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NEGRO INCREASE LESS THAN WHITES IN PAST DECADE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—A bulletin on negroes in the United States will be issued at an early date by William J. Harris, director of the census, department of commerce, which will contain all the principal information obtained through the census regarding the number and distribution of the negroes, their rate of increase, their sex and age distribution and their marital condition. Figures for illiteracy and school attendance and the occupations of negroes will also be presented, as well as data on negroes in agriculture and on mortality among negroes. This bulletin is preliminary to a detailed report on negroes in the United States to be issued later, which will be a complete analytical presentation of the statistics concerning the negroes.

Negro Population

The bulletin will show that the number of negroes in the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions) in 1910 was 9,827,763, and they formed 10.7 per cent of the total population. In 1900 the number of negroes was 8,833,994, or 11.6 per cent of the total population of that date. The increase among the negroes during the decade was 993,769, or 11.2 per cent, as compared with an increase of 20.8 per cent among the native whites and of 39.7 per cent among the foreign born whites. The growth of the negro population results from their own natural increase, while the growth of the white population is accelerated by the great influx of immigrants and the high birth rate in immigrant families.

Of the total number of negroes in 1910, about one-fifth were reported as mulatto; that is, having some white blood. The proportion that mulattoes formed of the total negro population increased from 12 per cent in 1870 to 15.2 per cent in 1890, and to 20.9 per cent in 1910.

Urban and Rural Distribution

Nearly three-fourths of the negroes (7,138,534, or 72.6 per cent) were rural dwellers, while about one-fourth (2,689,229, or 27.4 per cent) lived in towns or cities of at least 2500 inhabitants. The negroes formed 14.5 per cent of the rural population of the United States, as compared with 6.3 per cent of the urban. In the southern states the great majority of the negroes lived in rural districts, while of the negroes of the north and of the west a large proportion were city dwellers.

Of a total of 2953 counties in the United States there were only 110 in which there were no negroes, and there were 53 counties in 1910, as compared with 55 counties in 1900, in which 75 per cent of the population was negro. There were 263 counties in 1910 in which 50 per cent of the population was negro.

Sex and Age

In 1910 there were 4,885,881 negro males in the United States, as compared with 4,941,882 negro females, the number of males to 100 females thus being 98.9, as compared with a ratio of .96 for the whites. The negroes were the only race in the United States in which there were more females than males.

The age distribution of the negroes does not differ materially from that of the native whites.

The negro males in the United States of voting age numbered 2,458,873 in 1910, and the negro females of voting age numbered 2,427,742.

School Attendance and Illiteracy

Of the negroes 6 to 9 years of age, 488,954, or 49.3 per cent, were reported as having attended school during the school year 1909-10; of those 10 to 14 years of age, 791,905, or 68.6 per cent, were so reported; and of those 15 to 20 years of age, 338,770, or 26.5 per cent. In each age group the percentage of school attendance was much lower for the negroes than for the whites.

CONCENTRATION OF TIMBER OWNERSHIP

THE report of the lumber industry recently issued by the United States department of commerce, bureau of corporations, contains much valuable and startling information regarding the concentration of timber ownership.

The total timber acreage held by the several groups of timber owners in Oregon is 3,382,000 acres. In California, 3,375,000 acres. In Washington, 3,451,000 acres.

"The largest land owners are railroads," says the report, "and some of the other large land-owning corporations have close relations with railroads, thus strengthening their control. A few timber owners dominate the northern half of California, and Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascades, and the railroads in this territory have great land interests."

This close alliance between the railroad and the timber syndicates has "intrenched a monopoly of transportation by a monopoly of production," which has seriously retarded the commercial and industrial development of Oregon.

The large owners of Oregon timber are the Southern Pacific company, with 2,079,000 acres, the Weyerhaeuser Timber company, with 393,000 acres; the Blodgett Co. (Ltd.), with 41,000 acres; the T. H. Shevlin interests, with 113,000 acres; the Wheeler interests, with 129,000 acres; the C. A. Smith interests, with 249,000 acres; the Crossett, Watzek and Gates interests, with 16,000 acres; the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, with 324,000 acres; the Potlatch Lumber company, with 38,000 acres.

The total holdings of the Southern Pacific company are 4,522,000 acres; the Northern Pacific, 3,196,000 acres, and the Weyerhaeusers, 1,936,000 acres; of the Shevlin interests, 406,000 acres; of the Wheeler interests, 396,000 acres; of C. A. Smith interests, 344,000 acres; of the Crossett interests, 337,000 acres; of the Booth-Kelly company, 324,000 acres; of the Potlatch syndicate, 305,000 acres.

"The total holdings owned in the Pacific northwest by eleven holders amounts to 5,778,078 acres of merchantable timber land, and 166.5 billion feet of timber. Of this timber, the Southern Pacific owns 105.6 billion and five holders 58.4 billion feet."

The report dwells upon the close relations existing between the Southern Pacific and other railroads and the large timber syndicates. It explains how common stockholders connect the various timber corporations, as follows:

"A large proportion of the stock of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company is now owned by individuals closely affiliated (in other companies) with the Weyerhaeusers."

"H. E. Huntington, a director of the Southern Pacific, is a director in the Hammond Lumber company. Also the Hammond interests (owners of a portion of the O. & C. grant) are connected with the Booth-Kelly Lumber company through an important common stockholder."

"The Blodgett Co. (Ltd.) connected with the Booth-Kelly Lumber company through some of the individual stockholders, but not closely enough to identify the two concerns as a single interest."

R. A. Booth, founder of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, has outlined how he secured vast timber holdings for his company through preferential freight rates and favorable purchase contracts with the Southern Pacific as well as using poor relations as dummy entrymen. He has hinted at the close relations existing with the transportation monopoly as well as the purchase of company stock by other lumber interests. His story is brought to a conclusion by this federal report, which shows how the Northern Pacific, the Weyerhaeusers, the Southern Pacific, the Booth-Kelly company and other large holders are all linked together in a community of interest through interlocking stockholders.

This concentration of timber lands was made possible by reckless waste of the nation's resources, by lavish land grants and ill-enforced land laws. Of the 7,370,000 acres of railroad, wagon road and canal grant lands, apparently given with the idea they would be speedily sold to settlers, only 15 per cent are now distributed in small holdings. Eighty-five per cent are owned by the grantees or their successors or by large timber owners. Of the 82,500,000 acres granted to three western railroads in the '60s, the roads still retained 40 per cent in 1910.

It is too late to bemoan the crimes of the past. Congress has squandered the resources of the nation as prodigally as a drunken sailor his earnings. However, the sins of the past generation should be a warning to the present. Let there be no more waste of the people's patrimony to enrich a few timber kings.

It would be the rankest folly on the part of the people to send a timber baron like Mr. Booth, a creation of the vicious legislation of the past, to the United States senate to legislate for the people.

Mr. Booth's viewpoint, in the very nature of things, could not be that of the common people. A beneficiary of sinister special legislation, he could not view the people or the public domain other than for exploitation. He could not help, by training and practice, from being the representative of corporate greed, a loyal member of the old guard defending privilege, throwing stumbling blocks in the path of progress.

FRENCH CITIES SUFFER LITTLE FROM GERMANS

PARIS, Oct. 13, 11:35 a. m.—A dispatch to the Havas News agency from Troyes gives extracts from an official report which relates that Mezieres, Charleroi and Roerol suffered little during the German occupation. Sedan and Vouziers were unharmed. In the Meuse valley, Haybes and Fumay were devastated. Bethel was burned. Of 1200 buildings, 900, including the city hall, the schools, and the markets, were destroyed.

MORGAN CONFERS WITH SECRETARY LANE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—J. Pierpont Morgan came to Washington today for a conference with Secretary Lane of the interior department, on conditions in Alaska, with particular reference to railroad questions. There have been reports that the Morgan interests would offer to sell certain properties to the government for use in connection with the government railroad soon to be constructed in Alaska.

Dr. Anna Shaw Speaks for Suffragists

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage association, has sent the Mail Tribune a copy of a letter she has written to Senator Chamberlain regretting the attacks by militant suffragists to defeat him because he is a democrat. The letter reads:

"Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 8.—Honorable George E. Chamberlain, committee on military affairs, United States senate, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Senator Chamberlain: It is impossible for me to express the deep distress felt by the National Suffrage association when we learned that the Congressional Union had decided to carry out their ill-advised threat to enter the enfranchised states with the purpose of trying to defeat democratic senators simply because they are democrats, regardless of the fact that they have been persistent and consistent supporters of the suffrage movement for years. This form of suffrage activity, based upon the mischievous militancy of a portion of the English suffragists, can but produce the same result in this country which it has in England, and that is to delay the triumph of woman suffrage. More than all the efforts of our opponents it will postpone our final success, so that even on the basis of policy it is self-destructive."

"That, however, is not primarily the cause of our present distress. We feel deeply the injustice of their ingratitude, when we recall what you and other democrats have done for our cause; how you championed it when you had everything to lose and nothing to gain by your support."

"We are oppressed by a sense of deep humiliation and shame that any woman, even in the hope of a temporary advantage, should so injure a cause championed by such women as Lueretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, noble and loyal women, all, who, were they here, would denounce the action of the union as political treason and a moral crime."

"Our own home rests in our faith in the good sense of the women of Oregon that they will repudiate the attempt of the union and of its agents to defeat friends of suffrage, and that they will give unqualified support to men like yourself, whether democrats or republicans, who have so loyally championed the cause of woman suffrage during all the hard and difficult years. The real suffragists of the nation will rejoice in your return to the United States senate to continue your efforts in our behalf, which we consider the cause of a true democracy."

"With sincere wishes for the success of your candidacy, I am cordially yours, ANNA H. SHAW, President National Suffrage association."

Geography of the War Zone

ST. MIHEL.—A French town on the Meuse river, 20 miles east of south of Verdun and 23 miles from the Lorraine border, which figured prominently in the quarrels between Louis XIII and Charles IV, duke of Lorraine, in the seventeenth century. Charles had incurred the wrath of Louis by harboring French malecontents within his duchy. By the treaty of Vic of 1631, Charles agreed to desist from supporting the enemies of France, but he broke his word and the French troops took possession of St. MiHEL, Bar le Due, Pont a Mousson and Nancy, in 1633. The strong fortifications and two castles of St. MiHEL were completely destroyed by the royal armies. The town dates back to the earliest period of France, its Benedictine abbey having been founded in 1709. Between here and Verdun is a sepulchre, hollowed in a huge rock, in which is a life-sized figure of Christ. The town's present population is about 7000.

TERMONDE.—A Belgian city, also known as Dendermonde, 19 miles southwest of Antwerp, on the Dender river, near its junction with the Scheldt. The town is known in history because of the drastic action of its inhabitants in 1667 in repelling Louis XIV. As he approached the town the citizens opened the dikes and flooded the country and Louis was compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Termonde is one of the five fortified places in Belgium. Its fortifications are old, consisting of two forts and a walled city.

MEMEL.—The northernmost town in the German empire, with the exception of the village of Nimmersatt, on a small island connecting the Kurisches Haff with the Baltic sea, and 75 miles by air line east of north of Königsberg. The town is but nine miles from the Russian border. The town was the most popular weapon of the ancient enemies of the town—the Lithuanians and Poles burning it repeatedly during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Its last fire, which has necessitated a rebuilding of the greater portion of the town, occurred in 1854. A citadel and other fortifications protect Memel on the side next the sea. It has a large trade in timber, grain and fish; manufactures iron ware, beer, spirits, soap, chemicals and amber wares and builds ships. It has a population of about 23,000.

GRONNO.—The capital of a government of the same name in Russia, 49 miles east of the southeastern most point of East Prussia, on the railway line from Petrograd to Warsaw, 158 miles northeast of the latter place. The town began its existence under difficult circumstances, being almost entirely destroyed by the Mongols in 1241 and by the Teutonic Knights in 1284 and again in 1391. The second partition of Poland was signed here in 1793, and Stanislaus Poniatowski resigned the Polish crown in Grodno in 1795. The town's population in 1910 was 50,207. It manufactures spirits, machinery, candles, tobacco, soap, vehicles and firearms.

WINDAU.—A Russian port on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Windau river, 60 miles east of north of the coast city Libau. The population of the town is about 10,000, which is swelled in the summer because of its excellent bathing facilities. It is one of the oldest towns of western Russia and has an active trade in grain, flax, hemp and timber. The town also possesses a castle built in 1290.

SERIEIE.—A town of Russian Poland, 23 miles northeast of Seyne, near a lake which is the headwater of the Serreyka, an affluent of the Niemen. The town has a population of approximately 7000 people, who are engaged in lumbering and minor manufacturing pursuits. It was formerly the capital of the important seignory of the princes of Radziwill.

PIOTRKOW.—The capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland, 99 miles southwest of Warsaw by rail, 57 miles from the Prussian border and six miles west of the River Pilica. In the 15th and 16th centuries the diets of the kingdom of Poland used to meet here and it was here that many of the Polish kings were elected. Piotrkow is one of the oldest towns in Poland. Its military church was formerly a castle built by Casimir the Great in the 14th century.

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BOMBS DROPPED UPON OSTEND CITY

LONDON, Oct. 13, 7:50 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Ostend says that a German aviator dropped two bombs on Ostend Monday. Neither of the missiles exploded. The correspondent adds that the Germans occupied Ghent at 7 o'clock Monday morning and that refugees from that city are coming into Ostend.

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CLAIM ALLIES PLANNED VIOLATION NEUTRALITY LAW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, today issued a statement in connection with a telegram from Berlin announcing the finding in the archives of the Belgian general staff at Brussels by the German military authorities of documents, which, it was claimed by Berlin, showed that details of the plan for landing an expeditionary English force in Belgium had been provided for long before the war. The statement follows:

"The German ambassador drew special attention today to telegrams which came from German headquarters. These telegrams prove the German contention that the allies did not intend to respect Belgian neutrality. It even proves more, namely, that Belgian neutrality practically had not existed and that the Belgian government was conspiring with the allies against Germany. Notwithstanding the denials coming from French sources, it is a fact that French prisoners were taken at Liege and at Namur who acknowledged that they had been in these fortresses before the German troops entered Belgium."

"Germany has violated the frontiers of no really neutral country whilst the allies are on record for disregarding all obligations toward China."

RUSSIAN PRINCE DIES OF WOUNDS

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—Prince Oleg, a son of Grand Duke Constantin, died yesterday of wounds received in action.

An official dispatch from Petrograd on October 11 said Prince Oleg had been wounded during a cavalry engagement at the front. He was carrying a Russian standard at the time he was shot.

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SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

A Hint for Coming Maternity



In a little book designed for expectant mothers' more complete instruction is given in the use of "Mother's Friend." This is an external embrocation applied to the abdominal muscles for the purpose of reducing the strain on ligaments, cords and tendons. It serves to ease the mind, indirectly has a most beneficial effect upon the nervous system and thousands of women have delightedly told how they were freed of nausea, had no morning sickness and went through the ordeal with most remarkable success. "Mother's Friend" has been growing in popular favor for more than forty years. In almost every community are grandmothers who used it themselves, their daughters have used it and they certainly must know what a blessing it is when they recommend it so warmly. It is used very successfully to prevent sickness of breasts.

"Mother's Friend" has been prepared in the laboratory of Bradford Regulator Co., 204 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for more than two generations and can be had of almost any druggist from coast to coast. Write to-day for the little book.

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