

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

It is not usual to think of the Negro as having contributed much to the "wisdom literature" of the world, but the following proverbial expressions are enough to show that he has not been altogether lacking in this respect:

Not to aid one in distress is to kill him in your heart.
Birth does not differ from birth; as the free man was born so was the slave.

Much gesticulation does not prove courage.

Do not repair another man's fence until you have seen to your own.
You cannot kill game by looking at it.

Familiarity induces contempt, but distance secures respect.

Faults are like a hill, you stand on your own and you talk about those of other people.

To love the king is not bad, but a king who loves you is better.
The day on which one starts is not the time to commence one's preparation.

He who forgives ends the quarrel.
The sieve never sifts meal by itself.

The dawn does not come twice to wake a man.

"I have forgotten thy name" is better than "I know thee not."

The fugitive never stops to pick the thorn from his foot.

The elephant does not find his trunk heavy.

But the outstanding feature of a new magazine is just the fact of its appearance.

Launched at Chicago by a new organization, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, it does not intend "to drift into the discussion of the Negro problem, but rather to popularize the movement of unearthing the Negro and his contributions to civilization . . . believing that facts properly set forth will speak for themselves." This is a new and stirring note in the advance of the black man. Comparatively few of any race have a broad or accurate knowledge of its past. It would be absurd to expect that the Negro will carry about in his head many details of a history from which he is separated by a tremendous break. It is not absurd to expect that he will gradually learn that he, too, has a heritage of something beside shame and wrong. By that knowledge he may be uplifted as he goes about his task of building from the bottom.—New York Evening Post.

Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Howard University, has contributed an article to the December number of Education, discussing the industrial and the higher education of Negroes, and taking the stand that the two are not antagonistic or inconsistent. He says: "The Negro's presence in this country in the first place, was due to the belief that he was intended by the Creator to be an instrument of crude service. His traditional function was mainly mechanical, and scarcely more human than that of the ox which pulls the plow. His personality was at first denied, and afterwards ignored. Men spoke of the Negro as a 'good hand' just as they spoke of a good ax or a good ox. The imputed virtue had exclusive reference to his utility as a tool. The traditional bias concerning the Negro's ordained place in the social scheme influences present

The work that is being done toward the industrial education of the Negroes in a dozen schools scattered throughout the South by the American Church Institute for Negroes was described at Washington by Rev. Robert W. Patton before 400 women interested in social betterment work.

Dr. David H. Greer, Episcopal Bishop of New York and president of the institute, presided at the meeting, which was held in the assembly hall of the Colony club and introduced the speaker.

Rev. Mr. Patton said: "It cost the nation \$10,000 per capita and a million lives besides to emancipate the slaves. But emancipation is not freedom. And after the bitterness of the reconstruction period in the South, which should be called the reconstruction period, a group of men in the North and South decided that this was so. The Church institute is freeing the slaves at \$100 each by giving the Negro the freedom of mind, body and soul."

England's gold is placed at \$800,000,000.

Tommaso Salvini, the world-famous Italian actor, who died the other day, forbade his sons acting in Italy during the years of his own activity on the stage, although three of them, Gustavo, Alexander and Tommaso, were thespians. The father's namesake is said to be the most talented of the trio.

A screwless corkscrew has been invented, a pointed shaft carrying a piece of metal on a pivot so that it falls at right angles beneath a cork that it has been thrust through.

Italy is now producing dealcoholized wine, a drink that differs from unfermented grape juice in the same way a lion with its teeth pulled does from a cub that has not yet cut its molars and fangs. It is said to be pleasant and nourishing, containing all the ordinary wine ingredients except the bite.

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating operations for new buildings in Colombia, sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

ent opinion concerning the kind of education which should be imparted to him. As a consequence of this attitude, that type of education which fits him for his accustomed sphere and place has found ready appreciation and favor; he is to be educated for his work, rather than for himself. As a matter of fact, the great bulk of this race must devote its chief energies to the cruder and coarser grades of service which fall to its lot as far in the future as our present vision can penetrate. The industrial education of the masses, therefore, becomes a matter of the highest concern to the practical statesmen and philanthropist. D. Booker T. Washington, in his moments of greatest enthusiasm, never overstated the importance of industrial training as an essential agency of the general social uplift. But at the same time, it should never be forgotten that the Negro is a human being as well as a utensil of service. A wise educational economy will seek to make him a man working, rather than a working man. Fortunately, however, the saner sense of the people is now reasserting itself. The two types of education are no longer contrasted as antagonistic and inconsistent, but compared as common factors of a joint product. Their relative claims should never have been made a matter of essential controversy, but merely a question of ratio and proportion. Negro colleges, following the lead of white prototypes, are adjusting their curricula to the demands of the age.

In Chicago a movement is afoot to erect a memorial to the late Booker Washington and a large sum of money has already been collected for this scheme, which is to be entirely local, and to express for all time the sympathy and admiration of Chicago people for the great Negro educator. It will not be a statue or a symbolic temple of ornate architecture, but it will take the practical form of an industrial training school for Negro children of the city. The Chicago Herald infers that if Booker Washington had been asked what sort of a monument he would desire to perpetuate his memory he would have answered: "A school for my people." Chicago's example is good and well worth following.

A number of such memorial schools in various parts of the country, for the industrial education of the colored race, would serve to keep his memory green and go far toward the solution of the racial problem. To make his people self-supporting and self-reliant was the object of his life. No better monument to him could be thought of than a school to continue his mission.

Paul Laurence Dunbar wrote a memorable sonnet to Booker T. Washington. It was read recently at the memorial exercises held at Tuskegee. In part it is:

A poor Virginia cabin gave the seed,
And from its dark and lowly door there
A pair of princes in the world's acclaim,
A master spirit for the nation's need,
Strong, silent, purposeful beyond his kind,
Kind,
The mark of rugged force on brow and
Straight on he goes, nor turns to look
behind,
Where hot the hounds come baying at
his hip,
With one idea foremost in his mind,
Like the keep growl of some on-forging
ship.

The Negro population of the United States increased from 757,208, or 19.3 per cent of the total population, in 1790, to 9,827,763, or 10.7 per cent of the total in 1910. The increase between 1900 and 1910 was at the rate of 11.2 per cent, while during the same period the white population increased 22.3 per cent. Since 1810 there has been a continuous decrease in the proportion which Negroes have formed of the total population, due, at least in part, to the fact that the white population has been continually augmented by immigration, while there has been very little immigration of Negroes during the last hundred years.

"Indians dying everywhere; maybe no more big talk," was what Chief Black Horse of the South Dakota Sioux said recently when arranging a big council of aborigines from that region at Deadwood. The subject of this, possibly the last of the powwows, will be the right of the Sioux to the Black Hills, on which they insist in the face of numerous adverse court decisions.

Workmen on the Rouge river (Ore.) canal set off a blast and thereby uncovered a buried treasure. The coins were of the mintage of the fifties, and there were some Spanish coins among them. How the money came to be buried or when or why is unknown. According to some accounts, there was about \$500 and to others about \$2,500.

According to an English scientist's estimate the world's total annual rainfall amounts to 29,347.4 cubic miles, of which less than one-fourth drains through rivers into the ocean.

The last lottery run by the state of Massachusetts was in 1786, the prizes being tracts of land in what is now Maine, then a part of the Bay state. Expectations of taking in a half-million were far from realized, only \$85,000 being received from the sale of 427 of the 2,700 tickets.

A bridge over the River Dee, in England, that was built in 1280 still is in use.

Cats are said to wash right over their ears when rain is approaching.

KAISER INSPECTS CAPTURED GUNS



During one of his recent flying trips to the various fronts, the kaiser inspected guns which were captured from the Russians. The kaiser can be seen (third from left) surrounded by his staff. In the background the aviators are waiting to speed the party off to another point along the front.

BABY WEEK TO BE OBSERVED BY WHOLE COUNTRY

More Than Four Hundred Communities in United States Preparing for It.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TAKE HOLD

Federal Department of Labor Pointing Way for Effective Work—State Health Officers of Various States Are Giving Active Co-Operation.

Washington.—"The facts about American babies and America's responsibility to her babies will this year be known as never before, because the first week in March will be Baby week throughout the country," said Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the department of Labor.

Four hundred communities, representing every state in the Union, are planning for Baby week, so that for seven days the needs of the babies may be presented that all parents in these communities may learn a little better how to care for their babies and all the citizens may realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies.

The Baby week idea, according to the children's bureau, originated in Chicago about two years ago. Then New York had a Baby week, and also Pittsburgh and other cities. Such practical benefit has in each case resulted that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to promote this nationwide observance. State health officials and national organizations interested in public health and child welfare have taken up the plan and in various ways are giving it not only their sanction but their active co-operation. The extension divisions of the state universities have promised special assistance in interesting and helping Baby weeks in rural communities.

Causes of Infant Deaths. The children's bureau believes that Baby week will give more parents a chance to learn the accepted principles of infant care, and will awaken every American to his responsibility for the death of the 300,000 babies who, according to the census estimates, die every year before they are twelve months old. Therefore the children's bureau has prepared a special bulletin of practical suggestions for Baby week campaigns, adapted to the varying needs of communities of different types. Copies of this bulletin may be had free of charge from the children's bureau here.

This bureau is conducting a detailed inquiry into the social and economic causes of babies' deaths. Its report shows that the inquiry completed during the last year reveal an average infant death rate of 134 out of every 1,000 babies in a steel-making and coal-mining town as against a rate of 84 out of every 1,000 in a residential suburb. An even greater contrast is found between the most congested section and the choicest residential section in each of these two communities.

Commenting upon these findings the report says: "The more favorable the civic and family surroundings and the better the general conditions of life the more clearly are they reflected in a lessened infant mortality."

The report shows, however, that no deductions can be made concerning the relation between the general infant mortality rate and industrial employment of women until the facts about the number and proportion of mothers at work contained in the un-

HUNT FOR BANDIT TREASURE

Group of Texas Men Use Tractor Engine and Machinery to Dig in Cave.

Dallas, Tex.—A group of Dallas men here have excavated an immense hole in the remains of an old cave near the Buzzard Spring road, near the Washo Club lake, in the belief that they are about to find buried treasure. The amount has been estimated as high as \$2,000,000.

published census returns are made available by tabulation.

Data for Study. This tabulation is especially important to the studies of the children's bureau. Among the subjects of study which the law directs the bureau to undertake are infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, and desertion, all requiring information as to family structure. For 1890, 1900 and 1910 this information was secured, but the material has not been tabulated because there has been thus far no public demand for it such as secures, for example, the comprehensive information regarding manufacturers furnished by the bureau of the census every five years. But neither the census bureau nor the children's bureau has funds to make the tabulation that would render this body of human facts available for use.

Meanwhile the children's bureau is pursuing its inquiry into the relation of babies' deaths to wages and social conditions, believing "that the inquiry will prove increasingly valuable as a stimulus to more active protection of the youngest and tenderest lives throughout the nation."

Such practical results have already followed the inquiry in two communities where infant-welfare work has been begun either by the health department or by private organizations and where it is desirable that the public shall know of the work being done and the need for further work. This will include infant-welfare stations, day nurseries, baby hospitals, and any other place where something is done for babies. City officials and representatives of men's organizations and of societies for civic and mutual benefit should be invited to take part in the tour.

In communities where there is a special need for better birth registration it may be well worth while to concentrate the attention for one day on the importance of registering babies' births. On this day all the physicians might be sent a letter asking their aid in securing prompt and complete birth registration for their city.

The newspapers should be furnished with incidents showing the practical value of birth registration. The general suggestion may be made that parents will do well to ascertain whether the births of their children have been duly recorded.

"CANNING" INDIAN MUSIC. At a meeting of the city endorsing the Baby-day movement may be read from the pulp.

If the governor or state health department has issued a proclamation or a letter endorsing the setting aside of a certain week for Baby week, this may also be read from the pulp on that day.

Sunday schools may arrange special programs for their meetings on that day. The committee may send a request to the superintendent of each Sunday school that such a program be arranged.

Church societies of men may arrange that their meetings held during the week shall include a short discussion of the subject. The discussion should have as a leader someone with special knowledge of baby welfare. Church societies of women meeting during the week may plan similar programs.

Mass Meeting or Rally. A mass meeting may well form a very useful feature of Baby week. An interesting speaker from another city may be secured for this meeting; many state departments of health are able, on application, to send out speakers for meetings if the expenses of such a speaker are paid. Short talks by representative people of the community should be included. The talks at this meeting should be on subjects of general interest. Such subjects as "The Purpose of Baby Week," "What a City Owes to Its Babies," "After Baby Week, What?" "This Community's Baby Death Rate," "What Other Cities Have Done for Their Babies," might be included.

On Flag day, which may come either on the Saturday before Baby week opens or on Monday, banners with the Baby-week emblem are distributed to the homes of all the babies under one year of age that have been

registered with the health department. These banners may be made up very cheaply of muslin with the emblem printed in appropriate colors. The advantages of Flag day are that with the banners flying from the windows the sections where there are the most babies are made particularly aware of the fact that it is Baby week, and also that the flags are a direct recognition of the fact that these babies have been registered. With each permanent should be delivered a program of Baby week and a leaflet on the care of the baby.

School Day. On one day during the week special exercises may be held in the schools throughout the city. These may come as a regular part of the school work or be held in the afternoon as a special entertainment to which parents are invited. Some of the following features may be included in the program for this day:

1. The reading of a letter to the schoolchildren from the mayor or other official telling them how they can help save the babies.

2. A talk by the principal or teacher on what the children can do for their baby brothers and sisters.

3. The reading of one or several compositions on "How to Keep Baby Well," which have been selected from among the compositions written by the children in a certain room or school. It is quite likely that the newspapers will publish one or more of the best of these compositions.

4. In schools where Little Mothers leagues are organized the program may consist of compositions and demonstrations by members of these leagues and of talks by their teachers. If no Little Mothers leagues are at present organized, the school day may afford an opportunity for their organization in many schools.

5. The performance of a play. If it is desirable to have daily programs at the headquarters, some of the best programs presented in the schools may be repeated at the central headquarters later in the week.

One day in the week may be devoted especially to the fathers of babies. If the weather permits, an outing day for mothers and babies forms an attractive feature. This may take the form of an automobile ride, a morning or an afternoon spent in the park, or an excursion on the water. If it is possible, an alternative indoor program for bad weather should be planned.

Visiting Day. On this day a tour of inspection of all of the places where any work is done for babies may take place. Such a day is very important in communities where infant-welfare work has been begun either by the health department or by private organizations and where it is desirable that the public shall know of the work being done and the need for further work. This will include infant-welfare stations, day nurseries, baby hospitals, and any other place where something is done for babies. City officials and representatives of men's organizations and of societies for civic and mutual benefit should be invited to take part in the tour.

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NEVER IN DARKNESS

Peculiar Quality of the Eyes of a Cat.

Scientists, After Considerable Investigation, Appear to Have Discovered Why Household Pet Can See in the Dark.

Not satisfied with the old explanation that a cat's eyes glow in the dark because they catch and concentrate every least glimmer of light that may be about, scientific men have been making experiments recently to ascertain if there may not be some other explanation for the eyes glow when there is no light at all. This is true of the eyes of many other animals than cats, in fact, it is true of most nocturnal creatures, including birds and insects.

The first man to point to what seems to be the true reason was Professor Bagnoud of Switzerland, who in 1913 suggested that perhaps invisible rays—such as the ultra-violet or infra-red—were transformed by some chemical action into visible rays at the instant of reflection from the eyes.

Now come two Costa Rican professors, G. Michaud and J. F. Tristant, reporting their experiments upon the effect of ultra-violet rays on the eyes of men and animals. They filtered a ray of sunlight through a special filter composed of a cell of Uviol glass containing a solution of copper sulphate and a film of nitrosodimethylamin, thus cutting off all the visible rays and allowing none but the invisible ultra-violet to enter a perfectly dark room. In the room these rays were allowed to fall upon the eyes of a dog or a man who had been in the dark for fifteen minutes. The pupil immediately became sharply defined in luminous green against the violet-black background of the iris.

This startling effect, they believe, is caused by the pigmented iris absorbing the ultra-violet rays while one of the tissues inside the eyeball, perhaps the purple of the retina, fluoresces when they enter.

The Factory Peril. For a noncombatant to get within the firing line of the bloody European war is considered an impossibility. There is a reason—it is a dangerous place; one's life would be in jeopardy. Here in New York are more than 1,000,000 persons, working every day, in places almost as dangerous as the firing line of Europe. They go and come with no thought of danger, merely because they have thus far escaped death and injury. Yet a tragedy might be enacted at any moment. Some time ago the cloak, suit and skirt industries of New York engaged Dr. George M. Price to inspect the fire hazards of the many buildings devoted to these manufacturing interests. Doctor Price has made his report, in which he says that, out of 925 buildings, 20 were found to be perfectly safe. It might require a mathematician to figure out how much better chance one of the employees of these structures has of escaping death than he would have on the firing line.—Insurance Press.

Little Pete's Defense. At a meeting of the Canadian-American society in a Maine town one evening recently, two members of the organization fell to disputing which had the smarter children. Joe Belanger was proclaimed the victor when he came to the front with the following: "De nodder day my leetle boys Pete was go on de schoolhouses wid hees leetle dog. De teacher gets mad wid de boy and tol' heem for so back on de house jes' so quick he can't and took de dog and never bring heem back som' more. Leetle Pete de jes' w'at de teachers is tol' it. Bimeby Leetle Pete is go back on de schoolhouses and jes' so soon he set heemself down, som' leetle dogs was com in and stan' up on front of Leetle Pete. De teacher was get mooch mad and say, 'Pete, w'at for you bring back dat dog w'en I tol' you never bring back dat dog som' more.'"

"Leetle Pete is stan' up and say, 'Teachers, dis don't w' de sam dog; she's nodder one; I get two of it.'—Youth's Companion.

From a Few Ambitious Brains. Of a surety a few men, perhaps not a score in all, have had the power to strip from millions their need of life on this wind-swept earth! For myths conceived in a few ambitious brains the whole world must pay with grief and agony! What can we do, when this war is over, to insure that we shall not again be stamped by in professional soldiers, and those—in whatever country—who dream peace dreams of territory, trade and glory, caring nothing for the lives of the simple, knowing nothing of the beauty of the earth which is their heritage.—John Galesworthy, in Scribner's Magazine.

Lightest Metal. Metallic magnesium, the lightest metal known, is said to have qualities superior to aluminum. A factory has been established at Niagara Falls for making it, and the product of this plant has been contracted for by the French government for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. At the close of the war, when it is no longer in demand for this purpose, the company proposes to use the material for the manufacture of household utensils.

Those Dear Friends. Hazel—Perhaps you are not aware that my family came over in the Mayflower.

Almee—No, indeed! But I suppose you were too young at the time to remember much about the trip.

ACTOR WANTED THE MONEY

Right at That Time Appeared to the Stranded One to Be the Psychological Moment.

If you've stopped to count them, probably upward of one army corps of actors have been unwillingly involved in one or another of the various financial fops which have momentarily saddened the cheery managerial career of E. E. Rice, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Mr. Rice has probably owed more actors money than any other manager who ever took a chance with an eight-ounce bank roll on a ten-ton prospect. Yet you will not find an individual along Broadway who inspires more kindly regard among his fellows than the creator of "Evangeline." There is a positively affectionate tone in discussions of his personal affairs and reminiscences of his picturesque managerial mishaps. Even now, many actors would rather take the chance of going stranded with Ed Rice than accept a guaranteed engagement with some manager who has scads of money in the bank and ice water in his arterial system.

Collectors of stories about Ed Rice almost constitute a cult. Therefore, when it is possible to produce one that has never been in print the matter is of a certain degree of importance. This new one came to the surface in a popular cafe, and Walter Jones, the actor, told it:

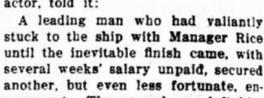
A leading man who had valiantly stuck to the ship with Manager Rice until the inevitable finish came, with several weeks' salary unpaid, secured another, but even less fortunate, engaged in the second one left him stranded in a small town in Michigan. He telegraphed to Mr. Rice, urgently requesting a settlement of the salary claim.

"Dear boy," Mr. Rice telegraphed. "Impossible now. Don't worry. You will get it when you least expect it."

Sitting penniless in the grimy telegraph office of an inhospitable hamlet, the leading man penned a bit of pathos. He wired Mr. Rice: "I least expect it right now."

GUIDING AIRMEN AT NIGHT. Simple Method by Which the Traveler is Directed to Safety in the Darkness.

The accompanying diagram shows how an aviator in the great war overcomes the difficulty of landing by night. Two huge upright circles—known as Honig circles, after the name of the inventor—lighted by electric lamps, and of different sizes, are



placed one behind the other, the bigger circle being almost thirty feet in height.

When the aviator is flying high he sees the circles as ovals. As he begins to descend the rings appear to cut one another unless he is coming down in the proper direction, when the rings will appear inside one another.

If the circles appear not to have the same center, as in the diagram, where the small circle appears to the right, it tells the aviator that he is descending too much to the right, and must steer to the left if he wants to land on smooth ground. When the aviator lands properly the circles appear to him to have the same center.

Will the World Be Better? Those not merely hoping and meaning to try for a better world after the war, but expecting one almost as a matter of course, forget that the devotion of unity which men display under the shadow of a great fear, and the stimulus of that most powerful and universal emotion, patriotism, will slip away from them when the fear and the emotion are removed. If before the war men were incapable of rising to great and united effort for their own betterment out of sheer love of perfection, are they even as likely to be able when, after the war, economic stress puts a greater strain on each individual's good will?—John Galesworthy, in Scribner's Magazine.

Memorial to Doctor Trudeau. Announcement has been made of a fund established by Samuel Mather of Cleveland to found a school for the graduate study of tuberculosis. It is to be a memorial to the late Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who was the first to put to practical use the present rational method of treatment for consumption. The school will probably be located at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where Doctor Trudeau's sanitarium was situated. Courses are to be offered to physicians who wish to become proficient in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. There will also be co-operating agencies in New York city for the special study of clinics and institutions.

Wasted Effort. "George, dear," said the young wife, with a deep sigh, "why is it you never talk sweet nonsense and flatter me like you did before we were married?" "Oh, then it was purely a matter of business," replied George. "My employer says it is a waste of time to praise the goods after the sale has been made."

Appendicitis an Old Disease. Generally regarded as a modern disease, appendicitis was known in Egypt 5,900 years ago and accurately described in still existing records.