

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Capt. Allen Wadsworth Washington, a graduate and for years assistant to Maj. R. R. Moton as commander of cadets, has been appointed to succeed Major Moton. After having been identified with the institute as student and officer for 21 years, Major Moton left Hampton, Va., for Tuskegee, Ala., where he was installed as principal on May 25.

At the forty-eighth anniversary exercises, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal, presented to the board of trustees a total of 159 candidates for diplomas and certificates. Of these, 69 young men received certificates from the various departments of the agricultural and trade schools, and 49 men and 43 women received diplomas from the academy school. Twelve of the men and all of the women also were candidates for state teachers' certificates. Several of the graduating class gave short accounts of their work.

The National Home association, of which Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York is the president, held its second annual meeting at Hampton, all six of the constituent associations being represented. This organization insures the permanency of the annual trip to Hampton at this time for several years. Mr. Trowbridge was personally responsible for organizing these special parties. He and the other officers of the National association were re-elected.

Trustees and visitors to the institute have commented most favorably on the tone of the annual report which Doctor Frissell has submitted to the board. It is said to be one of the most encouraging in some years.

In the report Doctor Frissell reviews the work of the institution's most distinguished graduate, Doctor Washington, who labored for the economic emancipation of the Negro. Of the appointment of Major Moton to succeed Doctor Washington as head of Tuskegee school, Doctor Frissell says: "It was a matter of pride and congratulation to the friends of Hampton that the trustees of the Tuskegee school should have chosen as Doctor Washington's successor to the most important position which a Negro can occupy in this country, if not in the world, a man whose entire school education was received in the same institution from which his predecessor was graduated."

Major Moton's speeches made in the North are quoted for three things for which he is especially thankful to Hampton: "It has helped his people to an appreciation of the dignity of the labor of the hands. It has helped whites and blacks to work together in harmony and mutual usefulness by offering a platform where they can come together for discussion of their difficulties. It has helped to create in the Negro respect for his own race."

First steps toward the establishment of a Negro college in the city were taken at an educational rally of the Baptist convention (colored) at the city auditorium at Houston, Tex. A fund of \$500 was raised at the rally, and it was expected that additional contributions at the various colored churches Sunday night would bring this up to \$1,000.

A number of speakers, including Mayor Ben Campbell, P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools, and Dr. J. L. Gross, pastor of the First Baptist church, appeared on the program for the rally at the auditorium and expressed their interest in the project.

Attention has been called to the fact that congress, while increasing the army, is not providing for a single additional Negro regiment.

Further, it is said the war department holds it cannot designate such a regiment without congressional authority.

This is calculated to make Brigadier General Andrew Sheridan Burt, so long colonel of the Twenty-fifth infantry; Gen. Guy V. Henry, colonel of the famous Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Col. Aaron Daggett, and other noted soldiers who have commanded "the colored troops who fought nobly," turn over in their graves.

Take them by and large, no commands ever assembled under the United States flag have better records than the Negro regiments, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. For loyalty, discipline, bravery, soldierly pride and fighting ability they are unequalled.

Congress has not covered itself with glory in this important army business. Here is a matter where it can in

Canada will spend \$785,000 this year for maintenance of experimental farms.

Cigarettes that are lighted by rubbing them on the side of a box like safety matches have been invented in England.

Excluding private plants, it has been estimated that electric railway, lighting and power plants in this country have absorbed a total of about 50,000 tons of copper.

A recently patented eyeshade is supported from the nose like eyeglasses and is re-enforced by a malleable metal band that permits it to be fitted to heads of all shapes.

Water from the condensers in a German electric plant is piped a mile and a quarter to a public bathhouse to save the expense of a heating plant.

A cylindrical piece of abrasive material with grooves around it of various sizes has been patented by a New York inventor for sharpening edged tools.

plained the necessity for the establishing of an institution of higher education for the Negroes in Houston. E. H. Branch presided at the meeting. "If progress is to be made by the colored race," said Mayor Campbell in the course of his address, "they must begin with the schools. Money spent on the public schools will come back to the donors with compound interest. You can be sure that you can use neither your time nor your money to better advantage than in educating your children, and the city of Houston will be glad to assist you in the undertaking in any way possible."

More than 500 women bearing a petition several hundred feet long and containing over 5,000 names invaded the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Philadelphia. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Women's Parent Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. Mary F. Handy, president, and the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. S. G. Simmons, president, and the object was to memorialize the general conference to allow the women to send their money direct to the mission fields instead of sending it to the missionary board for distribution. They charge that on account of the present plan of procedure there is a falling off in their receipts and they wish to avoid this by sending the money direct. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Here is an estimate of vessels withdrawn from this country's commerce since the beginning of the European war: German and Austrian ships interned throughout the world, 3,024 ships, 6,533,000 tons; British ships requisitioned, 2,300 ships, tonnage not known; Russian ships requisitioned, number unknown, but about 900,000 tons. No reliable figures can be gained about the French and Italian ships taken for war use, but the number is known to be large. Perhaps the total number of ships lost to trade is 7,000. To this must be added the vast number that has been sent to the bottom since the war began, about which no figures are obtainable now.

An organization has been formed, and plans are being perfected by some of the most prominent colored physicians of Norfolk, Va., and their white friends to build in the Virginia hills near Washington, an extensive tuberculosis hospital where poor patients may receive treatment without pay. It is the purpose of the association to co-operate with health commissions and officials in every way possible to stamp out or modify the disease in the race.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharged into the Gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and silt equal to twenty tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

There is an extraordinary echo in the cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes, there is no reverberation; but if you sing three, they are taken up, swelled and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

India annually exports about 1,000,000 pounds of fish maws and shark fins for edible purposes, mainly to other oriental lands.

part redeem itself.—New York Evening Telegram.

According to a French scientist digestion proceeds more swiftly when persons are recumbent than when erect because, in the process of evolution, the stomach has not advanced as rapidly as other organs.

The world's best cork comes from trees in Spain and Portugal that are allowed to become forty years old before the bark is cut, and then it is removed only every other eight or ten years.

There are said to be 800 uses for the palmyra palm, which grows throughout tropical India.

There are at least five libraries in the world which contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

Potato planting machinery that can be attached to an ordinary plow has been invented by an Englishman.

Fire kills 3,000 persons each year.

No cold that science has been able to produce will kill the germ spore.

In thirty-five nations oysters support special fisheries and in several others figure in the food supply.

A French inventor claims that his system of wireless telegraphy will transmit 2,000 words a minute.

The inventor of a motorcycle tire claims to so compress the rubber that it automatically closes punctures.

Experts of the United States bureau of standards have perfected a portable instrument for instantly indicating the direction from which a wireless signal comes.

Pressing down the top of a new hold-down for boxes of safety matches opens the bottom, which cigar ashes and burned matches can be placed.

A new process for making gold leaf, invented in England, electroplates the metal in a tank of cyanide and silver base metal.

LAUNCH OF DESTROYER WILKES



The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Wilkes sliding down the ways at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and, on the left, Miss Carrie McIver, who christened the new vessel. The Wilkes is 315 feet long, displaces 1,110 tons and has a contract speed of 29 1/2 knots.

RISKS HER LIFE TO SEE HUSBAND

Belgian Woman Braves German Electric Fence to Escape to Holland.

MANY KILLED BY DEADLY WIRE

Poacher Leads Woman Through Hidden Tunnel at Night—Complaining Cry Tells of Cat and Dog Victims of Current.

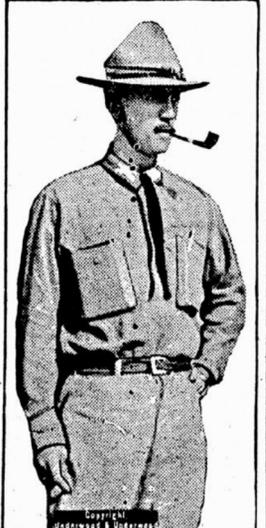
London.—A Belgian journalist named Egbert Hans, until recently serving with the Belgian army, narrates the following story of the electric cable which the Germans have fixed along the Dutch frontier to prevent the Belgians from escaping into Holland:

"During the first few days only dogs and cats were struck, and one could hear their howls and cries a minute before they died. The first human victim was a young Belgian who had heard King Albert's call and wanted to go through Holland to join the Belgian army. The second victim we heard of was a poacher who sought to escape into Holland. He knew every inch of the country, as they all do, and thought he could defy the electric cables.

"One morning very early I found a young woman sitting on one of the Dutch 'steps' in Sluis. She looked worn out, but her face wore that happy expression which told me that once that she was one of those who had crossed. A few hours later I met her arm in arm with a young man whom I knew was an escaped Belgian soldier. I met them again and again, and the young woman told me the name of her town, how things were going there, and how she had got into Holland.

"Clara Vermel was the young woman.

KILLS VILLA'S LIEUTENANT



Lieut. George S. Patton, while on a foraging trip near the San Antonio camp, visited the San Miguel ranch, about sixty miles southeast of Nantiquipa, and with a scout and nine enlisted men in three automobiles encountered and killed three Villistas, one of whom was Capt. Julio Cardenas, a well-known lieutenant of Villa. Patton and his men left the camp in their three autos and fought the bandits from the autos, that is to say, they sprang directly from their cars into the fight, putting the encounter in a class by itself.

MAN OWNS VERY OLD PIPE

Laurelwood One 140 Years Old is Property of Isiah Axe of Idaho.

Boise, Ida.—Isiah Axe of this place is the owner of a relic of unusual interest to all who have seen it. It is a laurelwood pipe that Mr. Axe, then a Union soldier serving in an Indiana regiment, picked up on the battlefield at Culpeper in 1862. It is hand carved, with a silver mounting. Around the

upper edge of the bowl is engraved, "Yorktown, '76." Below is the American eagle with the banner on its breast, and under the curve of the pipe a skull and crossbones. Mr. Axe has had engraved "1862" in the banner to denote the year he found it. If the pipe was carved as denoted by the original inscription, it is 140 years old.

an's name. She was an inhabitant of Oostkerke. In the beginning of the war her husband had been called to the colors. She heard from him three times, then his letters ceased, and for months she had lived alone, hoping that her husband was still alive.

Face Death for Husband. "One day Clara Vermel was brooding over her misfortunes when the door opened and in walked 'Limping Victor,' a cripple who was employed by the Germans to do errands, and had often to go to Holland.

"Clara," he said, "I have seen Robert. He is at Sluis, just over the border. But don't ask any more. I risk too much already."

"She heard the door bang and was again alone. Robert alive! Robert at Sluis, only a few miles away! Then she fell on her knees before the Holy Virgin in the corner and prayed.

"Then a shadow crept over her face. Sluis is in Holland! The electric cables! They meant death for those who came near them.

"But she would go. She would face death for him. Her father tried to dissuade her, but finally gave in.

"There is only one man, Clara," he said, "who can help you if you really want to go to Sluis, and that man is Flor, the poacher. He knows every inch of soil for miles round and miles into Holland. Let us go and see him, or rather you go alone; that would be safer. You know where he lives."

"So you want to get to Sluis to see your husband, who was a soldier?" said Flor, when Clara called at his hut. "But do you know what it means, young woman? Do you know how many have been killed by that devilish wire?"

Crawls Through Tunnel. "It was about midnight when the poacher and Clara left the hut.

"This is the time that the guard is changed, and those old landsturms are always late," he had said, cautioning her not to make any noise.

"Near the little River Mendel running half a mile distant the poacher knew a kind of tunnel. This tunnel had been made many years ago to deliver water to a factory, standing just across the border, near Sluis.

"The cable is only a few yards distant from us," whispered the poacher to Clara. "We must keep to the right, as we will soon turn with the path and leave the cable. A cat rushed past. Clara was frightened. A few seconds after the poacher stopped her. 'Listen; that cat has been killed,' and she heard the 'complaining cry' which always followed contact with the wire by man or animal.

"The poacher had now found the bridge he was looking for. 'Now about a hundred yards further,' he said. He searched the grass and the rushes near the water until his foot sunk deep into a hole. Soon he found the opening. 'Come,' he said.

"The tunnel was not high enough to stand in, so they had to crawl. Clara thought it would never come to an end. She had never been in such darkness. She banged her head, hurt her feet, but thought only of her husband. At last she heard the poacher say: 'Here we are! This is Holland. But be quiet for another hour, for I want to go back. You follow this little river about five minutes. You will then come on a road which will bring you into Sluis after twenty minutes' walk. And your soldier will be sleeping under one of the roofs there.'"

WEDDING RING USED THRICE

Token of Plighted Troth is Employed by Three Generations of Californians.

San Francisco.—The same wedding ring which 75 years ago his grandfather placed on the finger of his bride, and which 35 years later, his father made similar use of, was again employed as a token of plighted troth when Dwight D. Chase of Oakland married Laura Zerbe. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. J. Arthur Logan, a sister of the bridegroom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Allen of St. Paul's church, Oakland.

Cat Adopts Chickens. Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Akron, O.—Birth certificates will be no less necessary than admission tickets for girls in Akron, O., when they wish to enter public dance halls. Girls under eighteen will not be allowed in the halls unaccompanied.

LIVES ON CORN NINE DAYS

Ohio Workman Nearly Dies as Result of his Accidental Nap in Freight Car.

Chicago.—"I feel like a horse, I guess," said Michael Deitch when he brought him before Judge Flahagan in the South Chicago police court, whereupon he gave an imitation of one of the genus equus having blind staggers. Michael had been living on shelled corn for nine days and was so weak he could hardly stand. He said there is nothing in this "corn fed" stuff.

Michael hails from Steubenville, O., where he works for the Carnegie Steel company, he told the judge, exhibiting his working identification check as proof. A week ago last Saturday night, he explained, he worked overtime. He passed a few hours in endeavors to drown out the recollection of the occurrence, and it was Sunday when he crawled into a loaded Pennsylvania box car and fell asleep. His snores failed to reach the grain inspectors, who locked and sealed the car door. Today a railroad policeman patrolling the South Chicago yards heard him pounding on the car door and yelling feebly for help. The officer pried open the door and arrested him as "disorderly."

The judge dismissed the charge and the courtroom attaches took up a collection to buy Mike a square meal. Doctor Carlin, ambulance physician, blocked the plan temporarily.

"Not yet," he said, "have to begin easy. A glass of milk."

"Lord!" said the coalescent, "it's lucky it wasn't a carload of coal!"

MAKES HIS THIRD ESCAPE

Eugene Gilbert, French Aviator, Flees Swiss Camp Again—Cets to Italy.

Paris.—For the third time Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, has escaped from the camp in Switzerland where he was interned. The aviator, who made several aeroplane records before the outbreak of the war, was compelled by lack of gasoline to land on Swiss soil after making a raid on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen.

He made his first attempt to escape soon after his internment and managed to reach Paris, but he was sent back when the Swiss authorities declared that he had not given them sufficient notice of his withdrawal of his promise not to attempt to escape.

In February the aviator again tried to make his way out of Switzerland, but was arrested at Olten.

According to the Petit Parisien, M. Gilbert has succeeded this time in making his way to Italy.

NEAR DEATH MANY TIMES



Arrested and rearrested, sentenced to be shot time and again as a spy, Albert K. Dawson, the Kaiser's war photographer, returned to this country recently.

Three times Mr. Dawson wanted to be executed by Serbian soldiers, who held him prisoner on suspicion of his being a spy. Seventy times he was arrested. In his official capacity he has traveled over a great part of the warring fronts, but described the conditions existing in Serbia as being most appalling. Serbian soldiers refused to bring with them their Austrian prisoners owing to lack of food. Signs of war, disease and desolation met him at every turn.

The above picture of Mr. Dawson shows him in the mountains of Serbia wearing a Bulgarian sheepskin coat, made in the mountains, while campaigning with the Bulgarians in their great drive against Serbia.

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Three men require six months to make a cashmere shawl, which is worked from ten goats' fleeces.

What Uncle Sam Has Done for Arid Lands by Irrigation

Upon lands watered by government irrigation plants last year, crops were harvested and sold, at prices that brought a grand total of more than \$17,000,000.

Federal irrigation projects now under way or completed embrace over 3,000,000 acres of irrigable land, divided into about 60,000 farms of from 10 to 160 acres each.

As the result of recent rapid progress, water was made available last year from government ditches for 1,450,407 acres on 29,017 farms.

In its irrigation work, dams of masonry, earth, crib and rock fill have been created with a total volume of 12,200,000 cubic yards. These include the two highest dams in the world.

The available reservoir capacity for storing water in government reservoirs is now 6,500,000 cubic feet, or enough to cover the states of New Jersey and Delaware to a depth of 12 inches.

The government in this work has dug 9,592 miles of canals and ditches, excavated 89 tunnels with an aggregate length of 25 miles, built 4,622 bridges with a total length of 19 miles, and has constructed 784 miles of wagon roads, 82 miles of railroad, 2,554 miles of telephone line, 429 miles of transmission line, and 1,068 buildings, such as power houses, pumping stations, offices, residences and storehouses.

Excavations of rock and earth amount to 130,149,368 cubic yards. The consumption of cement has amounted to 2,501,262 barrels purchased, and 1,177,215 barrels manufactured for its own use.

WORKING WITH ALIENS U. S. SEAPORTS EXCEL

New York Leads in Movement to Americanize Immigrants. Natural Facilities Better Than Those of Old World.

Greatest Progress Has Been Made in Recent Years by Cities on Pacific Coast.

Uncle Sam's Educational Experts Are Co-Operating in Work—Urge Other States to Follow Example.

Uncle Sam is taking a deep interest in the efforts that are being made by the state of New York to "Americanize" the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that enter the United States through the port of New York. The bureau of education of the department of the interior calls attention to the work that is being done in New York and suggests that the example set by the Empire state could well be followed by other immigration states.

In 1910 there were 597,000 foreign-born whites unable to speak English in New York and 362,000 who could not read or write in any language.

The New York state department of education has begun a statewide campaign to abolish these disabilities. Its program covered the following procedure: First, a careful survey of the immigrant education situation; second, establishment of training courses to prepare teachers for the instruction of foreigners; third, adoption of standards of efficiency in public evening school work for adult immigrants; fourth, co-operation with state and federal agencies; and fifth, publication of state bulletins.

As a preliminary, personal investigations and intensive study of certain communities disclosed "dark spots" of illiteracy and "light spots" in the large industrial centers where efforts were under way to teach the foreigner English and give him some contact with American standards and ideals.

A teachers' training institute for the preparation of teachers of foreigners was organized at Albany in the fall of 1915. It was so successful that it was decided to continue it upon a permanent basis as a part of the regular curriculum of the New York state college of teachers. Similar institutes are planned for Syracuse and New York city, while training classes are in operation at Buffalo and Rochester, partly as a result of state encouragement.

Co-operation with governmental and private agencies interested in educating and Americanizing the alien is already an established fact. A statement issued by the New York state department of education shows that the bureau of education of the department of the interior, the bureau of immigration and naturalization of the department of labor, and the national Americanization committee of New York city are among those whose services and material have been utilized. Speakers for institutes have been furnished by some of these agencies.

VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION TAKES BIG DROP IN 1915

Number of Foreigners Admitted at American Ports Last Year Nearly 1,000,000 Less Than in 1914.

There were nearly 1,000,000 less immigrants to the United States in 1915 than there were in 1914. Statistics compiled by the bureau of immigration show that there were only 326,709 immigrants admitted to the country in 1915, as compared with 1,218,480 in 1914.

Southern Italy continued in 1915 to lead all other nationalities, but the number coming from that country fell off from 251,612 in 1914 to 46,557 in 1915. The English held second place in 1915 with 38,662 immigrants, only about 13,000 less than in the preceding year. The number of Hebrew immigrants dropped from 138,051 in 1914 to 26,497 in 1915. The number of French immigrants fell from 18,168 in 1914 to 12,536 in 1915, and the number of Germans dropped from 79,871 to 20,729.

Seek Aid From Books. There is a growing tendency in modern business to make the utmost use of reference books and authoritative publications. This attitude is not only reflected by the management of large organizations, but even among the men themselves, who look to books and periodicals to aid them in their work. Many of the more progressive manufacturing firms have installed reference libraries in charge of skilled librarians for the use of their staff.

Expanding Feet. Several negro waiters were standing at a railroad station in a southern town discussing the merits of one of their fellow craftsmen. "Dat nigger Henry sure am a hustler, but w'en he moves his feet dey look laik pancakes," said one. "Pancakes?" shouted another. "W'y man, w'en dat nigger gits good an' goin' dem feet o' his'n don't resemble no pancakes—dey's joes laik a embraller, all spread out."

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