AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

"The educated man usually overestimates himself because his intellect has grown faster than his experience of life."—General Armstrong.

"Every time I think of Hampton, I get a new definition of education and a new ideal of human training. I believe that Hampton is, after all, the real American university. I believe that this institution comes nearer having found the clew to the maze in this great process of training people for life, in life and by life, than any other institution in the world."

This striking tribute has been paid to Hampton Institute by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education board, who knows intimately educational institutions throughout the whole country.

Some 20,000 people are attracted annually to Hampton Institute, the pioneer industrial and agricultural training school for negro and Indian youth, founded in 1868 by Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong. These visitors, from all parts of the world, are attracted by the unique and effective educational methods which Hampton Institute has been successfully employing for over 45 years in the training of negroes and Indians for unselfish and efficient service in the home, on the farm, in the shop and in the kitchen.

The Old Plantation "Great House," Which Was Completely Remodeled by Hampton Institute Tradesmen, and Is Now Occupied by Principal Hollis Burke Frissell and His Family.

Hampton Institute, indeed, fits young negroes and Indians for life—"In life and by life." It emphasizes in every department of its work the value of clean, honest and useful living.

Russia's population is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 a year. It now stands at about 147,000,000, of which 100,000,000 are peasants.

In some parts of Mexico proficiency of the school children is rewarded by giving them the cigarette-smoking privilege in school.

Nothing gives a clearer idea of the progress being made by the negro in the south and of the prospect that in time the vexed "race question" will find its own solution than the annual report of Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to the trustees of the institution.

It is not too much to say that Tuskegee, more than any other single agency, has been and is effective in bringing about this condition. It is the pioneer of institutions for the uplifting of the negro race, and its work, its graduates and its example are mighty factors in solving the vexed race problem.

The condition of the institution is thoroughly healthy. Doctor Washington's report shows that it is living within its means and has effected large and important savings in current and operating expenses.

The institute had during the year ended May 31, 1913, students to the number of 2,137, including 1,618 regular students from 33 states and 18 foreign countries; 219 pupils in the children's training school, and 300 teachers in the summer school for teachers.

During the fiscal year nearly 32,000 grazing permits were issued in the national forests, and more than 20,000,000 head of domestic animals were given advantage of the privilege. Out of the vast number of permits issued only 144 cases of grazing trespass were observed.

In dry air sound travels 1,442 feet a second; in water, 4,900 feet; in iron, 17,500 feet.

Australia has nearly 300,000 acres of untouched forests.

At St. Louis the Southern Baptist convention appointed a committee consisting of E. Y. Mullins, O. L. Hailey, A. J. Barton, Ben Cox, E. E. Atkinson, J. M. Frost, B. F. Riley, G. W. McDaniel and J. J. Bennett to confer with the colored brethren on the subject of establishing a theological seminary for the training of their preachers. (See Baptist Annual, page 21.) There was to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., immediately following the adjournment of the convention, a meeting of their education board and missionary board. It was important that our communication should be brought before them. Five brethren were appointed to do this, namely, O. L. Hailey, Ben Cox, B. F. Riley, A. J. Barton and J. M. Frost. Only two could fulfill this appointment—O. L. Hailey and B. F. Riley. They had a full and frank conference with the colored brethren there assembled, and as a result of that conference the whole matter was referred to a joint meeting of nine brethren appointed by the National Baptist convention and the nine brethren from the Southern Baptist convention. That fuller meeting of the two committees was held in Nashville in connection with the meeting of the National Baptist convention in September following.

At that meeting the whole question was fully and deliberately canvassed and a satisfactory agreement unanimously reached, all the members of both committees heartily agreeing thereto. That agreement was in favor of the establishment of a negro theological seminary at the place where it promises to do the must good. Five cities were mentioned as possible locations, and the corresponding secretary of the Northern Baptist convention, Rev. S. C. Griggs, was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the proper persons in those cities. They are Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. The full report of the committee will be brought to the convention at its approaching session in May of this year, when we meet in Nashville, Tenn. Our committee will report in favor of the establishment and maintenance of such a seminary.—Baptist and Reflector.

Challenging an implied suggestion, by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, that there are no negro chemists in this country, during the debate on the agricultural extension work bill in the senate, Ralph W. Tyler has sent a letter to Senator Smith naming a number of negro chemists.

"I do not know a negro chemist," was the remark of Senator Smith, which called forth the letter from Mr. Tyler. In his letter Mr. Tyler says:

At Tuskegee institute they have a negro agricultural chemist, Professor Carver, a graduate of the University of Iowa, whom former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson pronounced on of the best agricultural chemists in the country. There is also now in the department of agriculture a negro chemist, Richard H. Lewis of the University of Illinois, who won his place in competition with white chemists. I could give the names of many negro chemists, but even one is sufficient to puncture your sweeping statement that there are no negro chemists."

There are colored farmers of Accomack county, Virginia, who clear from $1,000 to $2,000 a year on their crops, whose homes are comfortable, whose stock is well cared for, whose families ride out on Sunday in comfortable carriages. Some of the colored farmers of Accomack and Northampton counties are members of the interesting association which for nearly twenty years past has acted as a buying and selling agency for the farmers of the region. This association buys annually more than $200,000 worth of seed for its members, and spends $10,000 a year in telegraph tolls to keep in touch daily with the markets over a large part of the United States.

Along the highways at Topsham, Me., where new state roads are being built, wild apple trees outside the old stone walls are being grafted with summer apples. Big trees bear metal signs informing the public that the fruit is for public use.

A leather belt in an English factory has been running at a speed of 1,800 feet a minute from nine to twelve hours a day for more than 32 years.

It's easier to boast than make good.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 international trade unions, with their 27,000 labor unions, 36 state federations, 537 city central bodies and 650 local trade and federal labor unions having no internationals.

The population of Belfast is slightly under 400,000, and in the entire province, some of the remote parts of which are unsuited to motor cars, there are only about 1,750,000 people.

An Expert in Handwriting.

Mother was fair, but she wished to be fairer still. Adorned by nature, she sought further beautification. Loveliness was her great goal.

Invited out to dinner, she stood before the mirror, and, having made her yellow locks a trifle yellower, she proceeded to apply the pencil to her eyebrows. This, it may be remarked, is an age of artificiality, and mother had reached this age.

The little daughter stood by and wondered.

Finally she said:

"Mother, what are you writing on your face for?"—The Popular Magazine.

Coal Production.

It was thought that in 1900 a high-water mark of coal production in this country had been reached with a production of 269,684,027 short tons, yet the production of the past two years has been nearly double, or 231,912,351 and 226,504,281 tons greater, respectively.

All-Silk Turbans for Early Spring

FOR present wear and for early spring the draped silk turban is to the fore with more strength as a demi-season hat than ever. It is nearly always "in the running" when the race of styles comes on. This season the vogue of draped hats and the new high-side shapes have made for the popularity of the all-silk turban.

Two pretty examples of rather dashing modes are shown here. In one of them a long turban frame with a moderately small crown is draped with messaline satin in amethyst color. The folds of drapery follow the lines of the frame, sweeping upward at the left. There is very little regularity in these folds. Two about the coronet are fairly even, but otherwise they are freely draped, but follow the lines of the shape closely, at that.

The turban is finished with two quills in shades of amethyst. They are poised to carry out the upward sweeping line at the left side.

A smart turban of black taffeta is shown in the second figure. The brim is covered with irregular folds of the silk and the crown is a large puff raised high at the left side by an extension of the shape over which the silk is draped. Little turbans of this kind are close fitting and very becoming. This particular style is suited to youthful wearers, while the longer shapes, with a less pronounced tilt in the pose are liked for matrons.

There are so many turbans of silk, made in so many ways, that the most conservative as well as the most daring models are to be found among them. For trimming, little nosegays of small flowers, or ornaments of jet or bows of velvet or of ribbon, seem most appropriate. Jet, with silk, adds much to the brilliance of these hats, and small, gay flowers or fruits give them the requisite touch of color.

Cleverness in the management of drapery is the characteristic virtue of hats of silk for earliest wear. It is not as easy as it looks, by any means, to drape a shape without getting clumsy effects. That it has been accomplished in such a variety of ways speaks well for the ingenuity of designers and trimmers.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Full-Dress Coiffure and Ornaments

THE big and too showy hair ornaments—introduced early in the season—failed to find a following, in this country, at all events, but the hair, hairdress and hairbands with feather ornaments, every one likes.

A style suited to both brunettes and blondes may be studied in the picture given here. The hair is waved and combed high at the back. It is arranged in long puffs and coils at the crown, and is curled and worn in flat ringlets over the forehead and ears.

It is noticeable that the hairdress nearly always demands that the forehead be fairly well covered. A small light fringe of hair across the middle of the brow is becoming to most faces and does away with flying and straggling ends of hair in a way that is most agreeable to those who possess fluffy and obstinate hair.

Two rows of pearl beads strung on fine wire are joined at the back with an ornament of pearls. The ornament supports a very full pompon of uncurled ostrich feathers. This gives the finishing touch to a toilette designed for full dress.

The same hairdress with band of narrow velvet ribbon decorated with rhinestones or studded with steel is pretty for afternoon wear. Black velvet bows wired and outlined with tiny rhinestones are conservative and always effective.

There is much charm in the sparkle and glow of the mock-jewels which are used in hair ornaments. Little jeweled buckles and bands and all sorts of jewel-encrusted feathers are among the season's offerings to those who appreciate how much they enhance the appearance.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

To Make Hose Wear.

If you wear silk hose you may be interested in this article. A splendid way to make silk stockings last longer, to really wear to a frazzle, as college girls say, is to wear under them a pair of lisle stockings or an old pair of silk stockings. The heels and toes of the under pair may be cut out, being careful, however, not to cut beyond the toe of the slipper, or if one is rather hard on stockings these may be left in and will act in the nature of a toe guard.

Very thin and inexpensive silk hose can by this means be made to look like heavy expensive ones. It is also very much warmer for the winter weather and if worn when dancing will save many a young girl a blush of shame over the condition of her silk hose at the end of the evening.

The girl with a very small income can keep herself supplied with apparently handsome silk stockings by buying a 50-cent or even a 35-cent pair of boot length silk stockings.

Pockets Are Promised.

Thanks to skirts becoming more voluminous about the hips, women are to have pockets in their dresses again.

But will the new pocket relieve them of the necessity of carrying a bag? Apparently not, for since the pocket was taken from them years ago the number of articles they usually carry about with them has enormously increased.

Here, for instance, is what a woman generally carries in her bag:

Two handkerchiefs, one smelling-bottle, one pencil, one purse for coppers, one purse for silver or gold, one small mirror, one powder-puff encased in silk bag, or one leather, and one small bottle of eau-de-cologne.

BEST METHODS OF WORKING

Little Things Generally Known, Though It Will Do No Harm to Freshen the Memory.

To remove grease from rugs make a paste of fuller's earth and turpentine. Rub it well into the soiled places and then allow them to dry thoroughly. When dried beat the spots gently and then remove all traces of the powder with a soft brush.

To prevent milk from burning rinse the saucepan in clean, cold water before pouring the milk into it. It is also more easily cleaned when it is so rinsed beforehand.

To get the best value out of meat bones boil them when boiling a piece of bacon or a ham. The liquor, when cold, sets in a jelly, which is very useful and nourishing for making soup or gravy. An astonishing amount of goodness can be boiled out of bones, and doing it with the ham saves trouble and fuel.

To get the best flavor and effect from the lemon when making mincemeat boil the lemon till tender and when cold take away the seeds and chop it up before adding to the other ingredients. This is an excellent way, for the mincemeat keeps much longer, and no hard case forms on top, which often appears when the lemon is used in the raw state.

TO MAKE PAN WASHING EASY

In the Way Described a Great Deal of Hard Work in the Kitchen May Be Saved.

A little five-cent hand scrub brush and plenty of soda, which can be bought for one cent a pound, will save much work in the kitchen.

As soon as a meal is cooked and served remove as much of the grease and food from the pans as possible with a knife; then fill them with hot water, into which put a few lumps of soda, and let them boil or stand for awhile, when you will find that a light scrubbing with your little brush will remove all dirt and grime, which has been softened with soda.

Then wipe them off with a clean, dry cloth and set them upside down on the stove and let them stay until they are thoroughly dry before putting them away.

When Beets Are Tough.

Late in the winter old beets are so tough and pithy as to be unpleasant, besides which objection there is the further one of their taking so long to cook until approximately tender. A new way of preparing them may prove a welcome change, as well as overcoming these objections. After boiling the beets, as usual, and removing the skin, pass them through the food chopper, then return to the fire to reheat, adding seasoning of butter, salt and pepper. Every particle of the vegetable will then be tender, eatable and well flavored.

Stuffed Potatoes.

These are especially nice for luncheon: Take half a dozen medium-sized potatoes and bake until they are soft. Cut them in halves and remove the inside, without breaking the skins. Mash the potato, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, quarter of a cupful of milk, three-quarters of a teasponoful of salt and a dash of paprika. Beat hard and refill the skins. Place in a hot oven until the potatoes are a light brown. An egg may be added to the mixture, but it is not necessary.

To Mend a Long Tear.

Mend a long tear in any garment which will not be subjected to close inspection by putting underneath the break a piece of some strong fabric. Machine stitch on the inside down each edge, then turn the needle to the middle and zigzag across the seam. This makes a firm as well as a neat mend. For the hard worn places on a small boy's trousers it is the best treatment, strengthening a thin place as well as mending it.

Lemon Rice Pudding.

Pick over and wash one cupful rice; cook in boiling water with one tablespoonful salt until soft. Drain and add to the rice one pint milk, half cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter and the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Put into buttered baking dish and bake until firm. Cover with meringue, using four egg whites, one and a half cupfuls powdered sugar and one tablespoonful lemon juice.

To Rub Furniture.

If the hardwood trim of a house, and pieces of old mahogany furniture are rubbed repeatedly with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter, they will have a soft beautiful polish. The mixture "feeds" the wood and takes away what one dealer expresses as the "hungry" look wood has when neglected.

Minced Chicken.

Cut up chicken, cook till tender in a little water, with salt and pepper. When done remove to deep dish. There should be a pint of stock. Add to it a large piece of butter, one pint of milk, one large spoon of flour wet in some of the milk. Bring to a boil, put over the meat and serve with hot riced potatoes.

How to Hang Pictures.

Pictures are hung preferably nowadays without long pieces of wire dropped from a molding, except in the case of extra large and heavy ones. They should be hung flat against the wall; and small pins or hooks that hold firmly and do not mar the wall, may be had to effect the invisible hanging.

Boil Bacon Fat.

Bacon fat may be freed from salt and smoky taste by placing it in a granite pan with an equal amount of water, and boiling. Let the liquid cool, and then remove the caked fat, which may be used in place of lard for cooking purposes.

Hint for Saving Labor.

When wanting to make up a few pies, without the usual work of scouring the pie board, it will be great saving of labor to use a piece of waxed paper laid on a pad of newspapers. The whole thing can be rolled up and destroyed.

JERUSALEM is Now Modern

WATCHING FIRST MOTOR ROLLER

EXTRAORDINARY interest is being manifested in all Jewish circles about the future of Palestine. The decision of Nathan Straus of New York to devote the remainder of his life to the uplift of Palestine has stimulated interest among the class of Jews who have, until now, kept aloof from any work in connection with the Holy Land.

Again, the conflict that is proceeding in Palestine between the advocates of the use of Hebrew as the medium of instruction in the schools and the representatives of the "Hilfsverein der Deutches Juden," who favor the German language, has created a desire to acquire an accurate knowledge of what is going on in the Holy Land.

Traveler Revisits Holy City.

A famous traveler, who has just returned from a visit which he paid to Jerusalem, after an absence from that city of 19 years, writes as follows:

"Slow is the progress of the train from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The distance between the two cities is but 55 miles, but it takes three and a half hours to cover it. One who is accustomed to express trains in Europe, or even to 'fast trains' in Turkey, is likely to forget he is in a train at all. Nevertheless, the journey is not monotonous; there are compensations in panoramic views that meet the eye.

"It was one of those afternoons that is encountered only in Palestine. Over hill and dale, over the wide and far-extended fields studded with multifarious flowers and aromatic herbage, transparent blue sky, illuminated by a majestic sun, shedding its warm and brilliant rays. As I looked through the open window my thoughts were carried to the city where I was born and where I lived the happiest years of my life.

"Nineteen years had elapsed since I left the sacred city. How would it appear after that period? In Constantinople and in Egypt I had met with many a Jerusalemite. All had the one story for me. 'You will not recognize the city; it is a new Jerusalem, new in every respect, new internally and externally.' I did not give much credence to this statement. I am not unacquainted with Oriental exaggeration. What interested me most was not the appearance of the place, but the life within.

"Had the life changed? Had the old fanaticism died out? What was the character of the new generation that had grown up within those years? What were the present prospects of a livelihood?

"About 5 p. m. the train reached Jerusalem. In an hour it would be dark, and, not to lose time, I took a cab and hastened to see that part of the city situated without the ancient walls. I did not recognize it. During my 19 years' absence it had completely changed. There is no empty space, and it is all built up. In place of the old, dilapidated hovels that disfigured the approach to the Jaffa gate, I found on both sides of the road large modern stores and magnificent European hotels. A little farther on there was a fenced space with a number of trees—very much neglected—known as the 'park' and adjacent to the famous enclosure containing the Russian Hospice, more beautiful than ever.

Mansions Replace Hovels.

"For miles the long Jaffa road is flanked north and south with innumerable buildings and streets bearing Hebrew names. Many of the large buildings are new institutions, others are the old ones which in my time were located within the city in ruinous state, but have now made great progress and have removed into these lofty and airy establishments.

"Wherever my eye turned it beheld stone houses and others half finished. There is something uncanny about the building fever that has been raging for years in and around Jerusalem. Building is the best, almost the only industry, in the Holy City.

"Slowly the sun sank in the west. I turned and beheld the new Jerusalem bathed in a glory of gold, showered upon it by the setting sun. The spectacle was entrancing. Is this the poverty-stricken city that lives on the bounty of the world? Who built these innumerable and magnificent houses? Whence came the millions, the wealth that lies buried in the stones of all these buildings?"

From the top of David's Tower, built on the highest part of Mount Zion, which overlooks Jerusalem, there is a splendid view of the country on all sides. Within the walls the buildings look like a mass of stone boxes piled one upon another in all sorts of irregular shapes, just as boxes are piled up in back of any large store. The houses have no chimneys and their stone roofs are flat. Out of the roofs jut little domes like old-fashioned bee hives. The material of the buildings is a yellow limestone, quarried from under the city. It is the same material that Solomon used, and some of the quarries are still known as Solomon's quarries. There is practically no wood, and the framing and doors have to be carried up from the sea.

Among the common houses are many churches of the kind or other. Right beneath the tower is the great building of the Holy Sepulcher, which stands over the spot where it is said our Saviour was crucified. Farther over is a church recently erected by the Germans, and here and there are many great hospitals, convents and monasteries built of white limestone.

The streets are narrow and winding and some are built over, so that going through them is like passing through tunnels or subterranean caves. Indeed, Jerusalem is a city of cave dwellers. Many of the stores and houses are little more than holes in the rocks, writes Frank G. Carpenter, and outside the town are a number of the Jerusalem of the past, and the excavations have unearthed houses and temples far below the streets of the present. The original floor and court of the house in which Pontius Pilate examined the Christ is below the level of the present city, and mosaics and marbles, including carvings of various kinds and Greek and Roman capitals and columns are frequently found when digging the foundations for erecting new buildings.

There are many caves outside Jerusalem. The tombs of the kings on the edge of the city have been cut from the solid rock, and some of them are so large that a city house could be dropped into one and not touch the walls. An excavation of the Pool of Bethesda has shown that it is 80 feet deep, and that it covers nearly an acre. Right under the temple platform are enormous caverns known as Solomon's stables, and near there is a space honeycombed with vast tanks, which will hold millions of gallons of water.

Not Altogether One-Sided.

"Don't you know you ought not to sing disagreeable things about the 'insurrectos?'"

"Maybe so. But you ought to hear some of the disagreeable things the insurrectos say about us, without even taking the trouble to put them into poetry."

Especially Kicking.

There is an East end woman who has a pretty wit, relates the Cleveland Leader. Also, she has a sense of humor—and the two are more seldom found in a combination than you would suspect. That is what makes her so companionable to her friends and so impervious to the venomous darts launched by her enemies.

The other day she was relating an experience to a group of callers.

"The cook has left, as cooks do—without notice," she said. "And I had to get the dinner myself. I am proud to say that my husband ate every bit of it."

"And is he still alive?" asked one of the ladies present, with sarcastic emphasis.

"He is," was the smiling answer. "Alive—and kicking."

Put Her in Hard Situation.

Old Bridget was long in the family, and one of the tales about her which always started a chuckle ran as follows:

In order to have a chance to eat his luncheon in peace the doctor requested her to say he was "out" to anyone who might call. The bell rang and she hastened to answer it. After a space she returned and stood awaiting a pause in the conversation.

"Ahem!" says Bridget. "Docther, dear, Oi don't moind lyin' fer yez, but, sor, Oi do feel dilicate about tellin' them yer out, phwin they hears yer voice in the dinin' room."

Nurse-Training Schools.

More training schools for nurses and better distribution of them are shown to be necessary from statistics just compiled by the United States bureau of education. There are 1,094 nurse-training schools in the United States, and nearly 80 per cent. of these were in the small area of the eastern and north central states. In all the rest of the country only 304 nurse-training schools are reported.

Maybe So.

Farmer—Your cow bells are no account. They don't ring loud enough.

Merchant—That's an advantage. When you do hear the bells you don't have to go far to find the cows.