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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Treat each man according to his worth as a man. Distrust all who would have any one class placed before any other. Other republics have fallen because the unscrupulous have substituted loyalty to class for loyalty to the people as a whole. —President Roosevelt's speech at Little Rock, Ark.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

DRIFTING TO THE TOWNS.

When Caucasians criticize the Afro-American it implies a comparison with the action of their own race under similar circumstances. The result of a fair comparison shows that in the majority of cases there is a great resemblance between the two races.

To cite one instance, there has been much criticism of the Afro-American for his tendency to drift to the towns and cities. This, however, is not peculiar to the Afro-American for official statistics show conclusively, that the same tendency exists among the Caucasian race, even in the North and the same reasons exist in both of the cases.

Among these reasons are the absence of church and school privileges in the country, at all comparable to those that are found in the towns. This is especially the case among the Afro-Americans of the South, who are, universally compelled, to resort to the towns to secure suitable educational and religious advantages.

Again under the farming system of the South, it is almost impossible for the laborer to make any progress for at the end of the year, he usually finds himself destitute and in debt. Eventually, he becomes disheartened and "drifts to the town."

Were Caucasian laborers substituted for the Afro-Americans, the drifting would be even more general. Again the Afro-American is very imitative.



BISHOP W. B. DERRICK.
One of the Incorporators of the Constitution League.

He notices that the owner of the big plantation does not live on the farm, but has his town residence where his family can enjoy educational, social and religious advantages. So, so soon as he is able he imitates the white man and locates his family in town, for the very same reasons.

Under this regime, both the white boy and the black boy are town-reared and know very little about farming. Their aspirations are not in that direction, but they wish to be merchants, lawyers or physicians.

In the case of the Afro-American the change is a great improvement; for Afro-American professional men have been decidedly successful and usually acquire a fair amount of town property. It is ridiculously absurd to contend that the farming Afro-American of the South makes a better showing than his brother in the town, who has a good profession or trade. As a rule the town man makes the better showing, and reflects more credit upon his race.

BISHOP TURNER.

The Washington Star has this to say about Bishop Turner: "Some of the Afro-American newspapers declare that Bishop Turner possesses but small influence with his people, and should not be taken too seriously. Friends of the Afro-Americans would be glad to believe this. But the fact remains that he holds an office which suggests influence and respect, and the office, if not the man, counts. How comes it that he remains unshaken in his place if he has few supporters among his own people? Such deliverances as he occasionally indulges in on public questions would be likely to bring a weak man to book."

This was probably written before Bishop Turner sent an article to the newspapers denying that he used the language attributed to him. The reason that he remains unshaken in his place is that it requires a certain course of procedure and the assembling of the general conference to shake him. Andy Johnson was not impeached the next morning after he committed the offenses charged against him nor can Bishop Turner be. And, again, the Bishop can be impeached only for malfeasance in office or moral delinquency. Neither of these is implied in what he said in the Georgia convention.

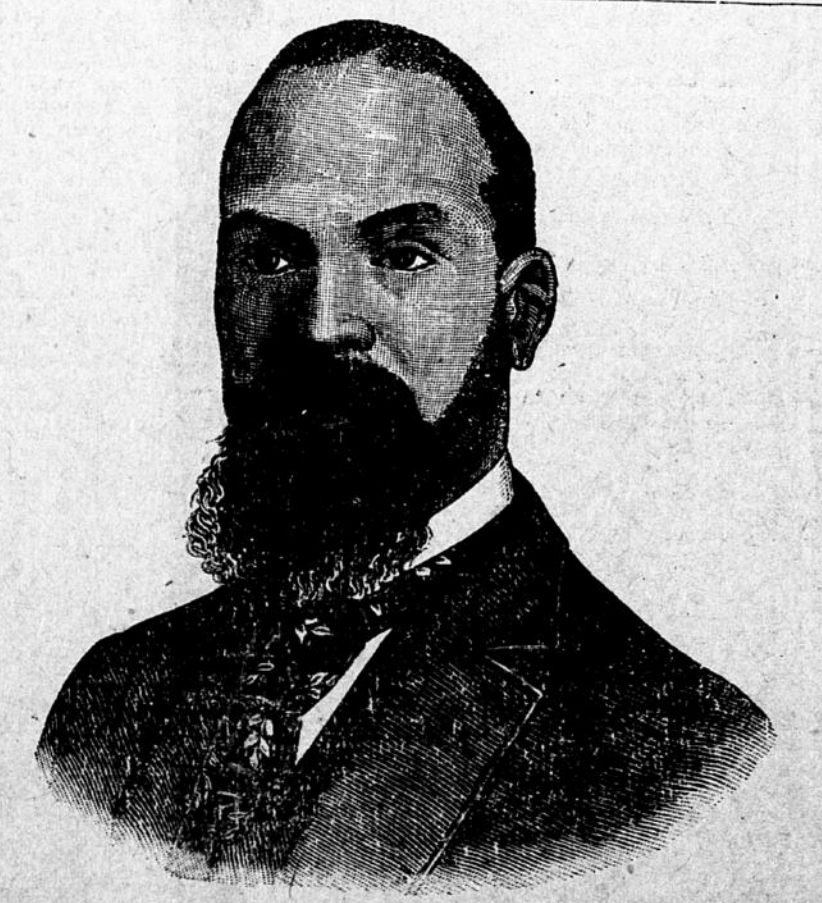
BOYCOTT FOR BOYCOTT.

"The American trade with China is practically gone," said R. P. Schwerin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steam company yesterday, "and there is likely to be greater trouble this summer. I wouldn't give a cent for the life of any Caucasian missionary this summer who doesn't get out of the interior. The boycott is back of it."

Mr. Schwerin goes on to relate how the unpleasant relations between China and the United States originated.

"The labor leaders of San Francisco began an agitation against Chinese made goods. Housewives were asked to boycott all grocers who carried Chinese brushes. Smokers were asked to boycott tobacco dealers who sold cigars rolled by Chinese. The coast was placarded with posters advising workmen not to buy overalls made by a Chinese firm because, it was said, Chinese were employed in their manufacture."

Those labor leaders didn't know the thing was loaded but we all know it now and we are losing an immense amount of valuable trade. The Chinaman contemplates our hysterics with a smile that is childlike and bland."



DR. ALLEN A. WESLEY.
Famous Chicago Physician.

TRAINED MEN NEEDED.

The Baptist Truth, organ of the Georgia Baptists, says: "All over Georgia there are churches without pastors and schools without teachers, and among these vacancies are some of the best positions in these professions. The rank and file of future leaders are not tarrying long enough over their books to get the requisite amount of training to enable them to hold their own with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the people."

We presume that no one will deny that the educational progress of the Afro-American largely depends upon his churches and schools and it is certain that he cannot conduct business enterprises without the aid of duly qualified men.

We knew of one case down South in which nearly two hundred Afro-Americans, some of whom had large means, attempted to carry on a general store. Among the promoters were many well known who were well versed in politics; at least the result showed that they knew more about politics than business, for the concern has just gone into the hands of a receiver and the



MAJOR ALLEN ALLENSWORTH
Chaplain 24th Infantry—Nominated by President Roosevelt for Retirement as Lieutenant Colonel.

stockholders have been called upon to meet a very large indebtedness. Well-trained men often fall in attempting to carry on business and amateurs who rush into such enterprises learn in a short time that "a fool and his money are soon parted."

Dixon is an adroit rabble-rouser of the Dennis Kearney type and the tone of his work is anarchistic. Perhaps it is from the inspiration derived from Dixon's writings that the Daughters of the Confederacy are impelled to contemplate erecting a monument to Wurtz, the Andersonville butcher.

No—Count Boni Castelaire sniffs at the \$40,000 per annum, said to have been tendered him by his wife. Boni should remember the old saying, "beggars must not be choosers."

Four Southern senators voted against the Pure Food Bill. The action was not phenomenal as anything pure is highly objectionable in the South.

SHOT AMONG THE MINISTERS

There was a church trial in this burg not many days ago, a case where the scandal and its history were kept beautifully smothered, and where the "culture of the press," as one aged minister called them, were baffled from Alpha to Omega, and from A to Izzard. The trial came off, and the verdict was deferred for a month or two.

So much for the trial. What happened during the first session thereof is what concerns this story.

Numerous reporters came to the trial—and got nothing, which is the reason no newspaper printed more than a casual mention of the case. When the eager scribes gathered at the church they were received with great courtesy, and also with the information that the proceedings were strictly secret. They were then herded into an anteroom and told that they would be given a little information later.

Gathered in this anteroom, the boys chatted, laughed and formulated imaginary narratives. This soon pulled up on them, and they began to figure out some method of getting at least an inkling of the doings.

Their anteroom was behind another anteroom, and this room, in turn, was separated from the auditorium of the church by a big double door, the kind of door where you push both halves and emerge in the middle. The boys

silently sneaked forward into this room, and one of the most daring knelt by the door, his eyes glued to the crack, his ears extended to their greatest length. The others grouped beside and behind him, and waited for him to give out such information as his coin of vantage might secure.

Among the crowd was one young man who didn't particularly care whether any paper got anything or not. In fact, he would far rather have scored a blank for this particular case, and thus have gained some other and more pleasing assignment from his city editor. This young man cogitated for one moment, and then, quick as some huge cat, gave the kneller a squint at the door a tremendous shove.

The kneeling victim shot straight through the suddenly opening doors, landing on hands and knees far out in the auditorium. Another reporter, who had been leaning against the doors, bringing up squarely upon his stomach. Two others, unable to regain their balance, sat down heavily in the doorway. The remainder of the tribe, scrambling madly, fled out into the street, leaving the fallen ones to receive the wrath of the assembled ministers.

It might be just as well to draw the veil of silence and of charity over the subsequent proceedings. — Chicago Journal.

CHOATE IN CHILDHOOD DAYS

It is stated of our late crusading ambassador at the court of St. James, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, that when he was a little chap he and his sister had been forbidden by parental authority to go in swimming, or even to wade on the shore. Nevertheless, the pair soon made their way to the beach, and naturally were exposed to the devices of Satan.

"You might at least take off your shoes and stockings," suggested the tempter, well aware to what this would lead. "Nobody will see us," said the acquiescent "Joe" to his sister. "God will see us," was the reply. "But he won't tell," returned the sharp and precocious infant, who was already tasting the sweets of forensic victory. As no effective response served to suggest itself, transgression soon followed, and its results were finally emphasized by the plastic hand of their mother.

In one of his rambles the impending ambassador fell in with a little girl who was weeping bitterly. "What is the matter, Molly? Can I do anything for you?" was the sympathetic query. With many sobs came the reply: "My mamma has gone to heaven. 'Berhaps she hasn't," was the comforting comment, which abruptly stopped the sobs and left the victim in a maze of thought.

Another experience revealed to our hero a cottage with a sunny garden all abloom and a piazza dominating an elderly maiden of forbidding aspect. "May I have a few of those lovely flowers?" "No, no, little boy, come the childish reply. "They are put there to look at, not to touch."

"That's why you are put there, I suppose," said the quick and impetuous youth, as he scampered down the street. "My child, my child, what dirty hands!" said the mother one day as he came in with hands that suggested a four paws' menagerie. "Go and wash them at once." "Why, ma," was the aggrieved response, "I have washed them already. You must be getting color blind."

DACHSHUND A GOOD FIGHTER

The good-natured, philosophic German dachshund has always been regarded as more or less of a joke in this country. Even in the fatherland he is a staple for jesting. His elongated body, his crooked legs, his emaciated tail, his resemblance to a sausage—who could fail to make some sort of joke about a dachshund?

But the dachshund has a very serious side, and a work in life.

"Dachshund" means "badger-dog."

Now, the badger is an animal that, generally speaking, needs neither game laws nor sympathy, because he is able to take care of himself and fight his own battles. Naturalists place him as a link between the bear family and the weasels. He has about all the strenuous characteristics of both, with some of his own in addition.

Badger-baiting was formerly a barbarous rustic sport that drew trade to country inns and taverns. A badger was placed in a barrel and the man whose dog could bring him out got a prize. A single dog seldom did it. A full pack might—sometimes. The

badger is a tremendous burrower, and the jolly dachshund of the jokes has been trained for centuries in Germany to go into his burrows like a ferret after rats and drive the badger out or fight him. In some German and Austrian cities there were formerly badger-baiting tournaments in which crack dachshunds entered a pit with an abled-bodied badger and fought for points.

It is said that such contests are still held in Vienna. For spirit, endurance and agility the dachshund has no peer in this work, and a bulldog pitted against a badger would probably find himself cutting a poor figure.

So, to make the jokes about the dachshund if you will, but give him credit for his prowess, and for that gentleness, characteristic also of the best bulldogs, that makes either an affectionate companion to man and a loyal playmate to children. Give the dachshund credit, too, for intelligence. He has it in large degree. Few dogs are keener, and probably his acumen is such that he even sees a good many of the dachshund jokes.

SUNLIGHT AND THE HOUSE

Sunlight is nature's most health-giving scavenger. A house without sunlight is unhealthy and unsafe for human occupancy and it is necessary not only to have some sunlight, but to have as much of it as possible. It is, of course, not feasible to admit the direct rays of the sun to every room of a house; the typical plan of all houses is square or rectangular, and at least one side of the house is entirely beyond the reach of the sun.

The other three sides, however, can receive more or less direct sunlight and the problem of the plan is thus reduced to arranging the various rooms so that the amount of sunlight is adjusted to their uses, and it must be sunlight, for mere light itself is not sufficient; the rays of the sun have curative and cleansing properties that nothing else has.

It is generally admitted that a southern exposure is the best for all houses and should be obtained whenever possible. It is immaterial whether the entrance is placed on this side or not, so long as the rooms most in use open onto the house.

In dwellings of average size the entrance front will also be the front on which any important room opens, and in large country houses, the old distinction of a front and back to a house has disappeared and instead we have the entrance front and the garden front; the service and servant's quarters, so long regarded as characteristic of the "back" of a house, may be relegated to a side end or placed in a wing that abuts directly on the entrance front. In such cases it must be well screened, and its purpose thoroughly subordinated—American Homes and Gardens.

BOOKS HAD DOUBLE USE

The following incident, illustrating the rough humor of the late "Luke" Poland, then a congressman from Vermont, was related to me a number of years ago by our family physician, says a writer in an eastern publication.

I had been ill a number of days with tonsillitis, and had reached the restless stage of convalescence, when the doctor called one morning and found me propped against the pillows and deeply interested in a paper-covered volume of the yellow variety. My mother attempted to apologize for the cheap character of my literature, but was interrupted by the doctor, who laughingly exclaimed: "Oh, let him read anything he wants to, if it will only keep him quiet."

"And, do you know," he continued, "I read some pretty cheap looking

stuff myself, especially on a train. I hardly ever come home from a trip that I don't bring a cheap novel with me, and sometimes I am so ashamed of the blood and thunder stories that I tear off the covers before taking the books into the house."

"I remember once when going from Rutland to Burlington, Vt., I noticed Congressman Luke Poland sitting a few seats in front of me with a novel he had purchased of the train boy. At the next stop I left my seat, and, stopping beside him, said: 'Good morning, Mr. Poland. I see you have my bad habit of reading cheap literature on the train.'"

"Yes," he replied, 'I confess I do read some worthless trash on the train; but it passes the time, you know, and, besides, some d— fool doesn't come and talk to you.'"

two ears and two eyes, a nose (though a long one), and a mouth; I assure you his teeth are made of bone, just like yours. He is really a human being, and I hope you will regard him as such."

What She Wanted.
"I shall make you love me yet," declared Mr. Stinjay, determinedly. "I shall leave no stone unturned."
"Ah, that sounds like," exclaimed the fair girl. "If the stone weighs not less than a carat and is pure white you may interest me."

REALLY A HUMAN BEING.

A Story Showing How Much Depends on the Point of View.

The story is told in China that years ago a missionary made his appearance upon a platform there and that the native orator who introduced him closed with these words:

"When I have finished a gentleman from the West is going to address you. He is not a foreign demon. His appearance and his clothing may seem strange to you, but look carefully at him. He has two arms and two legs,

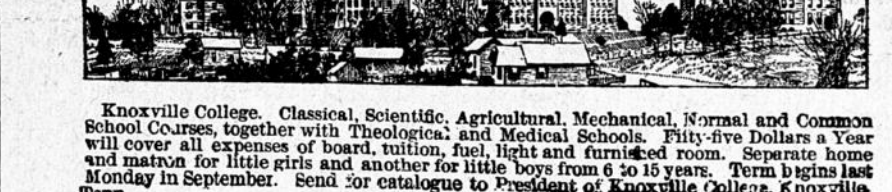
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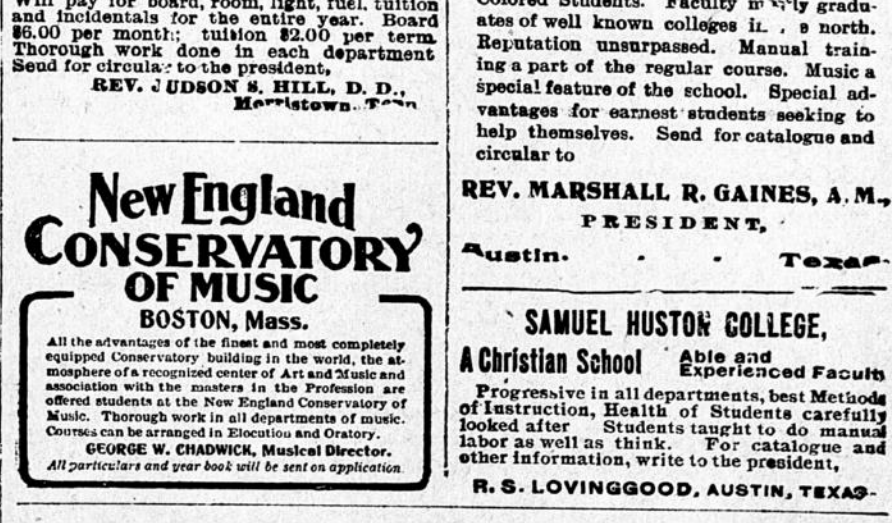
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