Negroes Worth \$700,000,000

States in the fifty years since emancipation is nothing short of marvelous. When Lincoln It will be recalled that Judge Weissinger admitted that the negro is proving his issued the proclamation the race owned little or nothing. Now it holds \$700,000,000 worth of prop the social workers and club women of erty, according to the "Negro Year Book," a Tuskegee Louisville to defend his appointment publication. The colored man has entered every line as probation officer of a man commonly of endeavor and his rapid rise in all branches of hu held to be not fit for the work. Judge man activity is a source of immeasurable satisfaction Weissinger stood pat on his appointee to the whites. Few men thought half a century ago but later had to remove the probation when slavery was abolished that such remarkable officer for conduct grossi unbecoming to this country. It is also shown that strides would be made. Having clearly demonstrated such an officer. its capacity to care for itself, the future of the colored race is no longer obscured by uncertainty.

ddress: New York City.

AUG 1 3 1913

THE NEGRO FARMER.

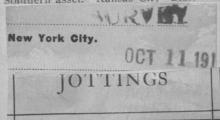
est yield of corn on one acre of land. The second prize worth careful study by those who as-last year was won by a negro, Isaac D. Martin, who raised sert that the negro is not progressing two hundred bushels on one acre.

issued a bulletin on "An Example of Intensive Farming race as a problem. As a matter of in the Cotton Belt," describing the work of an ex-slave, fact the progress of the race is re-Samuel McCord, 75 years old, on two acres of land in Wilmarkable. Take education alone. In cox County, Alabama. McCord raised seven bales of cotton on his two acres.

These two examples of successful farming by negroes negroes have had the benefit of a veare cited from the newly issued "Negro Yearbook," pre-small proportion of the vas sums pared by Monroe N. Work of the Tuskegee Institute, spent on schools public and the They show the possibilities of the negro on the soil. In fact, farming is the occupation to which negroes have but they contribute liberally to their devoted themselves in largest numbers. There are twiceown schools, in the South today raisas many negroes in farm work as in any other occupation ing \$1,000,000 a year for educational

farms in the South operated by negroes, with more than purposes, while a rapid decrease of two hundred thousand negro owners. These nine hun-illiteracy is shown among them. dred thousand farms included 421/2 million acres, and the Being a religious people, they are land and buildings were valued at 900 million dollars. Of always ready to put their ney in this amount 300 million dollars' worth belonged to negroes.

Southern asset.-Kansas City "Star."



NEGRO YEAR BOOK

The Negro Year Book for 1913 has peen amplified into a miniature encyclopedia of the Negro race. So much authentic and classified information on this subject is especially timely this year of the fiftigth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. The book may be obtained from the Negro Year Ala., by mail for 30 cents.

JUDGE WEISSINGER NOT RENOMINATED

Muir Weissinger has failed to secure HE progress of the colored race in the United a renomination for judge of the Louisthe recent primary by Samuel W. Green, education and the church it must be was summoned to a public meeting by ability to care for himself and to solve

om STAR

Idress: Indianapolis, Ind.

Remarkable Progress of a Race. The Negro Year Book, a fiftieth anniversary edition, published under the Prizes are offered by the state of Alabama for the larg-auspices of Tuskegee Institute, is The United States Department of Agriculture recently and affect to be disturbed over the proportion to their numbers the

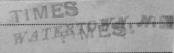
The industrious negro farmer has become an important churches, but when it is learned that the church property owned by the negroes of the country is now valued at \$57,000,000 a clearer idea is gained of the extent of these contributions. To give this money for schools, churches and other enterprises means that they have it to give and this means extensive industry. The capter relating to labor and business offers figures showing that 62 2-10 per cent of all negroes in the United States 10 years of age and over are engaged in gainful occupations. Unly 48 6-10 per cent of the whites a so engaged. In this part of the country we do not think of the negro as a farmer, but as a matter of fact 2,143,176

and mechanical pursuits.

With this showing of industry and with the practical interest shown in s his own problems. A comparison of figures made by the compiler of the Year Book shows that the netro har a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races now coming among negroes of the North than those of the South, this being due to a large extent to the fact that seven-tenths of

the negroes in the North live in cities the most tendary to crime. It might negro in our midst. be added that fewer occupations are

this book. They have progressed in wonderful way in fifty years and are our population.



The Negro Year Book for 1913 is the 60th anniversary edition and give many interesting figures. In 1863 very little property was owned by the negro, but in 1912 the negro farmers of the south cultivated over 42,000,000 acres of land and owned almost half that amount. The value of these farms owned or rented is about one billion dollars. In 1863 there were 4,500,000 negroes in the United States, and there are now 10,000,000, which is a population three million greater than that of Belgium. The value of church property owned by the negroes in 1863 was only a few thousand dollars, while they own now church property to the value of about \$57,000,000. They contribute every year over \$100,000 for home missions and are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 churches. In 1863 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, there were in the south no institutions

Book Company, Tuskegee Institute, mainly in the South. Domestic and for higher and secondary education of personal service includes nearly a mil- the negro and only four in the United lion and a half workers, the next classic States. In 1913 there are in the south fication being 275,149 in manufacturing 50 colleges devoted to their training

NEGRO PROGRESS.

"The Negro Year-Book," compiled and ssued at Tuskegee, should be in the nands of every citizen who would know he facts concerning the past and present status of the African race in this country. It is a monumental work, worthy in every way to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the great proclamation, and its facts and statistics and are of an age where persons have are big with hope for the future of the

Of particular interest are the figures open to them in the North than in the South, thus adding encouragement to tions. We learn, for example, that 62 2-10 per cent of all negroes over 10 Everything considered, colored years of age are at work, as against people have reason to feel encouraged 48 6-10 per cent of the whites. Of the by the statistics and facts set forth in former 2,143,176 are on farms, 1,324,160 in domestic or personal service, 275,149 in factories and workshops, 47,324 in proving their value as an element of professional work and 29,154 in trade and transportation.

A most encouraging feature of this w report is the increase in the number of negro farmers-893,384 in 1910 as against 590,666 in 1890. Altogether these farmers are tilling 42,690,117 acres of southern soil. On the other hand, a discouraging revelation is to be found in the decrease of negro farm hands.

Dr. Washington touched on this fact n an address before the National Negro Business league in Philadelphia last week. He deplores the tendency of the youth of his race to flock to the cities. 'To the man or race that owns the soil," he said, "all good things come in time," and in devotion to the soil he rightly sees the greatest possibilities for his 5

Nothing would so surely establish the negro in the consideration and respect o of all the people as the emergence of \$ the race as an efficient and prosperous farming class-the owners and workers of the acres that feed the nation.

And so, while praising the negro business men for their progressive endeavors, Dr. Washington warned them never to lose sight of the importance of those 5 of their race who labor with their hands E