

POST DISPATCH  
St. Louis, Mo.

OCT 5 - 1913

# Negroes Worth \$700,000,000

THE progress of the colored race in the United States in the fifty years since emancipation is nothing short of marvelous. When Lincoln issued the proclamation the race owned little or nothing. Now it holds \$700,000,000 worth of property, according to the "Negro Year Book," a Tuskegee publication. The colored man has entered every line of endeavor and his rapid rise in all branches of human activity is a source of immeasurable satisfaction to the whites. Few men thought half a century ago when slavery was abolished that such remarkable strides would be made. Having clearly demonstrated its capacity to care for itself, the future of the colored race is no longer obscured by uncertainty.

Wilton + Finance

Address: New York City.

AUG 13 1913

## THE NEGRO FARMER.

Prizes are offered by the state of Alabama for the largest yield of corn on one acre of land. The second prize last year was won by a negro, Isaac D. Martin, who raised two hundred bushels on one acre.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin on "An Example of Intensive Farming in the Cotton Belt," describing the work of an ex-slave, Samuel McCord, 75 years old, on two acres of land in Wilcox County, Alabama. McCord raised seven bales of cotton on his two acres.

These two examples of successful farming by negroes are cited from the newly issued "Negro Yearbook," prepared by Monroe N. Work of the Tuskegee Institute. They show the possibilities of the negro on the soil. In fact, farming is the occupation to which negroes have devoted themselves in largest numbers. There are twice as many negroes in farm work as in any other occupation.

The last census showed nearly nine hundred thousand farms in the South operated by negroes, with more than two hundred thousand negro owners. These nine hundred thousand farms included 42 1/2 million acres, and the land and buildings were valued at 900 million dollars. Of this amount 300 million dollars' worth belonged to negroes.

The industrious negro farmer has become an important Southern asset.—Kansas City "Star."

New York City.

OCT 11 1913

## JOTTINGS

### NEGRO YEAR BOOK

The Negro Year Book for 1913 has been 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 fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. The book may be obtained from the Negro Year

Book Company, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., by mail for 30 cents.

### JUDGE WEISSINGER NOT RENOMINATED

Muir Weissinger has failed to secure a renomination for judge of the Louisville Juvenile Court, being beaten at the recent primary by Samuel W. Green. It will be recalled that Judge Weissinger was summoned to a public meeting by the social workers and club women of Louisville to defend his appointment as probation officer of a man commonly held to be not fit for the work. Judge Weissinger stood pat on his appointee but later had to remove the probation officer for conduct grossly unbecoming such an officer.

om STAR

Address: Indianapolis, Ind.

ate

AUG 20 1913

### Remarkable Progress of a Race.

The Negro Year Book, a fiftieth anniversary edition, published under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, is worth careful study by those who assert that the negro is not progressing and affect to be disturbed over the race as a problem. As a matter of fact the progress of the race is remarkable. Take education alone. In proportion to their numbers the negroes have had the benefit of a very small proportion of the vast sums spent on schools public and private, but they contribute liberally to their own schools, in the South today raising \$1,000,000 a year for educational purposes, while a rapid decrease of illiteracy is shown among them.

Being a religious people, they are always ready to put their money in 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 chapter 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. Only 48.6-10 per cent of the whites are 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 are engaged in agricultural pursuits,

mainly in the South. Domestic and personal service includes nearly a million and a half workers, the next classification being 275,149 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

With this showing of industry and with the practical interest shown in education and the church it must be admitted that the negro is proving his ability to care for himself and to solve his own problems. A comparison of figures made by the compiler of the Year Book shows that the negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races now coming to this country. It is also shown that there is a much higher rate of crime 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 and are of an age where persons have the most tendency to crime. It might be added that fewer occupations are open to them in the North than in the South, thus adding encouragement to idleness.

Everything considered, colored people have reason to feel encouraged by the statistics and facts set forth in this book. They have progressed in a wonderful way in fifty years and are proving their value as an element of our population.

TIMES  
WATERBURY

AUG 17 1913

The Negro Year Book for 1913 is the 50th anniversary edition and gives many interesting figures. In 1863 very little property was owned by the negro, but in 1913 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 there were in the south no institutions

for higher and secondary education of the negro and only four in the United States. In 1913 there are in the south 50 colleges devoted to their training.

FREE PRESS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEP 4 1913

### NEGRO PROGRESS.

"The Negro Year-Book," compiled and issued at Tuskegee, should be in the hands of every citizen who would know the 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 are big with hope for the future of the negro in our midst.

Of particular interest are the figures relating to negroes in gainful occupations. We learn, for example, that 62.2-10 per cent of all negroes over 10 years of age are at work, as against 48.6-10 per cent of the whites. Of the former 2,143,176 are on farms, 1,324,150 in domestic or personal service, 275,149 in factories and workshops, 47,324 in professional work and 29,154 in trade and transportation.

A most encouraging feature of this 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 in 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 race.

Nothing would so surely establish the negro in the consideration and respect 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 of their race who labor with their hands

and, above all, those who work the soil—care of the races in this fair land is dependent upon the same conditions—and in reading this advice of a negro dependent upon the same conditions—and negroes, one feels how applicable a sim-most important of these is the greater particular admonition would be on the part of better working of the soil. a white man addressing the business-men of his people. After all, the well-