PLAN AND SCOPE OF EXPOSITION

Senators Favor Appropriation For Industrial Celebration.

BILL PROVIDES FOR $250,000

Major R. R. Wright and His Associates Hold Successful Conference With Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions—Convincing Facts by Drs. Wright, Du Bois and Ross.

Washington.—A committee of prominent colored citizens appeared before the senate committee on industrial expositions in Washington recently in behalf of the bill introduced by Senator Bradley of Kentucky providing for an appropriation of $250,000 for an exhibition of the progress of the race since emancipation. Senator Root of New York presided, and Senators Crane of Massachusetts, Taylor of Tennessee, Newlands of Nevada, Paynter of Kentucky, Stephenson of Wisconsin, Jones of Washington, Works of California, Gronna of North Dakota and Swanson of Virginia were present.

The speakers representing the Negro Emancipation association were Major R. R. Wright of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, Philadelphia; Professor W. E. B. Du Bois of New York and Rev. I. N. Ross of Washington, each having assigned to him a particular phase of the discussion.

After Senator Root opened the meeting Senator Bradley introduced Major R. R. Wright, who told the object of the exposition, the success he had had for the past six years in exhibiting the progress of the Negroes in Georgia and reasons why national aid should be given this exposition.

He stated that since 1876 the government had appropriated over $25,000,000 for expositions. He now asked for

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

only 1 per cent of that amount, $250,000, which is only 2½ cents for each Negro inhabitant in the country.

Major Wright then introduced his son, Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., who would show the committee what progress the Negroes had made which would warrant an exhibition. This was done by a comparison between the condition of the race in 1860 and in 1910. Dr. Wright said the population had more than doubled, being 4,500,000 in 1860 and 10,000,000 now; the illiteracy had been cut in half, being 96 per cent in 1860 and 44.5 per cent in 1900, possibly under 40 per cent today.

Public school attendance had risen from practically nothing to 3,000,000. In labor Negroes have risen from farm laborers to the control of 917,000 farms and the ownership of 250,000 farms. They have held their own as farm laborers, besides developing other trades. New occupations, unknown fifty years ago, have emerged. There are 60,000 Negroes in professions today. Negro physicians, lawyers, etc., unknown in the south to the generation before the war, are now in every city. Negro teachers number 25,000. Negro property holders have emerged. No accurate count has ever been made.

Fully 500,000 homes and farms are owned. Wealth of the Negro is estimated at $1,000,000,000. Negro literature, art and music tell a story of progress. There are over 200 newspapers, 500 Negro authors. Some of the most popular music of the day is written by Negroes, and Negro musicians have appeared on every principal American stage, and Negro artists exhibited in our leading art galleries.

Dr. Wright told of the growth of Negro banks, insurance companies, real estate operation, etc.; also of Negro organizations, their towns, churches, secret orders, saying that, whereas the race fifty years ago was not organized, today organization is the rule rather than the exception. One above twenty-one years of age is organized. These items represent some of the ends of our progress, a story

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT.

which cannot but interest and encourage all who have at heart the progress of our country.

The committee showed special interest in the recital of the progress. Next Senator Crane introduced Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of New York, who told the plan of the exposition. It is to be held between Jan. 1, 1913, and Dec. 31. There are to be, first, collected maps, pictures, models, etc., representing Africa and African industry. There would also be exhibitions of, second, the Negro physique; third, Negro population; fourth, Negro occupations; fifth, Negro education; sixth, Negro organization; seventh, Negro in civics, Negro cities, etc.

There would be awards and medals for meritorious exhibits. A grand historical pageant, a musical festival and finally a permanent exhibit. Dr. J. N. Ross, pastor of the Metropolitan church, Washington, made the closing address on the good such an exhibition would do. His speech was pronounced one of the most eloquent and pointed five minute speeches ever made before the committee. Dr. Ross said in substance: "Such an exposition would show the real significance of the American form of government and the meaning of American opportunity.

"Second.—It would be an inspiration to millions of our people who do not know the opportunities that are theirs and who are despondent because of ignorance of the progress made by their race.

"Third.—It would inspire hope and respect in the whites. They would then see a side of the Negro which is not usually seen and would be brought to respect him more, thus bringing about a more friendly feeling among the races.

"Fourth.—It would also show the world that America has interest in all her people." Senator Bradley then made a few remarks, and Major Wright thanked the committee, which went immediately into executive session and after a short deliberation decided to report the bill favorably, which has since been done and also placed on the regular senate calendar.

WELL REGULATED SCHOOL TRAINS FOR LEADERSHIP.

Spelman Seminary Foremost In Work Among Young Women.

Atlanta, Ga.—Spelman seminary had its beginning April 11, 1881, in the basement of the Friendship Baptist church in this city. Father Quarles, the good pastor of that church, was on his knees praying that the Lord would send women from the north to help the women of his race. He arose and opened the door of his study to admit Misses Packard and Giles, who were seeking advice about the location for the work to which they felt called of God to enter upon.

Today Spelman seminary is one of the largest and best equipped schools for colored girls and young women to be found in the south. It has furnished to the different communities of the south at least 7,000 young women prepared to be of help to the several communities—hundreds to do good work in the settlement, church, school and home.

Teachers are sent to both public and private schools and to do all grades of work from primary to the college. Among those especially appreciated are our nurses. When the city of Atlanta needed a physician and a trained nurse for the work in the public colored schools two of Spelman's alumnae were given the work and are rendering most acceptable service. Five have answered the call from the foreign field and have gone to Africa as missionaries.

The school is sending out printers, milliners and dressmakers in large numbers well trained to be helpers in the various lines of industry wherever their lot may be cast.

The institution does well to send out skilled workers—the world is calling for such—but it does better, far better, in making its first endeavor the training and sending forth an army of Christian young women to become the home makers of our people. This is Spelman's special province. The home is the foundation of all else in the civilization of any people.

Besides having an able corps of teachers for the various departments, the school is fortunate in having Miss Lucy Hale Tapley as president, Miss Edith V. Brill dean, Miss Lucy H. Upton general secretary and Miss Angie E. Kendall treasurer.

Needs of Kowaliga Institute.

Principal J. A. Myers of the Kowaliga institute at Kowaliga, Ala., is meeting with much success in his efforts to raise funds for the immediate needs of the institution. The new buildings erected in the place of those destroyed by fire a few years ago are in need of heating, lighting and water equipment. An effort is now being made to raise $10,000 for this purpose. The New York trustees of the school are Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust company; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Evening Post; Miss Emily Howland, Miss Isabel C. Barrows and Miss Alice Lewisohn.

Future Guest of Historical Society.

Casely Hayford, a prominent barrister at law on the Gold Coast of Africa and author of "Gold Coast Native Institutions" and "Ethiopia Unbound," will speak for the Society For Historical Research in Yonkers, N. Y., while in this country this spring, whither he comes to attend the international conference on the Negro to be held at the Tuskegee (Ala.) institute for three days beginning on Wednesday, April 17.

Foreign Educator Visits America.

Andrew G. Fraser, president of Trinity college at Kandy, on Ceylon island, was one of the noted visitors at the recent celebration of the birthday of General S. C. Armstrong at the Hampton (Va.) institute. Professor Fraser's visit to the United States is for the purpose of studying educational methods and aims such as are in vogue at Hampton and Tuskegee institutes for the betterment of his own work in India.

Head Worker For Racial Advancement.

Dr. Bu Bois, the topnotcher and one of the foremost Negroes of America, is always cracking some hard nuts in order that Negro editors may eat the fruit of profit to them and their people, says the Pioneer Press, Martinsburg, W. Va. Right you are, Brother Clifford. Du Bois is right up there at the head of the class of workers for the advancement of our people along all right lines.

AFRICAN SOCIETY WEALTHY.

Barriers Which Make Entrance Into Organization Difficult.

The constitution of the New York African society limits the total membership to fifty persons and provides that the entrance fee shall be $100, with monthly dues of 25 cents. Twenty years' membership in good financial standing exempts members from payment of dues. Members receive $15 per week when sick, dating from day of illness for ten weeks, and $5 for ten weeks, after which no member will receive more than $200 during one year for sickness. Any member receiving benefits who may be found spending his time in brothels, gambling or tippling shall be expelled from the society and forfeit all his right of membership in the society.

The work of Mr. Edward V. C. Eato in behalf of the society has been highly beneficial to the membership. The limited number makes it hard for a person to gain admission. It is said that there is a waiting list of nearly 1,500 applicants for membership, but the society moves carefully before acting and has had little chance to act on these applications, because few of its members die and none resign.

It is certainly an object lesson to the new school Negroes who fritter away their time and money on get-rich-quick schemes which only benefit their forehanded promoters. The two pieces of real estate owned by the organization are valued at $17,000 and $20,000, respectively. The total worth of the society is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

SOME NOVEL FRENCH CANES

Handles of Walking Sticks are Receptacles for Coins, Matches and Other Things.

The ingenuity of the Frenchman has not been confined to the making of weapons out of apparently harmless canes. In fact there is quite a variety of uses which the cane is made to serve.

One of the canes is fitted with a coin box and a match box, these being contained in the head, which is provided with a carefully concealed lid. The coin box is arranged to permit of depositing and easily removing the coin by a slight pressure of the thumb, thus obviating the necessity of fishing for coins in the pocket.

Another cane handle contains a complete outfit of the game known as Petits Chevaux. When the lid is open betting can begin and the horse crossing the wire first wins the stakes. One of the latest Parisian novelties consists in a ladies' parasol handle containing a roulette wheel which can be used for gambling at any place or moment.

These handles have become very popular. They are of fine workmanship and generally of gold or silver.

One handle contains almost everything that one would be likely to need. A long sheet of paper is wound around the rod, from which pieces may be torn off for taking notes. When the lid is opened penknife, pencil, nail file, combs and looking glass are disclosed. These objects are small, but large enough for practical use.—Scientific American.

National Society to Meet In Chicago.

The next annual conference of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Chicago in May. A large attendance is expected, as the organization has many friends in that section of the west.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. William Evans, D. D., Director Bible Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR MARCH 3

CALL OF THE FIRST DISCIPLES.

LESSON TEXT—MARK 1:14:28; Luke 5:1-11.
MEMORY VERSES—16, 17.
GOLDEN TEXT—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.—Matt. 9:37-38.

(This exposition of the lesson is based on the narrative in Luke 5:1-11.)

Already in our previous lessons we have seen Christ as the founder of the Kingdom of Heaven upon the earth. He was born a king; his baptism was in a sense the inauguration of the king; the temptation, the testing of the king. Being himself thus prepared, we see him starting out to recruit the first members of his kingdom, who, in addition to being members of the kingdom themselves, should also be instrumental in enlisting others under its banner.

In the call of these first disciples, we recognize the essential conditions which were to underlie all subsequent calls of discipleship. To discover these conditions should be the purpose of all who teach this lesson. The fundamental condition, or conditions underlying entrance into the Kingdom of God, are forever the same with each succeeding generation. "The gifts and calling of God are without change."

We are told that the "crowds pressed upon Jesus to hear the Word of God." The preaching of the Word of God is always a drawing card. The crowds have not wearied of the preaching of the gospel, but only of the average preacher who fails to preach the gospel. Wherever you find a man who, like Moody, Torrey, Spurgeon, and many others, preaches the Word of God, there you will find the streets full of men and women still pressing to hear the message. Fire will always attract those who are cold, and food those who are hungry. So will the preaching of the simple gospel attract the hearts of men for whom it is prepared. The world was made for the gospel, and the gospel for the world.

All great sermons in the Bible were preached in the open air. If the people will not come to church, then let us take the church to them. If it was not beneath the dignity of Jesus Christ to hold open air meetings, it surely cannot be beneath any pretended and assumed dignity we may profess to possess. Let some ministers who, during the hot months of the year, preach to but a corporal's guard, go out into the open air and preach to the crowds. The best way to reach the masses is to go after them.

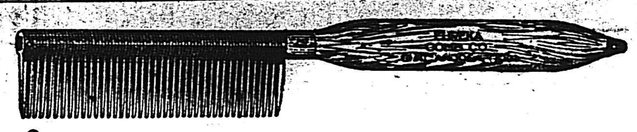
Jesus requested of these men the loan of their boats, and they at once complied with the Master's request. In other words, he asked these men to surrender their business for a little while to him. And they did. How magnificently he repaid them is seen in the miraculous draught of fishes. No man can surrender his business to Jesus Christ without eventually being a gainer by it. He "shall receive a hundredfold more in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting."

Next, Jesus requires that these men recognize him as knowing more about their business than they do themselves. He requires them to do what their own common sense tells them there is no use in doing. This is evident by the answer of Peter: "Lord we have toiled all night and caught nothing, nevertheless," etc. The word "Lord" meaning "shipmaster."

Christ required from these men the surrender of their whole lives. They forsook their nets, and their business, and followed him. This was final and complete obedience. Ever after they were to devote their lives to catching men, not fish.

No man can enlist under the banner of Christ, nor become a member of the Kingdom of God, who is not willing to make an absolute surrender of himself and all that he has and expects to be to the Christ and his service. "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." Of course, Christ may not, in fact does not call upon us all to leave our daily vocation and become preachers or missionaries. No; ofttimes he calls upon us to do what is very much harder—to stay in business and use it for him and his kingdom. There can be no question, however, but that ere we can become Christ's disciples there must be the complete surrender of ourselves to his absolute and authoritative control. This is the crucial test of Christianity. And it is just at this point of unconditional surender that many people hesitate and ofttimes refuse to comply with the terms of discipleship.

Implied, yea, clearly stated, in this call to membership in the kingdom, was was the consecration of these fishermen to the task of catching men. In some Sunday schools, there is kept what is called a "Fishermen's Roll," on which there is recorded each Sunday the names of those who have brought in new members. It is a great work to bring others to Sunday school and to church; it is greater still to bring them to Jesus Christ. In the first chapter of John we have a detailed account of how these disciples caught their first "fish" for their "fishing-



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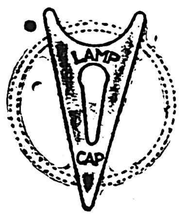

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