WORK OF CORONA NORMAL SCHOOL

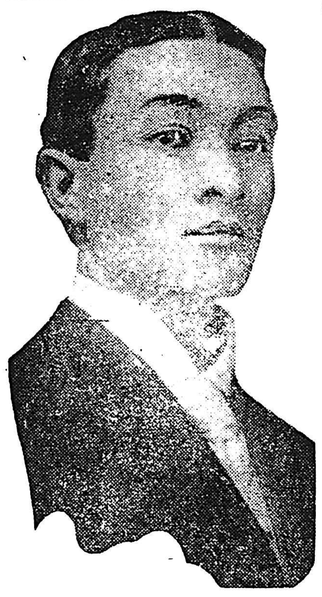
Hundreds Respond to Call For First Farmers' Conference.

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM.

Influential Institution Presided Over by Professor M. H. Griffin Strives to Be of Service to the People at Large. Prominent Educators Deliver Timely and Inspiring Addresses.

Corona, Ala.—About 300 farmers, ministers and teachers attended the first conference held under the auspices of the Corona Normal and Industrial institute recently in response to a call issued by Professor M. H. Griffin, principal. "Improving the Churches and Schools and Widening Their Influence" was the subject for open discussion the first day, while "How to Make Farm Life Attractive to Young Men" was the subject for the second day.

A great amount of interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the discussions were attended with a show of



PROFESSOR M. H. GRIFFIN.

interest that was gratifying. Besides the discussion of subjects by a large number of the farmers attending the conference addresses were made by W. T. B. Williams, agent of the John F. Slater and Jeanes fund boards of Hampton, Va.; Dr. C. O. Boothe and B. F. Riley of Birmingham. The organization of the conference, which will be an annual feature hereafter, was perfected by the election of J. R. Nall president, R. S. Sykes vice president, M. C. Conley secretary and Fred D. Edmondson corresponding secretary.

Strong resolutions were adopted in which the shortcomings of white and black alike were condemned and attention called to methods of better living that would bring about fruitful relations between the races. The resolutions read in part:

Mindful of the many good things that have come to us since emancipation—of the progress we have made, of the friends we have gained, of the opportunity that lies before us for growth in the southland and a growing necessity of our becoming a part of American civilization in every respect—we, the members of the Corona Normal conference, take occasion to express our sincere thanks to all forces and agencies that have made these things possible for the Negro race.

To the southern white people and to all people of America who are interested in the Negro as a portion of our cosmopolitan population we plead for further opportunity to exercise a man's privilege in all things that pertain to American civilization. We plead for due process of law in the determination and protection of our rights, as in the case of other citizens, and for a full share of the blessings of our state governments in the education of our children and in the guaranty of our lives and property.

We are not in the least discouraged because of spasmodic cases of disregard for law and order, notwithstanding these outbreaks are becoming more and more frequent and are directed against one portion of the country's people. We are fearful only lest that disregard that is so much directed against the safety of Negroes may extend to the whole people and be the cause of even graver consequences. That the Negro himself has shortcomings and is not in position himself to cast the first stone goes without saying. For these shortcomings we plead for patience and sympathetic forbearance that should characterize the attitude of the weak toward the strong.

We would enjoin upon people of strength everywhere the greatest care in their lives and actions lest the Negro feel a certain license in copying their unlawful practices. We earnestly feel and believe that the administration of the law in the case of petty criminals might be tempered with justice and human kindness. The Negro has small chance to prove honesty of motive when confronted with the opposing testimony of a white police official whose income often depends upon the number of arrests and convictions.

To the Negro we would urge obedience to all laws, the best use of his time and the practice of economy in the purchase of necessities.

We recognize the worth of the Corona Normal and Industrial institute as a great factor in the training of our boys and girls and are thankful for its influence among us. We pledge to the principal, Mr. M. H. Griffin, his wife and the teachers who are laboring with them our continued effort to encourage and support this work. We rejoice in this expression of the school's desire to be of service to the whole people of the community and to spread its influence into the homes of the people.

TO ISSUE RECORDER DAILY

During the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

Kansas City, Mo.—Arrangements have been completed for the publication of the Christian Recorder daily during the sessions of the twenty-fifth quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, which will be held at Allen A. M. E. church this city, in May.

Each day the Christian Recorder will contain a full report of the proceedings, including the report of the various general officers. The paper will contain eight pages and will be sent through the mails to subscribers each day. By that plan it is hoped to have all communicants and ministers of the denomination kept fully in touch with the proceedings. Ministers of the denomination all over the country are now taking orders for the daily journal.

The publication of the daily Christian Recorder will be in charge of Bishop B. F. Lee, R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder; G. W. Allen, editor of the Southern Christian Recorder, and F. N. McDonald, editor of the Western Christian Recorder. The project is being financed by the financial department of the church, of which the Rev. John Hurst is the present secretary.

Dr. Hurst is most enthusiastic for the proposition and says that the humblest member of the church should have a full opportunity to keep in touch with the affairs of the denomination. He will very likely be elevated to the bishopric at this session of the conference.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES.

Historical Significance of Potomac District of Baltimore Conference.

Washington.—The Potomac district of the Baltimore A. M. E. conference has within its borders some of the oldest churches in the denomination. Its territory includes all of the District of Columbia and southern Maryland, including the Waters A. M. E. church in Baltimore. Within its jurisdiction is located the financial headquarters of the denomination, of which Dr. John Hurst has charge. Dr. Hurst has made a good record during his term of four years as financial secretary of the denomination and is now being prominently mentioned in connection with the bishopric.

Dr. B. F. Watkins is the secretary of the board of church extension, which has offices on Fourteenth street, this city, just a few doors from the financial headquarters. He is a veteran of the civil war. The Metropolitan church here is pastored by the eloquent Dr. I. N. Ross, who has pastored a number of prominent churches in

REV. DR. I. N. ROSS.

various sections of the country, and, though he will not be a delegate to the next general conference, he is being urged by admirers in many sections of the country to run for the bishopric.

Among the other men in this vicinity who are prominently connected with the work of the Potomac district are the Revs. C. H. Young, V. G. Leeper, J. H. Robinson, L. N. Beckett, J. H. A. Martin and that learned pulpit veteran Dr. D. P. Sexton, who is now pastor of Brown Memorial church, in northeast Washington. Among the ministers who may also be mentioned are L. C. Curtis, pastor of Mount Moriah church, Annapolis, Md.

The presiding elder of the district is the Rev. C. H. Stepteau, one of the best known ministers in this country. He is a graduate of Wilberforce university and will be one of the delegates to the coming A. M. E. general conference, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., in May.

Gilchrist Stewart Gets Clerkship.

Speaker Merritt of the New York state assembly in Albany has recently appointed Mr. Gilchrist Stewart to a deputy clerkship in the assembly. The position carries a salary of $2,000. Mr. Stewart is a well known Republican leader in New York city and was highly indorsed for the position by the Hon. Charles W. Anderson and other influential men.

Roundtree's Bill Passes Legislature.

The bill, presented by Dr. I. W. L. Roundtree to the New Jersey legislature asking for an appropriation of $20,000 in aid of the proposed semi-centennial celebration to be held by the colored citizens of the state in 1913 was passed on Monday, March 4, after a third reading.

Anniversary of Knights of Pythias.

The anniversary exercises of the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe will be held in the First Baptist church, Richmond, Va., on Sunday, March 24. Arrangements are being made for the occasion by the district deputies and officers of the subordinate lodges.

FROM SLAVE BOY TO STATESMAN

How Frederick Douglass Rose From Obscurity to Fame.

MAN OF PRINCELY VIRTUES.

Events In the Life of the Great Anti-slavery Orator Which Fired His Ambition and Made His Teachings Effective—Pleaded Cause of Self and Race Eloquently.

Great men are always a part of a great movement. They are called into the world to play an important part in the arena of thought and action. Few of them, however, are blessed with the span of life which enables them to witness the triumphant consummation of their cause, as was the case of Frederick Douglass. But for the birth of Frederick Douglass in Tuckahoe, Md., in 1817, that obscure village in Talbot county would hardly be known. His early surroundings were such as characterized every slave boy who witnessed the inhuman treatment of fellow slaves and heard stories of the capture of their foreparents in Africa.

The events in the life of Douglass, his transference to Baltimore, to St. Michael's; his experience with the "slave breaker" Edward Covey and his escape from slavery in 1838, when he assumed the name of "Douglass," partly to hide his identity and partly as a "milestone" in his new life of freedom, are well known. His lectures under the Anti-slavery society at conventions and private gatherings, both in America and Europe; his publication of his newspapers; his "life narrative," "My Bondage and My Freedom;" his "Life and Times," place Frederick Douglass before the American public, and indeed before the world, as one of its effective teachers.

Some will deny him the title, saying that he was not a product of the schools; that he kept no school and could not in any sense be called an educator. If by an educator is meant one whose activities are confined to the narrow regimen of the schoolroom Douglass was not an educator, but if we mean by the term one who carries within himself the princely virtues of the great teachers of mankind, who is an inspiration to all men by his words and work, who had kindness and sympathy, interest, enthusiasm and aptitude for vicariousness, then Frederick Douglass was in every way an educator.

He believed in the potentiality of every child born into the world, whether white or black. He believed that God had not bestowed his best endowments upon any single race or nation, and so he wrought for himself and his race to make actual what was potential. Mr. Douglass, like a true educator, was a man of large vision. Where there is no vision the people perish. Brutalized himself by American slavery, he sought to aid in the overthrow of the iniquitous system.

When, therefore, the opportunity presented itself he threw himself with enthusiasm into the anti slavery struggle and lost no opportunity to teach men its horrors and to rouse them to its hatred by his burning words. In England and America he pleaded his own and the cause of his people with weeping words and eloquent tears and became perhaps the mightiest single force in teaching the iniquities of slavery because he had been a part of it.

Douglass believed in his selfhood and in his own possibilities, and out of the horrors of slavery he tried to rehabilitate the divine image stamped upon him. He made his good instincts self conscious. He taught lofty notions of personal, social and political life. He was discontented with whatever was on a low plane. He reached the mountain heights because he soared like an eagle that bathes its wings in the noonday sun. No one could see Frederick Douglass, with his head rising "like a snow capped peak" above those about him, without feeling the influence of his presence.

Frederick Douglass was never ashamed of his color. He believed in his black mother, his dark hued wife and attributed much of his success to his contact with them. He believed that he was part of a great race whose development had been retarded by untoward conditions, but who when their chains were once broken and their complete emancipation insured would rise up and demonstrate the divinity with which they were clothed. Douglass, like every true educator, was an honest patriot. He loved his country. When the civil war broke out he offered his two sons to his country's cause, while he himself served it with his eloquence.

For these services he was honored. For years he was the most famous character in the District of Columbia, serving as United States marshal, later as recorder of deeds and afterward as minister plenipotentiary to Haiti. While in Haiti differences arose between himself and the state department about the methods of acquiring the Mole St. Nicholas, and rather than sacrifice his manhood Douglass cabled his commission to the president and returned in glory to the banks of the Potomac. He may have failed in diplomacy, but he had retained his self respect.

A WARNING TO POTATO GROWERS

Imported Potatoes May Bring The Dreaded Wart Disease.

The short crop of Irish potatoes in the United States last year has led to the importation of large quantities of European potatoes. Much of the importations are from regions infected with the potato-wart disease, a disease much more destructive to the potato than any of our blights or scab. It converts the tubers into a rough, unsightly mass, and in many parts of Europe it has seriously damaged the potato industry. It has spread over Europe in the recent past and has already appeared on this side of the Atlantic in Newfoundland.

Canada has quarantined against regions in Europe and Newfoundland infected with this disease, and because the United States has no law to prevent the introduction of potatoes from infected countries, Canada is now also barring out our potatoes as necessary means of keeping the disease out of her fields.

Maryland potato growers should take warning not to plant any imported potatoes as they may contain the disease without it being seen. If the disease appears in our fields, it will be practically impossible to eradicate it.

J. B. S. Norton, State Pathologist.

TIME TO SPRAY

Now is the time for all growers to make arrangements for treating fruit trees for the San Jose Scale. The best all round remedy is the concentrated lime-sulfur mixture.

This wash can be bought or made at home, depending upon the inclination of the grower. Bulletin No. 161 of the Experiment Station, College Park, Md., which can be had for the asking, dicusses the manner of making and use of this remdy. All trees should be sprayed before the buds open.

All fruit growers who have neglected orchards near them which are a menace to the vicinity, should notify the officers of the State Horticultural D[illegible], at College Park.

All Osage Hedges should be gotten rid of as far as they serve to spread the scale. If kept, they should also be sprayed.

The Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station desires to conduct as many spraying and pruning demonstrations in different parts of the State as means will permit, to show what may be accomplished by up-to-date methods of treatment. Any person or persons who are particularly interested in promoting this work should communicate with the undersigned.

Thomas B. Symons, State Entomologist

DIET AND HEALTH HINTS

By DR. T. J. ALLEN
Food Specialist

FRUIT SUGAR HELPS IN HEART DISEASE.

An English physician, Dr. Goulston, has discovered that fruit sugar is of great value in the treatment of heart disease. Glycogen, or muscle sugar, is consumed in all muscular exercise. Starch must be converted into this form of sugar in the system before it can be utilized, and furnishing a form of sugar ready for assimilation readily supplies the heart and other muscles, while relieving the digestive system of the strain of digesting heavier foods. Milk sugar is a large component of the infant's food. This discovery supports the contention frequently stated in these Hints that 80 per cent. of an ideal diet should be fruit sugar or a form of starch or sugar easily converted into muscle sugar, and explains the reason of the remarkable improvement made by a young athlete who was advised to adopt an exclusive diet of bananas before and during a severe test of physical endurance. The starch of rice is more easily converted into muscle sugar than that of other cereals or of potatoes, but fresh figs, dates, raisins and bananas are still better. But these should not be mixed with heavy foods and especially not with flesh meat.

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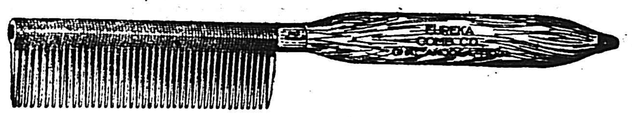

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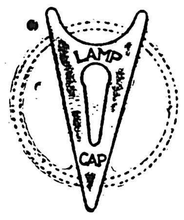

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