional speed and accuracy under all conditions, carries its motor and propelling mechanism in a hollow fin that also serves as a keel.

together for a quarter of an hour, one and a half pints of water with two cupfuls of sugar. Pour the hot sirup over a can of graded pineapple, then add the juice of three lemons, and let stand until cold. Strain and add a pint of pineapple juice and a pint of water. Freeze to a mush.

COMPANY LUXURIES.

These dishes are not for daily use in the ordinary household, as they are either too much work to prepare or are too expensive.

Fillets of Game or Chicken.—Cut the meat from the bones in wide strips and cook it in well-buttered skillet until brown, then add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly and the strained gravy left from the first cooking of the fowl, or venison. Have molded a ring of rice, place in the oven after spreading with butter and brown. Serve on a round dish and put the fillets in the center with the sauce poured over. A teaspoonful of curry and a teaspoonful of chutney added to the sauce will add variety to this dish.

Eggs With Cheese.—Beat six eggs slightly with a fork. Place in a chafing dish a tablespoonful of butter, and when this is melted and hot add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Stir until smooth, then add the eggs and season with paprika and salt. Cook until the eggs are scrambled. Serve on toast.

Nesselrode Pudding.—Make a custard of three cupfuls of milk, 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar, the yolks of five eggs and a half teaspoonful of salt, strain and cool; add a pint of thin cream, a fourth of a cupful of pineapple sirup and 1/4 cupful of cooked and mashed chestnuts. The nuts are put through a strainer after cooking. Line a two-quart melon mold with a part of the mixture and to the remainder add one-half a cupful of candied fruit, cut in bits, a quarter of a cupful of sultana raisins and eight chestnuts broken in pieces and soaked in cherry juice for a few hours. Fill a mold, cover, pack in salt and ice and let stand two hours. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with Maraschino sirup.

Bombe Glacee.—Line a mold with sherbet or water ice. Fill with ice cream or thin charlotte ruses, cover, pack in ice and salt and let stand two hours. Macaroni ice cream is another good combination.

DESIRABLE DUMPLINGS.

Dumplings are a great emergency dish when the chicken or stew seems too small for the family. A nice fluffy lot of dumplings to surround the platter of a meat makes a most satisfying sight.

Dumplings.—Add one beaten egg to a half cupful of milk, a little salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with four enough to make a mixture stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Flours differ so in thickening power that no exact measurement can be given. Drop them on the boiling stew with a teaspoon and they will cook in eight minutes. Leave them covered during the entire time so they will be puffy and light.

Bread Dumplings.—Just before putting the bread into the pans, take out about half a loaf, add butter and make small biscuits. Let rise a few minutes until about the size of a walnut. Drop these in the hot broth and cook carefully covered, twenty minutes. If larger dumplings are made the time must be longer for the cooking.

Potato Dumplings.—To a pint of milk add a beaten egg, a little salt, a cupful of mashed, hot seasoned potato, and flour to make a drop batter. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to the last of the flour, mixing well. Drop in small spoonfuls in chicken or beef broth and cook twenty minutes.

Potato Dumplings With Sauce.—Cook and rice six medium sized potatoes; add a pint of bread crumbs, browned in butter, also two well beaten eggs and salt enough to season. Form in twelve balls and steam twenty minutes; place on a dish and pour over them a half cupful of melted butter.

Sauce.—Brown one teaspoonful of onion and a tablespoonful of flour in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add a cupful of cider vinegar and stir until it boils, season with salt to taste.

Neenie Maxwell

Although Asia has many high mountain ranges it has fewer large waterfalls than any other continent.

A Nebraska inventor has patented a counter-balanced gate that swings vertically instead of horizontally.

Swedish chemists have developed a new high explosive for military purposes from perchloride of ammonia.

A speed indicator to be carried on the back of automobiles registers on a plainly visible segment, which is illuminated at night with lights of various colors to show different speeds.

A Swiss process for the manufacture of aluminum foil consists of coating sheets of the metal with oil, folding or piling a number of them together and rolling them until they are as thin as desired.

A Frenchman has invented a process for solidifying petroleum for safety in transportation by the addition of a solution of soap, it being possible to burn the resulting combination or to remove the soap with alcohol.