the earlier period."

hing unmistakably

sas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, acting director also writes us:

"As you will note, the increas

gural population as constituted

cent applies to four times as great body of population as the negro

larger urban increase of 30.5 per cen-

probably more than twice as fast.
 And we are frank to say that wheartily rejoice that this is true.

been too large even for the negro's own good. The best interest of every-body will be helped by a greater rela-

tive increase in the white population

self will develop as his influence be-comes less oppressive and his numbers

better distributed through the whole

The southern white farmer has

ter chances for making money for enjoying life working as his

ity factory or shop. Consequently.

white settler from some other

MURDER INDICTMENTS.

They Are Written.

ler contains nearly enough words t

fill a column and sounds like the con-

versation of an idiot. Here is a same

"That the said J. F. G., a certain

pistol then and there charged with

gunpowder and leaden bullets, which

said pistol he, the said J. F. G., then

and there in his right hand had and

posely and of deliberate and premedi-

tated malice, did discharge and shoot

off to, against and upon the said F.

M., with the intent aforesaid, and that

the said J. F. G., with the leaden bul-

lets aforesaid, out of the pistol afore

said, by the force of the gunpowder

aforesaid, by the said J. F. G., ther

and there discharged and shot off a

upon the upper right side of the back

bove quotation occurred in Canad

the indictment would have read sim-

present that J. F. G. on the 6th day

of August, one thousand nine hundred

and eight, at the city of Winnipeg, i

F. M." Canadian precedure concerns

jurisdictions concerns itself with the

legal sport, whether the murderer is

punished or not being a secondary cor

sideration.—Saturday Evening Post.

Ways of the Loan Sharks .- A vis

rous crusade against the salary loan

sharks is being waged in Boston, and

orought to light about the methods

An atmost unbelievable case is the

a man who, 20 years ago, borrowed

ontracting the loan he has paid bac

\$2,153, and still owes the original \$13

\$15 from one of these vampires. Sin

ome astonishing facts have

mrsued by the blood-suckers.

an you beat that

on the \$100 loan.

"The jurors of our lord the king

of him, the said F. M., then and

held, then and there unlawfully, pur

Morder has been written of as a

portion of negroes

another fact becomes apparent: The white population of the whol

ESTABLISHED 1855.

NO. 62.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911.

THE ROOT OF EVIL

BY THOMAS DIXON

Copyright, 1911, by Thomas Dixon. Pub. by Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y

American!"

"That's better!" she laughed.

is friend's strong face.

art answered, cheerfully

with you, but I can't."

his room number was 157.

ne in the house?

His hostess showed him first the

"The funny thing, of course," Nan

whispered, "is that Cal has never read

ne of these exquisitely bound books."

own rooms. Will you appreciate the

The man answered with a bantering

When the tour of inspection had

suite, which was located in the south-

nificent formal gardens with their ar

tificial lake, fountains, statuary and a

ever the beautiful valleys of the Swan-

anoa and the French Broad rivers.

Beyond the river valleys rose range af-

er range of mountains until the last

dim peaks were lost in the clouds.

art-workmen for eighteen months

ever dreamed anything like this.

"The walls you see are panelled

"If I ever get rich I'll have a p

velvet in the panels, while the under

curtains are band-woven of Brussels

et and interwoven with silk. The

wardrobe, little washstand, and dress-

ng table are of chony and ivory, the

hairs, of solid ivory inlaid with gold

and chony, were all made to match the

Stuart looked at his hostess curious

is a revelation. I could never have

guessed by the wildest leap of my im-

agination. It's beyond belief."

"I'm lost in wonder at the

glory of your capacity for sensuous

oy. I could imagine Juno on the

er have conceived of this, here, if I had

not seen it. And yet, now that I see

on in the setting. I'm sure you wer

made for it. The whole scheme is har

"Scares von" she repeated with

"Yes," he went on, jokingly. "It al-

A book of pain swept the expressive

face and he was sorry he had said it

showed. She had taken herself seri

ionions it scares me

hurt expression.

look of inquiry.

of it for the collar of my coat."

Stuart stood fascinated.

with sparkling eyes.

tusk.

onths'

bedstead."

n amazement.

"If I live to tell the story!"

"Why on earth did he make this

umes, bound in hand-tooled morocco.

around'

ras shocked to find him so weak.

BOOK III-THE FLOWER.

CHAPTER VI. Through Purple Curtains. When Nan made up her mind, she

acted with lightning rapidity. She would force Stuart to an avowal of love that would fix their relation beyond disturbance by the little singer. She had too fine a sense of values to permit herself to become entangled in an intrigue

She could wait, and gain in power for the waiting. Her physician had told her that Bivens's days were numbered. Stuart had waited twelve years in silence, he could wait the few months more of her husband's flicker-

But on one thing she was determined. Now that another woman had appeared on the scene she would not live in suspense, she must know that he loved her still, loved her passionately, madly as she believed he did. But he must say it. She must hear his voice quiver with its old fiery intensity. She wished this as she had never longed for anything on earth, and for twelve years she had lived in a magic world where she had only to breathe a desire to have it fulfilled.

Stuart had baffled and eluded her on every point when she had thought he was about to betray his passion. Here was something mere money had no power to command. Well, she had other powers. She would use them to the limit. She would no longer risk the danger of delay.

She had no difficulty in persuading Bivens to urge Stuart to visit their country estate in the mountains of North Carolina. The doctor had ordered him there to live in the open air.

The young lawyer refused to go at first, but Bivens urged with such pathetic eagerness he was compelled to

It was a warm beautiful morning the last week in March when he alighted on the platform of the little railroad station on the estate, and took his seat beside Nan in her big touring car. The fruit trees were in full bloom, and their perfume filled the air. The hum of bees and the song of birds he had known in his boyhood thrilled his heart. He drew a deep breath of joy, nd without a struggle resigned himself to the charm of it all.

"It's glorious, Nan!" he exclaimed. "Your coming makes it perfect, Jim, she answered, tenderly, and turning t the chauffeur said:

"Drive for an hour before going to the house, Collins." The chauffeur tipped his cap and the throbbing machine shot around a curve and swept along the river's edge down the green carpeted valley which stretches out for miles below the ramparts of the great chateau on the

mountain-side above. "There's the house, Jim!" Nan cried, pointing to the heights on the left. Stuart could not suppress an excla-

mation of delight. "Magnificent!" he said, with enthu-

siasm. As the river made a graceful curv the great building swept into full view -a stunning pile of marble three hundred feet long, its tower piercing the turquoise sky in solemn grandeur. The stone parapet, on which its front wall was built, rose in massive strength a hundred feet from the ledge in the granite cliff before touching the first line of the white stones of the house

At the end a formal garden had been built on the foundations of masonry which cost a hundred thousand dollars "What a background that row of live oaks make behind the garden!" he ex-

claimed. "Don't they?" she answered. "You would hardly believe it, but we planted

every one of those trees." "Nonsense! They must be two feet

in diameter. "More; not one of them is less than

three. We moved a hundred of them dirt from their roots built special machinery to do it. I think Cal is pronder of those trees than he is of the

For an hour the car swept like a spirit over the miles of smooth macadam private roads Bivens had built. At each graceful turn his wonder increased at the luxurious outlay of milto gratify a whim-

From each hilltop, as the gleaming castle came into view from a new angle, revealing its marvelous beauty, he thought with a touch of pity of the shambling figure of the stricker man limping through its halls helpless lonely, miserable, What strange pranks fate plays with the mighty as well as the lowly! So frail was the broken body now he did not dare risk a cold by taking a ride with his

The machine turned suddenly up a hill and glided through two iron gates opening on the lawn and the great white chateau boomed before them in a flash of blinding beauty. Stuart caught

his breath. Turning to Nan he shook his head

slowly "Don't you like it?" she laughed

"I was just wondering." "At what"

"Whether this is the republic which our struggling fathers fought is the tall rude youth who saw a vision his way into the wilderness slept on the ground, fought with hun ger and wild beasts and grew strong by the labor of his right arm. It would ed is to crawl back to where he started and build a eastle exactly like the one

" Her answer carried with it : touch or resentment. "This house i tine, mine not America's please re member that. Let the future Ameri-

Certainly, I understand," he are onely in the creation of this room, and Allechanic. Lether Weekly.

ad spent on it a round million. The ffect it had produced on the man's nind was anything but flippant. He dared not tell how deeply he was noved, how every desire had awaken ed into fierce, cruel longing as the had unfolded itself before his eyes. H began to wonder whether there wer really any complexity or any mystery at all about her, whether she were no ery simple and very elemental.

The picture she made standing his wonderful room was one that never faded from his memory. The poise of her superb form; the fires that smouldered in the depths of her eyes; swered quickly, as the car stopped unthe tenderness with which her senses der the vaulted porte-cochere. "You wouldn't be a woman if you didn't feel seemed to drink in the daring luxury the smile that played about her lips, that way. All right; I'm in your joyous, sensuous, cruel! hands. To the devil with the future

In vivid flashes he saw in her shin ng face the record of it all—the naked African hunters, crawling through for-Stuart shook hands with Bivens and est jungles, stalking and bringing down n pools of blood the huge beasts The little man held his hand with who paid their tribute to her beauty ngering wistfulness as he looked into the army of toiling artists who ber their aching backs for days and week "You don't know how rich you are and months and years, carving the Jim," he said, feebly, "with this hand pictures in those white shining sur that grips like iron. I'd give millions faces to please her fancy; the bowed to feel my heart heat like yours today." figures of the weavers in Lyons and "You'll get better down here." Stu-Brossels these deft fingers working nto matchless form the costly fabrics "I'm trying it anyhow," he said list-"Make yourself at home, old to please her eye and soothe the touch of her fingers as she drew back her boy. This house is my pride. I want curtains of purple and gold to let i Nan to show you every nook and corhe morning sunlight! ner in it. I wish I could trot around

He wondered vaguely what such woman, clothed with such power "As soon as you've changed clothwould do if suddenly thwarted in a s," Nan said, familiarly, "come down wish on which her heart was set? to the library and I'll show you And then it swept over him that she vas no strange Egyptian princess, no Stuart followed the man assigned as sorceress of the Nile, no fairy of poet's his valet to the electric elevator and in aney, but just the girl he had loved minute stepped out on the fourth and lost and yet who had come back oor. He observed with a smile that nto his life in the dazzling splendor of her own day-dreams-one of the rulers "The idea of living in a huge hotel of the world. He looked at her a moand calling it a home!" he mused, ment and she seemed a being of anwith grim humor, "Room 157, great other planet. He looked again and saw the laughing school-girl, his playmate on the red hills of his nativ library. The magnificent room contained more than forty thousand vol-

"Why so pensive, Jim?" she asked. "It seems all a dream, Nan," he answered. "I'll rub my eyes and wake up directly. I thought your New York house a miracle. This is fairyland." "Perhaps it would be," she said,

oom the most stately and beautiful ooking at him a moment through half closed eyes, "if only the prince-"Maybe he didn't!" she laughed. "I'm A look of pain unconsciously clouded oing to give you a privilege no mere his face and the sentence was not finnan has ever enjoyed a this house before-I am going to show you my

(To be Continued.) ORIGIN OF CORN.

Experiments Have Developed It Back to the Condition of Grass.

A few years ago, says an Atchison been completed she led him to her own letter to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, private experimenters sucdeveloping corn backward until all the ears were on the top of the stalk and growing so small that could carry them in he stalk easily wilderness of flowers, and farther on that position. Selecting the smallest kernels of the smallest ears, the corn gradually was led backward through ts history until it became not arger than a good-sized head of timohy or orchard grass, It is thought the plant was brought

rom the south by the migrating ribes, finally being adopted by the In-The magnificence of her bed-roon was stunning. Stuart rubbed his eyes ians of Florida, and by them and by ther Indians was developed through ong periods of years, until it was be oning the one staple article of food all over the territory now occupied by so elaborate and wonderful was its art. Built of massive ebony with the be United States.

nost remarkable ivory carving set in When the English and French ered their great struggle for the vos ession of what is now America, im worked two years on the carving alone. nense cornfields were found as fa orth as New York and Massachusetts The allegorical pictures cut into the Massasoit fed his white friends broad band of ivory which ran around corn, and at a later date sweet corn was found, grown by the Indians in Massachustts. When Sullivan was the frame had required the time of four nt against the Iroquois during "You see that magnificent piece of f apples and immense acreages De Soto reports cornfields outhern Florida, where he is said and beans clear

cory on the head. Jim?" she asked. save marched through "growing corr "The most massive solid piece I ever saw!" he exclaimed. "I never dreamed The Frenchmen who set the elephant had ever lived with such led in the St. Johns river valley were ed with corn and taught how to cook t. Capt. Smith tells of five varieties of bread that were made from corn by "We found him at last!" Nan cried with pride. "It took the time of fourhe Indians of Virginia. The pionee olonists soon learned how to prepar teen hunters in Africa for sever his new grain for food, and with never have made their "I can easily believe it," Stuart an assage westward through the less. The Indians were more advanced in agriculture than is generally wered. "Ludwig of Bayaria surely The industrious, intelligent adians probably raised good crops of Louis XV style, permitting the most orn; the loafers raised very

elaborate carvings which I had heavy guilded on backgrounds of white w industrious ones and great num ers of shiftless ones. The proportion f shiftless men constantly wered since it is becoming more cerit's the rich purple and gold Genoese ain every day that shiftlessness do ot pay in any walk in life; that the in Lyons. Don't you think it exquismiliet, and learns as much as possi go the yield of corn to the acre it outh Carolina was eight bushels to

he acre; last year this average had nereased to eighteen bushels. The average for the country is twen-16-year-old South Carolina boy, rais same material as the purple and gold : I 228 bushels of corn on a single acre But in order to do it he spent \$90 ertilizers and hauled 700 loads of ric earth on his prize acre. But the crop paid him a net profit of \$130. This record has never been equaled, al-though this year the boy is trying to croass it. Jerry Moore, because mplishment, has become a herout the country. At Columbus thio, a banquet was given in his hor but when he was called on to ow he did it, he hid his face in h "I thought I knew you, Nan, but this arm in boyish confusion.

----THE HISTORIC SOUTH.

"Don't you like it?" she asked, with Wealth of History In Southern State

-South Carolina. The south is especially rich "I'm stunned. The most wonderful wints of historic consequences. thing to me in the room, though, is not he outset Virginia was the most popu the bedstead, but the woman standing us as well as the most powerful all the states. As "the mother presidents," she practically gave A flash of light came from the dark yes and the magnificent figure grew as to the country from the accessi tense for a moment as she smiled with ient of Monroe in 1825, except ng the four years of John Adams the presidency. century, with its Hayne. McDuffie and other statesmen of large influence, South Carolina was the cenof events in the nation. with its boundary dispute with Mexi-, precipitated the war between the onquest and purchase. Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Neva la, California and parts of Colorado ad Wyoming. The necessity for the hich resulted in the annexation of la saw the earliest white settlement which were planted anywhere in the White present United States. In the War-Negro The joke seemed out of harmony with musi colony in Termessee Se-11-22014

In commenting on these figures Mr. Miscellaneous Reading. It will be noted that the white pop

HOLD COTTON.

Union Officials Issue Ad dress to Farmers.

To the farmers and all the busines sterests that are affected by the price f cotton: The Sumter county Farmers' Unior

at its last meeting unanimously di-

ected us as a committee to call your

attention to the serious condition that

onfronts us in the outlook for low

prices for this crop of cotton. Thirty

or forty days ago cotton sold in Sumer for 151 cents (spot). Today a older who would not then sell was glad to get 121 cents. These are actual sales. What has brought about such a slump in this short time after cotton had held steady for nine or ten nonths at 14 to 15 cents? They say because there is a prospect of over 14,000,000 bales. Is it not more because the world, judging by the past, thinks t can stampede the farmers and the nerchants, and buy this crop for any old price? We hear it said that cotton will sell below 10 cents before Christnas. The . men who are predicting such prices are working with might and main to bring about 10 cents cotton by telling their farmer friends that the crop is the largest on record, "You ought to sell as fast as you can for otton is bound to go lower." Appar-

ently not knowing that this is the v way to bring about a lower level forthern and foreign spinner who wants low priced cotton. It is only a sart of his business to get his raw part of his material at the lowest possible price, and it is also part of his business to sell his finished product at the highest ossible price. But how any southern men, even owners of mill stocks, can wish to see low prices for cotton, or can in any way give aid and encouragement to the enemy by joining it the hue and cry that "prices are bound to go lower," is past our comprehento go lower," sion. Every business man and every otton mill in the south is inevitably ound up in the general prosperity of

If southern mills would seek out new markets for the manufactured goods, and learn from the successes of foreign mills to cater to the demands of the world's trade in the fabrics the world wants, put up in the kind of packages the world wants, they could join hands with all the business interests of the south and fix and maintain the highest possible price for cotton and cotton goods.

That the mills will not do this is abundantly proven by the history of migration and immigration will ulti-recent years when our own mills kept mately equalize matters until the proout of the market while the farmer was falling over himself to sell his cotton, and later paid more for their stocks than the foreigners, with freight and other charges added. We may expect the same thing to happen this fall. Hence we leave the southern minners out of the count.

But we do call on every merchant and every fertilizer manufacturer and every banker and every railroad man to join with the Farmers Union in living price for it. Such a course one; the merchant, by giving him cash customers for his goods, the fertilizer plants by increased use of their goods, the banks by larger deposits, the railported goods that our people will have the money to buy, and every profes-sion and calling by the increase in the circulating medium brought about by the arteries of commerce.

There can be no question that this the result of higher prices for If it were not true, from otton. has done it. As surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, just so surely will there be stagnation and want, distress and bitterness, in thousands of homes in the south, and they will not all be farmers' homes, if w

ents or less. With the world's stocks of cotton almost depleted, with the automobitive industry alone taking hundreds housands of bales of cotton annually increased consumption on every this erop can be marketed at 14 or 15 cents per pound just as easily as last cear's crop was, if we but hold out for it. This is not merely our opinion, fel-low farmers, but it is the opinion of as shrewd business men as the ones who tell you that cotton will go lower Besides "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and the drought is of yet broken over large areas wher otton is burned up; in other sections he young crop cannot make a half yield under most favorable conditions. And all of it has to run the gauntlet of excessive rains, if they ever start, and of the many insect pests, and changes that make a late rop so uncertain.

In conclusion your committee would arge, with all the insistence of calm and deliberate indgment, that every the market either in his own strength, or with the assistance of his creditors and the banks. Pick it dry, gin it dry, put the bales away under shelter, dry. And if you must borrow money on it, do not borrow more than \$25 or \$30 or and for not less than six Thirty-day cotton loans and ouths. oans close up to the market value are worse than selling outright. to not run mills.

This isn't as idiotic as it looks, how or all the unions in the cotton belt be ever. It is part of our sporting theo join us in this fight. Shut down on cotton now and for the next sixty days Shut down or ry of justice, which makes a murder and the fight is won. Paper contracts trial a game of skill and finesse be tween opposing counsel. By the Yours for southern prosperity-The slightest deviation from statutory umter County Farmers' Union form one side may lose the game E. W. Dabbs. 'onvictions for the most abhorrent S. N. Welsh. crimes have repeatedly been set asidsecause of trival verbal omissions in Sumter, S. C., August 8, 1911. he indictment.

COLOR IN THE SOUTH

Census Returns Show That Negro

Losing Ground. The fear has been often expr that the farming sections of the south the province of Manitoba, murdered

are coming increasingly into the concaving the country to colored farmers itself with the murder. Ours in many and tenents" is a cry that has been For these reasons we have been look-

ing forward with the keenest interest of to the announcement of the census fig note and colored population in south during the last decade. first peep at what these figures are The show was furnished by Mr V. Parker in his commencement address at the South Caroli tate university a few days ago. In the ourse of this address Mr. Parker gave he following figures as having beet the director of the census they may be accepted as in every r We quote from Mr. Parker "Per cent increase in population light in places of over 2,500 inhabitant and in country districts, respectively 1910, in nine coffon state-

1820 to 1900. 1900 to 191 Places Over 2 and in 1890

Marked Changes In the Race Observ dation in communities of over 2.50 ed In the South. ctween 1900 and 1910, 46.6 per cen census figures for 1910, says s against 27.6 per cent in 1890 to 900. During such period, the negte

lew Orleans letter to the New York un, show that the negroes increased opulation in these communities in lowly in numbers during this decad reased 30.5 per cent as against an in rease of the preceding period of 23. and that they are making for the ser cent. On the other hand the white owns. In the rural districts of the opulation increased in the countr outh the increase of population was listricts, 1900 to 1910, almost identially the per cent as from 1890 to 900; whereas the negro population only 8.2 per cent for the negroes, as gainst 17.5 per cent for the previous shows a much lower percentage of in-crease, as the increase in the country districts in the later period is only 8.3 lecade, and as against 17.3 per cent for the whites. In other words twice per cent, as against 17.5 per cent in as fast as the negro population in the Being very much interested in these igures we sent them to the director of ountry districts.

NEW TYPE OF NEGRO FORMED.

the census for comfirmation as to their correctness, and also to ascertain what "nine cotton states" are referred to. question of the admixture of the races is the enumerations in antebellun we learn that the nin imes did, it would have brought to light a remarkable ethnological fact. timate given Mr. Price were: Nort Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkar namely that the southern negro is getting blacker in spite of the mixture of blood and that there is rapidly be ing formed a homogeneous negroid figured on the basis of the urban and race. Former censuses divided the egroes into octoroons, quadroons, 1890, whereas it should properly be based on the areas of urban and rural unlattes and blacks. Later these dis-

territory as now constituted, which fig inctions were dropped and the classiures, however, are not at present available except in the case of the in cations of colored, that is those of nixed race, and negroes were substicrease in the negro population of the rural districts of the states in question uted. Finally, all negroes, whether full blacks or not, were enumerated as from 1890 to 1900, which amounts to colored. Because of this classification In any case, the figures indicate or the census figures do not reflect the The rural south is rapidly growing change now going on among the As for that matter, the figures als

groes as a race. Louisiana is whitening very fast. indicate unmistakably that the whole had a negro majority in slavery days south is growing whiter. If we recall that the country places in 1890 emand for thirty years afterward, and braced over eighty per cent of the population of these nine states, and that the small rural increase of 8.5 per this was the case with New Orleans until 1850, it being the only large American city at the time with more egroes than whites. The census of 1300 showed a white majority of 75.- taken place in the negro in Louisiana, not be repeated here. By the time he both rapid and surprising. Intermix-

south is increasing almost exactly twice as fast as the negro population increase, especially of the French speaking population. Of the twentyhave no ill will toward the negro. We eight parishes of south Louisiana in which the people of French origin are certainly have no desire to keep him Even from a selfish standpoint numerous, a majority had more ne-groes than whites when emancipation ter took it out on the yellow mulatto we realize that the best interests of numerous, a majority had more ne-the whole south demand that he be groes than whites when emancipation made more intelligent, efficient, and came. Today all but five of them have prosperous. But at best this process be slow; and the proportion of roes to whites in the south has

rection in the northern part of the state, but there it is due largely to the negro exodus to Oklahoma, Arkansas and other states caused by the invaion of the boll weevil. Eut this change is a minor matter compared with the tendency of the

The coming of good settlers from other sections should be encouraged, and the hope should be that the tides of egroes to become a more homogeneous race, different from what they were in Africa or from what they were in the south in antebellum days. The state will exceed twenty per cent. Then type is markedly different, and the difference is most apparent in southwill it be easier to develop thickly set-tled white communities. Prosperous small white farmers, owning their own ern Louisiana and especially in homes, and enjoying all modern com-Orieans, where the conditions have been such as to develop this type. forts-good roads, good schools, rural telephones, water-works, trolley lines, etc., etc., things it is often hard to get Only in Louisiana was the fact recognized that the negro slaves im-ported into the country were not all of

where a large part of the population ported into the country were not all of consists of negro tenants—will develop in the south the most splendid fact the slaves were of different tribes urging every farmer to hold back his type of modern rural civilization, and cotton until the world is willing to pay a kindlier feeling for the negro himand bronze negroes, even some Gallas and others mixed of an Arab type; there were straight haired negroes and persons of dark skinned regroes proper. earlier Louisiana records

ense enough to see that with intelligent, scientific farming he has far bet classified the negroes according to their tribes, and up to the extinction of slavery the Louisiana title deeds boss on his own land than he would outinged to specify the kind of negro He was a negro Nard or of the going to stay on the farm; and fo Nard nation, a Senegal negro, a Congo negro, a Mandinga negro, etc. Since the abolition of slavery all these tribes very negro who goes to town we ma unt on getting in the end some thrif and races have so intermarried The question of "Saving the Rura including all the black tribes of South to the White Race" seems to be solving itself.—Raleigh (N. C.)—Pro tral and southern Africa, with prob-ably a dash of Arab blood. Then folowed a mixture with American In

As negro ethnology has never reived much consideration, although the Smithsonian institution has issued Sample of the Idiotic Style In Which tozens of volumes on Indian ethnoogy, there is nothing to show what proportion of Indian blood was swalswed up in the more numerous ort, but it remained for the United The old French and Spanish ensuses of Louisiana show a very large States to treat it as a sport. In many number of Indian slaves who lived in of the states an indictment for murthe same quarters as the negroes and

the disappeared by the force of amalearly one-fifth of the slaves. The disappearance of these tribes s not so much due to their extinction as to the fact that they were swallow-ed up in the large number of the neroes and that intermarriage gradu-Then the Dawes commission visited go to arrange for the division of lands mainly the Choctaw ands in Oklahoma, and to see that a groper share was awarded to thos the rest of the tribe moved under th Dancing Rabbit treaty to Indian territory, some 40,000 negroes put it claims as descendants of the Choc-The commission was puzzled at the appearance of these black Indians of by the fact that it was impossible aforesaid, him, the said F. M., in and

for them to prove the marriage of their parents and to comply with the quirements of the law in other re In western Louisiana there has cople known as the Red Pone. laim to be Indians and who undoubt the negro features and characteristic ire much more pronounced than the Indian. It can be stated with safety that there was in Louisiana and Misissippi a considerable mixture of Inblood with the composite Afri-

an, taking him away from any of the riginal type and making him an Indo-Finally came the mixture with the whites, which De Bow, a New Orleans man, attempted to bring out when he was superiatendent of the census. In the census just before the civil and again in 1870 an attempt to enumerate the It is admitted that the wor of his ancestry, and the test of color

errors, the facts given were of impor-ance as showing the intermixture of The mixture was confessedly New Orleans. The last enumeration opulation of New Orleans was astifths white and three-tifths no unity, for that matter nowhere he world, were there more octore nd quadroons, persons in whom the thire blood predominated who would

rave been called white in Latin Amer t but whom the Americans classi-d and treated as negroes. Through the mixture of the differnd white blood and so because of th effer treatment they received the ne better, stronger and higher type

Can you beat that?

Another case is that of an unfor-timate who got into the grip of a loan shark five years ago by borrowing \$100. He has to date paid back \$4,000 and his creditor says there is still \$85 orticularly to those breeding slaves Massachusetts is preparing to make warm for this class of human vul-res, and every state in the Union ortant, indeed necessary, to take should follow the good example. necessary with horses and cattle It is the very poor who are the victims of these heartless extortioners a class which is the least able to bear ith weak, delicate, undersized or old

on induced the planters to take good are of their hands and feed them well n solid and substantial food, no

The negro race added from two to bree inches to its height and an aver age of twenty pounds to the weight of the full grown man or woman duri lavery. Whatever the wrongs of the egro may have been, in the opinipersons who have studied the mat it is safe to say that perhaps we was in better physical condition then emancipation came, and non-and made greater progress physically from the day negroes were imported rom Africa. The white and Indian blood, per

ips the mode of living, minimized the features of the negre, and he improved in looks, and by 1870 this This was not wholly unexpected. If negro population of the country. J. the census of 1910 had covered the Stall Patterson, one of the few persons who have made a study of negreethnology, insists that the white blood ong the negroes has been so well listributed that there is scarcely a ne gro of pure African blood in the coun ry. As he puts it: "Even now they (the negroes) are

o longer negroes. One third have large infusion of white blood; one third have less but still some, and o find an assured specimen of pure Afri an blood.

Any one who knows the negro type will recognize the truth of this state ent and will recognize the folly of dassifying by color. An average negre tamily with any constartable propor tion of white blood in it will show children from light yellow to almos the crowning arguments against racial mermarriage. From the marriage of the negro race is often born a child

in color but decidedly African n feature. or dark molasses tinted griffe) interwhite majorities and these majorities of are steadily increasing.

There is some drift in the same distribution of the sa

> into the ranks of the whites, occasionally to be exposed and driven back; the others sink down into the mass of the negro race.

hand, although blacker, the features ire less pronouncedly African, the hair

ss woolly: How much of this improvement due to better conditions, to better liv-ing, and how much to racial intermixture is of course impossible to say. The wavy hair is frequent instead vool, which the negroes abhor as a ace, more distinctly African in color ut infinitely less so in feature, a black American as it were.

The explanation probably lies in the said, act that the black type of negro is nore virile and increases more rapidly repeats then is more truth in han the yellow or mixed types and is herefore swallowing them up. Qua-troons and mulattos, as a whole, are weaker, are more prone to disease and have smaller families. Formerly these cople, who were mainly free, looked ith contempt on the blacks, but this entiment has been destroyed by the operiences of the last forty years. The negro race is not self-support

ig in New Orleans: there the negro deaths exceed the births, and the de-iciency is made good by the drift of he blacker negroes from the country continuous upply of black blood flowing in, the amalgamation becomes more complete This does not, however, fully explain the tendency of the negro to grow act that the black tribes of Africa of a stronger and more virile type and there is that natural tendency to

vert to that original type. The same tendency is shown in sev ral of the West Indian islands, where he original Indian inhabitants have been swallowed up by the negroes, as well as a considerable white popula-tion, with apparently no effect on the In St. Kitts, to color of the negroes. which thousands of Irishmen were sent as prisoners during William of Orange's campaign in Ireland ,there is little apparent trace of Irish blood to e found among the inhabitants, he negroes of the island speak with a parked Irish brogue, all that survive of the prisoners.

RIDING THE BUZZARD.

The Ricebird Uses His Bulky

as an Aeroplane. People generally associate size brute strength with victory, especially imong the lower animals. Many times, lowever, this is far from being the ase, especially in the bird kingdom. Among the rice flats of the Carolinas there abound at some seasons of the hardly because of the poorer linguistic year tiny ricebirds, birds so small that powers and better working ability of t takes two dozen for a good meal, hough bones and all are eaten.

the time for the ricebird to come, for The Jamaican negro, considering he is then nearly pestered to death list a common sight to see one of these a particularly good opinion of himself. little birds fly up to a buzzard and, a Jamaican here speaks roughly a Jamaican he will throw down after dodging this way and that round shovel and straightening himself to the awkward bulk, finally alight well say with pompous dignity, "forward between the buzzard's wings you to understand, sir, that I m the back. Here the tiny passenger grabs a few feathers in his beak and hotel here. Since the greatest holds on for grim life. After enjoying to a Jamaican negro is having his face a ride for as long as he desires the lit tle fellow hops off and is gone before Mr. Buzzard is well aware of it.

that apparently the only purpose the icebird has in getting on the back of the buzzard is to take a free ride. It sider due them proved too much for puzzles every one who chances to see an Illinois Central track foreman who son, yet the fact remains that it is a lowing incident being the climax of frequent occurrence, and the little his stay. He objected just as strongly birds seem to enjoy it immensely,-New York Tribune.

Phillips on Matrimony.- The lat David Graham Phillips had, like many achelors, a cynical view of matri Mr. Phillips, at a re-union of Princeton's class of '87, at the Prince sians have a proverb that every young man should consider well before pro osing It runs: "He that ventureth thrusteth his hand into a sack con taining many thousands of serpent and one eel. Yet, if the prophet so provement in the race. The same reas will it, he may draw forth the cel. properly appreciate

CANAL ZONE NEGROES.

Peculiarities of Laborers From the

TERMS---- \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

Barbados. When the Royal Mail liner Atrato anded here early in the week with sixty-five stowaway negroes from Bardados, Jamaica and Trinidad, says Canal Zone letter, the number was ust one-third of the stowaway record for West Indian waters as made in 1907. In that year dirt was flying along liggers and steam shovels worked in blood mixture had affected the entire almost went wild with the desire to get to Panama, where the United States government would pay them ten cents an hour, a sum that they considered munificent when they thought of the maximum wage of two cents an hour to be earned on their native islands. At Bridgetown, on the island of

Barbados, the canal commission had the other third it would be difficult to an agent to contract for negro laborers. He chartered the Solent to transport 1,200 Barbadian negroes to Colon. To get them on board required a good part of a day. As evening approached it was found that negroes who had not been engaged were sneaking on the Solent. During the dusk a mob of neblack, and the atavistic principle is groes, crazy to get to Panama to line strong in such mixtures and is one of their pockets with gold by digging plain dirt, swooped down on the yeswhite man with a woman of sel. Those that didn't crawl up the only one-sixteenth negro and showing anchor chains and the ropes thrown herself none of the characteristics of over the sides by their more fortunate fellows on board literally scaled the sides of the ship. They went through since slavery and especially since portholes and over the rails to mix the adoption in Louisiana of the policy with the officially "hired help" of of segregating the races, thus putting a stop to any further intermingling of blood, another marked change has about all "niggers" being alike need got out of sight of "The Icehouse" homajority of 150,000.

The whites have been gaining on the negroes, slightly through matural gration and mainly through matural blood, and as no distinction is drawn among the negroes between the races has been almost entirely cut off. The negro race tell the vessel looked to those on shore like an imitation Black Hole of Calcutamong the negroes between "white negro" and "black negro" (it was py. The members of the black cargo drawn in slavery days, when the yelled and waved their bandannas; cream colored octoroon spurned the those that had none found that their the those that had none found that their shirt tails made just as good a flutter in the breezes.

When they landed here in Colon it was discovered that instead of 1,200 sixths negro and one-sixth white, with a dash of Indian. The octoroons are sixths negro and one-sixth white, with a dash of Indian. The octoroons are almost gone. A few escape disguised line the roots of the whites occasion. negroes who had failed to pass the physical examination in Barbados, they were put to work, for the govern-But the striking feature of this hange is that the new negro, the thange is that the new negro, the pleased. They had secured passage omposite or homogeneous negroid, is which did not have to be worked out; composite or homogeneous negroid, is very dark, probably darker than the antebellum negro or even the original imported African. No one who can remember conditions of fifty years ago but is struck by the fact that the average negro of Louisiana of today and especially of New Orleans is much darker than of old.

which did not have to be worked out; in the early days of work on the canal the government deducted the cost of passage from the wages, but every negro soon learned that it was possible to get out of paying it if he made a second contract in the canal zone, were than of old. darker than of old.

It is a dark, velvety black rather than the blackish yellow of the original Congo African. It is much too black for the proportion of white and Indian blood in their veins of the typical negro of today. On the other contract: he considered that his signature was binding while his mark

was not. Since Barbados belongs to Great Britain, it was necessary that the canission's agent engage Barbadian negroes through the thorized emigration agent. years ago this official was an educated mulatto by the name of Brewster. One day when he was hustling around in a fashion unusual in a West gro, the canal commission's agent

"Brewster, you're making things "Well, there is more truth in that mark than you think," replied remark Brewster. "You may not believe me, but one of my ancestors came over in the Mayflower. I have a perfect right to say that members of the Elder Brewster family were my ancestors." Brewster exported so many negroes to Panama that the planters complained of their inability to secure The negro women were left in Barba ficient numbers to harvest the sugarcane crop. Some performed their periodical labor in coaling the boats; a great many did no work at all, si

their husbands were sending them money from the Canal Zone. In 1907, the bonanza year for the West Indian laborers working on the canal, the 16,000 Barbadian negroes sent home \$300,000. At first they were so economical that they did not buy sufficient food. Many became sick, and quite a few died of pneumonia, as a result of fresh air. The quarters provided for the workmen were too well ventilated for the Barbadian negroes; they had been accustomed to sleeping with all windows and doors tightly closed even going so far as to stuff pa-The commission decided that the best prevent illness was to feed all the West Indian negroes Thirty cents a day was deducted from wages for nourishing food pro-

vided three times a day to each man. The Barbadian negroes working here on the canal speak what is supposed to be English, but it is doubtful if a southern negro could understand much of their dialect except "Massa." They never say "him" and "her," it is always "he" and "she," This is a samde overheard the other meh like it as written English make it: "Boss, he say to Sam, work tickly hard." He say to he, Sam, Massa Pres'den' Taf' he comes soon an'

The negro from Jamaica such better than his relative Barbados. For some reason or other-Barbadians-no love is lost Barbadian and Jamaican natives. So great is the enmity The great buzzard is found circling tween them that separate quarters had to be established when they first came ere to work.

British subject." Recently two of them engaged in an altercation in front of a slapped, so one of them insulted other in such a manner. He of the slapped cheek paled in spite of his black skin, but only said, The peculiar part of the whole thing very rude man, sir; a very rude man, that apparently the only purpose the and I'll tell the mayor of Kingston

about you, sir."

The respect that the Jamaicans coname down here a couple of years ago. He remained but a short time, the folto the respectful words the Jamaicans used as they did to his unprintable language, and one day when a Jamaian foreman ordered two fellow is landers under him to move a railroad "Mr. Montague, won' tie by saying, "Mr. Montague, won't you and Mr. Johnson be kind enough to pick that sleeper up and place it over here?" the Illinois Central fore-man roared. 'Blankety blank-blank at out calling each other 'Mister' and get down to business."
"I'm surprised, sir," said the Ja-

maican foreman. "If you don't like the word I will not use it. Gentlemen, sindly move that sleeper over here." The American foreman, after using his vocabulary, took the next boat that went in the direction of the Illi-nois Central, where his linguistic abilwould produce results by being