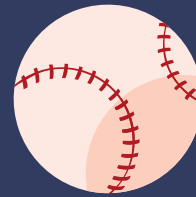




History & Social Studies



Jim Crow and Segregation

Grades: 5-6

Objective: Jackie Robinson grew up in a segregated America. In this lesson, students will analyze primary sources in order to understand the history racial segregation in the United States.

What's Inside?

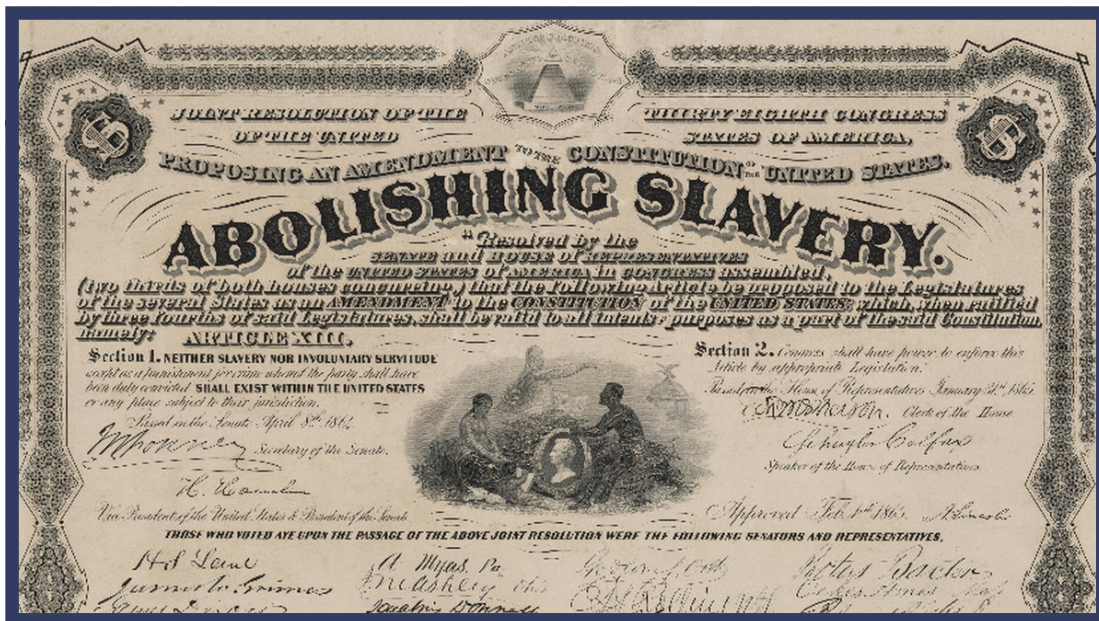
- Historical Overview
- Suggestions for Teachers
- Analyzing Primary Sources Guides
- Image Packet

Source: Library of Congress

Jim Crow and Segregation

INTRODUCTION

For more than a century after the Civil War, a system of laws and practices denied full freedom and citizenship to African Americans, segregating nearly all aspects of public life.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

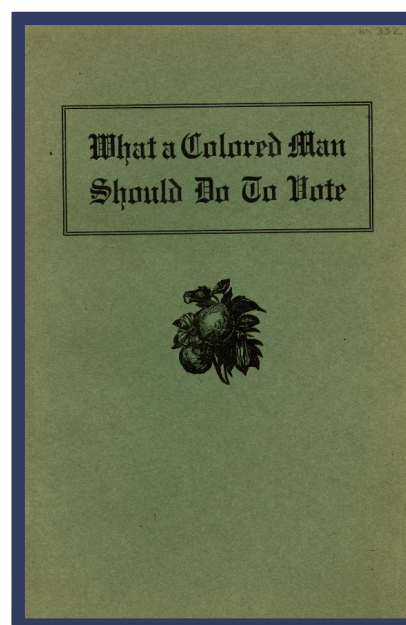
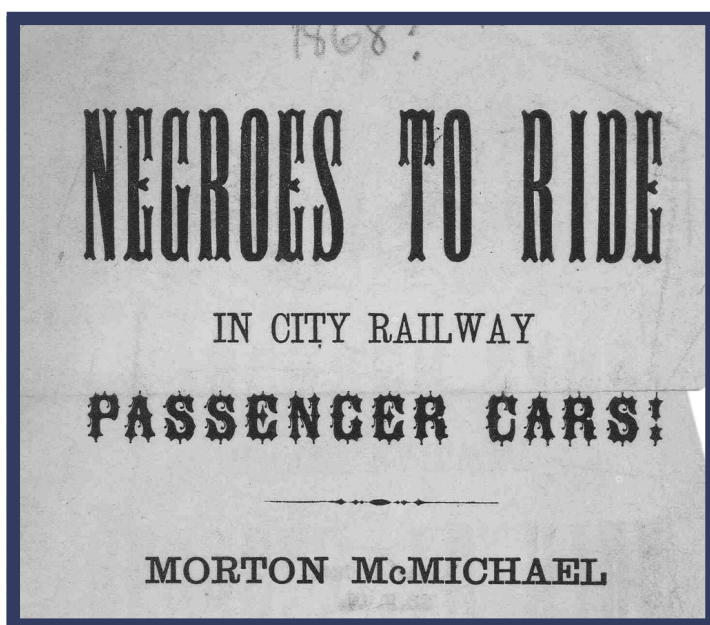
In 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation symbolically established a national intent to eradicate slavery in the United States. Decades of state and federal legislation around civil rights followed. In January of 1865, the 13th amendment to the Constitution officially abolished slavery in this country, while the 14th amendment, passed in 1866, set forth three principles:

- All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. were citizens for the nation and no state could make or enforce any law that would abridge their rights of citizenship.
- No state could deny any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- No state could deny any person equal protection of the laws.

Finally, the 15th amendment, passed in 1869, outlawed the denial of voting rights due to race, color, or past servitude.

However, immediately after the Civil War ended, some states began imposing restrictions on the daily lives of African Americans, whether they were survivors of slavery or had always been free. By the end of the 19th century, laws or informal practices that required that African Americans be segregated from whites were often called Jim Crow practices, believed to be a reference to a minstrel-show song, "Jump Jim Crow."

With the Compromise of 1877, political power was returned to Southern whites in nearly every state of the former Confederacy. The federal government abandoned attempts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments in many parts of the country. By 1890, when Mississippi added a disfranchisement provision to its state constitution, the legalization of Jim Crow had begun.



Jim Crow was not enacted as a universal, written law of the land. Instead, a patchwork of state and local laws, codes, and agreements enforced segregation to different degrees and in different ways across the nation. In many towns and cities, ordinances designated white and black neighborhoods, while in others covenants and unwritten agreements among real estate interests maintained residential segregation. African Americans were denied the right to vote by onerous poll taxes, unfairly applied tests, and other unjust barriers. The signs we associate today with Jim Crow – "Whites Only," "Colored" – appeared at bus stations, water fountains and rest rooms, as well as at the entrances and exits to public buildings. Hotels, movie theaters, arenas, night clubs, restaurants, churches, hospitals, and schools were segregated, and interracial marriages outlawed. Segregation was not limited to African Americans, but often applied to other non-white Americans.

Segregation was often maintained by uniformed law enforcement. In other instances, it was enforced by armed white mobs and violent attacks by anonymous vigilantes. African Americans resisted these pervasive restrictions using many different strategies, from public advocacy and political activism to individual self-defense and attempts to escape to a better life. In the century following the end of Reconstruction, millions of African Americans moved away from the South in what became known as the Great Migration, only to discover that they faced discrimination in the northern states.

In the middle of the twentieth century, generations of resistance to segregation culminated in the Civil Rights movement, in which African Americans launched widespread demonstrations and other public protests to demand the rights and protections provided by the Constitution. As a result, a series of landmark court cases and new legislation in the 1950s and 60s, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, relegated many of the Jim Crow laws and practices of the previous century to the dustbin of history. The impact of a century of segregation can still be felt today, and, although the specific segregation policies of the 19th and 20th centuries have been discredited, voices calling for equal rights for all can still be heard today.



SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

Select one primary source that reflects racial segregation and ask your students to consider segregation from multiple perspectives. How would they react if they were excluded? How would they feel if they were not excluded? What would they do if they were asked to enforce the rule or law?

Ask students to analyze several primary sources that express or illustrate views in favor of Jim Crow segregation. What are some of the ways that proponents of segregation make it sound like a benefit -- either to whites, to African Americans, or to both? Invite them to explore what is meant by the term “separate but equal.” and how is this concept related to the arguments?

Ask students to compare and contrast several primary sources that express or illustrate opposition to Jim Crow segregation. What were some of the different justifications given for abolishing Jim Crow? What different methods – or approaches – of opposition can you identify? Brainstorm other forms of protest not shown in the primary sources and look for examples in either historical collections or the media of today.

<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/jim-crow-segregation/>

TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING PHOTOGRAPHS & PRINTS



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.

OBSERVE

Have students identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

- Describe what you see. · What do you notice first?
- What people and objects are shown? · How are they arranged? · What is the physical setting?
- What, if any, words do you see? · What other details can you see?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the image.

- Why do you think this image was made? · What's happening in the image? · When do you think it was made? · Who do you think was the audience for this image? · What tools were used to create this? · What can you learn from examining this image? · What's missing from this image? · If someone made this today, what would be different? · What would be the same?

QUESTION

Have students ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections.

What do you wonder about...
who? · what? · when? · where? · why? · how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:
Beginning
Write a caption for the image.

Intermediate
Select an image. Predict what will happen one minute after the scene shown in the image. One hour after? Explain the reasoning behind your predictions.

Advanced
Have students expand or alter textbook or other printed explanations of history based on images they study.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.

OBSERVE

Have students identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

What do you notice first? · Find something small but interesting. · What do you notice that you didn't expect? · What do you notice that you can't explain? · What do you notice now that you didn't earlier?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the source.

Where do you think this came from? · Why do you think somebody made this? · What do you think was happening when this was made? · Who do you think was the audience for this item? · What tool was used to create this? · Why do you think this item is important? · If someone made this today, what would be different? · What can you learn from examining this?

QUESTION

Have students ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections.

What do you wonder about...
who? · what? · when? · where? · why? · how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:

Beginning
Have students compare two related primary source items.

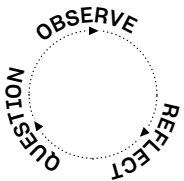
Intermediate
Have students expand or alter textbook explanations of history based on primary sources they study.

Advanced
Ask students to consider how a series of primary sources support or challenge information and understanding on a particular topic. Have students refine or revise conclusions based on their study of each subsequent primary source.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS TOOL

NAME:



OBSERVE

REFLECT

QUESTION

Handwriting practice area with 15 rows of dotted lines for notes.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION:

ADDITIONAL NOTES:



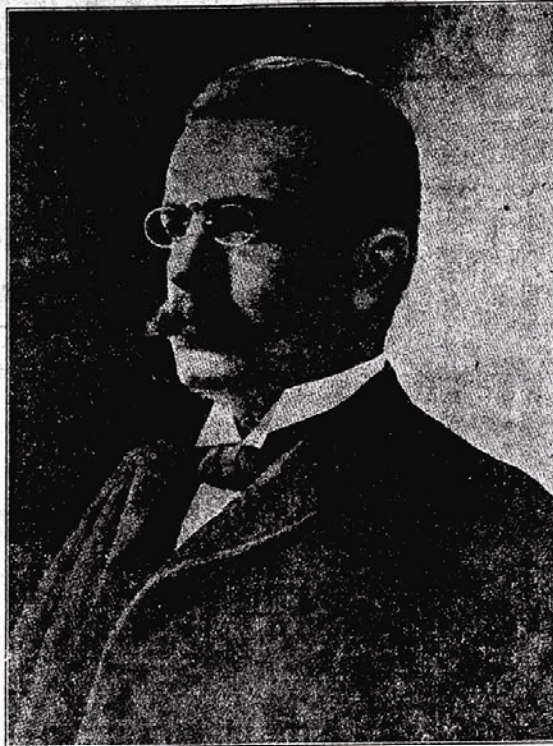
THE APPEAL,
A NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
ADAMS BROS. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS
49 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

CHICAGO OFFICE,
323-5 Dearborn St., Suite 310,
C. F. ADAMS, Manager.

ST. PAUL OFFICE,
No. 110 Union Blk. 4th & Cedar,
J. O. ADAMS, Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE,
Guaranty Loan Bldg. Room 1020
HARVEY B. BURK, Manager.

TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SINGLE COPY, SIX MONTHS..... 1.10
SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS..... .60
When subscriptions are by any means allowed to run without prepayment, the terms are 60 cents for each 13 weeks and 5 cents for each odd week, or at the rate of \$2.40 per year.
Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be received the same as cash for the fractional parts of a dollar. Only one cent and two cent stamps taken.
Silver should never be sent through the mail. It is almost sure to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost; or else it may be stolen. Persons who send silver to us in letters do so at their own risk.
Marriage and death notices 10 lines or less \$1. Each additional line 10 cents. Payment strictly in advance, and to be announced at least one month in season to be news.
Advertising rates, 15 cents per agate line, each insertion. There are fourteen agate lines in an inch, and about seven words in an agate line. No single advertisements less than \$1. No discount allowed on less than three months contract. Cash must accompany all orders from parties unknown to us. Further particulars on application.
Reading notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. No discounts for time or space. Reading matter is set in briefer type—about six words to the line. All head-lines count double.
The date on the address label shows when subscription expires. Renewals should be made two weeks prior to expiration, so that no paper may be missed, as the paper stops when time is out.
It occasionally happens that papers sent to subscribers are lost or stolen. In cases you do not receive any number when due, inform us by postal card at the expiration of five days from that date, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.



HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU
Chairman Republican National Committee.

enough to follow their revolutionary and anarchistic lead.
The strong common sense of the common people has averted the calamity. While many were deceived and misled the great body was open to reason, saw the danger to our country and its benign institutions and built up an impregnable citadel with their votes against the enemies of liberty law and order.
With their votes they rebuked the Southern Caste Combine and smashed the most dangerous and formidable conspiracy since the slave holders' rebellion.

IT'S ALL OVER NOW.

Ended. The most roaring farce, the exuberant display of idiocy, grandest exhibit of ignorance, fraud, impudence and sculduggery that was ever paraded before the astonished gaze of the world has at last come to an end, and Parker, the man who makes allegations, he cannot prove has been relegated to the rear. He went out shearing and came back shorn.
The leaders who engineered the losing race hatred campaign, will henceforth be infinitesimal elements in American politics, only able like Bunyan's giant, to make grimaces at passers by.
The election of Roosevelt, the Christian soldier, statesman and man of the people is the new edict of emancipation—he will deliver the country from the curse of caste.
Mobocracy Rottenegeracy. Ballot-box stuffingocracy, Taggart, Davis, Tillman, Vardaman, Bryan, Heflin, Parker, Jeff Davis of Arkansas of al—xeunt omnes—(The curtain falls).

boring to dispel the clouds of ignorance from the minds of their northern countrymen, have not met with very flattering success. Bishop Brown's own co-religionists up North gave him the grand bounce, Bishop Sharp had to submit to a little social equality with Booker T. Washington, and Tillman merely excited the derision of the stock-yard hoodlums.

It is said that Bryan, Watson and

monious among the lute in flaying each

The Old Flag ne beautiful than on T a thing of life ins edge of what was polls.

Geo. W. Blount, resident of Berkley, ly lynched for stri with a lighted lam

Russia needs a R United States cann Kermit might be czar.

Parker said he'd is—to stay home at

Praise God—and I ed for Roosevelt.

Four years of Roosevelt.

Didn't we rout the ray!

WASHIN

THE CITY OF MA TANC

A Collection of a F Occurring Among cans of the Capital and Glorious Nati Readers.

Washington Booker Washington son of Booker T. filed an application as paymaster in the The application days ago, and was d The applicant desc twenty-three years o at the Massachusetts Technology. The f on the application i



Communications to receive attentions must be newsy; upon important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesdays if possible, anyway not later than Wednesdays, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned, unless stamps are sent for postage. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents. Soliciting agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms. Sample copies free. In every letter that you write us never fail to give your full name and address, plainly written, post office, county and state. Business letters of all kinds must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904.

THE SPIRIT OF CASTE.

We quote from the pastoral letter of the bishops of the Episcopal church the following sentences which deserve special attention:

However otherwise we may classify human society, that classification is universal which divides it into those who believe in the spirit of caste and those who do not.

Journey where you will, the peoples that are in the thickest darkness today are those in which most absolutely the spirit of caste rules.

Touching the race problem the letter after referring to the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the question says:

If by giving them (the negroes) freedom we have only given them the power to work mischief, and if lynching has come to be defended as a necessary protection to families, then surely we are face to face with a situation at once desperate and dishonoring. We may not ignore our social situation, and if the church can have nothing to say about it then she simply disowns her duty and her master.

There, you have it, and we defy the most censorious critic to show that the good fathers of the church were laboring under undue excitement, or indulging in intemperate language. But we must dissent from some of their conclusions; our own opinion being that the spirit of caste rules as absolutely among enlightened nations as among the most barbarous, in the United States as much as in the Fiji Islands. The historian, Macaulay, argued very ingeniously to show that at one period, the church did much to destroy the limitations of caste; but it can readily be shown that at many periods, the church has been the most efficient promoter of caste. As to the Afro-American, the good bishops may truthfully say: "We hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised and we esteemed him not." The spirit of caste dominates the pastoral letter.

THE OLD FLAG STILL WAVES.

The Old Flag waves in triumph. The country is safe; we are redeemed. Parker and Anarchy are defeated and all classes can breathe freely again.

The conspiracy of the Southern Democrats and their Northern allies, led by their paid advocates, Tillman, the "hell scatterer;" Heflin, the red flag anarchist; Vardaman, and Jeff Davis, the school tax segregators, Patten, the boy orator; Hill of New York, Tom Taggart and the rest of the motley crew can now count the cost of their nefarious campaign and contemplate with mingled feelings of chagrin and shame—if they possess any—the wreck and ruin they would have created, were the people fools

The overwhelming and unprecedented plurality of President Roosevelt is a pleasing evidence of his popularity as a man and incontrovertible argument that his views of fairness and right are sustained by a large majority of the people of the United States. His election in such a decided manner has filled us with new hope that the deplorable condition of the class of citizens which we represent will be greatly improved; and, that the spirit of justice and fairness for all men of which he is the embodiment, will grow broader and stronger among the people, and they will hold up his hands and encourage him and sustain him in his good work. Roosevelt is all right the people have said so in unmistakable terms.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently rendered a decision, the immediate effect of which will be to compel the state of North Carolina to pay \$27,000 of her bonds which she repudiated during the 70's. It is almost absolutely certain that the remote effects will be of far greater consequence; for millions of such bonds are in existence. Arkansas repudiated the Holford bonds upon the ground that she never derived any advantage from their sale; Mississippi repudiated bonds due to the Rothschilds, because, so Gov. McNutt said, those parties were holding a mortgage over the Holy Sepulchre, and other states repudiated because that was more convenient than to pay them.

The kind hearted Southern missionaries, Tillman, Heflin and Bishops Sharp and Brown, who have been la-

Hearst have formed a political triumvirate which proposes to down the Hill-Parker-Belmont combine, scoop up the populists and bury the Democratic party. Bryan and Watson will furnish the brains and Hearst the money of the new concern.

Uncle Grover proclaims that the Democracy is "harmonious and resolute." Its various factions are har-



HON. CHARLES V. Vice President of

T. Washington, and from prominent residents. The application put on the suspension November 11. There is an improvement in the War Department; Washington has a most excellent getting the appointments at present only one prospective vacancies paymaster.

John R. Lynch, not the only Afro-American in the army at present one time assistant Navy Department, reported to have a trouble with the mer color, in the discharge both during the Spanish Philippines.

The S. Coleridge-T city is progressing for arrangements for the music given in Convention 17th instants. The "Hiawatha" are satisfied believed this trilogy better than inances. The three choruses have been composed by Taylor and dedicated have been in active with the assistance of be given in splendid fine Band Orchestra, accompaniment of "H and volume that has lacking, and the solo the best that could reservation of seats tors has been very if thing points to a br

The Washington P issue said: "It was learned our War Department that T. Smith, stationed at Salem, Mass., who received attention by marrying a woman, will be in the army "for the g vice." The order will stated, after election, between November 15 and "The department h



HON. ELMER DOVER Secretary Republican National Committee.

Defective Page

Intentional

emselves and reso-
h other.

ever looked more
uesday. It seemed
spired with knowl-
going on at the

an Afro-American
y, Va., was recent-
fiking a policeman
up.

Roosevelt; but the
ot spare hers. But
sent over to be

be elected—so he
t Esopus.

the men who vot-

prosperity under

hem? Hoo-ray, hoo-

NGTON

AGNIFICENT DIS-
CES.

Few of the Events
g the Afro-Ameri-
ital of This Great
tion for Our Many

1 D. C., Nov. 10.
on, Jr., the eldest
Washington, has
a for appointment
e army.
was filed several
dated New Haven.
cribes, himself as
old, and a student
etts Institute of
first indorsement
is that of Booker



HON. HARRY S. NEW
Member Republican National Executive Committee.

to enter into the question of the right of a soldier to marry an Afro-American woman if he so desires as far as army regulations are concerned. Smith will be put out of the army simply because he is considered guilty of an action which has brought to him an unenviable notoriety and caused trouble among his comrades and the citizens with whom he is associated.
"Gen. Davis, the judge advocate general, sent the papers in the case to the President because Smith had

Rendolph Franklin Fortune, a messenger in the War Department at Washington, D. C., and Miss Dickie Joyce, a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, were secretly married this summer at Falls Church, Va., by Rev. G. S. Somerville, rector of the Episcopal church at Falls Church. Miss Joyce visited in Washington the past summer for a couple of weeks and met Mr. Fortune for the first time. It was evidently a case of love at first sight, for before she returned home she was married to Fortune. Every precaution was taken to keep the marriage a secret, and not even the nearest friends and associates of the bride nor her relatives were aware that they were married. Rev. Somerville, when communicated with about the matter, stated that he had been enjoined by both parties to keep the marriage an absolute secret, and for that reason he had not made it public.

"It is against the rule of the Columbus board of education to allow a married woman to teach, and the news of this secret marriage will compel the bride to resign her position as a teacher in the public schools of the city. The news of the secret marriage has created quite a sensation. Miss Joyce is a member of one of the oldest families in Columbus, and has been a teacher in the public schools for some six or seven years. The groom is unknown here."

Prof. William H. H. Hart, the Afro-American lawyer arrested some time ago at Elkton, Md., under the Maryland "Jim Crow" law, and whose case is now in the courts of that state, addressed a large assemblage of Afro-American people at Lincoln Temple, Eleventh and R streets northwest.

TUSKEGEE
Normal and Industrial Institute
TUSKEGEE ALABAMA.

(INCORPORATED)

Organized July 4, 1881, by the State Legislature as The Tuskegee State Normal School. Exempt from taxation.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.
WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

LOCATION

In the Black Belt of Alabama where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one.

ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY
Enrollment last year 1,253; males, 883; females, 371. Average attendance, 1,105. Instructors, 83.

COURSE OF STUDY

English education combined with industrial training; 28 industries in constant operation.

VALUE OF PROPERTY

Property consisting of 2,267 acres of land. 50 buildings almost wholly built with student labor, is valued at \$350,000, and no mortgage.

NEEDS

\$50 annually for the education of each student; \$200 enables one to finish the course; \$1,000 creates permanent scholarship. Students pay their own board in cash and labor. Money in any amount for current expenses and building.

Besides the work done by graduates as class room and industrial leaders, thousands are reached through the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Tuskegee is 40 miles east of Montgomery and 130 miles west of Atlanta on the Western Railroad, Alabama.

Tuskegee is a quiet, beautiful old Southern town, and is an ideal place for study. The climate is at all times mild and uniform, thus making the place an excellent winter resort.

SCOTIA SEMINARY
CONCORD, N. C.

This well known school, established for the higher education of girls will open for the next term October 1. Every effort will be made to provide for the comfort, health and thorough instruction of students. Expense for board, light, fuel, washing, \$45, for term of eight months. Address

Rev. D. J. Satterfield, D. D.,
Concord, N. C.

AVERY COLLEGE
TRADES SCHOOL
ALLEGHENY, P. A.

A Practical, Literary and Industrial Trades School for Afro-American Boys and Girls. Unusual advantages for Girls and a separate building. Address,
JOSEPH D. MARONOV, Principal,
Allegheny, Pa.

Morristown Normal College

FOUNDED IN 1881.

Fourteen teachers. Elegant and commodious buildings. Climate unsurpassed. Departments: College Preparatory Normal, English, Music, Shorthand, Typewriting and Industrial Training.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN ADVANCE

Will pay for board, room, light, fuel, tuition and incidentals for the entire year. Board \$6.00 per month; tuition \$2.00 per term. Thorough work done in each department. Send for circulars to the president,

REV. JUDSON S. HILL, D. D.,
Morristown, Tenn.

New England
CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC
BOSTON, Mass.

All the advantages of the finest and most completely equipped Conservatory building in the world, the atmosphere of a recognized center of Art and Music and association with the masters in the Profession are offered students at the New England Conservatory of Music. Thorough work in all departments of music. Courses can be arranged in Education and Oratory.
GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Musical Director.
All particulars and year book will be sent on application.





W. FAIRBANKS
of United States.

There are others
idents of New Han
n has been orde-
ned file, to be ta-
15.
ression about the
hat young Wash-
xcellent chance of
ment. There are
e actual and two
s in the grade of

ow a captain, is
erican paymaster
sent. He was at
auditor for the
Capt. Lynch is
experienced some
n, because of his
rge of his duties
anish war and in

Taylor Choral so-
finely in its prep-
ical festival to be
hall the 16th and
e rehearsals of
sactory and it is
will be sung ev-
former perform-
horal ballads that
by Mr. Coleridge-
d to this society
e rehearsal and
of the author will
l style. The Ma-
l will give to the
Hiawatha" a body
s heretofore been
ists engaged are
be secured. The
by the guaran-
liberal and every-
rilliant result.

Post in a recent
nofficially at the
at Private John
at Fort Mott, at
recently attracted
g an Afro-Ameri-
discharged from
good of the ser-
ll be issued, it is
1, some time be
and 20.
has decided not

He declared that he had found, in the interstate commerce act, the method by which he would break down the barriers raised against Afro-Americans by state laws providing for separate accommodations on railroad trains for the white and colored races.

He declared that he had found, in the interstate commerce act, the method by which he would break down the barriers raised against Afro-Americans by state laws providing for separate accommodations on railroad trains for the white and colored races.

There is no sense in depending for redress," said the speaker, "upon the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States doesn't like it, and the white people of this country do not. Some day the amendment will come into its heritage and grow, for it is the magna charta of modern times. We must consider the interstate commerce law. Everything goes down before that—religion, morality, state authority, race, and color. I tell you here, now, that you have found the man who will free you from this contemptible, this so-called 'Jim Crow' law.

Pitchfork Tillman has the gall to charge that the Republican party intends to repeal the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The Afro-American voters are willing to take chances with the party which has always stood for human liberty.

From Columbus, Ohio, comes the following information:
"It has just leaked out here that



COL. FRANK O. LOWDEN.
Illinois Member Republican National Committee.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AIMS AND METHODS

The aim of this school is to do practical work in helping men towards success in the ministry. Its course of study is broad and practical; its ideas are high; its work is thorough; its methods are fresh, systematic, clear and simple.

COURSE OF STUDY

The regular course of study occupies three years, and covers the lines of work in the several departments of theological instruction usually pursued in the leading theological seminaries of the country.

EXPENSES AND AID

Tuition and room rent are free. The apartments for students are plainly furnished. Good board can be had for seven dollars per month. Buildings heated by steam. Aid from loans without interest, and gifts of friends, are granted to deserving students who do their utmost in the line of self-help. No young man with grace, gifts, and energy, need be deprived of the advantages now opened to him in this Seminary. For further particulars address

L. G. ADKINSON, D. D.,
Pres. Gammon Theological Seminary,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BISHOP COLLEGE,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO STUDENTS.

For beauty of situation, commodiousness of buildings and completeness of outfit, this institution is unsurpassed by any school for colored people west of the Mississippi. Special courses for preachers and teachers. LARGE AND EXPERIENCED FACULTY. Five large brick buildings, also steam plant laundry. A new brick dining hall and dormitory now building. Chemical, physical, biological laboratories. Courses in carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, sewing, dressmaking, house-keeping, cooking, nursing. COLLEGE GRADUATE MAY APPLY FOR PERMANENT CERTIFICATES. Students can make part of expenses by work. For particulars and catalogue address

ARTHUR B. CHAFFEE, President.

TILLOTSON COLLEGE,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

The Oldest and Best School in Texas for Colored Students. Faculty mostly graduates of well known colleges in the north. Reputation unsurpassed. Manual training a part of the regular course. Music a special feature of the school. Special advantages for earnest students seeking to help themselves. Send for catalogue and circular to

REV. MARSHALL R. GAINES, A. M.,
PRESIDENT,

Austin, Texas.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE,

A Christian School Able and Experienced Faculty

Progressive in all departments, best Methods of Instruction, Health of Students carefully looked after. Students taught to do manual labor as well as think. For catalogue and other information, write to the president,

R. S. LOVINGGOOD, AUSTIN, TEXAS.



Duplicate Exposure



FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH.
AN AIRSHIP WITH A "JIM CROW" TRAILER.

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)

By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
G. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$3.00.
Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 90c.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington,
D. C., as second class mail matter.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915.

THE STATE SOCIETIES

State societies in Washington rise and fall with the political tide. They are the political barometers of the National Capital. During the Administration of President Taft the Ohio Society flourished, and its banquets marked the gathering of the political solons. Today it is the Southern Society, which claims President Wilson for its own. The Southern Society will achieve its perihelion on February 27, when it will have the most pretentious dinner it yet has attempted, and will gather around its banquet board the most distinguished officials of the Capital, who, just now, come in large numbers from the South.

Meanwhile it is not too early for other State societies to keep a weather eye on 1916, and already they are scanning the political skies in anxious hope that their star is to be in the ascendancy next.

CAMPAIGN OF M. A. C.

Washington takes less interest in Maryland Agricultural College than that institution, only three miles beyond the District border, deserves. Optimistic plans for the future of the college were made, and its creditable history reviewed, at a banquet Saturday night at the New Ebbitt.

The school at College Park takes rank well up among other State colleges, and its graduates have achieved distinction at graduate schools, and in many technical and professional fields. Perhaps the name of the Maryland school has been unfortunate. Though an agricultural course is offered, the majority of the students always have been in the academic and technical courses.

Ninety per cent of the college's pupils, its last annual report shows, are from Maryland. It is a more distinctive State institution than any other college in Maryland. Johns Hopkins has only 20 per cent of students from Maryland. But this is no

two empires nearer to an economical level. But it may be taken for granted that Germany will respond only to the military necessities, and that it will be required of Austria to supply to the uttermost from her own resources. In the meantime, such gates as are left open to the Teutonic allies from Italy, the Balkans, Scandinavia, and Holland are undoubtedly taking a heavy toll, for the provisions from these sources are not inconsiderable.

LOSS OF THE EVELYN

Within perhaps twenty-four hours of the opening of the Von Tirpitz program of ravage on the high seas an American ship, the Evelyn, has been destroyed, though fortunately without loss of life. Yet, pending a clear revelation of all the facts, it will not be assumed, and it ought not to be, that this precipitates a crisis between Germany and the United States.

The Evelyn, according to reports, was not torpedoed by a submarine. If she had been, either deliberately or accidentally—granted that she was not resisting search or fleeing when summoned to submit to a visiting party—it would be for the Washington Administration to take not only immediate but forceful action.

But it appears that the Evelyn came into contact with a mine, as any other ship might have done. Furthermore, there is a chance that the mine was out of its proper bearings.

Now it is an affront to civilization that mines have been so generally strewn and so negligently safeguarded that one might drift anywhere on the wide ocean.

Nevertheless, if that particular mine floated away from the anchorage and destroyed an American ship coursing those waters in full reliance that they were safe, we might be outraged beyond expression, but we should not be justified in raising the issue of a ground for war.

If Von Tirpitz had never shocked civilization with his proclamation, the very thing which has befallen the Evelyn might have happened. The technical defense against willful responsibility will be more easily set up than broken down.

Nevertheless, the fate of the neutral Evelyn, destroyed on the open sea by a Von Tirpitz mine, will draw taut the nerves of the American people in their anticipation of the next mishap or misdeed. It will sharpen the senses and stiffen the purpose of those in official charge of the welfare, the rights, and the honor of this nation.

It were better for the friendly re-

price; or rather, to get the new and shrunken loaf.

It has been the boast of the Government managers of things on the zone that people were fed there cheaper than in the States; and statistics have been from time to time produced which seemed to bear out the claim. That, of course, gives the Government commissary the more excuse for raising prices now. There has been no effort to make profits out of the business; at least, such profits as would be necessary to keep private business going.

In favor of the Panama proclamation it is to be urged that the Government loaf is as carefully standardized as possible, everybody buying it knows what he is getting, and everybody gets the same. The decrease of its weight is frankly announced, so that the public cannot complain that it is being taken unawares.

If the Government, conducting its zone business as an altruistic affair and seeking no profits, finds it necessary to reduce the loaf, there must be some justification for the private bakers, who like other people without the power to levy taxes feel under the necessity of earning a living out of their business. The truth is that when the price of wheat doubles the price of things made from wheat has got to go up, and discussion of the subject which assumes any other view is futile. It must not be allowed to go up unduly; there must be, and is, a willingness among the bread makers to divide their former profits with the public, as everybody in business nowadays has to divide; but it is impossible that the elemental economics of such a situation as this can be ignored.

THE CRISIS AT HAND

Germany's war zone proclamation is in force, though it does not seem to have been responsible for the loss of the American ship Evelyn. Indeed, the facts surrounding the case of the Evelyn suggest that that affair is really not the most important development since the broad plan of relentless warfare with mines and submarines was inaugurated.

Thus the Scandinavian countries, which have been heavy losers by mines, are reported planning to adopt the scheme of naval convoys which the United States Government has viewed without favor. These countries have no large naval establishments, so it is suggested that they may convert commercial ships into naval vessels, commission them as such, and send them along as convoys. The plan seems quite as feasible as using fighting ships, for there is no idea in anybody's mind that

News Items of Club A

The William F. Hunt Chapter, No. 16, held a valentine social after the last business meeting. About 500 valentines were sold to the members and their friends, the price being the amount of postage on each package. On February 25 Hunt Chapter will entertain the grand officers of the order. Degree work will be shown and a short program given.

The Columbia Heights Art Club met Thursday with Mrs. M. A. Winter. Mrs. Edward Hardy was chairman for the day. Miss Clara Dorris read a paper prepared by Mrs. John N. Dorris on the "Erie Canal." Owing to the illness of Miss Hill, Mrs. James F. Engle gave in her stead an outline of the "Missouri Compromise." Mrs. William C. Foote read a paper on "Dolly Madison." Dolly Madison's old home, now the Cosmos Club, was known as the "Little White House." There Dolly Madison ruled when no longer mistress of the White House as a dowager "first lady of the land."

Those responding to the roll-call were Mrs. Robert Bare, Mrs. Edward Clement, Mrs. John Dorris, Mrs. J. Finney Engle, Mrs. Edward Hardy, Mrs. Augustus Knight, Mrs. James McKee, Mrs. John H. Stokes, Mrs. William Turpin, Miss Elizabeth Warman, Mrs. M. A. Winter, Mrs. Sarah Wolhaupter, and Mrs. James Yeomans. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by her daughter. The guests were Mrs. E. S. Fuller, Miss Clara Dorris, and Mrs. Tewksberry.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy are to be in charge of a dance at the Raleigh on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Confederate Memorial Home. Among those on the committee are Mrs. Ernest R. Sussner, Mrs. Arthur Haughton, and the Misses Hattie Bowie, May Little, Lucy Norton, Caroline Planner, Dorothy Denham, Helen Kimmel, Josephine Jones, Elizabeth Cullen, and Eleanor Teague.

The District of Columbia Branch of the National Congress of Mothers held a meeting at the Raleigh last Tuesday. In the routine of business the committee gave reports, the most important of which was that of the educational committee dealing with the phases of vocational training in the grades, given by Mrs. Anna H. Sloan.

A resolution was unanimously passed providing that the congress should hold a state convention in the spring and the date, place, and other arrangements planned by the executive board.

Delegates from the parent teacher associations reported great activity in their organizations. Mrs. Bayles, of Carbery, reported on a new plan for securing certain literature that the children want. Mrs. Burnside told of the progress made in school gardens and the postal savings plan in Brookland, and Monroe school sent in a report of completed arrangements for the diet school for mothers. The course of twelve lectures will begin Wednesday at 8 p. m. at the Wilson Normal School and is to continue on succeeding Wednesdays until the course is completed.

Founders' Day, which occurred on the day after the meeting, was commemorated by an address by Mrs. A. A. Birney, secretary of the National Congress of Mothers, former president of the District branch and one of the members of the original board. The speaker gave anecdotes of the early history of the organization, told of the mother thought that prompted Mrs.

reason why Washington youths should not consider the nearby school when choosing a college, especially when such technical and scientific work is wanted as that offered at M. A. C. Many Washington boys go much farther from home and fare no better.

Added to the curriculum at M. A. C. is the military feature, common to all State colleges, and that department is a growing factor in the work of these institutions. The military discipline and training afforded at M. A. C. are conceded to be excelled only by that at West Point and Annapolis.

With these excellent talking points the small but active group of Washington alumni of M. A. C. are striving to bring their alma mater before the Washington public. They deserve the best support of educators and parents of Washington.

GERMANY'S BURDEN

Hunger, like water, will seek its level. When we speak of the British policy of starving Germany, we are prone to think of Germany alone, when Austria is no less concerned. It is doubtful if the Berlin government would have ordered the expropriation of foodstuffs when it did had its apprehension not included the situation in Austria-Hungary, which is no less isolated than Germany, and which has a far less efficient administration for any purpose of war. Food riots in Austria-Hungary are of common report, but we do not hear of them in Germany. Austria-Hungary possibly did not fill its larders as Germany was able by scientific foresight to do. Germany might go on fighting for six months, possibly a year longer without feeling the sharp pangs of hunger, while Austria-Hungary already scents the wolf at the door. Germany swept up rich stores in Belgium and France at the very beginning of the war, and has left no bone unscrapped in the parts of Poland she has overrun, while Austria has lost both vast stores and Galicia by her many reverses earlier in the conflict.

Just as Germany was compelled to give military aid to Austria-Hungary to prevent that empire's armies from collapsing utterly, so must she also give Austria-Hungary economic assistance, to prevent a condition which would compel the house of Hapsburg to let the allies name any terms they might. Germany must see to it that not her own people alone, but those of Austria-Hungary also shall be fed. This will necessitate the withdrawal from Germany of foodstuffs and tend to bring the

relations still existing between this Government and the military machine of the Kaiser, that this first war zone tragedy of the American ship Evelyn should be the last.

RENO "COMING BACK"

Reno bids fair to "come back." The Nevada legislature has passed the easy divorce bill, reviving the provision which makes only six months' residence in the State necessary to break the tie that binds. The governor hasn't signed the bill—yet—and it is just possible that pilgrims who start for that mecca now may find that a year's residence is required, as under the existing law, but he who entertains such cruel doubt certainly has it in for somebody. Thousands of women fought the measure, and the governor may hesitate to fly in the face of the opinion they as well as other decent opponents of the divorce mart have created, not only in Nevada, but in the nation as well. But the governor may find it convenient to leave the capital, thus giving the lieutenant governor, who is said to favor the bill, an opportunity to sign it. Then Reno will blossom again, and fatten, upon the immoral spoils that accrue from an unseemly market as ever was devised. The country would be better off if such a Reno never should be on the map again.

PRICE OF BREAD--AT PANAMA

There is a touch of humor in the announcement from Panama that the Government commissariat there has announced a reduction in the weight of the official loaf of bread, owing to the high cost of flour. The business of a government is pretty complicated and expansive, and perhaps entire consistency is hardly to be expected as among the various activities. Thus we note various statesmen and administrative officials in this country concerning themselves prodigiously about the outrage that the bakers are proposing to inflict, and talking about what the Government can do to protect the people who buy from private bakers; while at Panama, where Uncle Sam is the baker, the price is calmly advanced because Uncle Sam is buying the flour and has no disposition to lose money on his business.

The Panama plan is to reduce the weight of the loaf three ounces. That applied to the average loaf in Washington would be rather more of a price-increase than a cent the loaf. There's no use discussing it--at Panama. The people entitled to the privilege of buying from the commissariat will have to pay the new

is no idea in anybody's mind that ships used for this purpose would be expected to fight.

The Dutch are ready for every eventuality, with eyes on the border between themselves and Germany, fearful that they will presently be dragged into the war as a recruit to the cause of the allies. Italy is in a most uncomfortable frame of mind as result of Austrian naval vessels firing on Italian shipping. The whole situation seems rapidly developing toward a crisis in which the United States may at last figure in a minor role, with the European nations playing the leading parts.

Short of a general purpose of the Germanic allies to start trouble in all directions and on the biggest possible scale, it is difficult to account, especially, for the Austrian aggressions in Adriatic waters. There will not be made more cases of the sort without fixing the impression in the public mind that Germany and Austria have reached a stage of desperation in which they want all the trouble they can get, apparently calculating that the bigger the ruction, the more nations involved, the easier will it be for them in the end to breed dissensions among their enemies and escape with the most favorable peace terms.

"Daughter" Would Chop Down All Cherry Trees

WATERFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—The Connecticut Daughters of the Revolution are planning to steal the youthful George Washington "stuff" and celebrate the birthday of the "Father of His Country" by cutting down cherry trees.

Cornelia Buxton Smith of Litchfield, State chairwoman of the committee on conservation, suggested the idea. In a circular letter she set forth the proper manner in which to make the Washington cherry tree episode even more famous. Let the men cut down the wild cherry trees, she urges, and permit the children to burn 'em up. The men will get good exercise and the children will enjoy the bonfires. And the breeding places of the obnoxious tent caterpillars will be wiped out.

"May this be so general a thing throughout our State," the circular letter ends, "that when asked, 'Who cut down the cherry tree?' there shall rise from every farm and roadside a great shout, 'I did!'"

Kissed, Stenographer Sues Three Railroads

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Asserting that she had been caused "great mental suffering and shock," Miss Genevieve Lehne, a pretty young stenographer, has entered suit against J. D. Patterson, superintendent of the Atlantic Joint Terminals and his employers, the Louisville and Nashville, the Atlantic Coast line, and the Atlantic and West Point railways, alleging that Patterson "forever and against her will" did kiss her on the left hand.

mother thought that prompted Mrs. Theodore Birney to call the mothers of the country together in 1896 and emphasized the interest of Mrs. Phoebe

SETON IS DEPRIVED OF CHIEF SCOUTSHIP

National Council's Action Caused by His Failure to Become American Citizen.

Ernest Thompson Seton, active in the organization of the Boy Scouts of America, no longer holds the office of chief scout which he filled for five years, the national council having voted to leave that position vacant during Mr. Seton's absence in England.

The fact that Mr. Seton took out his first naturalization papers fourteen years ago but has never applied for his second papers and become an American citizen, was largely responsible for this action, and it is probable that the office of chief scout will never be revived. The action was taken at the annual meeting of the national council in this city February 11, but it was kept a secret until today.

Still Member of Council.

It was stated at the council before the question was put to a vote that Mr. Seton had been consulted regarding his position and had agreed that it should remain vacant while he was abroad. He is still a member of the national council, a body comprising about 100 men. Neither his membership in that body nor his office as chief scout carried any salary.

As patriotism is one of the cardinal virtues of the Boy Scout, there has always been a degree of feeling against Mr. Seton because he did not become naturalized. He sailed for England on the Lusitania early this month. Whether he intends to take up arms in the present war has not been learned.

Organized in U. S. in 1910.

Before he allied himself with the Boy Scouts Mr. Seton controlled an organization called Woodcraft Indians. The Boy Scouts were organized in 1905, two years before Gen. Sir Baden-Powell organized in England his Boy Scouts, but the American organization did not become a national institution until 1910. It was in that year that Mr. Seton became allied with it.

He was an expert on the primitive methods of the Indians. He could start a fire with a piece of wood and a bow; he knew simple methods of fashioning gourds, weapons, bed from articles likely to be at hand in any forest.

Insane Man, 70, and Worth \$150,000, Made 30 Wills

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Feb. 22.—Wilbur H. Kirkham, seventy years old, who owns property worth \$150,000 in New York and Westchester county, was declared insane by a sheriff's jury.

A physician testified that Mr. Kirkham's brain was affected so much that he had only the mentality of a boy five years old, and did not know that he owned much property. It is said that he has been making two wills a year for the last fifteen years.

and Notes activities

least, who financed the first three conventions. Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Flak University, who has recently made a survey of the recreations of Washington, gave a talk on recreations and social centers. He declared that Washington is suffering from "play starvation," and quoted figures to prove his point. One afternoon in two hours 1,000 children were under observation. Of that number, 58 per cent of the boys were violating the law by playing ball and other games in the streets and alleys and 80 per cent of the girls were laying in the streets. From other observations, Dr. McKenzie estimated that, owing to conditions in certain parts of the city, Washington has about a thousand unnecessary deaths each year, since under improved living conditions they would not be likely to occur. The great need of properly constructed and conducted dance halls was also emphasized. Following his talk, reception views of recreational work in a number of cities were shown.

Last Monday evening the Anthony League held a birthday celebration in honor of Susan E. Anthony at the home of Mrs. Nanette B. Paul. Informal talks and music made up the program, among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, who have recently joined the League. Mrs. Perkins will act as chairman of the committee working with the Congress of Mothers.

Mrs. A. E. Hendley is giving a course of talks on the life of Miss Anthony at the League's "at homes" on Tuesdays, beginning at 3:30 in apartment 375, the corner. Last Tuesday afternoon a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. E. Dunlop for her management of a table at the District Federation of Women's Clubs' benefit luncheon.

The first of Mrs. Edith Towne's lectures to the class in parliamentary law was given last Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, where the class will meet every Tuesday at 8. This course will be followed by one on the principles of common law, conducted by Mrs. Paul, who is the author of a new text book, "The Heart of Blackstone."

The classes in Spanish and Esperanto continue to meet at the Porter and French at the Princeton Tuesday nights. The Bible Study class is conducted by Mrs. Paul, who is assisted by Mme. Mountford.

The Columbia Historical Society held a meeting last Monday evening. The principal business was the presentation of a paper by Miss Margaret Brent Downing on "Literary Landmarks of the Capital." She described the home of William Wirt, of Thomas Law, who wrote a number of books on banking; of Joel Barlow, author of the "Columbiad," and mentioned the houses where Washington Irving was entertained in his city, in 1807, when he visited Philip Van Ness at 122 D street, until 1833, when he visited the Kennedys. She noted Dickens' description of the old Willard Hotel, and Thackeray's account of his entertainment by President Fillmore. The former homes of Motley, Bret Harte, Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, Prescott, and John Hay were also located. The old garden of the jolly Madison House, where Owen Meredith wrote "Lucille," and the mansion itself, where Lord Bulwer Lytton wrote the "Memoirs of Lord Palmerston" was noted. A survey of the writers now living in the city was also given. At the conclusion of Mrs. Downing's paper, the members of the society recorded her a rising vote of thanks for her essay.

The society publishes the papers read at the monthly meetings, and the article will appear in this form in due time.

PROGRAM (For Today and Tomorrow.)

Meeting of fraternal, social, and other organizations of the Nation's Capital, together with a brief tabulation of the program, events scheduled for today and tomorrow and attractions at the various playhouses. By reference to this column the reader may find at a glance the time and place of happenings in Washington today and tomorrow. The Sunday issue of The Times presents a program of events for the ensuing week.

Today.

- Washington Birthday celebrations—Parish Hall of Trinity Episcopal Church, under auspices of Takoma Park Citizens' Association, 8 p. m.; Daughters of America, 118 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.; New Masonic Temple, 2:30 p. m.
- Capitol Hill Literary Society, 21 First street northeast, 8 p. m.; Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a. m.; Association of Oldset Inhabitants, Fifteenth and H streets northwest, 11 a. m.; Lincoln Camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans, 101 E street northwest, 8 p. m.; Women's Peace Society, New Masonic Temple, 2:30 p. m.
- Meeting, Friends of Humanity, Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m.
- Banquet, Vaughn Class of Calvary Baptist Church, in church, 7 p. m.
- Annual dinner, North Dakota Association, New Ebbitt, 7 p. m.
- Reception, Aid Association for the Blind and Sunshine and Community Society, 3050 R street northwest, 8 to 9 p. m.
- Peace Meeting, Erieville House, 1811 I street northwest, 8 p. m.
- Banquet, Monday Evening Club, Raucher's, 7 p. m.
- Entertainment, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Eika's Club, 8 p. m.
- Election of Officers, District Chapter of Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Raucher's, 8 p. m.
- George Washington dance, Shoreham, 8 p. m.
- Lecture, "Twilight Sleep," Dr. Henry McBride, St. John's Episcopal Church, under auspices of National Society of Keep Well, 7:30 p. m.
- Midwinter convocation, George Washington University Assembly Hall, Arts and Sciences Building, 2023 G street northwest, 11 a. m.
- Meeting, Descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Raleigh, 8 p. m.
- "University Day," celebration, University of Pennsylvania graduates, University Club, 8 p. m.
- Reception, Baptist Home, 3248 N street northwest, 2 to 6 p. m.
- Meeting, Southern suffragists, 1600 Rhode Island avenue northwest, 10:30 a. m.
- Washington Birthday dance in costume, Ascension Athletic Association, small ball room, The Arcade, 8 p. m.
- Memorial mass, Knights of Columbus, Holy Comforter Church, 10 a. m.
- Concert, night program, Arcade auditorium, 8 p. m.
- Installation of officers, Gen. William F. Barry Garrison, No. 28, Army and Navy Union, 1347 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
- Masonic—Dawson, No. 16, Stansbury, No. 24, George C. Whiting, No. 27, Pentapolis, No. 28, Mount Vernon, No. 2, Hiram, No. 10, Anacostia, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Kaitipolis Grotto, ceremonial, Board of Directors, Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Temple, No. 12, Columbia, No. 15, Eastern Star.
- Odd Fellows—Union, No. 11, Beacon, No. 14, Langdon, No. 28, Esther, No. 5, Irishaka, 118 Knights of Pythias—Calanthe, No. 11, Equal, No. 17.
- National Union—Federal Council; Scout Council, Northwest Washington Council; Illustrated lecture, "The American Flag: Its origin, History, and Development," Prof. John Torbert, in All Souls' Church, 8 p. m.
- Annual meeting, Sons of the American Revolution, Raucher's, 12:30 p. m.
- Washington Birthday entertainment, with illustrated lecture by Dr. R. R. Baumgardt on "The Latest Achievement in Celestial Photography," 8:30 p. m.
- Reception, College Women's Club, banquet hall, Raleigh, 4 to 6 p. m.
- Dance, Crescent Club, ball room, Raleigh, 8:30 p. m.

Amusements.

- National—"The Girl From Utah," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
- Belasco—"A Pair of Sixes," 2:20 and 8:20 p. m.
- Columbia—"Our Navy in 1915," motion pictures, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
- Picture—"The Big Idea," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
- R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
- Comus—Vaudeville (continues).
- Casino—Vaudeville (continues).

THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington may argue moot questions.

Denies He Is Candidate for Recorder of Deeds.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

There appeared in the daily press of this city recently articles giving the list of persons who are said to be candidates for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and my name appeared in that list. I beg permission to state to the many readers of your excellent paper and the public generally that I am not a candidate for the position of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

J. MILTON WALDRON,
Washington, February 23.

Danish-American Has Four Honorable Discharges from the Army.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In signing myself "Danish American" I did not mean that it should be taken up in any other spirit than in which it was intended. As I cannot lay claim to any Dutch, Irish, Turkish, Chinese, or any other combination, I only stated my true identity, and for that purpose I used the term. I do not claim it to be any special mark of merit or distinction, but neither do I feel any shame nor degradation that I was born a Dane, because in using what Mr. E. M. calls the unbillical hyphen he is sure that the bearer cannot be a full-fledged or, in other words, a good and true American.

I am willing to show him four pieces of parchment, each an honorable discharge from the United States army, the last one from the Spanish war and Cuban campaign. I am still in the Government service, but in a civil capacity. Now, Friend E. M., I think you will agree that a person who gives fifteen years of his life to the service and protection of his country in war as well as in peace, to do with as she wills, cannot be such a bad American after all.

O. M.
Washington, Feb. 23.

Asks Mothers of United States to Aid German Children.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

About three years ago, when the subject of warm lunches for our school children was agitated by press of this city, I cut from a Washington paper a short article headed: "Go Superleas to Bed," dated Berlin, November 13. Quoting from the Volkswohlfahrt, or Public Welfare Society, it said that an investigation of 193 German towns revealed the fact that 36,000 children habitually went breakfastless to school, and 5 per cent were sent to bed hungry. Ninety-five thousand children had to be fed by public assistance.

Without commenting on the causes leading up to it, I want to ask how many more children now orphaned are subsisting on one meal a day? This starving of little children is something the women, the mothers of civilized nations, will not stand for, and I am willing to start the ball rolling by donating 100 pounds of flour to the school children of Germany. How many more German-American citizens will follow?

EMMA R. KEELEY,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1915.

Wants Firemen to Have More Time to Themselves.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Can anybody give a reason why the firemen of Washington are compelled to

gestion of "J. F. N." to have separate residential districts for the white and colored races—is highly desirable.

In this connection I would like to invite his attention to Alexandria county, just across the Potomac river from Washington, where his idea is successfully carried out. While there is no law on the statute books segregating the races, there is an understanding with property owners and real estate men that land is to be sold and houses rented to colored people in certain restricted sections.

This is particularly true at Clarendon, where there is not a colored family within a radius of more than a mile from the election station and post office. The result is that, even though we have not as yet an organized police force, there is very little disorder. The car from Washington, via Queen City, arriving at Clarendon at about 7 a. m., has been named the "Cooks' Tourist Special."

It is true that half, or possibly a majority, of our citizens are Virginians born, though we have a large cosmopolitan population—Connecticut lives next door to Georgia, Maryland is a neighbor to Canada, and Texas lives just around the corner from Pennsylvania.

W. W. M.
Clarendon, Va., February 19.

Sees Little Hope for U. S., If Songs Are Labeled Country Stronger.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Some one said that if you would disclose the songs of a people he would tell you that people's character.

I have just received a brief list of "sensational successes now being danced and sung everywhere" (in the U. S. A.) comprising "He's a Rag Picker," "Ballin' the Jack," "At the Ball That's All," "For Every Smile You Gave Me, You Caused a Thousand Tears," "I've Only One Idea About the Girls—and That's to Love 'Em," "When the Grown-up Ladies Act Like Babies I've Got to Love 'Em That's All," "It's Too Late Now," and "Chinatown, My Chinatown."

Do you wonder why the average youth and his companion is a bit eccentric as to duty, honesty, morality, and a few other things when this is their musical education? Can you be surprised when the Old World people sneer at "Americans" after reading translations of such "popular American songs"? The list given is no worse than a local store advertised in a local paper recently, so it is not an exception.

I wonder how many of the singers of such stuff can repeat one verse of "Home, Sweet Home," and a few others upon which the men that made the U. S. A. a stalwart nation, were fed in the past few generations. I also wonder how much morals children have after passing through such a collection, and whether like another "popular" song they will later look back, and say, "You dragged me down, down, down."

The dealer who sent me the list need not fear that I will overwhelm him with orders.

W. E. ALLEN.
Washington, February 19.

Wants "Jim Crow" Law All Over the United States.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I read with interest the article written by "J. F. N." to The Times Mail Bag, in which he wishes to isolate the colored population from the white in Washington, and then does not advocate the passing of the "Jim Crow" law in the District of Columbia.

I agree with him entirely on the segregation law, but disagree as regards the

and appear in this form in due time. Seventeen volumes of historical data concerning the Capital have already been published.

The Silver Lining

Edited By ARTHUR BAER.

What makes George's feat all the more spectacular was that there were no dictographs in those days.

Looks as if Italy was ready to hop into the fray. Putting periscopes on all the gondolas.

Like to see George again try to toss that dollar across the Potomac. Be a lot of people killed in the rush.

Famine stares us in the face. Bread? Nope. Beefsteaks? Nope. Gonna raise the price of baseball games.

If an American ship is mysteriously sunk in the English channel, the District Commissioners are getting prepared to enjoy the blame.



"War sin't no romance. Even a hero can't struggle hand-t-hand with a gun that's sixteen miles away."

Canary bird still supreme on its pedestal. Even T. Edison can't make the graphophone save the family by singing furiously when flames invade the old homestead.

Moonshiners discovered in old Virginia. Get hilariously exhilarated by mixing water with some real flour.

Can't see how Secretary Garrison is going to save the Capital from invasion this summer. Even a sixteen-inch gun at Cape Henry won't shoot a cat-pillar off a tree in Potomac Park.

Might make the next session of Congress more successful by painting the word "Exit" larger over each door.

Almost spring. Will soon be time for the dried apple blossoms and the condensed milk moo cow to cavort around in the antiseptic air.

First Militia Company Of Marines Is Organized

The Navy Department has been advised of the organization in Massachusetts of the first militia company of marines under the provisions of the new naval militia act which gives such companies an allotment of Government funds and places them under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy in the same manner as are the naval militia organizations.

Companies also are being organized in New York and California.

Casino—Vaudeville (continuous).
Gavots—Burlesque, 8:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Majestic—Burlesque, 8:15 p. m.
Orangall's—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Bardonia—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Arcade—Dancing, 8 p. m. to 12 p. m.
Ardmore Club—Cortez vs. Langdon, 2 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Federal, No. 1, Acacia, No. 18, Takoma, No. 29, Mount Hope, No. 7, Potomac, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, De Molay Mounted, No. 4, Knights Templar, Eleeta, No. 2, Bethlehem, No. 7, Friendship, No. 17, Eastern Star.
Oiled Fellows—Washington, No. 6, Golden Rule, No. 21, Amity, No. 27, Fred D. Stuart, No. 7, Encampment.
Knights of Pythias—Grand Lodge, annual convention, Webster, No. 7; Heroino, No. 12; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 28.
Woodmen of the World—Old Glory Camp, No. 2.
Specialist—Florida Home Builders' Association, Workmen's Circle.
Meeting, general arrangements committee for G. A. R. encampment, red room, New Willard, 11 a. m.
Conference, National Forward-to-the-Land Conference, offices of Department of Labor, 11 a. m.
Meeting, Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Hall, 8 p. m.
Violin Recital, Baron Sokolove, New Masonic Temple, 4:30 p. m.
Banquet, Engineering Society of George Washington University, Hotel Continental, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, campaign leaders of Y. W. C. A., in association headquarters, 4:30 p. m.
Meeting, general arrangements and Eekington Citizens' Association, lecture hall of Eekington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol street and Florida avenue northwest, 8:30 p. m.
Meeting, suffrage committee of Chamber of Commerce, in headquarters, 2 p. m.
Lenten address, "Should the Progress of the Kingdom of God Be Longer Retarded by a Divided Kingdom?" the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, St. John's Church, Sixteenth and H streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Thomas Jefferson Council, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., Northeast Masonic Temple, Eighth and P streets northeast, 8 p. m.
Annual public debate, freshman class of Washington College of Law, 1315 New York avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Parents' League of the Third District of Schools, in J. Ormond Wilson Normal School, Eleventh and Harvard streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Lecture, Miss Janet Richards, auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's, 11 a. m.
Lecture, "The Spanish Colonial Empire," Miss Erna Mary Ferguson, under auspices of Spanish School of Washington, in school, 8 p. m.
Benefit concert and dance, Casualty Hospital, Bauscher's, 8 to 12 p. m.
Meeting, Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., study room, Public Library, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Teachers' Club, study room, Public Library, 1 p. m.

Teams at the Y. W. C. A. Bring in 24 New Members

Teams in the membership campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association reported today a total of twenty-four brought in since the last report was made. Of this number the "Aeroplanes" secured twenty and the "Automobiles" four.

With the second and final week of the campaign well under way, the members are working enthusiastically to have the greatest possible number of new members initiated before Saturday evening. A supper is to be given for the workers at that time.

This afternoon a reception will be held by the board of directors, headed by the honorary president, Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. William Hamilton Leavy, the president.

Following is the detailed scores registered today: Automobiles, 4; Aeroplanes, Division A, Miss Susan R. Curtis, commodore, 11; Division B, Mrs. Fannie MacAlister, commodore, 5; and Division C, Miss Estelle Foster, commodore, 4.

Fire in East St. Louis Destroys Four Blocks

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 22.—Fire early today destroyed nearly all the buildings in the four city blocks which meet at St. Louis and Collinsville avenues, in the heart of the business district. The loss was estimated at \$250,000.

labor under the conditions they now endure, when every other occupation labors only eight to ten hours per day? The Government is passing laws compelling the eight-hour day for men and women, why not a third day, or at least a fourth day off, for the firemen?
Why should members of a public department like the fire department, from which prompt and heroic work is expected, and always rendered, be compelled to labor twenty-four hours out of twenty-four for 365 days for 12 cents per hour? Can you imagine yourself confined under conditions next to prison life, compelled to remain within hearing of the gong?

It's no wonder that a fireman's constitution gives away at an early age, the long and continuous hours taking the last spark of energy from the man and selected from the very flower of manhood, giving the best days of his life to the public service, and receiving very little consideration in return. The only time that the firemen receive any notice from the public is when they are called to perform prompt and heroic work. On return to quarters they are forgotten.

P. F. LEAHY.
Washington, Feb. 20.

The Segregation Question.
To the Editor of THE TIMES:
From my observation of conditions in Washington, I believe that the seg-

regation law, but disagree as regards the "Jim Crow" law.

The colored race is no longer "looked down" on, and by passing this "Jim Crow" law, and giving them as good cars and service as is given the white people, it will then give that race the opportunity to develop more racial pride and distinction.

Some people think it is a disgrace to be colored, and think the passing of this "Jim Crow" law would mean a downward trend of this race. This is no longer the thought of an educated person, and if the colored people would not think so much of trying to be equal with the white people and would try to develop their race to such an extent as to make them recognized by their pride and habits; then the colored people should pull for this law, and, after passing it, try to be rivals and not equals of the white race.

I have talked with several well-educated colored men on this question, and was surprised to find that they agreed entirely with me, and a few of them went to such an extent as wanting a separate part of the United States as their home, as was given the Indians.

I and every other person, whether white or black, provided they have enough pride, should pull for this "Jim Crow" law, not only in the District of Columbia, but all over the United States.
W. W. J.
Glen Ferris, W. Va., February 20.

Baumgardt Gives Talks On Rome and Petrograd

The capitals of the ancient civilization and of the newest power in modern civilization—Rome and Petrograd—were the subject of the lectures given yesterday afternoon and evening, respectively, by B. R. Baumgardt at the Belasco Theater.

The story of the Roman republic and the empire were told briefly as a prelude to the illustrated portion of the lecture. As has been the case with all the discourses of this platform expert, the history given was interlarded with anecdote and philosophy of an unusual character.

The architecture and art of old Rome were intermingled with that of the new as history of this that important relic of antiquity was unfolded and its relation to present-day civilization explained.

Moscow and the Russian people, as well as Petrograd, were dealt with in the evening lecture. In fact, the lecture was largely a disquisition on the Slav, with pictures and stories of the two great capitals. According to Mr. Baumgardt, the power of the Slav is yet to be felt by the world at large, but the world is not to be kept long waiting for it. He regards the Russian as a magnificent type of humanity, and the mission of the Russian in the world to be a great one.

The little known achievements of Russians in the arts and sciences were dwelt upon briefly, and many examples of painting and sculpture were shown. The story of Petrograd, with the necessary accompaniments of the stories of Peter the Great and Catherine, and the history of Moscow, with its invariable story of the Napoleonic disaster and the reign of Ivan the Terrible, were also told briefly. Motion pictures showing the horsemanship of the Cossacks were shown at the conclusion of the lecture.

Capitol Hill Club to Hold Exercises Tonight

The Capitol Hill Literary Club will celebrate Washington's birthday at a meeting at 21 First street northeast tonight. E. V. Carr, vice president, will speak on "American Heroes," and there will be a musical program.

Entertainment Planned By Pre-Medical Class

Members of the pre-medical class of George Washington University are preparing for an entertainment during the second week of March in the assembly hall of the Arts and Sciences building, 2023 G street northwest.

R. L. Bailey, president of the class, is in charge of plans for the event. Invitations will be extended to a number of the members of the faculty to attend. One of the objects of the entertainment is to arouse greater interest among the students in class and college activities.

G. W. U. Girls' Glee Club Will Stage Operetta

Plans for the staging of an operetta during the latter part of April are being prepared by the Girls' Glee Club of George Washington University.

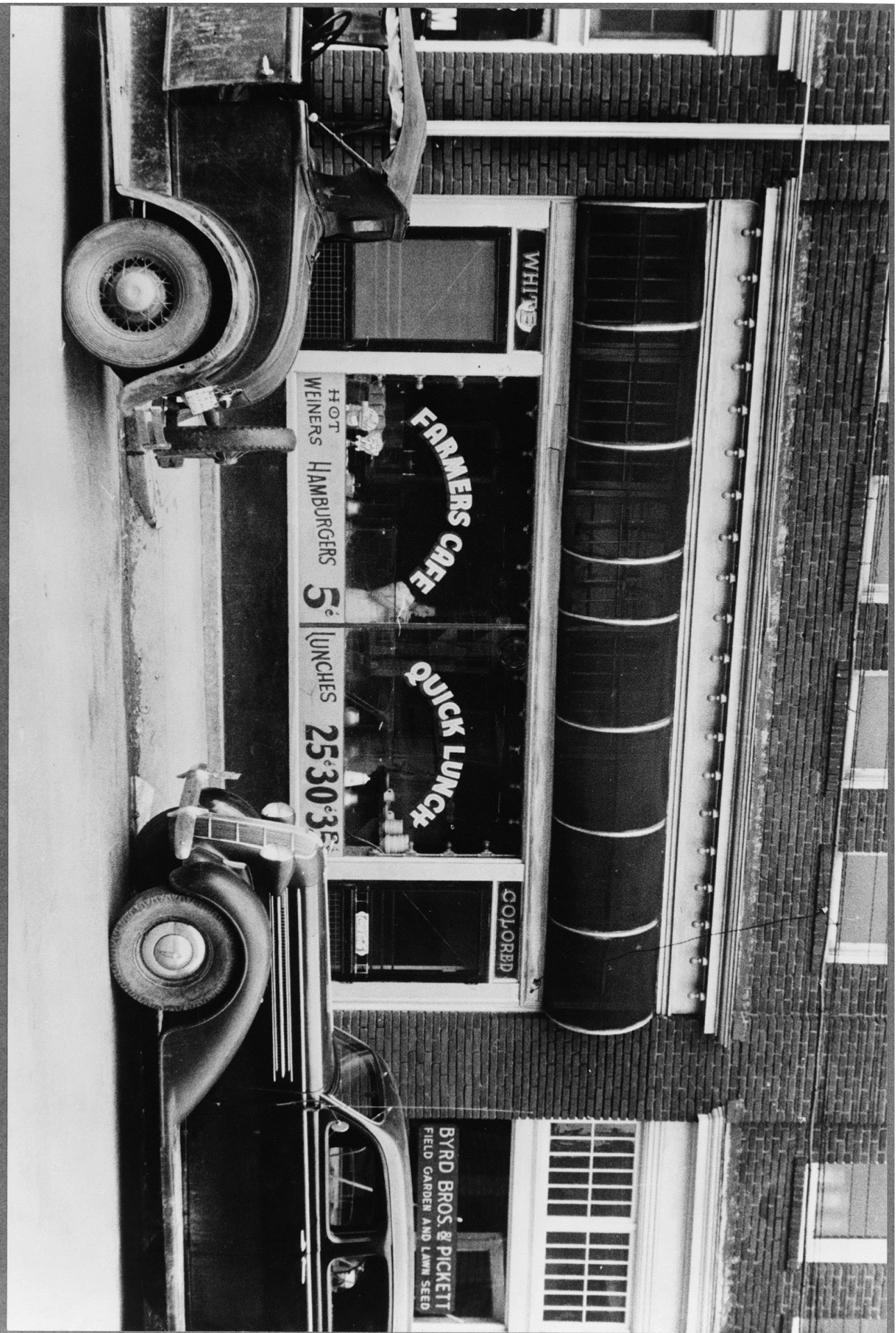
The membership of the club is increasing rapidly, the latest additions to the roll being Ella Gardner, Helen Hotchkiss, and Theodosia Seibold. Weekly rehearsals are held, and these will be increased in number as the date for the operetta draws near.

Centenarian Remembers Cincinnati as Village

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall De Camp, who remembers Cincinnati's town pump, celebrated her 100th birthday today. She called it her debut. On January 11 she celebrated her eightieth wedding anniversary. Ninety years ago she lived in a log cabin on Race Street near the present site of the city hall. She saw busy Fourth street as a cowpasture.

Surgeon John Long Is Sent to Philippines

Surgeon John D. Long, of the Public Health Service, who won fame in his fight against plague on the Pacific coast, has been assigned to the post of public health officer of the Philippines, succeeding Surgeon Victor G. Herson. His assignment was made at the request of Secretary of War Garrison.



<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1998006213/pp/>

Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/teachers

122.636



NAP033006-8/30/63-FOLCROFT, PA: Youngsters jeer as moving men tote possessions of the Horace Baker family up the steps of their new home in the formerly all-white Delmar Village development here 8/30. The Negro family finally gained entrance to their new home after two days of demonstrations by whites
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL TELEPHOTO wb/dh



<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004670162/>

Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/teachers





<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3c25806/>

Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/teachers



<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1998013484/pp/>

Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/teachers