

NASHVILLE GLOBE.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of the NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management. Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

The Square Deal.

The colored people of this city have a just cause to ask the question whether or not they have received a square deal in all things that pertain to their general welfare. It is a settled fact that he who receives must evidence some desire for what is to be given. In other words, if the Negroes of Nashville feel that they are entitled to any considerations in the city improvements, they must decide what they are and then they must make known what they want. We believe in organization, and we are unalterably of the opinion that the most effective way to do anything is through organized effort, but above all we believe that all selfishness should be put aside, and the interests of all the people put first and foremost in every instance. We are not making the charge that any of our organizations are guilty of selfishness, but we do contend that the organizations through which the interests of the people should be fostered are making mighty poor headway.

The new High School that is half completed has cost over \$300,000; the other half of the building will cost equally as much, which will run the cost of the High School for whites up into the neighborhood of \$700,000. For a High School for Negroes a rider has been attached to the \$300,000 bond bill to complete the White High School calling for \$100,000. We ask, in the name of common reason, is this a square deal? Schools are not luxuries, but necessities. If a \$100,000 building will take care of every need of the Negro, all right; but all know that it will not. The Negroes' children, above all, need industrial training. Being the offspring of a servant class they need this training early in life. As soon as they enter school it would be well for them to have a care such as they should have received at home before school age, but of which they were deprived because their parents in many cases were compelled to leave them early in the morning and to remain away from them until late at night. As a result they did not have time to give their children the attention they desired. Therefore the Negro children need a High School adequate to take up their training where their mothers should have begun. Again, since we have a compulsory educational law, there will be a larger percentage of High School pupils each year from the various schools. We might go on enumerating reasons why the amount stipulated in the rider is not sufficient, but we feel that the matter explains itself. The point we would impress is that the Negroes are too indifferent about their own welfare, and that the time to plead the cause is now.

The Negro in Business.

The Negro in business as in other lines has his ups and downs. First of all there is a lack of commercial experience that is so essential to success. Again, every Negro who goes in business goes in with the feeling that he has a constituency, or in other words that there is a class of people who should rally to his support. This class of people referred to are members of his own race. It is natural for Jews to expect Jews to patronize them, in business, Irish expect the same of Irish; the German around the corner feels doubly sure that the Germans will give him their patronage and support. So the Negro should not be censured when he feels that the people of his own race, first of all,

should trade with him in whatever business he may be engaged.

It is true that there are scores of Negroes who have succeeded in business and whose patronage has been almost exclusively that of white people. But while this has often been true, it does not offset the first impression the Negro has when he goes in business.

Many of them have said after success has come to them that they do not depend on the Negro for support; the same can be said of men of other nationalities, but the fact remains that the first thought that enters the mind of the Negro is that he should get the support of his own people.

Many Negroes have been disappointed in this expectation, and the fact about it is, the leading Negroes, that is, those who have come through school and are supposed to have a smattering of learning—lawyers, doctors, teachers and preachers—the class that are the parasites but who preach race loyalty and race cooperation, turn a deaf ear to the Negro who is engaged in business, and added to this the admission is compelled to be made that many of the Negroes who have made a success in their business, turn aside from their brother.

These leaders in the profession and in business can preach their sermons on the housetops of "Race Loyalty," but they do not practice their preachments. It is left to the people to sustain every Negro who attempts to venture in business. This is a strong charge but we challenge the professional and business Negroes of Nashville to prove the contrary. It is not the intention to create the impression that Nashville is an exception to the rule, but we confine our charge to home because we believe that house cleaning should begin there. We would not take our dirty linen abroad to be laundered, but desire to go visiting with our skirts clean.

Our people who are recognized as leaders, if they expect to continue in the positions in which the people have placed them, must change their attitude towards the Negroes who are attempting to do business. They must not just flock in on opening days and bow congratulations, but must put down hard cash for what the Negro has, and if he has not got what they want they must demand that he get it. There is no use to accuse those who are trying to do business of inefficiency. There must be a brotherly co-operation that every interest of the race may be fostered.

In the death of Mr. J. P. Morgan it can be truly said that a world power has been taken from the stage of action. One by one the Grim Reaper is mowing men down—the great and small.

A white Democrat from Tennessee wants to be Register of the Treasury. It appears that the "dyed in the wool" from our dear old state wants to monopolize that job.

Editorial Clippings.

In the resignation of General Foreman D. A. Hart, the National Baptist Publishing Board has lost a valuable man. Hart and Bumbrey, together with the pulchritudinous Blaine Boyd, made things hum.—Georgia Baptist.

Just a little more than half of the Negro children between the ages of 6 and 20 are in school in North Carolina. This is a fact notwithstanding the fact that school enrollment has gradually increased within the last ten years. Of course, the same increase may be counted on to continue still it may not be amiss to help it along. Ignorance is the ever fruitful mother of crime. In consequence the proportion of crime among Negroes almost invariably indicates their ignorance. We cannot therefore fail to give all due emphasis to school training. The Negro needs more education of all kinds and must have it if he is to stand the test of the morrow.—The Durham Reformer.

REV. BECKHAM ABLE TO BE AT HIS DESK.

Rev. Wm. Beckham, Field Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, who was forced to cancel his engagements and come home for a rest, is able to be at his desk again. Dr. Beckham is not very strong yet, but hopes to be able to go about his duties in a week or ten days.

MR. DODSON CROSSES THE BAR.

News reached this city last Saturday afternoon of the death at Boydton, Va., of Mr. Armstead Dodson, father of N. B. Dodson, editor of the Afro-American Page of the American Press Association. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and had lived near Boydton all of his life. During the Civil War Armstead Dodson was bodyguard for his master, Ben Dodson, who was a line officer in the Confederate Army. At the mine explosion at Petersburg, Officer Dodson was wounded, and while being cared for at the hospital, Armstead was captured in an attempt to break the Confederate lines to go home. He, however, escaped and wandered over one hundred and fifty miles through

MILLER INDICTED FOR CARRYING ARMS.

The Grand Jury has indicted E. V. Miller on the charge of carrying weapons. Miller is charged with having killed a negro at Lacey's construction camp on the Lewisburg & Northern Railroad, but the jury has not yet acted on the murder charge.

IN MEMORIAM OF J. FRANK BATTLE.

In the loss of your distinguished vice-president, who for many years was our personal friend, we extend to you and all the family our heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement.

You have gone, yes gone forever! Our hearts are filled with grief and pain; For we shall see your dear face never Never more on earth again.

Our hearts and thoughts are ever with you, Although you rest beneath the sod; I know your soul has long since started, On its upward flight to God!

You have lived a life of honor; Your deeds were noble, good and kind, And that gives solace, consolation To all the dear ones left behind.

Though we are bowed with grief and sorrow, We still love you and always will, For there I'll bend my knee in prayer, For it was God's holy will.

From loving friends, MR. and MRS. ROBT. L. MILLER, 616 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.

PROF. HOPE LECTURES IN NASHVILLE.

Prof. John A. Hope, A. M., President of Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga., was in the city this week to complete a course of lectures begun at Fisk University last year. Prof. Hope visited the chapel of the National Baptist Publishing Board Wednesday morning and made a talk to the employees on "The day of small things and the day of large ideas." Wednesday afternoon Prof. Hope delivered two very inspiring lectures



PROF. JOHN A. HOPE.

at Fisk University to the students of the Sociological Department under the direction of Prof. Geo. E. Haynes, Ph. D.

President Hope was loud in his praise of the work being done throughout the country by the schools and colleges. He leaves the city today, but hopes to return with the Georgia delegation en route to the Sunday-School Congress, to be held at Muskogee, Okla., June 4th to the 9th.

THE SOUTH SHOULD GROW LIVESTOCK.

With its long growing season and abundance of feed crops, the South should be able to grow the beef and butter, the bacon and lard it now buys, for just as little as any other section can produce them. And it can do this very thing.

Here is some of the testimony as it relates to pork production: Carefully conducted experiments at the Alabama Experiment Station show that an acre of soy beans will produce pork worth from \$25.84 to \$39.13. Hogs fed on corn and soy bean pasture made gains which cost from \$2.59 to \$3.36 per hundred pounds, charging everything against them. These results represent the work of three years. In Louisiana an acre of sweet potatoes produced pork worth \$73.50. Farmers who have kept close account of the cost of their pork report this cost as low, in numerous instances, as 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 cents a pound. Of course, the average farmer does not produce pork this cheaply. These men utilized to the full extent the pasture crops—cowpeas, soy beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts,

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etc.—which the pigs could harvest for themselves. In what other section can pork be produced at so small cost to the farmer?—From "The New Spirit in Southern Farming," by E. E. Miller, in the American Review of Reviews for April.

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR SAUNDERS.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Saunders will regret to hear of their removal from Nashville to Chicago to reside. Mr. Saunders was for more than thirty years a trusted employe of the oldest wall paper house in the city, that of Collin H. Freeman. While his wife, more familiarly known as Mrs. M. A. Gowdey, who for eighteen years was employed as teacher in the Public School of the city and whose former husband was the brave captain of the first colored fire company who lost his life in the great fire of 1892. Mrs. Saunders was for many years the efficient organist of St. Paul A. M. E. Church as well as one of the leaders of that church. The women's club movement owes much of its inspiration to her skill and influence. She was the organizer of the Housekeepers Club and was its teacher and president for several years. We wish for them happiness and prosperity in their new home.

From a friend. Mrs. R. C. Eason, of Tremont avenue, who has been confined to her room for several days, is slowly improving.

NEW TYPE OF RURAL SCHOOL.

Booker T. Washington.

In many sections of the South the parents of rural Negro children are ignorant ex-slave folk whose lives have been spent entirely on farms. They know nothing of intelligent cooking or proper housekeeping, nothing of the rules of health. Broken chairs, floors with holes in them, broken windows, leaky roofs, ragged and unwashed bedding, soiled dishes and table linen—these are the home surroundings of many of these children from infancy.

In view of these conditions, it early became clear to us at Tuskegee that if we really wished to dovetail school work in to the real life of the people as a factor in their uplift, something more than the abstract teaching of cube root and verb conjugation should be offered in the class-room.

In Macon County, Alabama, a plan is being carried out which seems a good solution of this problem. It was decided that, to be of the greatest service to the child, to combat his environment, not only a special class-room should be provided but everything surrounding the child should serve to instruct. As an experiment we constructed a building on the order of our southern cottages, containing rooms for a family and in addition, a large assembly-room. A family, in which both parents were teachers, were obtained to live in the building. It was made clear to them that every room in the house and everything about the house should serve as an object lesson; that front yard, back yard, stable, horse, cow, garden and the little farm adjoining should have their place in the day's schedule of teaching.

Dining-room, kitchen and bedroom are used daily in teaching these children the different phases of house-keeping, they actually doing the work. The girls of a certain grade take turns at the cooking. They come to the cottage in time to prepare the morning meal for the teachers and family. This is properly served in the dining-room, which has been set in order by another group of little girls—the aim being that all shall learn the best methods of service. The pupils set the bedrooms in order and look after the small children of the teachers. All this is done under the vigilant eye of the mother teacher, who is thoroughly competent, having been trained at Tuskegee Institute, mastering trades as well as academic work. The girls in the higher classes are taught cooking, but all the girls receive instruction in gardening, housecleaning and sewing. The boys come directly under the eye of the man of the house. They care for the small farm, the stock, yards and garden and do in addition a certain amount of farm carpentry. These are all real lessons with practical demonstrations quite as thoroughly explained as the black-board exercises in the class-room. We call it the Model School, meaning not that it is a model to any other school, but that everything in it and about it is a model to the girls and boys who attend.

A double purpose is served in the Model School. It fits the child for life in the community in which he lives and it affords material to give life to the exercises in his text-books. The boy not only constructs the fence, but he figures out its cost—cost of nails, lumber, time—a live exercise in arithmetic. In his grammar lesson he uses words suggested by his fence and writes short compositions on his work. The same is true of the girl in the work of cooking, bed-making and table-setting. The tasks are done and then used to demonstrate the lessons in books. This gives real interest to the class-room work, as both teachers and children feel that they are writing, talking and figuring on actual things.

To keep up interest in the school we frequently invite the parents to be present. They are made to feel that the school is a center for their activities. They become interested themselves, because their children in learning useful things are doing work that the parents understand and appreciate. They go home with information about cotton, corn, winter greens; about the care of live stock and soil. They gain some idea about washing dishes, setting table and putting a room in order.

The effect of the idea embodied in this school has been highly gratifying. A new light has come into the community which shows in the faces of many of the hard-headed old black folk, who used to be none too enthusiastic about education. The change is only in process, of course, but there are fewer rags in the windows of the community, fewer tumbledown fences,

This training has taken nothing from the "book learning" of these children's education. Their teaching is thorough. In the Model School they complete the sixth grade, being admitted by certificate to the corresponding class in Tuskegee Institute. Some, preferring to take a written test, have made the next higher class. With this double training of mind and hand the children of this community are brighter and happier and are doing much to add sweetness and contentment to rural life.

DR WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF THE WEST.

(Continued from Page 1.)

is a disposition at every point that I have so far touched to keep the Negro out of the skilled labor trades. He can practice law, or medicine or preach, but finds little opportunity to teach school or work at a trade. In many of the hotels where I have stopped, it has been interesting to note that Japanese, white people and black people are employed as servants. In most of the large hotels, however, the Japanese seem to control the work and they are mighty good hotel waiters. The Negro waiter and porter in the hotel has to compete with the Japanese and it is a pretty hard job. The Japanese are steady, reliable, sober and are always on the job.

I have visited and spoken to the faculty and students in practically all of the Colleges, State Universities and Agricultural Colleges in the states that I have traversed, and it is very noticeable that these institutions have gone further in technical and industrial education—in a word, in applying education to the needs and conditions of the people than is true of the same type of institutions of in Eastern states. It is also noticeable that the general average of intelligence of any audience that one addresses in states like Idaho and Washington is much higher than the old Eastern states. I have never been among a people anywhere in the world who read so much as is true of these Western people, and they read the higher grade of publications. In proportion to the population the standard monthly magazines and high type weekly publications have a larger circulation, I think, in the West than in the East. It is not only true that the white people are great readers, but the same is equally true of the colored people. They know what is going on in the world, and anyone who comes into this part of the United States expecting to find ignorance will soon be undeceived. It is interesting, too, to note how, in cities like Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, all the leading business men in the white race work together practically as one man. I have never been anywhere in the world where the Chamber of Commerce is such a center of activity and life as it is in these cities. I have never spoken to a set of business men who showed such a high degree of intelligence and enthusiasm as I have seen in the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that I have addressed. I am glad to add that in most of the cities where there is any considerable number of colored people, they also have a Negro Business League or some such organization, and are beginning to organize themselves in business and commercial directions. In several of the large cities our people have good church organizations and good church buildings. The ministers, as a rule, while they have many difficulties to contend with, are of a high type, unselfish, intelligent. Tacoma, Washington, where there is a large group of fine colored people, seems to harbor less prejudice than any city that I have been in. In Tacoma race seems to be practically no race discrimination, and one finds here, as I have stated, a fine aggressive class of colored men and women. At every point that I have touched I have simply been overwhelmed with kindnesses and attentions shown me by members of my own race.

(Signed) BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

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