

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The Negro is coming to be one of the great assets of Southern industrial life, according to a report brought from Kentucky to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was brought by Frank D. Rash of the Kentucky Manufacturers' association, who, although a manufacturer, gave the convention a treat in old-time oratory as good as if he did nothing else for a living.

"No longer," said Mr. Rash, "does the gulf, bewhiskered southern colonel surround himself with cupbearers and lounge on the broad veranda of his colonial mansion, all the while sipping the seductive mint julep from the frosted cup of silver. And though the Kentucky colonel still lives, you will now see him donning cap and overalls and leading the forces of industry in bringing Kentucky's marvelous mineral wealth to the use of mankind, or yet, perhaps, as the executive directing his staff in any one of the many manufacturing enterprises springing up within the borders of the commonwealth.

"Much has been written and said concerning a so-called Negro problem—a great part of this at long distance; and it may be that the first-hand experiences and observations of a southerner may be of some interest to you. As respects the completeness of the information of many writers on this subject, the average southerner cannot avoid regarding some statements as did the two old Irish ladies. The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. The two old ladies, both with figures and families of ample proportions, were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"This a fine sermon his reverence would be after givin' us," said one to the other. "It is, indeed," was the reply; "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."

"In expressing the belief that Negro labor is one of the greatest assets of southern industry it is devoutly to be hoped that such expression will not be considered in the light of an attempt to point out any commercial advantage of one section of the country, but rather a desire to present the idea of the thoughtful southerner of today and to pay just tribute to the worthy southern Negro.

"That remarkable man, Booker T. Washington, pointed out to the people of his race that their only hope lay in work, hard work and efficient work in the fields, the forests, the factories, and the mines, in the industrial school, and in the college and in the professions, and to that end never ceased his call to service. You will recall his wonderful address at the opening of the cotton states exposition in Atlanta in 1895, which did more than any public utterance of any man to temper suspicion and race hatred and to bring about a better understanding in the South, and while the Utopian state in this understanding has not been reached and may never be, yet, nevertheless, we are day by day and year by year approaching Booker T. Washington's dream for the South.

"Having had opportunity to observe the application of the industrial principles Booker T. Washington laid down for the southern Negro, or, as to that for all peoples, it is gratifying to bear testimony to the correctness of those ideas, if such testimony were needed, and in which the best thought of the South will join."

An impressive illustration of affection felt for the faithful "war-time" Negro by the whites of this part of the South occurred near Demopolis, in the heart of the "Black belt" of Alabama, recently, says the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, when the body of Ben Coleman, an old Negro bodyguard of members of the Coleman family, was tenderly borne to the grave by six prominent white citizens, all sons of Confederate veterans, and laid to rest in the Coleman family cemetery in a grave piled high with choicest floral tributes.

More than 100 prominent men and women attended the burial. Many of them wept over the old Negro's casket, and the highest tributes of affection were paid the memory of the ex-slave.

Ben lived on the Coleman place before the war between the states. When the conflict opened he entered the Confederate service as bodyguard to Capt. Cruise Coleman. For four years he was faithful to his master, and several times served in the ranks. When Captain Coleman was desperately wounded the Negro slave carried

General Judenitch, who has commanded the Russian army against Turkey from the beginning, and to whom may be given the credit for the fall of Erzerum and Bitlis, belongs to the younger school of Russian commanders, though he had experience in the Japanese war, where he took part in the abortive attempt at relieving Port Arthur. He was a pupil of the military lyceum at Petrograd and entered the corps de pages, from which he joined his regiment, the Imperial guard, one of the corps d'elite.

To keep the contents of a hot-water bottle at an even temperature is the purpose of a new stopper containing heating elements that can be connected to a light socket.

What is claimed to be an unbreakable watch crystal has been patented, made of celluloid and held in an undercut groove in a watch bezel.

A new type of locomotive intended for light work is equipped with a boiler in which a full head of steam can be raised in 15 minutes.

How does a colored man handle his own people? To answer this question, so far as Captain Washington is concerned, is to say that here is a man who is ready to explain to the boys why it is necessary for them to obey certain rules; here is a friend and adviser, who, with all his kindness, cannot easily be hoodwinked; here is an administrative officer who is willing to explain with calmness what is what and is then prepared to insist that boys must do their part to maintain high standards.

Captain Washington is, indeed, a "big brother" to the 500 Negro and Indian boys who are being trained at Hampton for school teaching, farming, and mechanical industries. He is friendly but emphatic in his administration of discipline. He is willing to put the facts squarely to boys and expects them to do their best. Even when he has to send away an occasional boy, he gives the best kind of advice and has in this way started many boys on a higher path.

Allen Washington's career is typical of thousands of Negroes, who, during 50 years of freedom, have emerged from a very simple life to take their places in a complex civilization.

As an officer of the Hampton school, Captain Washington has taken part in many educational and financial meetings which have been held to create new interests in Negro education. He has traveled far and wide, speaking on behalf of Hampton and the ideas of education for which Hampton stands. He knows the South and conditions which his people face. He was one of Doctor Washington's close friends and associates. He has taken an active part in the constructive work of several Negro organizations which aim to promote race relations.

Captain Washington is treasurer of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which is carrying to more than 300,000 Negroes the message of "better health, better schools, better farms and better homes," and financial secretary of the Hampton Institute Alumni association. He is also president of the Summer Literary society, which is composed of colored men and women who make a serious study of the best literature.

Captain Washington has received instruction from sons of the best United States army officers who have been stationed at Fort Monroe. He is a thorough drillmaster and tactician. He believes in his own race, as well as in white people. He preaches the doctrine of success through struggle to the boys under his charge.

Whether as a farmer, an oysterman, a harnessmaker, a disciplinarian or a trusted officer in some Negro organization, Allen Washington has always retained his native simplicity of speech, sincerity and spirit of racial good will. It is to men of the type of Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Moton and Allen Washington that more and more people are looking today for helpful suggestions relating to the race problem.—New York Times.

A recently invented substitute for rubber tires which can be attached to any automobile wheel consists of two concentric metal rings between which are clusters of springs.

A window that a Frenchman has patented consists of a number of pivoted sections which may be moved to any desired angle by pulling a chain.

him on his back from the battlefield to a place of safety and nursed him back to life.

When the war was over Ben returned to the old plantation and declared he didn't want any freedom. He was given land to work and was provided for when there was a crop failure. To Ben was given the honor in the stirring days following the war that no other Negro in the South enjoyed. It was a knowledge of the workings of the Ku-Klux Klan. It first came about through accidental knowledge the Negro had acquired, and afterward from the necessity to trust some Negro with certain information.

A novel French heater for rooms consists of a carpet in which are woven wires to take current from a light socket and distribute the electric heat evenly.

A new machine for sharpening safety razor blades does the work with revolving cylinders so that the blades are concave without the edges being worn down.

Using mirrors that are invisible to the audience, a German motion picture apparatus reflects the entire contour of the players in a picture, giving a lifelike appearance.

A German musician has invented an electrically operated machine which records on a roll of paper every note of a musical composition as he plays it upon a piano.

Three-fifths of the people of Portugal are engaged in agriculture.

The invention of an Englishman, a clock that strikes the angels at the appointed hours, making the pauses for the responses, has been presented to the pope.

One of the world's most powerful wireless stations is being built by the French government on the island of Tahiti.

The residue from indigo plants after the extraction of the dye in India has been found to be an excellent fertilizer for tobacco.

TALKS ON LOVE AND MATRIMONY

Miss Helen Keller, Blind and Dumb, Says All Women Should Marry.

PICTURES HER IDEAL OF MAN

Must Be Handsome, of Course, but Doesn't Have to Be Rich or Possess a College Education—Glories in Her Family.

Chicago.—Love is a topic that Miss Helen Keller avoids in interviews. Yet this sightless and dumb prodigy, who has overcome her human handicaps—almost—has some unique opinions on this absorbing theme, writes Harriet Ferrill in the Chicago Tribune.

She pounded them out on her fingers and the face of her teacher, Mrs. J. A. Macy, who has been with her for twenty-nine years.

An eager face, lips that are ready to laugh, and a flashing, alert mind helped along the interpretation of her love sentiments.

"I am not telling my love affairs," she smiled into the palm of her teacher's hand. "They are not for publication," although she admitted many proposals as a "star"—and possibly one heart affair. There is said to be a certain young man who is attentive at this time.

Will Be a Master Man. The master of the house in ideal conditions such as are sensed by Miss Keller in a new day is not of the common species. He will be a master man, willing to permit his wife to be the disposer of the household supplies and the real "boss."

"Every household should be ruled by a bi-cameral government—a congress and a senate—such as the United States gave the Porto Ricans," she said. "The woman should, of course, be the house of representatives of the family. In this government there will be no filibustering, I hope, nor lobbying.

"Thus, the man would propose all vital measures and the woman would dispose them. She would control the disposal of supplies principally, as women did among some of the primitive tribes.

This ideal state of matrimony, however, Miss Keller does not expect until woman is economically free. So long as man is the "money bags," this future marriage system will be missing.

A happy interest flashed in her sightless eyes when she was requested to describe her ideal man.

"Of course, he will be handsome for eugenic reasons," she said with a smile. "He doesn't have to be rich, I am paying my own passage through the world and am proud of it.

"And the ideal man doesn't have to be possessed of a college education. He must be one who thinks straight. Many men have obtained an education by their own efforts, for example, Mark Twain, one of my ideal men. For he was broad humanely, tender, yet strong, and full of humor.

"Every marriage should have love and both man and woman should never lose sight of the happiness of their children. The state should pay for the upkeep of each child; for there is no greater service to the state than a woman's gift of a child—a greater service than the building of a warship. Besides, warships are no good without men. Woman furnishes the absolutely necessary supply—men. Her services are fundamental in war time or out of war.

"All women should marry if they

CHEROKEE PRINCESS



Miss Elizabeth Tucker, Cherokee princess from Oklahoma, was the only Indian woman who attended the recent Progressive convention in Chicago as a delegate.

LOST IDENTITY FOR YEARS

Man Hurt in San Francisco Earthquake, Recovers His Memory in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Samuel Samuels of San Francisco "awoke" in Milwaukee, he says, after his memory had been dimmed for ten years through an injury sustained during the San Francisco earthquake.

Wandering aimlessly, as though lost, Samuels, who is about 60 years old,

LEARNING HOW TO DIG A TRENCH



TRACES "SAFETY FIRST" MOVE

Arthur Hunter Says It Followed Workingmen's Compensation Legislation.

Montclair, N. J.—Arthur Hunter, president of the Actuarial Society of America, told the Montclair Heights Community club that the "safety first" movement was a sequel to the adoption of workingmen's compensation laws.

He said there used to be a saying that in the erection of large buildings it took "one life for every story." He pointed out that under the compensation act the Woolworth building in New York was erected without a fatality.

TURTLES AS TOMMIES' PETS

British Soldiers on the Tigris Amuse Themselves With Captured Tortoises.

London.—During lulls in the fighting on the Tigris British soldiers off duty found it very hard to amuse themselves, according to Edmund Candler, the British press representative in Mesopotamia.

At one time when the British force entrenched near El Hannah, because the Turkish position was too strong to be taken by a direct frontal attack, the soldiers found themselves on a narrow strip of ground with the Tigris on one side and a salt marsh on the other.

The soldiers enjoyed bathing in the salt marshes, and a favorite sport was catching tortoises. A Tommy Atkins would tie a string around the leg of his pet and put him up on the parapet of the trenches to graze while he fought the enemy.

The pet of one of the soldiers, a Scotsman, found too little food on the parapet, and died. The body of the victim was gravely buried by the soldiers with an identification disk about its neck.

BOY ALONE SAW SEA FIGHT

No One Else in Fleet Witnessed Whole Dogger Bank Naval Battle.

London.—In a recent visit by English newspaper correspondents to the grand fleet the most interesting point elicited was the extraordinary suddenness of modern sea fighting. There were instances of a fight beginning before the ventilators were closed down and the strangest of all, a story of the battle of the Dogger bank, where a boy was sent out to clean something on one of the turrets and he was forgotten in the hurry and the turret closed.

The boy lay flat on the top through the fight, and he is one of the few persons, officers and men, in the whole affair who actually saw the battle, and the only one who could give his whole attention to the sight, as he had nothing else to do. That boy will have a great story to tell when he is an old man.

"TELEPHONE" CURES THIRST

French Soldier Makes a Confession and Penalty Is Lessened by Half.

Paris.—A court-martial at the front. The presiding officer, speaking with a distinctly kindly intonation, to the accused: "Now, now, admit that you telephoned."

"No, my colonel, I did not telephoned."

"If you confess, you will only have half the penalty."

"Well, then, yes, my colonel, I did telephoned."

All the court laughed and a nominal sentence was pronounced.

The civilian should not imagine that the use of a telephone is a crime in the French army. "Telephone," in an army slang, is to bore a little hole in a full barrel of wine, to fit a rubber tube thereto and apply the mouth to the other end.

ENDS A 50-YEAR HEADACHE

Accident in Youth Causes a Pennsylvania Man Half Century of Pain.

Connellsville, Pa.—After suffering nearly half a century from headaches, Fred Selbert of Dawson has been cured. Some days ago he detected a hard substance in the roof of his mouth and he worked with it for some time and finally extracted a four-penny nail.

MACHINE PLANTS TREES HELPS PARCELS POST

Handles From 10,000 to 15,000 Seedlings in a Day. New Invention Expected to Extend Use of Service.

Container Which Will Prevent Contents From Breaking to Be Supplied to the Farmers.

A machine which plants 10,000 to 15,000 forest tree seedlings a day is now being used at the Letchworth park forest and Arboretum, in Wyoming county, New York, according to officials of the forest service who are acting as advisers in the work. Previously the planting has been done by hand at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 trees each day per man.

The machine was designed to set out cabbage and tomato plants, but works equally well with trees. It is about the size of an ordinary mowing machine and is operated by three men and two horses. One man drives the team while the other two handle the seedlings. The machine makes a furrow in which the trees are set at any desired distance, and an automatic device indicates where they should be dropped. Two metal-tired wheels push and roll the dirt firmly down around the roots. This is a very desirable feature, it is said, because the trees are sure to die if this is not well done. Two attachments make it possible to place water and fertilizer at the roots of each seedling. Another attachment marks the line on which the next row of trees is to be planted.

No cost figures are available yet, but officials say that the cost will be much less than when the planting is done by hand. It is stated that the machine can be used on any land which has been cleared and it not too rough to plow and harrow.

Health Insurance Urged by Uncle Sam to Prevent Illness Among Workers.

Twenty-five of every 1,000 employees in American industries are constantly incapacitated by sickness.

The average worker loses about nine days a year on that account. Much of this loss is preventable waste. The waste can be reduced by a system of governmental health insurance.

These are the conclusions reached by the public health service, after an investigation of working conditions in the United States. This is what the service says about health insurance: "Any system of health insurance for the United States or for any state should have as its inception prevention of sickness as one of its fundamental purposes.

"This country should profit by the experience of European countries where prevention is being recognized as the central idea necessary to health insurance if health insurance is to attain its greatest success in improving the health and efficiency of the industrial population.

"A governmental system of health insurance can be adapted to American conditions and, when adapted, will prove to be a health measure of extraordinary value."

MUSSEL SHELLS IN DEMAND

High Waters Which Cut Down Normal Supply Has Caused Scarcity, Says Bureau of Fisheries.

There is a strong demand for mussel shells, according to a report from the bureau of fisheries. The domestic demand had fallen off previous to the war and the suspension of exports caused a serious decline in prices. But the high water that has prevented taking as many as usual has brought about a scarcity, and there is now a strong demand, some shells bringing as much as \$30 a ton.

There was at one time a considerable industry in some parts of New England gathering shells, but that was more for the prospect of finding pearls than for selling the shells, and the search was carried on with such intensity that the clam beds were practically destroyed and only in occasional isolated instances can such beds be found in the New England states. The small, thin-shelled clam that inhabits the small ponds persists in abundance, but the pearl bearer has disappeared.

WON'T LEAVE FOSTER MOTHER

Quail Refuses to Part With Hen, by Which She Was Raised.

Alton, Kan.—Last summer one of W. D. Lemley's old hens stole her nest out on the creek. Evidently she chose a quail's nest, for when her brood came off there was a young quail in the lot. The old biddy mothered the stranger with a mother's care, and though it often vexed and astonished its mates by flying away like the wind, all went well with the happy family. To this day the quail prefers to stay among the chickens, roosts in the barn in bad weather, and is as tame as the ordinary pigeon.

ACCUSED OF BEING A SPY

Edward Cordts was taken from a ship flying the American flag by Canadians, stripped, searched and thrown into jail as a German spy. Cordts, who is an American seaman, was given no trial and was ill fed and roughly treated until a United States consul took a hand and put a stop to the high-handed proceedings.

GAIN IN ALASKA FISHERIES

Salmon Output in 1915 Is Increase of 443,640 Cases Over Previous Year's Output.

Fishing returns received from Alaska by the United States bureau of fisheries show that in 1915 the industry made substantial gains over the record for 1914. A summary of these fisheries in 1914 showed a total value of products of \$21,242,975, employment given to 21,200 persons, and a total investment of \$37,038,632. The chief feature of the industry was the canning of salmon. The equivalent of 4,056,053 cases, valued at \$18,920,589, was packed.

Returns for 1915 have now been compiled, and it is seen therefrom that the pack of canned salmon in 1915 amounted to 4,500,293 cases, valued at \$18,633,15. This is an increase of 443,640 cases over the pack of 1914, and is the largest in the history of Alaska.

The halibut, cod and whale fisheries all showed a considerable increase in the season of 1915.

Hosiery Production Increased.

The United States produced 263,925,855 worth of hosiery and knit goods in 1914, according to Uncle Sam's census statistics. The production in 1909 was \$208,119,276.

The latest available figures of the Pennsylvania bureau of industrial statistics give the labor cost of more than \$30,000,000 worth of electrical supplies manufactured in the state in 1912 as 88 per cent of the total value. Next to mining and preparation of coal, this is the largest labor cost in percentage of all industries in the state of Pennsylvania.

British Prices Still Rising. The general level of food prices in Great Britain has risen about 23 per cent in the past year, according to a report of United States Consul Horace Lee Washington at Liverpool. The prices of sugar and potatoes have increased about 56 per cent, and other articles have shown lesser increases.

Many Railroad Cars Built.

The United States manufactured 138,178 steam and electric railroad cars in 1914, according to a report of the census bureau. They were valued at \$165,071,427. This represented an increase of 61.6 per cent over the value of production in 1909.

HELPS PARCELS POST

New Invention Expected to Extend Use of Service.

Container Which Will Prevent Contents From Breaking to Be Supplied to the Farmers.

The post office department has just approved a new invention which, post office authorities say, may revolutionize the parcels post service, at least so far as shipments "from farm to table" are concerned.

While the receipts from the parcels post have been enormous, yet department statistics reveal that farmers have not taken the advantage of it that they should. The new device, if accepted by American farmers, is expected to more than double parcels post receipts in country districts. To put this into immediate use, a plan has been approved by which the fourth class postmasters will take charge of the distribution of the new device.

The invention, to which the committee on experiment, research and design of the post office department has given its formal approval, is nothing more or less than a container by which country produce of all kinds can be shipped any distance without danger of breaking or spoiling. The container is made of the same fiber as that used in the construction of railroad car wheels. It is a cylindrical box with a peculiar inner arrangement of fiber partitions in which eggs can be placed and the package thrown around as ordinary baggage without danger of breaking.

The containers are not to be sold but leased by fourth-class postmasters, whose inducement will be the additional cancellation of postage stamps through the increased use of the parcels post and a commision on the boxes. A half dozen of these car-wheel fiber boxes can be placed in a specially made bag which can be handled as ordinary parcels post matter. There is a return tag on the container and stamps already affixed by the sender insure its return.

The inventor of the new device is F. W. Edwards of Washington. He has been working with post office experts and officials of the department of agriculture for several months.

Forest Notes

(From the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is estimated that there is enough waste from the sawmills of the South alone to produce 20,000 tons of paper a day.

Oiled paper has been found to be an excellent material for packing tree seedlings, when shipped in crates. When crates are not used, paper-lined burlap makes a particularly satisfactory wrapper.

The value of live stock dying from disease on the national forest ranges in 1915 was less than \$200,000. A majority of the cattlemen are now vaccinating their stock for blackleg, one of the chief loss-causing cattle diseases of the West, and thus preventing the serious losses of the past.

Uncle Sam's Fighters Like "Heavy" Reading.

That the United States marine is serious in his reading and does not care for the froth of modern fiction, is the report of barracks librarians for the year of 1915. Soundings taken of his literary tastes show "deep stuff" and no bottom, for Gutzot's "History of Civilization" found greater favor with marines than any other book in the various libraries of the marine corps.

Although thousands of volumes of featherweight "best sellers" teetered on the library shelves, the sea soldiers showed preference for works of purely historical or educational value and Shakespeare outdrew Marryat, while Pennmore Cooper ran a bad second to Oliver Goldsmith, the librarians say.

Boots From Hair Seal.

Spritsmen, fishermen or lumbermen who desire soft, lightweight waterproof boots have an opportunity to secure them at a moderate price this year. Boots made from the skin of the hair seal are manufactured in large quantities in Newfoundland, and many skins are shipped to the United States to be manufactured here. The seal fishing has been exceptionally good this spring and several vessels have already arrived in port and discharged their cargoes.

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