

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Anyone hearing the word preparedness spoken these days immediately associates with it the training of armies and the building of battleships. But to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who came to New York the other day from Daytona, Fla., the term stands for the preparedness of the Negro race for true citizenship, preparedness consisting of moral, spiritual, industrial, and intellectual training.

Mrs. Bethune, a Negro woman, is the founder of the Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona. She understands the failings of her people and is working hard to eliminate their undesirable habits. Herself the daughter of parents who had been under the scourge of slavery, she appreciates that vice and slothfulness are largely due to an ignorance of the laws of right living, and that the remedy lies in proper education.

With this idea in mind, Mrs. Bethune set to work. Having made a study of the moral and industrial conditions of the Negro, she went to Daytona in October, 1911, and began her work. With only \$1.50 in her pocket but a "wealth of faith in my heart," as she put it, she managed to rent a little shanty. This she furnished with benches made of old dry goods boxes and other castoffs that the people had offered her. Her pupils were five little girls, whom she was going to inspire with the "idea of the dignity of labor." But first she had to overcome prejudice. The white people of the district felt that the school was going to teach the Negroes that they were too good to work; the Negro population, on the other hand, thought that the school was going to force them into degrading service.

Aside from this, the problem of money was the greatest. This Mrs. Bethune overcame by interesting James N. Gamble of the Proctor & Gamble company, in her work. She invited him and other sojourners of Daytona, which is a winter resort, to her school, had them sit on her improvised benches, and told them her plans. When he left, Mr. Gamble had promised a sufficient amount of money to build a larger school and had agreed to become a trustee. The school was built and soon became popular among the people, who realized the value of the work. It now boasted of seventy-eight pupils, who were being trained along industrial and academic lines. Among the subjects taught were domestic science, sewing, laundry work, and dressmaking, and of course, there were academic subjects. That was the beginning of Mrs. Bethune's work. In going among the people she discovered that there was a lack of home life and an absence of pride in personal and property appearance. She spoke to the people, showed them that they themselves were the cause of their poverty and degradation, and almost immediately a change for the better was to be felt. Fences were mended, houses whitewashed, and gardens weeded. "It has been a struggle and a sacrifice," Mrs. Bethune went on. "But I remember the difficulties I myself have had. I was born in a log cabin in the cotton fields of South Carolina. We were seventeen children, all groping in the darkness, but there was a deep longing in my heart for light. When I grew up I longed to do something for my race, especially for the girls and women, for they are the keepers of the home. I believed that my people's starting point must be religion and in-

Howard P. Drew, Alvah T. Meyer, Roy Morse and Frank Stephenson are well-known to followers of track athletics as four of the best sprinters ever developed in this country. All four have made remarkable records during their careers on the cinder path and board floor, and all four have held national championships. The fleet-footed Drew is perhaps the best of the four. He formerly competed for Springfield (Mass.) high school, but now represents the University of Southern California. He is the joint holder with Dan Kelley of the world's record for 100 yards, the time being .03-5 seconds. Drew has excellent sprinting form and is considered by many experts to be the really best sprinter of all times. Drew has shown many of his best performances around New York and only recently ran the century indoors in ten seconds. Meyer, for many years mainstay of the Irish-American Athletic club, has been kept out of running this winter because of pressure of business, but he plans to return to the cinder path next summer. Meyer tracks excellent care of himself and there is little doubt that

Hampton institute announces the election to its board of trustees of Charles Gatos Dawes, president of the Central Trust company of Chicago; William Cameron Forbes of Boston, former governor general of the Philippines, and Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, senior member of the firm of Trowbridge & Ackerman, architects.

The longest will on record was made by a Gloucester engineer and contained 26,000 words.

At least there has been found a hat of absolute value, quite without regard to style or "what the trade will bear." It being the gift of an Ohio milliner to his sister, and the material 50 brand new bills of \$1 denomination.

John Schults was paroled by Circuit Judge Percy R. Kelly of Salem, Ore., more than a year ago. Since then he has reported his whereabouts faithfully every month. During the last year he has been in the Atlantic coast cities, Canada, South America, Sweden and France.

industry. The work is going on nicely but it needs money. We need scholarships for the girls who are too poor to pay. Then there are improvements to be made to the buildings. Most of them are not fireproof. I am praying for help and I feel sure that the people of the North who have so kindly befriended me will understand what the school and its extension work stands for and will be generous in their help toward this work."

From its very inception Hobson City, Ala., with one exception the only colored municipality in the United States, has not only demonstrated its ability to organize and govern herself, but has shown that she can do this along progressive lines.

In the year of 1899 her small but spirited band of citizens secured after no little bit of effort a charter and was incorporated and organized in the month of August of that year. Including immediate suburbs her population today shows an increase of 150 per cent. Her citizens are contented, law-abiding, and as a whole industrious; vagrants are not tolerated and are tacitly urged to move on or suitable work is found for them to do. She has several public institutions, among which are four churches—two Methodist, one Baptist and one Sanctified, with a combined membership of approximately 500. She is the jealous possessor of one public school with an enrollment of some 200. The state funds appropriated for this institution, by the way, are, however, claimed to be inadequate and should be augmented if consistent with the state's public school funds. Donations from private citizens who are interested in educational pursuits certainly would be appreciated if put in the hands of this institution. The municipality is free from debt and has some money in its treasury; its gubernatorial board is elected every two years, thereby making it possible to keep this feature of its machinery in a more healthy and enthusiastic working condition. Its homes are supplied with electric light and more than half of the citizens own their own homes.

Annlston, a city of some 20,000 inhabitants, is located just north of Hobson City, and is connected with it by a trolley system owned by the Alabama Power company, which maintains a special car for the colored people to take them back and forth to their daily occupations consisting mainly of public works conveniently located along the car line. The city is supplied with good water from the Anniston waterworks, and while the system is incomplete, plans are being made to bring it up to the usual state of efficiency, and thereby insure the least possible insurance rate and fire loss. The city has an organized sanitary system maintained by the police department. Its jail house would be a credit to a city of double its population—being of concrete construction, and equipped with furniture and fixtures to preserve sanitation and hygiene. It has some two or three grocery stores, owned and operated by colored citizens. It has citizens who produce almost within a stone's throw from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of cotton and other staple products, including hundreds of bushels of peaches per year. Its governing board consists of seven councilmen, a mayor, together with some three or four minor officers, including chief of police.

he will make a successful comeback. Morse, who, like Drew, is a colored lad, sprang into prominence by winning the 220-yard national championship at California last summer. He has since demonstrated that his Frisco victory was no fluke by showing his heels to strong rivals on numerous occasions. Morse, a member of the Salem Crescent A. C., is only a youngster and should be a top-notch for many years to come. Stephenson, who competes for the Trinity A. C. of Brooklyn has done his best work indoors. He is a remarkably fast starter.

The will of the late Sanford Johnson was filed for probate at Stockton, Kan. According to this document he left 640 acres of Rooks county land, free from incumbrance, besides personal property to the sum of \$7,000. Born in bondage, freed by the Emancipation proclamation, and with no educational opportunities, Johnson succeeded in accumulating property far in excess of that of many of his white neighbors and associates. He reared six children, giving all a common school education.

Quail in Pennsylvania are dying of a strange epidemic, which has spread so as to threaten the extermination of the species in some regions, a situation which reminds one commentator that afflictions among wild beasts and birds seldom attack more than one species at a time, the same being true of fish, which, in any stream, one kind will all die without others seeming the least affected.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

For the convenience of travelers an English firm is compressing tea into blocks resembling plug tobacco.

The wireless station at Colon at noon each day sends out broadcast forecasts of the weather in the Caribbean, South Atlantic and gulf regions to aid shipping.

ARABS HELP TURKS

Swarm on Flanks of British in Mesopotamia.

Follow Like Jackals to Take Advantage of Any Accident or Confusion by the Way—Atmosphere Deceptive.

London.—Edmund Candler in the Daily News gives an interesting account of the hordes of Arab cavalry which swarm on the flanks of the British columns in Mesopotamia. He says:

"The mobility of the Arab cavalry who ride light and are unsparing of their horses is something outside experience. On approaching a Turkish position to reconnoiter our scouts will often see a horde of Arabs emerge from the dark masses and spread in a fanlike movement over the whole horizon. These irregulars are eternally swooping about for no apparent reason. Drop a shell in front of them and they will swerve like a flight of teal, make a wide detour at full gallop and appear on the other flank.

"The atmosphere is most deceptive, and in the haze of mirage it is difficult to tell if the enemy are horse or foot, or to make an estimate of their numbers. Everything is magnified. A low-lying mud village becomes a fort with walls twenty feet high, a group of donkeys, a palm grove. Camels appear on a near horizon like huge dispirited camels. There is not a cavalry regiment with the force which has not at some time or other mistaken sheep for infantry.

"In no theater of the war is our cavalry so essential, for the Arabs make up a kind of irregular arm for the Turk. They are always hovering on our flanks ready to take advantage of any accident or confusion by the way. And they follow like jackals in our rear. Two jibbing ponies in a Jaipur transport cart had to be unyoked and the cart abandoned. The Arabs were down on it before the rear guard had passed on eight hundred yards. After this the nondescript horde closed in, emboldened by the loot. They are frankly plunderers, and murder is merely the preliminary to pillage.

"Nominally the Arabs are fighting for the Turk, but they are the most uncomfortable allies. Their sympathies are but skin deep, and they turn on their friends and murder and loot them, too, if opportunity delivers them into their hands. The Turks use them, but put no trust in them.

"The Arabs, of course, melt away whenever our cavalry charge. We can never get in among them. They are light, and carry little kit, and seem to be independent of supplies. Their horses look thin and poor, but are hard and well fed, and they don't mind using them up.

"Our chargers are handicapped with their six stone of accoutrement. The Arab horseman has his bag of dates, a small ration of grain for his horse, and nothing else except his arms and ammunition. These are of no regular pattern—a rifle always, a dagger or sword or both, waist belt and bandolier of ammunition, and occasionally a lance.

"They fire from the saddle for choice, and employ no dismounting tactics. Each man holds his own horse, and stands or kneels firing. Their tactics are always to surround a small force, shoot the horses and close in; or to lead our cavalry on to an infantry ambushade. They fear ambushades themselves, and are chary of following us up. They are naturally more formidable in a retreat, when they wait until our cavalry are mounting, and get in their fire before they take up another position.

"They will only attack small bodies when the odds are five or six to one. They have cut up a patrol or two, but have never got in on a troop or squadron, much less on a regiment, and are not encouraged by their superior numbers, which are, indeed, discounted by our guns.

"March 3, in the skirmish near Shaiba, is, I think, the only occasion on which they have charged. They believed they had taken us in an ambushade and at a disadvantage in the deep mud. We were 450 cavalry, with two sections of horse artillery, and vastly outnumbered. We had no time to close in ranks and crumple them up, but wheeled on to them in extended order. We were interlocked. For a minute it was sword and lance. Then they gave. As they retired they came under our infantry fire, which did bloody execution. It was the best fight they have put up."

SHIPPED THE WRONG BODY

Indiana Women Find French Officer's Corpse Instead of Young Woman's in Coffin.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Miss Helen Elston Smith of this city, niece of Mrs. Lew Wallace and of Mrs. Henry S. Lane, both of whom were distinguished Crawfordsville women, had the unusual experience in New York city recently of finding the body of a French army officer in the coffin which was supposed to contain the body of a young woman friend whose death occurred in Europe. Miss Smith was in New York to await the arrival of the body of her friend. It is presumed that in some manner a mistake was made in the shipment of the coffin, and that Miss Smith's body was buried in some part of war-stricken France with military honors.

Kiss for Auto Fair Trade. Davenport, Ia.—That the kiss which Mrs. Bertha Spangler claims she gave Thomas Brown for an automobile was a fair trade was the verdict of a Scott county jury. Brown brought the suit in an attempt to show that he was owner of the car and had merely let Mrs. Spangler, his housekeeper, use the machine. The woman testified that Brown had given her the car, for compensation being a kiss. The jury was out for four hours before a verdict was finally agreed upon which gave the machine to the woman.

PLANNING MOBILIZATION OF THE TROOPS



Newton D. Baker, the new secretary of war, and General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, conferring in the war department.

KEEPS MEDALS FOR HEROES

State Department at Washington Has Large Assortment of Testimonials on Hand.

Washington.—The state department spends about \$200 a year for watches, medals and other testimonials it gives to foreigners who save the lives of Americans at sea.

If the rescuer is a common seaman, who accomplishes the rescue through his own initiative and individual efforts, he is presented with a gold medal containing \$20 worth of gold and inscribed with his name. The presentation inscription reads, "From the President of the United States." If an officer of a ship figures in the rescue he gets a handsome gold watch and chain or a pair of the finest binoculars manufactured.

A supply of medals, watches, chains and binoculars always is kept on hand in the office of the chief clerk of the state department.

SHOWS PROGRESS OF FILMS

New York Court Holds Playhouse Is Now a First-Class Theater.

New York.—The coming of motion pictures has resulted in an evolution of the theatrical business to such an extent, according to a court decision announced here, that a theater holding continuous performances of high-grade film pictures and musical numbers may be regarded as a first-class playhouse in every respect. The state supreme court, in the decision, denied the application of the owners of a Broadway theater for an injunction restraining the leasing company from operating continuous performances at popular motion-picture prices. The injunction was asked on the ground that the theater was not operated by the lessee as a first-class playhouse.

NEW INGREDIENT FOR STEEL

Germans Said to Have Substitute for Ferro-Manganese—Nature Is Not Divulged.

Amsterdam.—The problem of finding a substitute for ferro-manganese for the production of steel in Germany has been solved, according to a semi-official statement received here from Berlin. This substitute, the nature of which is not divulged, can be produced in large quantities from internal raw materials, it is said.

Factories for the production of the new substance are already working and more are being constructed. It is asserted that this process will make Germany independent of imports in this line.

JAP WEDS ENGLISH WOMAN



After a very interesting courtship, part of which was conducted over the wires and cables of three countries, Miss May Flindall, daughter of a wealthy lace manufacturer of Long Eaton, England, has been married to Tameo Kajiyama, a noted psychologist of Japan. Miss Flindall first met Mr. Kajiyama in London, three years ago, when she was studying music and elocution. Later she came to New York to pursue her studies while her Japanese admirer was called to Australia. Six months ago Miss Flindall received an important cable message which she answered with a "yes." They have just been married in Brooklyn.

CHECKROOM BOY GETS RICH

Uses Tips Received From Members of Minneapolis Club and Makes a Fortune.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Charles S. Bergquist was seventeen years old when he began his business career. He was a polite and accomplished checkroom boy at the Minneapolis club for five years and all tips and money he saved went into the nest egg. He told his mother he was buying real estate, and she chided him for undertaking anything of the kind at his age. Thereafter he said nothing about it.

He died suddenly when he was twenty-three years old as the result of an accident. Four months ago friends of his began relating stories of property he had bought. His mother began a search at once. She found he had several lots in the city and forty acres of land near Sandy Lake. She is seeking further information about his land and trying to locate the bank in which he had an account.

NOVEL SOUNDING BOX

Human Skull May Be Made to Do Service.

Most Interesting Experiment, Which May Easily Be Tried by Anyone—Of Considerable Value to the Deaf.

An interesting experiment that proves what a good sounding box the human skull is can be performed by anyone who has a disk phonograph. It is described by H. Gernsback in the Electrical Experimenter as follows: "Stop up both of your ears with cotton as tightly as possible, so that no sound will be heard from the outside. Now place an ordinary darning needle between your teeth by biting on it hard, taking care that the lips or tongue do not touch the needle. The latter is important, because if either lip or tongue touch the needle the sound will be decreased considerably. For the best results the needle itself should project not more than one or 1 1/2 inches from the mouth. For



Holding a Needle in the Teeth, a Phonograph Record Can Be Heard. N. B.—The Lips and Tongue Must Not Touch the Needle.

that reason the darning needle should be broken off about 1/4 inches from its sharp point. It goes without saying that the sharp point should project out of the mouth, while the broken-off end should be inside the mouth. "Now start an ordinary disk phonograph and carefully press down upon the record with the needle's point held at the same angle as the reproducer's needle is held ordinarily. With a little practice one will become proficient in moving the head at the same ratio of speed as the ordinary reproducer arm is moved from the outside of the record toward the inside. As soon as the needle touches the record with sufficient pressure the inside of the head will be filled immediately with music exceedingly loud and clear.

"A curious result of the experiment is that a person standing near by can hear the music, the head acting as a reproducer in this case."

Few States Without Primaries

All of the states in the Union have some form of primary except Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico and Utah. North Carolina has no direct primary, but has a presidential preference primary. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas the Democrats nominate by direct primary, but the statutes make no provision for other parties. A full primary law, passed in Vermont recently, will be in effect for the selection of delegates to the national convention. In addition to Vermont and North Carolina, the following states have a presidential preference primary: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maryland, Montana, Oregon and California.

American Dairy Products Active

Cheese, butter and other butterfats are again becoming important factors in our export trade after a long period of comparative inactivity. England has become our largest foreign market for butter, cheese and condensed milk, having last year taken 3,333,000 pounds of butter, out of a total export of 10,000,000 pounds; 48,500,000 pounds of cheese, out of a total export of 57,000,000 pounds; and 4,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, out of a total of 37,000,000 pounds. Canada, Cuba, Panama, Australia and Venezuela also take considerable quantities of American butter; Panama and the West Indies are important markets for our cheese; while Cuba, the Netherlands, China, Japan, Hongkong, Cosen, Panama and Brazil take large amounts of American condensed milk.

Modern Knight of the Road

It is reported that a "hobo" is traveling along the Northern Electric railway line in northern California, carrying with him a folding frame of iron interlaced with copper, which he connects with the third rail so as to cook his meals by electricity. Furthermore, it is reported that he also carries a long wire which can be hooked over a trolley line to supply current to the same appliance. The story is interesting and humorous; technically, it is somewhat dubious.—Scientific American.

Whittier's Inspiration Dead

Miss Priscilla H. Marsh, who as an East Haverhill schoolteacher furnished the inspiration for Whittier's poem, "In School Days," is dead. Miss Marsh was born in Peacham, Vt., seventy-six years ago and graduated as a schoolteacher in rural schools. It was while she was teaching in East Haverhill that she came to know Whittier intimately, and it was her work among the pupils of that school that led him to write the poem.—Boston Dispatch to Philadelphia North American.

Queer Indian Custom

The Haidu Indians living on the Queen Charlotte islands of our Alaskan possessions, were until a few years ago divided strictly into two tribes, Ravens and Eagles, both strictly exogamic, which is to say that Eagle men had to marry Raven women and vice versa, the children according to a tribal law, becoming members of the mother's tribe and returning to that group when half grown, to receive training and ultimately inherit the family property.

NO COMPASS NEEDED

Simple Method of Determining Latitude.

Point Is to Be Sure of Location of the North Star, Which Is Really All the Astronomy Necessary to Know.

There is a very simple way by means of which the novice, untrained in astronomical observation, can determine his latitude, without the aid of complicated and expensive apparatus.

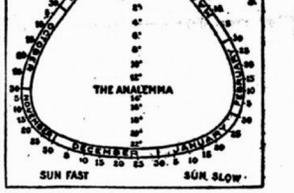
If you were situated on the equator, the North star would be directly north of you. This star must be learned and identified, so that it can be picked out anywhere at a moment's notice. This is all the astronomy you need know—as the location of this star will give the latitude.

When half way to the North pole the North star is midway between the zenith and the northern horizon. At the pole it is directly overhead. In all other places its "angle" varies, being, for example, 30 degrees at New Orleans, 40 degrees at Philadelphia, and so on. The altitude of the North star is the latitude of a place north of the equator. All that is necessary then, to determine the latitude, is to measure the angle of the North star and thus determine the altitude of the celestial pole. This will give the latitude.

Take a pair of ordinary compasses. Open them, and place one point in a level window sill, holding the arm upright. Now point the other arm of the compass at the North Polar star. The angle thus formed by the pair of compasses will be fairly accurate, provided the pointing has been done carefully and the other arm is held at right angles to the sill.

When the compasses have been adjusted, as explained, proceed to measure the angle formed by the arm of the compass. This will indicate your latitude. For every degree of curvature of the earth, the North star rises one degree from the horizon. It is thus an easy matter to see your latitude from the number of degrees made by the angle of your compass.

Another way to discover the latitude of any given place—and a method much more often used—is by means



of the sun. Observations of the sun are depended upon by vessels at sea. The first thing to do is to ascertain what is known as your true north-south line. To do this you must know your longitude and have the correct time. Next, measure the altitude of the sun at apparent noon—that is, when its shadow is north. Place a curved piece of cardboard in the window, with the blind drawn down to the wood of the upper window. The angle made by the window will then indicate the altitude of the sun with sufficient accuracy.

Next, consult what is known as the "Analemma" (see diagram). If you live in the northern hemisphere you must subtract from the declination of the sun (which the analemma gives you) the sun's declination. Subtract this result from 90 degrees, and the remainder is your latitude.—Popular Science Monthly.

Blind Eight Years, Sees Now

Unable to see for eight years, Edward Claycomb, a painter of this city, is recovering his sight by degrees. In 1908 he fell from a house he was painting and in addition to his other injuries he detached the retinas of both eyes. He became blind. Specialists of a dozen cities were consulted, and they all told him his case was hopeless.

New Light on History

Here is the essay of a Filipino sailor who was told to write about George Washington: "George Washington was sore because American persons is not free. He sale to England on—(naming his own battleship) ship and say to King 'I express declaration of independence for American persons.' King he say 'Nothin' doin' and Mr. Wassingham tell Admiral Dewey to shoot turret guns at him. Bime-by King, he say he will not rule American persons again. 'Let George do it,' say King and today American persons is free."—Exchange.

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