

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Many of the students enrolled in the Houston schools have taken much interest in the industrial arts courses. There are three manual training teachers in the city. R. M. Catchings is the teacher of the night school, and two others divide their time among the ward schools. Mary J. Holden is at the head of the domestic science department.

R. M. Catchings was graduated from the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college and later he pursued a post-graduate course at Bradley Polytechnic at Peoria, Ill. Later he made an inspection of manual training and industrial art schools in St. Louis and Chicago.

"Manual training in our Houston schools," said Mr. Catchings, "is included in all the courses from the fourth grade through the high school, and every boy student passing through these grades is compelled to take the course, while the girls passing through the same grades are compelled to take domestic science and domestic art in order that they may be taught the essentials of taking care of homes properly."

"Manual training gives the boys the fundamental ideas about handling the tools. We want to teach the boys the underlying principles of the trades. We endeavor to give them ideas about designs and try to raise their tastes. In doing this we bring to the boy's mind that there is a great advantage in skilled labor. All the manual training work is done according to mechanical drawings made by the student, and in this way the student is compelled to have a certain thing in view."

"Mary J. Holden, the teacher of domestic art and domestic science in the high school, is a graduate of Tuskegee institute. In these classes the girls are taught the essentials of cooking, laundering and proper care of the home."

"In a way our work will be slow but even in ten years the things we are teaching in the schools in Houston will be readily observed in the Negro race. Our people will be better citizens, more able to help themselves and they will make a greater impression on the white people as well as the colored race of Houston."

"This occasion is evidence that the leading men and women of Houston—and what is true here is becoming true generally all over the country—believe that education makes the Negro a better citizen by making of him a more useful citizen. That is a logical and very evident fact. It is the ignorant, idle Negro who causes most of the disturbance. And what is true of the Negro is true of all races. It is the least intelligent among any people that are hardest to control, and for this reason education everywhere is receiving a new impetus—whether it is education of the head or of the hands. One is impossible without the other, to a greater or less degree. The intelligent man just won't be idle. He will employ his time to some profitable end and therefore has no time for evil contemplations. On the other hand, ignorance breeds indolence, indolence induces idleness and idleness leads to crime."

"With the night school open in addition to the excellent public day schools there is no reason why, within a few years, every Negro—old and young—in the city of Houston should not make of himself or herself a better and more useful man or woman."

President James H. Dillard of the Slater and Jeanes funds, himself a southern man from the state of Louisiana, and up to the time of his election as president of the above funds, dean of Tulane university, and large numbers of others like him, are putting forth all their energies to create sentiment in the South that shall induce officials to give the Negro a larger share of public funds for educational purposes. Conditions are improving in this respect, and quite largely as a result of the work of the church schools and the educational missionaries, who went from the North into the South fifty years ago and have continued to this day, in spite of ostracism and misunderstanding, to do for the Negro that the world are doing for the non-Christian races.—Northern Christian Advocate.

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the perspiration of a person affected with the disease, the germs passing through the pores.

A large part of the South's race problems would be solved if municipal authorities and social workers would provide suitable playgrounds for the Negro children, declared A. M. Trawick of Nashville, social secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Many Negroes, he said, who developed vicious habits were compelled, as children, to seek recreation in back alleys.

China has increased its telegraph lines to a total of about 30,000 miles, of which the government owns more than one-half.

The spokes of a new automobile wheel that is resilient without using pneumatic tires are telescoping tubes containing springs, the spokes being connected with lateral springs to provide rigidity.

In Germany there has been invented a bathrobe fabric having an inner lining of pulverized cork to overcome the danger of the sun's heat.

Half a million is a conservative estimate of the number of maimed in American industries every year.

by means of increasing intelligence. And let me say to you men and women who are having the special honors of graduates conferred upon you, that your responsibility increases with your advantages. In proportion as you have been lifted in the scale of human intelligence, by just so much have your responsibilities to the public increased, and you owe it to the people to advertise the wonderful opportunities offered by the night school and the great need for every man and woman who otherwise has not had the chance to do so, to take advantage of this opportunity to better prepare themselves for life's duties."

The Ven. Floyd Keeler in the Living Church of March 11, in an article entitled "The Church's Mission Among Afro-Americans," expresses surprise that Bishop Darst's plan of a separate racial district for Negroes in the South, presided over by a white bishop, has excited so little comment. The difficulty with this plan is fundamental and would suit no one, least of all the Negroes themselves. I repeat here what I have said to my own diocesan council, "that no white man can work effectively or satisfactorily among a race that he cannot visit socially." A large part of a bishop's influence and success comes from social contact with his people. As chief shepherd over the flock his relations to his people must necessarily be something more than official. The Negro is therefore perfectly right in asking for a bishop of his own race, one who can visit him socially and break bread at his table as well as represent him at the general council of the church and at all industrial and educational gatherings of his people. This a white man could never do.

The plan of a separate racial missionary district with a Negro bishop in charge having full powers of jurisdiction evidently finds favor in the eyes of Mr. Keeler, who cites with approval the apostolic precedent that in the early church the gospel of the circumcision was committed to St. Peter, and the mission to the Gentiles to St. Paul, and that this involved a division of labor and authority in the same territory. But we would remind him that this was done long before the days of a settled diocesan episcopate and could hardly be cited as a precedent to guide us now. The hard, stubborn fact with which history confronts us is that not since the days of diocesan bishops has the church ever been divided on racial lines. The idea that a bishop should ever be called upon to surrender part of his flock because some of his sheep were black or brown or some other color is an absolutely new proposition and entirely at variance with the whole teaching of the catholic church for nearly two thousand years. To do, by is to surrender the catholic ideal of one bishop "one father in God," over one undivided family in God. Make the family small, if you please. Limit your bishop to a single city if necessary, but when you make him a bishop and give him jurisdiction he is the bishop of every living man, woman and child in his diocese, whether they acknowledge his authority or not.—Bishop of South Carolina.

The czar is reputed to be the world's wealthiest man. His individual holdings are estimated at \$35,000,000,000.

The Russian wheat yield is only ten bushels to the acre.

Cities of the second class cannot have separate schools for Negroes in Kansas. This was the ruling of the supreme court in an application of three Negroes of Galena for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to admit their children to the schools attended by white children. Last summer the city established a separate school for all Negro children, and provided it with as good teachers and equipment as was provided in the regular schools. The supreme court granted the writ of mandamus, holding that no discrimination could be made between children of whites and Negroes.

A short time ago a plea for unprejudiced co-operation by white people to assist the Negro's progress was made by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, widow of the late head of Tuskegee institute. She declared that one Negro in twenty in the South today owns his own home.

There is an average of about 350 births and 70 deaths a day in London.

The annual commencement exercises of Lincoln institute, Jefferson City, Mo., "the Tuskegee of the North," closed with the graduation of 100 young Negro men and women, 94 of whom were graduated in the trades, and 60 in the pedagogical course.

Texas, which in 1850 stood twelfth in rank, is now the seventh state in the American union in point of wealth. It is first in point of size and fifth in population, and its railroads are of higher value than those of any other state.

Japan is planning to adopt an alphabet of 47 letters, including most of the Roman characters, some Russian and the rest original symbols.

So serious was a recent invasion of Uruguay by locusts that an agricultural and live stock census of that country was postponed for three months.

King George of England speaks seven languages.

During his long stage career John Drew has played more than 100 parts.

GERMAN ANILINE DYEMAKERS FORM GIGANTIC TRUST

Seven Concerns With an Aggregate Capitalization of \$56,500,000 Are United.

FIGHT TO REGAIN MARKETS

Apparently in Position to Stifle Swiss Dye Industry by Withholding Coal—Allies and Neutrals Are Developing New Industries.

Berne, Switzerland.—With a capital of \$56,500,000 and cash deposits in New York of \$50,000,000, the seven leading German aniline dye factories have organized a gigantic trust with the object of regaining German supremacy in the world markets after the war. Their plans, long and carefully prepared, include gaining eventual control of the Swiss and Dutch chemical industries, which would give Germany 90 per cent of the total output of the world.

Three of the manufacturers in the new trust have a capital each of \$13,500,000, namely, the Baden Aniline and Soda works, the Elberfeld Color works and the Hoechst Color works. The other four members are: Leopold Cassella, capital \$7,500,000; the Aniline Manufacturing company, \$5,000,000; Wellertor Meer, \$2,000,000 and Kalle & Co., \$1,500,000. The Baden works reported net profits last year of nearly \$5,000,000 and the Hoechst company of just under \$4,000,000. Each paid a dividend of 20 per cent, besides adding very large sums to their reserves.

German Apprehension. The endeavors of the allies' governments, especially England, and of the chemical industries in neutral lands, particularly Switzerland, to capture German foreign markets have aroused considerable apprehension in Germany. It is feared that if the war lasts another year the foreign markets will have learned to get along without German products; the more so since the beginning of the war Germany has brought out no new color. All her highly organized and comprehensive experimental and research work in synthetic combinations, carried out by hundreds of chemists and experts, has stopped. The chemists are now employed in devising new gas bombs and other deadly weapons to be used against the enemy.

On the other hand, the allies and neutrals have been developing their new industries, and have not only sought to discover new combinations but have also succeeded in modifying international fashions to meet their temporarily restricted capacity of production.

Keenly alive to these dangers, the German manufacturers have long been preparing the organization of the combine, which includes some new features. It has been arranged that full details of every specialty hitherto made only in individual factories shall be communicated to all the rest, and the same applies to each new discovery as soon as it is made. Then too every dyestuff will be produced simultaneously in at least two works. And naturally all the other trust details, such as selling prices at home and abroad and questions of distribution and profits and dividends, will be arranged too.

High Tariff Wall. Protected by very high tariffs, German manufacturers will be able to charge such prices at home as will offset their losses in dumping goods abroad, by which they hope to stifle the new competition. That these measures will cause serious injury to the German textile trades is certain, but the textile manufacturers are not strong enough to stand up against the combine, which will have the power-

FORMER STAGE STAR



Miss Izetta Jewell was a star in Poll's stock company for a number of years before her marriage to William G. Brown, late congressman from West Virginia. Baby Izetta Jewell Brown was born only a few days before the death of her father, and since that time Mrs. Brown has been spending most of her time in West Virginia.

ful support of the imperial government.

At present Germany's most serious competitor is the Swiss chemical industry, a very highly developed organization doing 30 per cent of the world's trade. Since the war this Swiss business has increased considerably; hence the German manufacturers feel the necessity of taking steps to gain control of this industry. In the meantime, however, they have been doing their best to cripple their Swiss rivals by preventing them from getting coal, for which Switzerland is entirely dependent upon Germany. Through a coal monopoly sales center in Basel, the Germans blacklist competitors who are trying to make trouble for them in foreign markets. They are planning too to get control of the Dutch chemical industry, although this is much smaller than the Swiss. If they succeed in getting the Swiss alone they will control nine-tenths of the whole chemical and dye trade of the world.

A \$50,000,000 Fund Here. When the war broke out the German dye manufacturers owned immense stocks of goods abroad, especially in America and China. These they have since sold at fantastically high prices and deposited the proceeds chiefly in New York banks. Well-informed Swiss bankers estimate that the total of these sales, which are now consolidated in the hands of the trust, amounts to \$50,000,000. This immense capital will be available for buying the vast quantities of chemical raw materials which Germany must have immediately after the war.

Naturally the new trust is prepared to meet with considerable opposition, for, despite all the difficulties in communication, the Germans have contrived to keep remarkably well informed as to what is going on in other countries. Indeed, the financial and commercial market reports in their leading papers are quite as full and prompt and accurate as in times of peace. Hence they are fully aware of the high tariff projects and all the other schemes which the allies and neutrals are proposing to offset the threatened dumping of German goods in their territories.

In all branches of industry in Germany at the present time capitalists and manufacturers are busy planning

new combinations, uniting powerful interests and commanding large financial resources. They reckon confidently on being able to produce goods at such low prices as will compel foreigners, even their present enemies, to buy from them. Only recently the Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading paper in Germany, declared: "We shall make such low prices as will defy competition, and everybody will be forced to buy from us just as before."

The apprehension felt in Swiss business circles of another invasion of cheap German goods immediately after the war, and the consequent danger to Swiss commercial interests, seems to indicate that the German menace is not to be disregarded.

GUN CAN'T MISS AIM NOW

Italian Officer's Invention Determines Speed and Distance of Aircraft Automatically.

Rome.—An Italian noncommissioned officer of engineers has invented a special telemeter for anti-aircraft guns, whose aim is automatically rendered practically unerring.

For obvious reasons a detailed description of this wonderful device, which has been adopted in all the allied armies, cannot be given. It consists of a mirror attached to the gun in which the object fired at, aeroplane or airship, is reflected in such a way that the gunner is enabled not only to determine automatically the distance between the gun and the target but to calculate the speed of the aircraft.

The mirror is graduated so that the distance and the speed of the target can be ascertained at a glance, and no time or ammunition is lost. Provided the enemy aircraft is within firing range, and the range of the anti-aircraft gun has been considerably increased of late, the chances of its being missed when the special telemeter is used are reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Three out of five seaplanes were brought down during a recent air raid at Ancona and about eight Austrian aeroplanes were hit and destroyed or captured a few weeks ago at the front.

IS SOME SHOT-PUTTER



In the massive form of H. B. Leveridge of California, the college athletic world has discovered a worthy successor to Larry Whitney of Dartmouth, and R. L. Beatty of Columbia, who formerly were the giants who heaved the weight considerably farther than their rivals. Leveridge came all the way out of the golden West to show our eastern champs a few things on how to shot-put. He showed the 15,000 spectators in the Harvard stadium just how good he was. Leveridge is a born weight-thruster and resembles a great deal the giant traffic cop, Pat McDonald. Leveridge appears good enough to within a year, break all records for hurling the 16-pound missile.

JURY DIDN'T USE TOBACCO

Indiana Court Bailiff Believes He Has Most Remarkable Panel Ever Assembled.

Shelbyville, Ind.—George Tolen, bailiff of the Shelby circuit court, believes that during the last four days he has had one of the most remarkable juries of 12 men that was ever assembled. The men were selected as jurors in the case of Mrs. Maude R. Hann against the Merchants Heat and Light company of Indianapolis, which was sent here from Marion county on a change of venue. The jurors retired Tuesday evening to deliberate on a verdict. From the time they were sworn they had not smoked or chewed tobacco, and during their deliberations kept free from the weed, although out a number of hours. The fact that none of the 12 men used tobacco was first noticed by the custodian of the courtroom.

Find \$570 in Bottles. West Chester, Pa.—Just before commencing the public sale of the effects of Carl McCauley in Londonderry township, those in charge began to look around the barn, where they found two bottles stowed away on rafters close to the roof containing \$570, of which sum \$120 was in gold. Further search disclosed an old wallet in a cupboard which held \$46 in notes. Carl McCauley was a bachelor.

An electric dental drill so small it can be carried in the pocket has been invented to permit work to be done in patients' homes.

Had an Unpleasant Sound. She—If mamma consents to our engagement, we needn't bother about what papa says. He—I do hope the nonimportance of the male member of the family is not an ingrained idea with you.

Preparing for Summer. "Why did you get such a tremendous refrigerator?" "I wanted one that would hold a watermelon occasionally without putting everything else on the floor."

All-Prevailing Truth. The truth has great power when it is free; the true endures; the false is ever changing and decays. Thus it is that the true always rises to the surface, and in the end prevails.—Renan.

DRIVING OFF THE RAIDERS



Kilindir and the adjacent country in Saloniki was the scene of a daring air raid by German aeroplanes recently. The raiders, consisting of a squadron of German aeroplanes, bombarded the camp, but were driven off by the British anti-aircraft guns, one of which is shown trained on an enemy plane.

PAYS AFTER HALF CENTURY

Man Sends Heirs Money on a Debt 53 Years After Creditor's Death.

Fairmont, W. Va.—Payment of a bill due Jerry Hutchinson, who has been dead 53 years, has been received here from a man in Morgantown. The letter is written to M. L. Hutchinson, son of the late Jerry Hutchinson, who conducted a general store. Mrs. E. W. Arnett and C. F. Hutchin-

son are also surviving children. The letter follows: "Dear Sir: I owe the heirs of the late Jerry Hutchinson \$1.50. Please hand Clyde and your sister their share, 50 cents each."

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First Woman Recruiting Officer Opens Station



Miss Payne in Front of Enlistment Station Established by Her in New York City.

Uncle Sam's first woman recruiting "officer" recently opened headquarters in New York. This "officer"—Miss Edna Payne, a pretty California girl—is not recognized officially as a representative of the United States government. She didn't obtain the job from Uncle Sam; she just created the job and appointed herself to fill it.

Miss Payne became imbued with the idea that she would like to assist in securing recruits for Uncle Sam's army and navy, so with her sister, Miss Lillian, who accompanied her to New York from California several months ago, she established an enlistment station. Quid in sailor's cap and mid-dy, Miss Payne stationed herself in front of the station, distributed reading matter relative to the opportunities offered by service in the army and navy, and brought many recruits daily to the regular army and navy officers in charge of the New York enlistment stations.

BIG NEW INDUSTRY GROWS FROM CANNING MOVEMENT

Uncle Sam's Efforts Enable Women and Girls to Make Money and Stop Huge Waste on the Farms.

Uncle Sam and his aids in the department of agriculture have created a great new industry for the women and girls of the country. So far this industry has been developed most highly in the southern states, but it is expected that it will be extended throughout the remainder of the country.

Last year 50,000 girls in 15 southern states each made an average profit of \$23.30 in this new industry. It is estimated.

The canning movement, initiated by the government several years ago, is responsible for the birth of this new industry. There has always been a great waste on the farms of the country because of the excess of fruit and vegetables for which a ready market could not be found. The women and girls are now being taught to put a stop to this waste by canning the surplus crops for home use or for sale during the ensuing year.

Canning clubs have been organized by government representatives for the purpose of encouraging this work, but where there is no club individual women and girls can obtain from Uncle Sam full instructions and recipes so that they can engage in this work without the aid of any organization.

BOOSTS COMMUNITY CENTERS

Commissioner of Education Is Distributing Copies of Songs Designed for Schoolhouse Forums.

Five community center songs, especially designed for schoolhouse community forums, have been brought together for the use of the Grover Cleveland forum of Washington, of which Miss Margaret Wilson is honorary president, and copies may be obtained from the commissioner of education, department of the interior, Washington.

Two of the songs are entirely new, having just made their bow to the public at the Grover Cleveland forum. One is called "It's a Short Way to the Schoolhouse," and is sung to the air of "Tipperary"; the other, entitled "Neighborhood," is sung to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhein." The others are: "The Fellowship of Folks"—a song of neighborhood, sung to the air of "Bring to Me Only With Thine Eyes" or "Auld Lang Syne"; "Heart and Hand," and "This Good Common Ground."

These songs all emphasize the significance of the schoolhouse as the common meeting place.

All five songs were written by E. J. Ward, specialist in community organization of the bureau of education. They are unusually well adapted to the communal singing that has become so popular a feature of the neighborhood meetings in the schoolhouse.

Little Pitcher. Maiden Aunt—So you're studying physiology, Willie? Well, tell me, to what part of the animal kingdom do I belong? Sweet Little Willie—Dunno, Pa says you're an old hen, and ma says you're an old cat.

To Kill Mosquitoes. In the early morning mosquitoes nearly always go to the windows, so if you watch the windows and screens at that time you can make a complete killing—Farm and Fireside.

Amenable. "Would you let any man dictate to you about how you are going to vote?" "No, sir," replied the delegate. "But I'm not so stubborn as to refuse to take advice."

CHANGE DISCLOSES SOURCE OF POTASH

United States May Be Freed From Dependence Upon Foreign Supply.

CEMENT MILLS' DUST USED

Surprising Discovery Is Made While Efforts Are Being Made to Prevent Fumes From Damaging California Orange Groves.

Uncle Sam's chemical experts believe that by the merest chance, in an effort to abate a serious nuisance, which was menacing the orange groves of California, a discovery has been made which may result in giving the United States an adequate supply of potash for fertilizing purposes and thus free this country from its absolute dependence upon Germany for this much-needed commodity. While the government experts say it is too early to make a sweeping prediction, they are optimistic and are conducting their investigations along these lines.

In the past the United States has paid tribute to Germany to the extent of \$20,000,000 a year for potash, so necessary for enriching the soils, especially in the cotton-growing districts of the South. The European war, however, stopped these importations, and necessity being the stern mother of invention, the federal chemists and others accelerated their efforts toward finding a potash supply in this country. The latest discoveries, which promise to free the United States from the dominance of Germany in regard to this valuable product, came about accidentally, as have many other important discoveries. A great cement mill in the orange-growing regions of California was sending tons of dust daily into the air, the winds carrying the dust and depositing it on the orange groves, much to their detriment. When the owners protested, the cement mill men began buying in the nearest groves at \$1,000 an acre, but finally had to give this up as being too expensive. Suits were filed and injunctions asked.

About this time the attention of the cement-mill owners was attracted to an invention of Dr. F. G. Cottrell for the precipitation of dusts from smelters' fumes. Doctor Cottrell, who later became the chief metallurgist of the United States bureau of mines, worked out this process while a professor at the University of California several years ago. The cement-mill men decided to experiment with the new invention, and the Cottrell process was installed. The surprising result was that the new process not only eliminated the dust fumes, but gave the cement people a product that contained a great amount of potash. The results are said to have been so satisfactory that it was thought for a while that the potash might prove to be the main product of some cement mills, with the manufacture of cement only a by-product. This has not exactly come about, but the cement company last year, with potash at war-time prices, sold \$100,000 worth, and it is said that the profit was \$80,000.

The result of this has been that the cement companies generally are taking notice. Another company near Hagerstown, Md., from its location did not have to bother about the dust nuisance, is voluntarily putting in the Cottrell process in order to amount to four tons a day. Some cement-mill men declare that the present mills in this country, properly equipped, are capable of turning out 100,000 tons of potash yearly, which is about one-fourth of the amount imported from Germany in normal times. It is further declared that there will be an incentive to establish new mills located near deposits that are rich in potash, and that in the future no cement mill will have a haphazard location did not have to bother about mills may be erected in certain parts of the country for the purpose of making potash the main product and cement the by-product. The belief is prevalent among those who are interested that, as a by-product in the manufacture of cement, potash can be made at such a price as to make it profitable in normal times at normal prices.

The stopping of the dust nuisance in California by the use of the Cottrell process has suggested another field of endeavor. Now chemists are talking of applying this process for the obtaining of potash from the gases of the blast furnaces in the manufacture of pig iron. Charles Catlett of Staunton, Va., a widely known chemist and metallurgical expert, makes the statement that the by-product that can be collected from the blast-furnace gases are sufficient in value to affect profoundly the question of the manufacture of iron in certain sections and from certain materials.

Aids Rural School Teachers. Uncle Sam is endeavoring to raise the standard in rural schools and to this end has arranged a reading course for teachers. Representatives of the government are also organizing the teachers into reading circles with the idea of enabling them to broaden the scope of their work.

The Limit. Biggs—The Uppsons are very exclusive, I understand. Diggs—Yes, indeed, they even have wire screens on their doors and windows so their flies can't get out and associate with the flies of their neighbors.

Amenable. "Would you let any man dictate to you about how you are going to vote?" "No, sir," replied the delegate. "But I'm not so stubborn as to refuse to take advice."