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THE BYSTANDER

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RACE MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH

Views of Dr. George E. Haynes on the Situation.

FACTORS IN THE MOVEMENT

Social Science Professor at Fisk University Offers Three Important Suggestions For Meeting New Conditions Caused by Influx of Colored People From the South to Border States.

The views of Dr. George Edmund Haynes on the migration of colored people from the south to the border states in such large numbers are worthy of careful consideration. In his position as professor of social science at Fisk university and as the executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Colored People Dr. Haynes is amply prepared to discuss the labor problems affecting our people.

That the movement is by no means new is shown by Haynes' article in a



DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES.

recent issue of the New York Times, in which he, in part, says:

The indication of this movement since 1880 is shown by the percentage of increase of the Negro population of the following nine northern and border cities: Boston, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The census figures for these nine cities showed that between 1880 and 1890 the Negro population increased about 36.2 per cent, from 1890 to 1900 it increased about 74.4 per cent and from 1900 to 1910 about 37.4 per cent. In the first decade the increase was more than three times the increase of the total Negro population. In the second period it was more than four times as large and shows the influence of the economic disturbances of the periods above mentioned.

The rate of increase in the southern cities has been large, although less than that of the northern cities during the same period, indicating that similar causes were operating to draw the colored people to southern cities, although these causes were weaker than those operating in northern cities.

The causes of this movement during this longer period have been the same as those affecting the Negro population in the last few months. The only difference has been the increase in the volume of the movement because of the increase in its influencing causes. The newspaper discussion of the arrests, fines and jail commitments, restlessness of the younger generation of Negroes and political calculation may be given place as individual factors in the causes for such a movement. But a further sifting of the facts shows that at bottom the Negro is reacting toward certain fundamental conditions in a similar manner to the response of other elements in our cosmopolitan population.

There is another phase of the matter which has not seemed to find much expression in the public press, and that is the question of the best steps to take in these larger community matters. Two or three suggestions may not be out of place:

First.—Among the Negroes in each of these communities may be found individuals of character and intelligence who are eager to do everything they can for the advancement of their people. Public spirited white citizens may get in touch with these persons through personal contact.

Second.—These white and colored citizens can then best help the adjustment of the colored people by coming together in some form of joint organ-

ization with a definite purpose to benefit in the main the colored population. Third.—This organized effort may look over the field and agree upon a definite program of active work along a few lines such as the community most seems to need. This program may include a careful study of the living and working conditions of the colored people, a plan of publicity and a plan to keep check on the conduct of public officials wherever their duties touch Negro life.

SUPREMACY IN FOOTBALL.

Hampton Institute Boys Send Lincoln University Team to Defeat.

By LAWRENCE LEE.
The Hampton football squad added another victory to its credit on Friday, Nov. 17, by defeating the Lincoln university squad of Lincoln, Pa. The day was perfect for a football game, and hundreds of spectators filled the grand stands long before time for the game.

At 2:30 the whistle blew for the first kickoff. Hampton received the kick and rushed the ball up the field for thirty yards. Lincoln was desperate and put up a strong defensive battle. After a few plays Hampton fumbled the ball, and it was covered by one of the orange and blue men. Lincoln attempted an end run, but Captain John F. Dorsey smashed up things before any damage was done. Lincoln men finally succeeded in breaking through Hampton's line until they reached the goal for their first touchdown. Goal was kicked.

Lincoln again kicked off to Hampton. The blue and white boys came down the field like lightning. It wasn't until after they had made a distance of half the field that they were stopped. Lincoln's ends were swept down, and the back field men of Hampton began to make good gains. The first period closed with the score 7 to 0 in Lincoln's favor.

At the beginning of the second period Hampton was over the ball on the forty yard line. "Little" Harvey sent "Jelly" Meadows and Abe Mundy around the ends alternately. Both men made good gains. Rigney plowed through the line twice in succession, bringing the "great machine" within twenty yards of the goal. Harvey then pulled off one of his famous forward passes to Dorsey, who carried the pigskin over the goal line. Harvey kicked goal.

Hampton kicked off to Lincoln, and the Collegians fought hard to overpower the Seaside, but they lacked the wind that the iron men of the "great machine" are noted for. The game was delayed on several occasions apparently to let the Lincolinites get their breath. The score was tied, and both teams began a defensive style of play. The half ended with the score 7 to 7.

During the time between halves the Hampton institute band played popular music, and the Hampton boys who were rooting for their team went out on the field and did the snake dance. The girls' voices mingled with those of the boys in the songs and cheers that went up to the blue skies for dear old Hampton.

The second half began by Hampton kicking off to Lincoln. The orange and blue boys showed signs of weakness. The Seaside took advantage of their opponents' weakness and drove them like madmen. Substitutes were beginning to take the places of Lincoln's regulars, but even this move failed to stop the onslaught of the "great machine."

Hampton again pulled off one of those forward passes. Dorsey made a sensational catch and raced for the goal, but he was tackled so hard that he fumbled. Abe Mundy came to his rescue and caught the ball, carrying it for eighteen yards to the goal line for a second touchdown. Hampton failed to kick goal.

Lincoln received the kick, but failed to make much gain. Lincoln then tried several line plays with practically no effect. After being held for downs Hampton took charge of the pigskin and began to battle at their opponents' line, and Lincoln held them for downs. The third period ended with Lincoln over the ball.

After fighting for first down without success the ball was covered by Hampton. "Abe" and "Jelly" began to sweep through the line for fifteen and twenty yards at will. Harvey swept around right end, placing the ball on the five yard line. Lincoln was weak, so Rigney had no trouble in making the five yards for the blue and white boys. Again Lincoln received the kick, after which a few plays were pulled off before the whistle blew for the end of the game.

Score—Hampton, 19; Lincoln, 7. Touchdowns—Rigney, Mundy and Dorsey for Hampton; Ridgley for Lincoln. Goals kicked—Hampton, 1; Lincoln, 1. Referee—Henderson. Umpire—Allen. Timekeeper—Scott. Time of periods—15 minutes.

AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY.

Institution to Observe Hundredth Anniversary of Frederick Douglass. Washington.—The American Negro academy and other organizations in

and near this city will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Frederick Douglass with appropriate exercises, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 26, for three days. Papers and addresses will be read and delivered by noted essayists and speakers dealing with various phases of the interesting career of this greatest of Negro leaders and prince of orators.

The American Negro academy is making extensive preparations for this event, and an unusually attractive program will be presented during the sessions of this famous organization. During the Christmas holidays there are usually a great many strangers visitors in Washington, and an opportunity will thus be presented to them to hear and see some of the race celebrities who will take part in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the great and only Douglass of the lionlike face and shaggy mane. Secretary John W. Cromwell of the academy is sparing no effort to make this the most notable and memorable gathering in the history of the academy.

MT. PLEASANT NOTES.

The Second Baptist church has been celebrating the fifty-second anniversary of the founding of the church. Excellent programs were rendered three nights.

Miss Marjorie Holbert of Keokuk visited friends here Saturday and Sunday. She rendered some excellent numbers, both vocal and instrumental, on the program Saturday night.

Rev. Burton of Keokuk was a visitor here Sunday.

The A. M. E. Sunday school will render a program Thanksgiving night. Mrs. Hazel Price Allen of Fairfield was a week-end visitor with her friend, Miss Bernice Page.

Mrs. Tom Price and Mrs. Ellis of Fairfield visited friends in our city Sunday.

Mr. Andrew Bender spent Sunday in Keokuk.

Mr. Fred Price of Fairfield was a visitor here Sunday at the home of Mrs. Sherman Keith.

Miss Myrtle Johnson of Des Moines is visiting relatives.

Mr. Pleasant people were greatly shocked to hear of the sudden illness of the former presiding elder, S. S. Moore. We hope he will soon recover.

Rev. Hubbard spent Thursday in Fairfield.

Master Louis Hubbard is indisposed.

A number of white friends gave a reception for Mrs. Harriet Smith in honor of her receiving her diploma for teachers advanced normal training course. Mrs. Smith is 82 years old and has never received a grade lower than 90.

CLARINDA, IOWA.

Quite a number of the O. E. S. ladies expect to spend Sunday with the chapter in Maryville, Mo.

Rev. C. S. Brasco is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. Henry Johnson and family of Gravit, Iowa, motored over to spend the Sabbath with friends.

Mr. Geo. Montgomery, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is some better at this writing.

Subscribe for The Bystander and all old subscribers pay their back dues.

Mrs. Laura Mason of Eldorado, Kans., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Give Nowling.

The Ladies' Crochet club met at the home of Mrs. Laura Jones. An elaborate two-course luncheon was served.

Rev. Mitchell, who has been assisting with revival meetings in Buxton, returned home last Monday. Great success and many were added to the church.

Mrs. Richard Caldwell of Shenandoah was visiting friends in the city Saturday.

Mr. Donaldson of Kansas City is employed as pianist at the Orpheum theater.

A special program is being prepared to be rendered at the Second Baptist church for Thanksgiving. A supper will be served also.

The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. Noah Pemberton on Thursday.

The ladies of the A. M. E. church are preparing for a supper on Thanksgiving evening. Come and bring your friends and buy his or her supper.

Danger Signal.

If the fire bell should ring would you run and stop it or go and help to put out the fire? It is much the same way with a cough. A cough is a danger signal as much as a fire bell. You should no more try to suppress it than to stop a fire bell when it is ringing, but should cure the disease that causes the coughing. This can nearly always be done by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many have used it with the most beneficial results. It is especially valuable for the persistent cough that so often follows a bad cold or an attack of the grip. Mrs. Thomas Beeching, Andrews, Ind., writes: "During the win-

ter my husband takes cold easily and coughs and coughs. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine for breaking up these attacks and you cannot get him to take any other." Obtainable everywhere.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

Dalton, Missouri, is a small town of about 500 people, of which 250 are colored, and we must say that there are many colored farmers in and around Dalton, and a number of them are well fixed and doing well. This town is known as the home of the Bartlett Agricultural College, founded by Prof. N. C. Bruce, who is one of the leading educators of our race in the state and country. This school has been founded upon a solid foundation and is going to become a great aid in the backing of our race in the great north and middle west. It is located in one of the richest and most fertile valleys in the United States, and with the brain of Prof. Bruce back of this school we believe it will be the Tuskegee of the north. Already it has received national fame, as Prof. Bruce took first prize in corn raising at the world's fair in San Francisco about a year ago and has taken the first prize in Missouri. The school is supported by volunteer contributors and from wealthy people. Many wealthy people of St. Joe and St. Louis are interested. They have made this year many valuable improvements. One is they have made a fine silo and are putting in a water system in their buildings, whereby they will be rooms of modern convenience. They are also building a \$500 barn, which most of it is built by the teachers and students of the college, and when completed it will accommodate about twenty head of cattle and twenty head of horses. Prof. Bruce has never been in our state in the interest of his school and it is our hope that he may come into Iowa, which is the king of corn raising, and explain to Iowa people how he can raise more corn and better corn to the acre than we can in Iowa. I had the pleasure of spending the day and night in the school with Prof. Bruce and spoke in the chapel in the college before the student body, and he admitted that Iowa was his strongest competitor in corn growing contest. As we have given the history of this school from Prof. Payne, I hardly think it necessary to repeat what they have stated at this time. This town has one church, the Baptist, and one school and one colored grocery store. The colored people live on the hill, which is a beautiful piece of ground overlooking the Chariton river and the Missouri valley. From here we stopped at Brunswick, Mo., and found the people about as usual. They have two churches, Methodist and Baptist. They have three teachers and a public school. They have one restaurant. Most of the colored people own their own property and Mr. I. W. Morris works on the section gang and in this section they are all colored people. Mr. Spencer Payne is one of the old pioneers of this town and is doing well. From here we went to Chillicothe. It is one of the oldest towns in north central Missouri and one of the most progressive cities in this part of the state. They have a population of about 8,000, of which 2,000 are colored. The colored people have a splendid school building and the principal of this school is Prof. V. L. Williams, who has kindly consented to be the Bystander correspondent and agent from this town. Mr. Williams is a self-made young man, born and educated in this county, and he has a fine set of teachers to assist him, consisting of Prof. E. Brown, a college graduate. Also Odessa Hillman, who is one of the oldest teachers in point of service in this school. She is an accomplished young lady of unusual talent. James S. Banks still runs his tonorial shop and is doing well. He is a Mason of high rank, so is Prof. Williams and many others in this part of the state. Rev. S. D. Sawyer, one of the old pioneer Baptist preachers of Missouri, and perhaps the oldest in the state now living, is enjoying himself at his beautiful home here. His son, Nathan, is teaching in the public school at Topeka, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are still running the restaurant and doing well. G. A. Gross has moved to Mansour street and is doing nicely. Miss Catherine Nance is one of the oldest settlers of this town and owns a beautiful home. From here we went to Kirksville, Mo., and we found the colored people doing fairly well. Mr. and Mrs. Corsey, 703 S. Fifth street, are remodeling their home and it is a beautiful place. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Barnes own a beautiful home on the edge of the town. Prof. Frakes lives in the outskirts of the city and farms on his truck farm. We had dinner with them. He is remodeling his home. Prof. C. P. Johnson has charge of the school and is getting along nicely. Mr. C. A. Hockaday is still here, doing well. Mrs. Nettie Madison still lives in the same place. Mrs. Carrie Appleton lives in

her pleasant home on South Fifth street. They are doing well. Wm. Harrison and C. E. Richards are doing nicely.

ALBIA NEWS.

The Sewing Circle club met at the home of Mrs. Walter Bennings on Monday afternoon. Business hour, paper read by Mrs. Hattie Bennings, "Fredrick Douglas." After business a nice lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. Bennings, assisted by Mrs. Brown. Visitor, Mrs. Joe Robinson, a member from Hocking.

Mr. C. W. Carthon of Hiteman brought a number of Hitemanites in his auto to attend the K. of P. special meeting Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Roper of Fraker, Iowa, visited at the home of their son, Mr. Oscar Roper, in Albia over Sunday.

The men from Hocking who attended the special K. of P. meeting in Albia on Tuesday night were Messrs. Joe Robinson, Lewis Edmond, Tom Harvey and Tom Larry and Will Edmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Grayson and family of Hocking No. 3 spent Sunday in Albia.

Mr. Andrew Stoval and Horace Bates of Hiteman spent Saturday in Albia.

The Young Girls' School club met at the Social Center on Sunday afternoon. A program for the holiday week is being prepared. Mr. Charles Robinson, Theodore Gravely and Creolo Morris are the youths that will assist the girls in their play.

Mr. Charlie Robinson has returned to his home in Hocking, after a summer out of town.

LINCOLN UNDER FIRE.

A Salute That Might Have Carried Death in Its Train.

In "Reminiscences of a Wartime Statesman and Diplomat," by Frederick W. Seward, is the story of a visit to a French frigate. "I think the 'Gardien' on which the author accompanied Mr. Lincoln early in 1861. The visit over the party was leaving the frigate and the parting salute was about to be fired.

"As Mr. Lincoln sat in the stern he said: 'Suppose we row around her bows. I should like to look at her build and rig from that direction.' Captain Dahlgren, of course, shifted his helm accordingly. The French officers doubtless had not heard or understood the president's remark and supposed we were pulling off astern in the ordinary way.

"We had hardly reached her bow when on looking up I saw the officer of the deck pacing the bridge, watch in hand and counting off the seconds—'un, deux, trois'—and then immediately followed the flash and deafening roar of a cannon apparently just over our heads. Another followed, then another and another in rapid succession. We were enveloped in smoke and literally 'under fire' from the frigate's broadside. Captain Dahlgren sprang to his feet, his face aflame with indignation as he shouted: 'Pull like the —, boys! Pull like —!'

"They obeyed with a will, and a few sturdy strokes took us out of danger. After he had resumed his seat and calmed down I said in a low voice, 'Of course those guns were not shotted, and we were below their range?'

"He answered, gritting his teeth, 'Yes, but to think of exposing the president to the danger of having his head taken off by a wad!'

"I did not know until he explained that the wadding blown to pieces by the explosion sometimes commences dropping fragments soon after leaving the gun. Whether Mr. Lincoln realized the danger or not I never knew. He sat impassively through it and made no reference to it afterward."

LIBELED THE KING.

Then He Turned Informer and Won a Substantial Reward.

A colonel in the Prussian army, who had been discharged at the close of the Seven Years' war, importuned Frederick the Great to be reinstated. Weary of the incessant solicitations of his troublesome visitor, Frederick at length gave orders that he should never be admitted to his presence. Some weeks later a most bitter libel against his majesty appeared. Frederick seldom gave himself any concern about such attacks, but the present one exasperated him so much that he offered a reward of 50 Friedrichs of gold for the discovery of the author. The day following the disgraced colonel demanded and obtained an audience.

"Sire," he began, on being admitted, "your majesty has just promised 50 Friedrichs for the discovery of the author of a recent publication. I am come to claim that recompense. Behold in me the unfortunate libeler! My life I forfeit freely, but remember your royal pledge, and while you punish me, send to my poor wife and children the reward due to the informer."

The king, although struck with the sad extremity and self sacrifice of the officer, said sternly: "Go instantly to the fortress of Spandau and there await my judgment!"

"I obey," said the culprit. "But the money?"

"Within two hours your wife shall receive it," said the king. "Take this letter and give it to the commandant, but he must not open it until after dinner."

The colonel arrived at Spandau and gave himself up as a prisoner. At the prescribed moment the commandant opened the royal mandate. It ran:

To the bearer I give the command of Spandau. The present governor is to take the command of Berlin as a reward for past services. FREDERICK.

Musical Bruises.

"That's a peculiar looking bruise you have on the back of your neck," observed the doctor.

"Yes," said the patient. "I am subject to those. You see, I'm a clarinet player in an orchestra."

"I don't see how that can produce bruises on the back of your neck."

"It doesn't produce them exactly, but it places me in a position where I am very liable to get them."

"How is that?"

"I sit directly in front of the man who plays the slide trombone."—Newark Eagle.

The Soft Answer.

A certain politician seeking office was very much incensed at certain remarks which had been made about him by the leading paper of the town. He burst into the editorial room like a dynamite bomb and exclaimed:

"You are telling lies about me in your paper, and you know it!"

"You have no cause for complaint," said the editor coolly. "What in the world would you do if we told the truth about you?"—New York Globe.

Too Exacting.

Lucy—Don't you just adore Clarence Joyce? My, I think he's the handsomest thing! Mabel—Well, his nose is a little flat, and his hair pretty light, and his eyes are a trifle big and pale, and his eyebrows—Lucy—Oh, I know. You always expect a man to be a regular Venus!—New York Times.

Good Advice.

Mr. Woggs—Somebody wrote to the editor to ask how to eat corn off the cob. Mrs. Woggs—What does the editor say? Mr. Woggs—He says, silently.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

ORPHANS' BENEFIT CONCERT.

Miss E. H. Morris Gives Fine Entertainment For Howard Orphanage.

The Howard Orphanage and Industrial school, founded in Brooklyn and now located at Kings Park, N. Y. began the observance of its fiftieth anniversary with a classical concert, featuring compositions by colored authors, at Kismet temple, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16. The concert was got up by Miss Etta Hamilton Morris, a white lady, who became much interested in the work the school is doing among more than 200 colored orphans.

Miss Morris heard the children sing at a public meeting in one of the churches in Brooklyn not long ago and was greatly pleased with their efforts. She afterward held a conference with Mrs. Mary E. Gordon, who is the matron and superintendent of the orphanage, which resulted in the splendid entertainment above mentioned, which was a financial success. Among the noted composers who took part in the concert program were Harry T. Burleigh and J. R. Europe. The Philomela Glee club and a string quartet under Felix Weir were also heard to good advantage.

Dr. Elbert New State College Trustee.

The colored people of Wilmington, Del., are much gratified over the recent recognition accorded Dr. Samuel G. Elbert by his appointment to the trustee board of State college by Governor Miller. Although State college is composed of colored students, Dr. Elbert is the first man of the race to hold the position of trustee. He is well and favorably known throughout the state and was one of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington's warmest friends. The institution is located near Dover.

GROWTH OF MOTHER BETHEL.

How Dr. Williams Is Succeeding at Famous Philadelphia Church.

At a recent reception held at "Mother Bethel" A. M. E. church, Philadelphia, in honor of the first 100 members to join the church since the Rev. Dr. R. J. Williams became its pastor, membership certificates were presented to seventy-five of the new members who were present. Dr. Williams has been at this church only five months, and during this brief period 115 members have been added to the roll.

The denomination is in the second century of its existence as the African Methodist Episcopal church, which was founded by Richard Allen 100 years ago, May, 1816. Bethel church, being the first started by the Rev. Mr. Allen, bears the affectionate name of "Mother." The program on the night of the presentation was participated in by a number of well known and zealous Christian workers.