

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In the midst of a sentiment he unwittingly created among the race he endeavored to the very last to elevate. Booker T. Washington is no more; and his work of stupendous proportion follows him. Perhaps we shall not see his like again in this generation. There will rise up many who will try to imitate his manner a leadership through sycophancy, but there will be few who will do so with the sincerity of purpose which prompted his every action for the betterment of his people and the whole country.

Dr. Washington was born in a section of this country, and lived and labored in it, in an age and time that required a subtlety that only those who are brought up in it with the white man can use to enable them to succeed in an undertaking necessitating their constant presence among southern people. This subtlety Dr. Washington possessed in a remarkable degree. He knew how to tickle the white man of the south to cause him to laugh, and when he laughed to get what he needed from him, and through him others who gave, not as a Christian duty to the institution he founded, but because Washington had injected his personality into their favor, and because they knew that there were few other schools where the Negro could get the instruction that is given for his uplift at Tuskegee.

As a monument to his faith in the capacity and ability of his race to do what other men of other races have accomplished, and his indefatigable industry to bring about results, Tuskegee will multiply her army of educated men and ring out to future generations the name of the man self-named, and who brought it into existence. The management of this institution has been without reproach, but its founder has not always been credited with advocating the best interest of the race in regard to the higher education of the youth. Be that as it may, for himself he has left behind an enduring monument of his work on the minds of men, and we suggest a monument of enduring marble be erected in the sight of those whom he has helped by starting a subscription by all the people of the country, and have it placed in the capital of the nation.—Exchange.

The Rt. Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, first man of his race to be made a bishop by the Protestant Episcopal church, who died the other day at Monrovia, Liberia, though a Negro, and born in South Carolina, was never a slave. His parents were free persons of color. He was six years old when they accepted the inviting offer of the National Colonization society and went to Liberia. He was educated in the mission school of the Episcopalians at Cape Palmas. He watched our Civil war for the freeing of the slaves only at a distance. He worked with all the civilizing forces in a land where about 15,000 Afro-Americans dominate a real African population of 2,000,000; worked with the Methodist bishop, William Taylor, who first developed industrial education there; worked with J. J. Roberts, long president, a man nearly white, but devoted to popular advancement; worked with Arthur Barclay, born a British subject in the Barbadoes, a pure-blooded black, who succeeded Roberts; worked with the present president, Daniel Howard. He saw the establishment of Presbyterian and Baptist and Metho-

As the first step in the formation of a co-operative alliance of colored industry and commerce by a group of colored men active in advancing the interests of their people, Charles M. Thomas of Minger Normal school, also president of the colored association of teachers at Washington, has announced an early organization of reputable and reliable colored chauffeurs and automobile mechanics.

The purpose of this movement is to raise the standard of efficiency and to set standards of conduct for the men in this industry. Mr. Thomas sees, in the present industrial condition in the United States, an opportunity for colored men to play an active part in the real preparation for American contest with rehabilitated European nations after the war, whether in conflict or in competition.

Plans for the larger alliance to include colored men and women engaged in trades and occupations generally throughout the United States are being perfected under the chairmanship of Charles E. Lane, Sr., of North Carolina.

Apple wood is the favorite material for saw handles, and some goes into so-called brier pipes.

The minister of foreign relations of Colombia has ordered the publication in book form of economic and political information on Colombia, much of which has appeared in successive bulletins issued by the ministry in his charge since 1912. The title of the book will be "Colombia—1913 to 1916."

Eleven grains of radium were produced in the United States last year.

A simple horse-drawn machine has been invented by a Michigan man to sprinkle sand evenly over slippery streets.

Tacony, Pa., has the distinction of possessing a church building constructed entirely of grindstones.

The first experiment in Japan in the manufacture of artificial silk is being tried at Yonezawa.

A common needle passes through 80 revolutions in its manufacture.

dist missions, the building of the Methodist college at Monrovia. With Liberia he was always identified.

Bishop Ferguson's death recalls, of course, the great Colonization society that made Liberia open to free Negroes. Of this class the South, especially the cities of the South, wished to be freed. Henry Clay, Charles Carroll, James Madison were as anxious for the plan's success as William Ellery Channing or Gerrit Smith. But perhaps on young Ferguson's life the influence of Bishop John Henry Hopkins of Vermont had most effect. Bishop Hopkins of the Episcopal church had been a most earnest worker for the Colonization society.

And, relatively small as were the results of that movement, the characters developed in Liberia were well worth studying. What the Negro could do even after the blighting effect of slavery on individuals and the race, Booker T. Washington showed. What the Negro could do never having been a slave has been shown in a dozen of the strong men of Liberia. Of these strong men Bishop Ferguson was one of the most impressive. His consecration in Grace church, New York city, in 1885, was a landmark in the history of Episcopalianism in America.

We take the following from a communication to the New York Evening Post:

The songs of sorrow, of joy, of humor, and of sentiment were the natural growth of a race musically inclined in Africa, and whose melodious outpourings were intensified by the conditions of slavery.

1850-1865—Minstrel songs full of character, but less lofty of sentiment, and less true of real Negro aspiration and inspiration. (See songs of Jim Bland and others.)

1870—Advent of Jubilee singers—an artistic triumph.

1875-1888—No further development in Negro music. The Afro-American had been so thoroughly taught by the white man that his color, condition, and accomplishment were inferior, that the younger generation at once threw aside all tradition. Any reference to the past became a disgrace. Except in a few schools of the South, to sing Jubilee melodies to an Afro-American audience would be an insult, and would lead to the dismissal of the teacher urging them. The Moody and Sankey hymns were used exclusively in our churches and schools.

About 1888—The starting and quick growth of so-called "rag-time." As far back as 1875, Negroes in the questionable resorts along the Mississippi had commenced to evolve this musical figure; but at the World's Fair, Chicago, "Rag-time" got a running start, swept the Americas, then Europe, and today the craze has not diminished.

The public was tired of sing-song monotonous, mother, sister, father sentimental songs. Rag-time offered unique rhythmic, curious groupings of words, and unmelodious which gave the zest of unexpectedness. Many Negroes—Irvings Jones, Will Accooe, Bob Cole, the Johnson brothers, Gussie L. Davis, Sid Perrin, Ernest Hogan, Williams and Walker, and others wrote some of the most celebrated rag songs of the day. In other instances white actors and song-writers would hear in St. Louis such melodies as "New Bully," "Hot Time," etc., would change the words (often unprintable) and publish them as their own creations.

When the flags of the Ohio regiments which had been in the Civil war were taken from storage and placed in the rotunda of the statehouse in Columbus, Gov. Frank B. Willis carried the flag of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which his father had served through the war, and Mrs. Willis carried the flag of the Twentieth O. V. I., which was her father's regiment.

A valuable relic was recently found in Riggsville, Me., in the shape of a large brass eagle, originally made for a figurehead on a ship. It weighs 97 pounds, stands 29 inches high, and measures 18 inches from tip to tip. It is known to be more than one hundred years old. The age is verified by the fact that the casting was made in two pieces and then brazed together.

A Baptist pastor in New York has a novel way of attracting an audience. He conducts his evening services at 7:15 in front of the church. Besides the novelty the people find it cooler and decidedly more comfortable than inside the church.

The perfume industry of Italy annually makes use of 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

Fatigued, a Pittsfield (Mass.) man returned home, and, undressing, knelt beside his bed to say his prayers. He was in that attitude when his mother came to call him in the morning. He was not half-way through the Lord's prayer when he fell asleep.

A Brazilian city uses a trolley-car ambulance to transport patients to and from hospitals in its suburbs.

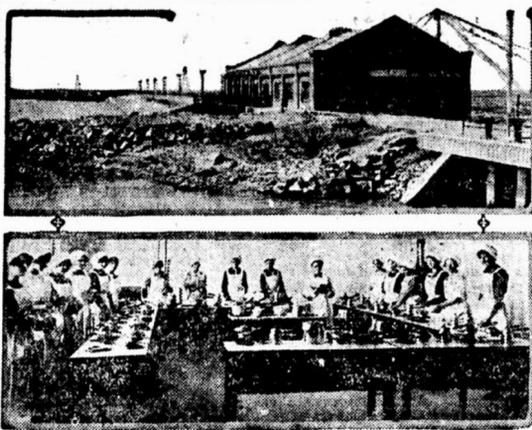
As a race, the tallest people in the world are the Bororos of the southwest of Brazil. They average six feet four inches in height.

I. Bernstein of Conway, N. H., has potato stalks five feet six inches tall, and still growing.

It is estimated that nearly 70,000,000 animals are killed annually for the sake of their fur.

Nottingham, England, plans to attract new factories when the war ends.

## Miniature Electrical World Replaces Big Desert Waste



Above—Dam and power house on Snake river, Idaho, that impounds water enough to grow luxuriant crops on 120,000 acres formerly barren land, and uses the rest to light and heat the houses and perform many of the daily functions in five towns and upon several thousand farms.

Below—Class in domestic science at the Rupert Electric high school, where electricity is used not only for cooking, but also for heating and ventilation.

Uncle Sam, by means of great irrigation projects, has turned many stretches of desert into blooming gardens but there is one project that stands out particularly as an example of what man can do toward altering the conditions established by nature.

Along the Snake river in Southwest Idaho there is a stretch of territory 40 miles in length which was once a barren desert, but is now dotted with green farms and prosperous, bustling towns. This metamorphosis has been brought about by the building of the Minidoka dam on Snake river, but it is not merely the transformation that has been wrought in the appearance of the country by the miracle of irrigation that is of chief interest. The Minidoka project has an attraction all its own because of the varieties of public service which the water impounded behind the dam renders.

Here is to be found a miniature electrical world. Electricity, generated at minimum expense by water power and sold by the government at cost, is used almost exclusively for light, heat and power in the five towns located in the district and also upon the several thousand farms scattered throughout the project. It operates a large grain elevator, a sugar refinery and an alfalfa meal mill. It heats and ventilates schools, churches and a 50-room hotel. It heats and lights the farmers' houses and furnishes power for the farm machinery.

Approach to Communism. An economic unit has been created in a waste of sand and lava ash—or rather has grown up there under the wing of the government, the only possible way it could have grown—which represents a close approach to communism.

A portion of the water impounded by the dam enters canals and is distributed by the gravity system over 71,000 acres. Half of the water, in passing over the dam creates 10,000 horse power which lifts the remaining part of the first half of the water to higher benches of land that otherwise would still be barren. Thus more than 120,000 acres in all have water.

After lifting water for the extra 44,000 acres, there remains power sufficient to provide nearly all the essentials and many of the luxuries of life.

By law the United States reclamation service is required to supply water and power, when power is available, at cost. Hence the charges are low. For light, the average farmer's bill runs to about \$1.25 a month. For light, ironing, washing, vacuum cleaners and cooking, the cost in the average household is \$3.00 a month. In winter, adequate power for heating a 5, 6 or 7-room house is obtained at from \$8 to \$8 a month. Soft coal costs \$5 a ton on the project and as considerably more than one ton a month is needed for continuous heating and for cooking, the actual money saving is large.

Electricity Heats Schools. In Rupert and Burley, the principal towns, 75 per cent of the buildings and homes, large and small, are heated by electricity. Last year Rupert completed a high school housing 600 pupils which is ventilated and heated throughout by electric power from the government plant. Burley has now invested \$80,000 in a concrete school building, also to be heated and ventilated by electricity, which will house 2,000 pupils.

In the Rupert school, fresh air is drawn from the roof at the rate of 50,000 cubic feet a minute. It passes through electric coils which heat it to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Next it is washed and agitated and then reaches a large motor-driven blower. This forces the air into two chambers, in the one of which a portion is raised to about 100 degrees and in the other of which cool air is retained. Separate ducts carry the air from the two chambers to each room in the building. The ducts are connected and there are connections controlled by dampers, so that the temperature in each room is maintained at 68 degrees.

Hot water is provided electrically also. The domestic science department has a complete outfit of electric plates for the use of the individual students, as well as a large electric range for baking and cooking on a larger scale. Practical use is made of the domestic science department in the preparation of hot lunches at noon for all the student body. The food is sold at low prices. Meal tickets can be obtained either for cash or in exchange for such supplies as milk, eggs and butter.

The building is splendidly lighted and is used in the evenings as a social center. The auditorium seats 500 people.

Farmers Use Current. Power is sold to individuals on the project but the more economical way involves group purchases.

"Organizations of the farmers have been formed," said a government official. "Each organization deals with the reclamation service in purchasing the power required for the use of all the members of each organization. It is then distributed over lines constructed by each group. One morning last summer I drove out into the country about 8 miles from Rupert and stopped to chat with a homesteader. His house was a modest structure costing probably not to exceed \$250. The place was well shaded with Carolina poplars and had a well-kept white clover lawn in front.

"I observed a power line leading directly to the house and inquired about it. The farmer said he was one of the directors in the Farmers' Electric Co. and used electricity for many purposes. My curiosity was aroused, and I went into the house to investigate. "I found every room lighted and heated with electricity. In the kitchen was a large electric range, the very latest on the market, with four hot plates, a large oven, and a broiler. Water for stock and household use was pumped electrically, and the same force will be used about the barn for various purposes. This unpretentious home on a farm only four miles from desert possessed conveniences and up-to-date labor-saving equipment which probably cannot be found elsewhere except on the farmsteads of the very rich in the oldest districts of the country."

## CAPTURES TRADE IN BRAZIL

For First Time in History United States Leads All Other Countries in South American Business.

Uncle Sam has so far succeeded in his efforts to build up his South American trade as to take first place among the nations of the world in the volume of its trade with Brazil. In 1915, for the first time in its history, the United States led all other countries in both the export and import trade of Brazil.

There are, according to the lists of the consulate general, 33 branches of American firms in Rio Janeiro managed by Americans or consisting of permanent American representatives there.

Besides these branch houses many American manufacturers are still represented by firms both native and foreign, commission house or firm carrying stocks of certain specialties. Before the war it was difficult for American firms to find reliable and active agents, as many of the larger importing firms were European, with a preference for European methods and goods. Since the war began, however, these conditions have been reversed and many new American connections have been brought about.

## Broiled Lizard Pleases Marines' Palates

Perhaps broiled lizard will never find its way to the menu of fashionable American restaurants, but Uncle Sam's marines attached to the American legation at Managua, Nicaragua, have found, as entremets to the lotus, fried or broiled iguana steaks, served with a tasty sauce made from alligator pears, to be everything claimed by the native epicures. The iguana, or giant lizard, has been used for food by the natives for many years, and iguana steak finds much favor with them because of its gamy taste. The iguana is herbivorous.

## Drug Business Grows

During the five years between 1909 and 1914 there was a substantial increase in the manufacture of druggists' preparations, patent and proprietary medicines and compounds and perfumery and cosmetics in the United States says Uncle Sam. Reports for 1914 were received from 4,082 establishments, with products valued at \$172,008,046. The number of establishments in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 440, or 12.1 per cent, and the value of the products increased during the five-year period by \$30,087,334, or 21.2 per cent.

## PERIL OF FLY NOT FULLY REALIZED

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania

Remains have been printed about the danger from the house fly. Despite all that has been said it is a self-evident fact that people do not understand how real is the danger from these pests. If they did a single season would be sufficient to wipe out the dangerous nuisances. Let people once understand the part that the fly plays in the transmission of disease and they will look upon anyone who maintains a condition which breeds them as a public enemy to be summarily dealt with.

There is much wasted advice about swatting the fly and trapping the fly. What we must learn to do is to exterminate it by doing away with all breeding places.

While it has not been definitely proven what the fly has to do with infantile paralysis, we have good reason to believe that it takes a part in the spread of the disease. That they can and do carry the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases we know. It is a wise mother who screens the baby's cradle.

Thousands of children under one year of age die annually who would be saved if the fly were eliminated.

## America Was Discovered by St. Brendan, Irish Legend

The first discoverer of America, according to a tradition firmly held by some superstitious Irishmen, was St. Brendan. Brendan lived in the sixth century, and, according to legend, fitted out a vessel and sailed westward in the hope of discovering an island supposed to contain the paradise once tenanted by Adam and Eve. He was accompanied by 14 monks, and the ship was "victualled for seven years."

After sailing forty days and forty nights they came to an island, where they found "a hall with tables spread with good meat and drink." They then sailed on for a long time, and came to another island, "wherein were the whitest and greatest sheep they ever saw." After stopping for a time they proceeded with the voyage, and came to a third island, called "the paradise of birds." After wandering about for seven years, from island to island, St. Brendan and his monks returned to Ireland, where they astonished the natives by tales of the wonders they had seen.

In spite of the wild and improbable features of this legend, it was for centuries accepted as truth, and the Spanish government sent out several expeditions in search of the islands of St. Brendan. The St. Brendan legend formed one of the causes which led to the discoveries made by Columbus.

## Some Laugh at These

Explained. "How do you conquer your elephants when they get on a rampage?" queried the new reporter.

"Oh," replied the manager of the menageries, "we have an ex-baggage master to look after them."

"An ex-baggage master?" exclaimed the astonished pencil pusher.

"Yes," explained the other with a look that indicated his sorrow for the other's stupidity. "It requires a man who has had experience as a trunk snasher. See?"

Hot and Cold. Omar—I made a cool hundred at the race track last week.

Heiny—That's good. What did you do with it?

Omar—Oh, it soon burned a hole in my pocket.

Equal Rights. Newed (in week after marriage)—By the way, dear, don't sit up for me to-night, as I may be detained downtown until after midnight.

Mrs. Newed—Oh, very well. And in case you should get home before I do, kindly leave the gas burning in the hall, will you?"

Somewhat Different. "Has the parson got through with what he had to say?" queried the man who had been enjoying a nap.

"Yes, long ago," replied the man in the adjoining pew, as he tried to strangle a yawn, "but there is no telling when he will conclude."

Business Point of View. "If I could write a play as great as 'Hamlet,' I would be content to rest on my laurels," said the ambitious author.

"And the chances are," replied the successful theatrical manager, "if you

wrote a play as great as 'Hamlet' in these days and times, you would be compelled to rest on your laurels for lack of any other support."

His Helpmate. "Never mind," said the poet as he tossed the rejected poem on the floor, "I'll set the world ablaze yet!"

"And just to help you get the conflagration started," said his better half, as she picked up the aforesaid MS., "I'll light the fire in the cook stove with this."

Sympathetic. "I have lost the manuscript for a book of poems that it took me nearly five years to write," sighed the long-haired party.

"Too bad!" rejoined his friend. "But, of course, your loss is the public's gain."

Spiteful. "I have fully made up my mind never to marry," said the first dear girl.

"What's the matter?" queried the dear girl the second.

"Has your father lost all his money?"

Thought It Settled. They had been trotting in double harness for six long months.

"Why is it," queried the young wife, "that you never make me any presents like you used to before we were married?"

"Well, it's like this," explains the victim of leap year, "after acquiring a title to a piece of property, a man naturally supposes there are no more installments to pay. Get me?"

Lace was known in Venice at an early period, and was not unknown to the Greeks and the Romans.

Things You May Not Know. In the discovery of phosphate of lime deposits in the Banff National Park, Canadian Rockies, Consul Dresher of Toronto states Canada is much interested in obtaining a domestic supply of this fertilizer material.

An effort is being made to convert the picturesque Island of Terschoelling, on the northwest of Holland, and separated from the Friesland by a narrow strait, into a summer watering place. It is already visited by several hundred tourists each year, but lacks certain conveniences which, it is argued, might be readily supplied.

New Use for Motorcycle. The adaptable motorcycle is now being utilized efficiently in the street cleaning service of Los Angeles. One man on a motorcycle sweeper will do the work of 20 men working by hand. The sweeper is capable of a speed of from two to twenty miles an hour, but eight miles is found the most efficient. It carries its own dirt wagon, taking up its dirt as gathered. Its brush is 60 inches wide and comes immediately in front of the wheels. Its power is provided by a two-cylinder motor.

## Mobility of the Individual

By DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education, State of New York

The whole problem of society, generally, is to determine to what degree the mobility of the individual shall be restrained, predestinated and merged in the aim of all the collectivity.

I translate this experience into the terms of our everyday life, and I make it graphic to myself by thinking that every man has an imaginary uniform, an imaginary uniform of his own measurements always in readiness in home or shop or office or in some public locker, that he may don at call of his community, state or nation, or perhaps of a world need: when under compulsion he goes to vote, to pay his taxes, to fight against dishonesty, inefficiency or waste, to inform himself upon public questions or upon public duties; when, in short, he performs any one of the hundred offices that are required of him as an efficient unit in an organized society. I am today a maker of meerschaum pipes, a peasant gathering my harvest, a college professor, a surgeon. Tomorrow I slip on this invisible garment, and I am a selfless, nameless, numbered patriot. And the next day I am working at my delicate pipes again; I am back in my field, or at my desk, or in my private laboratory; that is, if I am not killed or wounded in battle or suffocated in the trenches.

## FAVORITE OF THE FILMS



Marguerite Clark. Former comic opera star who stilled her voice to become a player in the silent drama.

No Mail for Eight Months. For eight months in the year no mail reaches the coal miners in Spitzbergen, but they are now able to get the world news twice a day by wireless telegraph.

## Poultry Scratchings

By C. S. Anderson of the Colorado Agricultural College.

If you take pride in marketing good eggs at a good price, consider the following:

Do not keep mongrel stock. They are not high producers, and their eggs are not uniform as to size and color.

Keep laying hens separated from sitting hens.

Gather eggs twice daily in warm weather.

The sale of infertile incubator eggs never will help you to establish a higher market price for your product.

Separate the male birds from the flock except during the breeding season. Fertile eggs are poor keepers.

Market eggs in a standard egg case. Never haul to town over rough roads or in an open basket or pan exposed to the hot sun.

You will have a larger number of "firsts" if you market at least twice a week.

In keeping eggs, provide a dry, cool, well ventilated place. Fertile eggs must be kept below 68 degrees to check germination.

Eggs are affected easily by bad odors. Do not keep in a musty grain bin, or in the vegetable cellar, or where they can absorb the odors of kerosene and gasoline.

In France Woman Usually Is "Man" of the Family

The French woman is the "man" of the family as a rule. This was illustrated in our hotel in Paris, where madame attended to the office and ran everything, while she kept her husband on the go from early till late doing the upstairs work. Practically all of the "chambermaids" in Paris are men.

The first thing we noticed on reaching Paris was a woman cab driver. Most of the street hucksters and vendors are women—but they are husky specimens, who are well able to look out for themselves. Some of the cries of the hucksters are very musical. We are specially taken with the call of the fishwomen, who in announcing for instance "bon maqueureu"—"good mackerel"—would sing a regular little song.

As you go along through Paris you are struck with the large number of women who run stores and all kinds of enterprises. They invariably keep strict accounts, and after closing hours they will be seen poring over their ledgers. It seems rather strange that the French woman should never have made any special demand for the suffrage or other "rights of women"—perhaps because they realize that they already rule the roost.—Paris Letter in Pathfinder.

## Clever Plants

The cleverness of some plants is indisputable. A sundew, or fly-eater, deceived by a piece of chalk, seized it in its tendrils, but upon discovering the fraud immediately withdrew them.

A fly, held just out of its reach, did not tempt it to move, but as soon as it was brought a little nearer the plant prepared to take possession of it. Darwin showed that a begonia had a habit of searching for a hole to insert its tendrils into, and even of withdrawing the tendrils to insert it in another hole, if the first proved unsuitable.

Nor is this power of selecting confined to any particular class. Climbers like the lianas will refuse to coil round a branch not strong enough to bear their weight.

David Cilne of Philadelphia has completed within an accident 45 years as a railroad engineer.

## Fashion's Decrees

Dark blue promises to be as smart as ever.

Heavy embroidery distinguishes some handsome gowns.

Shirred skirts are in evidence—but are of many, many kinds.

New street and afternoon gowns are frequently finished with soft, wide sashes.

One unusual frock had an apron of satin in front and back—the gown itself being of tulle.

Orange and black stitching, in heavy stitch, marks the backs of some of the white glaze kid gloves.

Some of the wrist-length glaze gloves of white have little cuff sections of black lace, laid flat against the white kid.

Gray is a favorite color in the gloves of the year. There are heavy gray suede gloves, there are dressed kid gloves in gray and there are gray washable fabric gloves, all smart in appearance.

Some girls give up a kiss as if they were having a tooth pulled.