

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Under the caption, "Negroes Must Act," the Chattanooga Times invites the attention of the Negroes of Chattanooga to dangerous and deplorable conditions existing in that city. It points to the terrific death rate among the Negroes, the increase of tuberculosis and other deadly diseases and to the shriveling of the Negro population, due to fewer births than deaths, notwithstanding the heavy birth rate.

Chattanooga is not exceptional among Southern cities in this respect, but typical. In all the larger cities there is a heavy Negro population, and the same insanitary living conditions prevail.

It is true the Negroes must act in Chattanooga, and they must act in all Southern cities, but the Post must remind the Times that the problem can never be solved by the Negroes alone. It is a problem which the white people must help to solve. It will require co-operation of the intelligent people of both races, fortified by a strong and purposeful municipal policy to bring about better results.

The Negroes of the Southern cities for the most part live in the miserable shacks which white landlords provide for them, and amid such distressful conditions as white municipal governments permit to exist. And the inevitable consequences of such housing conditions and such disease-breeding conditions as are common are not only disease and death among the Negroes, but such conditions are introduced by Negroes into white homes.

When the Times fully appraises the danger to white people of having a large Negro population existing under the appalling conditions prevalent in Southern cities, it will see that it is a white man's problem and that the solution must come as a result of unremitting effort of the whites in co-operation with the enlightened element of the Negroes.

There is scarcely a white home in Chattanooga that does not employ Negro servants. They come from insanitary and disease-breeding sections of the city into their white employer's kitchen, they nurse the white babies, they launder the clothing and household linen. They serve in many capacities. How many of these employers are careful to know under what conditions their Negro servants live? Is it not their duty to know and is it not a duty they owe to themselves to do all in their power to ameliorate such conditions as may imperil the health and lives of their own families?

Houston has grappled with this great problem through the instrumentality of a scientific organization and operated a Foundation, and the Post feels confident that within another year this city will have its large Negro population living amid more wholesome conditions. Investigation is revealing the necessity for such improvement, and no difficulty is being encountered in obtaining the co-operation of the best people of both races.

In other words, Houston is pointing the way and Chattanooga and other Southern cities would be wise to study the plans and purposes of the Houston Foundation, a municipally-supported agency for the bettering of living conditions among all the people.—Houston Post.

I believe you will agree with me that education must be the foundation of all future progress of Negroes as of others, was one of the points made by W. H. Holtzlaw, principal of

**THE TROOPER OF THE TENTH.**  
Louis M. Grice.  
Though dark his skin, and lowly is his station,  
His hero heart is tried and true as steel;  
His brow is bravely given to the nation,  
His life devoted to the common weal;  
Where danger lurks to try the boldest spirit,  
There he with heart and hand is sure to be;  
To meet the Hydra-headed brute and sear it—  
A trooper of the fighting Tenth is he.  
He finished not when the treacherous foe assailed him,  
Red-hot on flanks and front with hidden guns;  
His great, courageous spirit never faltered him,  
Though trapped by Montezuma's murderous sons;  
He fought with valor led by Boyd and Moray,  
Till back to back beleaguered with his men,  
He won his way into the ranks of glory—  
The trooper of the Tenth at Carrizal!

The Fushun coal fields in Manchuria, which are being operated by the Japanese, are said to be the richest in the world.

Violet light is being used by French scientists to test precious stones, especially rubies, as it distinguishes the more valuable Burmese gems from Siamese ones of less worth.

The jack pines planted in Nebraska's sand hills by the government forest service some ten years ago, are now more than 15 feet in height.

The forthcoming revised edition of the United States pharmacopoeia will make use of the metric system of weights and measures exclusively.

Bronze hose, in which there is no rubber, canvas or leather has been invented in Great Britain for handling fuel oil.

Forty per cent of the estimated available water power of the United States is located in the Pacific coast states.

Wigs, according to the language of flowers, are life-locks.

A strong will is firmness; a strong heart is obstinacy.

A fire-fighting car for use in coal mines is built much like the chemical engine of a fire department.

**CHINESE "HELLO GIRL"**  
Mrs. Ning Fook, sweet-voiced Chinese "Hello Girl" who attends the switchboard in the offices of a steamship company in San Francisco.

**Man Posed as a Woman.**  
Hamilton, eight-six years old, colored, died in the Ohio county home recently. It was found that "she" was a man. "She" had been in the home several years and no suspicion was ever entertained as to her sex. Before entering the county home the pseudo woman had worked as a domestic for a prominent family for 60 years.

**Will Open Coffin Daily.**  
Los Angeles.—Every day for two months the caretaker of Forest Lawn cemetery will open the coffin containing the body of William C. Kipp, retired Los Angeles capitalist. This ceremony will take place in accordance with the will of Mr. Kipp, who was haunted by the fear of premature burial.

**Bees Swarm in Auto.**  
Connellsville, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Meyer and son of Pittsburgh left their automobile in front of the residence of Mrs. Meyer's father, Henry Goldsmith, in Main street, here, the other day and later found the car occupied by a swarm of bees. The bees refused to leave until an Italian with an oil-soaked and lighted cloth smoked them out.

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the Utica Normal and Industrial Institution, Utica, Miss., in a recent address. This being the case, how can it be expected that the Negro of the South would progress along with his more fortunate brother in the North? It is enlightening and encouraging, however, that you have had the foresight to compare the Negro with the Negro. It is the first time that I have ever seen such a thing done. The Negro is always compared with the proud, fortunate Anglo-Saxon, and, of course, to his detriment. Give the Negro of Mississippi the same educational opportunity that the Negro of Connecticut has and during the next five decades they will write a new chapter in the history of the American nation.

I do not share in any sense your seeming pessimism in regard to the future of the Negro race, for when we take under consideration the tremendous progress that he has made to disengage us. In the language of Frederick Douglass, the greatest Negro your State has produced, I would say: "Judge us not by the heights to which we have attained, but by the depths from which we came." Fifty years ago we were "only in the land of the living." Now we own \$9,000,000,000 worth of property and have 40,000 business concerns. The value of farm property alone owned by the Negroes, principally in the South, is, according to the United States census, \$1,140,000,000, and this is increasing at the rate of more than 125 per cent each decade.

So much for that. I feel that you are right in your contentions that it was in full recognition of the sentiments of the white race that Booker T. Washington conceived his work, but you seem to overlook the fact that there are at least two distinct classes of white people in the South—one class that has the secure conviction of which you speak (that the Negro cannot really be helped) and another whose eyes have seen and whose ears have heard and whose hearts have been awakened to the fact that Negroes are simply human beings and need human opportunities to make them useful citizens that the country needs. It seems a broad statement to say that Booker T. Washington did not have the backing of the South, unless you mean as a whole. One of these classes of which I have just spoken did back Booker T. Washington to the best of its ability under the circumstances. The other class did him no harm and often wished him well, though they doubted his ability to bring about the changes he sought. But none of them provided him with the ammunition with which to fight his tremendous battles.

The first of the Bogoslof group of the Aleutian islands was born 120 years ago. There was a great convulsion in the Behring sea, about 25 miles north of Unalaska, and an island appeared above the surface of the stormy waters. This islet, which rose to a height of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, was christened Bogoslof by the Russians, who then owned Alaska. It remained solitary until 1882, when another volcanic eruption in the sea was followed by the birth of another island near the first.

**Belgium Now Has Splendid Army**  
Remarkable Piece of Work in Reorganization Accomplished Since October, 1914.

**TRIBUTE TO ZEAL OF KING**  
Belgian Army More Numerous and Better Equipped Than It Was at Outbreak of the War—Difficulties Surmounted.

Paris.—It is hard indeed to recognize in the well-equipped and trained Belgian army of today the disheveled, war-wearied troops who, at the end of a painful retreat and lacking almost every military necessity but courage, turned desperately to bay and helped to make history at the battle of the Yser.

The reorganization accomplished since October, 1914, is a remarkable testimony to the energy inspired by the example of King Albert and the zeal with which, often in very difficult circumstances, his officers have fulfilled their task.

The result of their efforts is that M. de Broqueville was able to declare recently that the Belgian army is more numerous and better equipped today than it was at the outbreak of war.

**Start at the Beginning.**  
When, in October, 1914, Antwerp was evacuated, the Belgian recruits who had joined and, being still without arms or equipment, had been employed in digging trenches round the city, were sent back to the neighborhood of Furnes.

Driven thence by the approach of the Germans, they retired, under the command of Lieutenant General de Sclaters de Moranville, to Dunkirk. Hence, in the face of innumerable difficulties, of which not the least was the lack of shipping, they were conveyed to Normandy where the whole work of preparing them for the front had to be undertaken from the beginning. The men had to be lodged, clothed, armed and equipped far from their own invaded country.

The French government rose to the occasion. An extensive camp and a number of large buildings in various parts of Normandy—barracks, convalescent and unemployed factories—were put at the disposal of the Belgians.

Clothing was hard to find, and here again, for part of it, recourse was had to the French, although they themselves had barely enough for their own needs. A clothing depot was formed at Rouen, which obtained cloth from Elbeuf. Factories which had been closed for want of labor were reopened for the manufacture of equipment.

**Hospital Centers Created.**  
Similarly at Rouen, and this time with the assistance of the British Red Cross, a hospital center was created, including a large portable hospital, situated above the town in a particularly healthy position, a section for mechanical treatment and a section for the manufacture of artificial limbs. Another hospital center, equally well equipped, was founded in the district of Rennes. Attached to these hospital-organizations are convalescent homes.

From the purely military point of view, the arrangements made by the general inspection of the Belgian army are wonderfully complete. There are centers for infantry training, an artillery school and depot, a machine-gun school, a bombing school and a school at which men coming from the convalescent homes are taught by "old soldiers" the latest "tricks of the trade" before returning to the trenches.

Recruiting offices have been started in all French towns where assemblages of Belgian refugees are to be found, as also military establishments at all places through which the troops pass.

Most important of all, a school, known as the "Centre d'Instruction des Sous-Lieutenants auxiliaires instructeurs," has been opened, at which a great number of picked noncommissioned officers and soldiers are taught the command of platoons, thus insuring a steady supply of well-trained officers.

**WILLS HIS ESTATE TO CITY**  
Pioneer Resident Leaves \$12,000 to Sacramento to Reduce the Tax Rate.

Sacramento, Cal.—According to the terms of the will of the late Philip Miller, who died recently, the city of Sacramento will secure more than \$12,000 to decrease the taxes. The estate is valued at \$22,000. The will says:

"The residue of the estate shall be paid into the general fund of the city of Sacramento, and shall not be made use of for any specific purpose, but shall be simply so used that it will to some extent decrease the taxes which the people would otherwise be compelled to pay."

There are several other beneficiaries under the will. Miller, who was unmarried, was a pioneer resident of the city.

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## SEARCHING REFUGEES FROM JUAREZ



A scene on the United States side of the International bridge at El Paso showing United States soldiers searching Mexican refugees who fled Mexico for protection under the Stars and Stripes. One of the soldiers is seen with a revolver he has taken from one of the refugees.

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## SURRENDERS TO HUNGER; NOT FOE

Prussian Guard Maintains Its Reputation for Bravery.

## OVILLERS A RUBBISH HEAP

British Capture of Town Result of Bitterest Fight in Battle of Somme—Dogged and Desperate Defense.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

With the British Army in the Field.—In all the recent fighting the struggle for Ovillers stands out separately as a siege in which both attack and defense were of the most dogged and desperate kind.

The surrender of the remnants of its garrison ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history. These men were of the Third Prussian Guards, and the tribute paid to their bravery by our commander in chief is echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to our own troops also, who, by no less courage, broke down the stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

**Town Now Rubbish Heap.**  
Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men who knew not the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow process of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds. It was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Ovillers does not exist. It was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that, when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased the fire upon Ovillers, lest the gunners should kill their own men.

They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east, so that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or re-enforcement; we made a wall of death about them. But though now no shells burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn, there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian guards made full use of the value of their machine guns, which they made a series of small keeps, which were defended almost entirely by machine gun fire.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was safe enough from trench mortar and hand grenades, leaving a sentry or two on the lookout for any infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine guns set to work and played their hose of bullets across the ground which our men had to cover.

**Guard Finally Gives Up.**  
One by one, by getting round about them, by working zigzag ways through cellars and ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties led by young officers of daring spirit, we knocked out these machine gun emplacements and the gunners who served them, until yesterday there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Ovillers.

These men of the Third Prussian Guard had been in a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage; they had no water supply, so suffered all the tortures of great thirst. They were living in a charnal house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades and with wounded men delirious from lack of drink.

Human nature could make no longer resistance, and at last the officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with nearly 140 men, who held their hands up.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earthworks and deep cellars, there had been no sentiment and British soldiers and Germans had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kind of weapons, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

**Hen Hatches Woodpecker.**  
Federalburg, Ind.—It is unusual for a hen to hatch out a woodpecker, but an instance is reported by Ira Cordrey, a farmer living near here. The hen had been missing for some time. When found she was mothering eleven baby chicks and one tiny woodpecker, which appeared perfectly happy to let the hen scratch worms for it, and the hen is paying just as much attention to the little woodpecker as it is to her brood of chicks. The woodpecker's appearance is explained on the supposition that a woodpecker laid the egg in the hen's nest while the hen was off looking for food.

**Compromise Ends 20-Year Litigation**  
Asheville, N. C.—After litigation covering a period of 20 years and involving court proceedings in several states, the Gilbert Hopkins case, to determine title to timber lands in North Carolina and Tennessee valued at \$1,500,000, has just been settled by a compromise decree entered in federal court at Asheville, N. C.

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# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Some have much and some have more, Some are rich and some are poor, Some have little, some have less, Some have not a cent to bless Their empty pockets, yet possess True riches in true happiness.—John Oxenham.

## SAVORY SALAD.

A salad is suitable to serve at any meal, upon any occasion to any people, but not every salad. "Salads refresh without exciting and make people younger." There are several important points to be observed in the making of salads. When vegetables are used they should be fresh and crisp and usually the salad is better if mixed just before serving, not to destroy the crispness as that is the chief charm of a salad.

The kind of salad dressing to use depends upon the combination and upon the taste of the persons to be served. The simple French dressing is one that is most commonly liked and one which is so easily prepared that it appeals to the busy housewife. One part of strong vinegar to three parts oil is usually sufficiently acid, then with the addition of salt and red pepper to taste, when well beaten and allowed to chill it is ready to serve.

A touch of garlic or onion is liked for flavor in many vegetable salads. This may be obtained by rubbing a cut clove of garlic over the inside of the salad bowl or rubbing a piece of bread which is placed in the bottom of the bowl to season the whole dish. This is called a chapon. This bread may be in one piece or in small cubes and served with the salad if liked.

When parsley is to be used gather a well washed bunch in the hand and with a sharp knife shred it very fine; gather the leaves closely with the fingers, then chop the parsley with the knife until very fine. Put the finely chopped herb in a cloth and hold under a stream of water, wring dry and use this green powder to dust over the salad.

Radishes may be cut to look like tulips. With a sharp knife score the red skin at the root end into five or six sections extending up the radish nearly to the stem, then loosen the skin and place in cold water when they will become crisp and the points will stand out like the petals of a flower.

Small pickles or gherkins may be cut in very thin slices lengthwise without detaching at one end, then spread out the slices as a fan is spread. Use as a garnish.

Cucumbers are delicious served sliced with a sour cream dressing. This is especially well liked by the Germans.

Endive served in a bowl, rubbed with garlic, sprinkle with chopped chives and serve with string beans, with French dressing.

The countless gold of a merry heart, The rubies and pearls of a loving life, The little man never can bring to the mart, Nor the cunning hoard up in his treasury.—William Blake.

## DINNER IN THE WOODS.

When the family loses its appetite, take a well-filled basket, and after a good tramp in the woods anything will taste good. A few good things for the basket are given herewith:

**Veal Loaf.**—Take three and a half pounds of finely-chopped veal, mix with three well-beaten eggs, a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of black pepper, a tablespoonful of thyme and onion juice and a dash of cayenne. Add three tablespoonfuls of cream and three water crackers, rolled fine. Mix in a long loaf, cover with thin slices of salt pork and bake an hour, basting often. This may be sliced thin and wrapped in paraffine paper, or may be used in slices as sandwich filling.

**Deviled Eggs.**—Cut hard-cooked, shelled eggs lengthwise, put the yolk through sieve, add mustard, cayenne, butter and salt to taste and fill the hollow in the white even full, then the two halves may be wrapped together in paraffine paper, as they carry better, or they may be packed in a shallow box with paper between the layers.

If one has provided the equipment there is nothing more appetizing than steak at a picnic. Well seasoned with butter it is fit for a king.

Fresh scrambled eggs is another good dish; the materials and frying pan to cook them in being carried.

For a hot sandwich slice good cheese thin, place on buttered bread and make into sandwich form, then saute in a little hot butter, toasting on both sides. Serve piping hot. Grated parmesan cheese on one slice and chutney on the other, put together and fried is another good hot one.

Brown bread spread with butter and chopped green pepper, to which a little minced parsley and red pepper is added makes a nice sandwich.

## Hill's Rule for Success.

"My rule for success is untiring application; loyalty to one's employer, which is loyalty to oneself; doing the best you can in every task that faces you; practicality, initiative and industry."—James J. Hill.

**Concerning the Golden Rule.**  
I hold that the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty.—John Brown.

**Color Blindness.**  
The ratio of color-blind people to those of normal sight is about 05 to 1,154. This does not mean that all of the 05 are absolutely color blind, but that is the ratio of those who are more or less affected. Color blindness is said to have been discovered by the famous Doctor Priestley in 1777.

**Assertion Not Meant.**  
No fellow tells a girl he is unworthy of her if he has any suspicion she is going to agree with him.

Potatoes boiled, their jackets carried along, may be fried in butter to serve with the beefsteak, and little green onions will not offend anyone if eaten in the great out-of-doors.

I will strive to raise my own body and soul daily into higher powers of duty and happiness; not in rivalry or contention with others, but for the help, delight, honor of others, and for the joy and peace of my own life.—John Ruskin.

## APPETIZING LEFTOVERS.

With a little attention to detail on, may make very dainty and elegant dishes from bits of leftover food. A tablespoonful of ham for example may be finely chopped and added to a thick white sauce and used to cover cold broiled lamb chops. Then when firm and cold they may be egged and breaded and fried in deep fat. All these materials may be left over, yet this is a famous dish in a very select club in London.

**Mutton Creole Style.**—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and saute in this a tablespoonful each of green pepper and onion chopped fine; add three tablespoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt; cook until foamy, then add a cupful of brown stock and half a cupful of strained tomato. Cook three minutes, then set over hot water and add a cupful of sliced cold roast mutton, cut in strips, and a half cupful of cold cooked macaroni.

**Fillets of Chicken.**—This is a dainty dish for an invalid or is plenty in amount for a small family. Remove the fillets from a plump and tender chicken and separate from the bone and skin. Detach the small fillets and cut the larger ones into two lengthwise strips the size of the smaller fillets. Heat a frying pan very hot