

street cars, designed to be operated from the car by the motorman, an improved truck already in use in Chicago, a combined cotton planter and fertilizer, adjustable bed springs, by which an invalid's bed may serve as a reclining chair, and an extension step ladder.

The literary exhibit consists of books written by Negroes, representing about eight hundred authors, and the 337 newspapers which they publish. Near by is a display of music, both vocal and instrumental. One is interested to discover we are indebted for so many of the recent popular songs to Negro composers. The historic tableaux, a series of fourteen groups portraying different phases in the development of Negro life in America from 1619 to 1907, attract much attention. These were designed, made and set in place by Miss Meta Vaux War- rick, a young sculptor who has studied in Philadelphia and more recently in Paris. Beginning with the landing of twenty slaves at Jamestown they present such contrasting scenes as these: An escaping slave, a Negro defending his master's home during the war, Negro soldiers, a Negro bank, the slaves learning to work in the cotton fields, an independent Negro farmer, the organization of the first Negro church in 1816, a modern Sunday scene, the first school house (a rough log cabin), and a Negro college commencement.

August 3 was Negro day at the exposition. A review of the Hampton Institute battalion by St. George Tucker,

president of the exposition company, Booker T. Washington and Major Moton, commandant at Hampton, was followed by exercises at the Negro Building where Mr. Washington delivered an address to a large audience of his own people. He brought out the thought that the Negro race is at present passing through a formative period in its development and while in no sense minimizing the difficulties and drawbacks in the way of progress, he dwelt at length on the opportunities open, urged them to take advantage of these and throughout his speech kept dominant the practical, inspiring note so characteristic of him.

The estimated attendance on Negro day was 10,000 Negroes and about 1,000 whites, very few of whom showed any interest in the exercises at the Negro Building. At police headquarters on the grounds, not one case of drunkenness was reported and not one of disorderly conduct during the day: a record of which the Negroes may well be proud. Nor does this stand alone. Last fall at the Georgia State Fair, the first of its kind held there, with an attendance of over 40,000, there was not one arrest for intoxication. The exhibit at the Jamestown exposition which does the most credit to the Negro race is not the fine building, nor yet the evidences of skill and industry so attractively arranged, but the interested and orderly gathering of people on Negro day, and the alert, courteous, intelligent men and women employed in various capacities throughout the building.

The Evolution of a Kentucky Negro Mission

Louise J. Speed, Louisville, Ky.

On a certain Sunday afternoon, not yet ten years ago, a shabby little one-story building wedged in between other shabby two-story buildings, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky—had its doors thrown open for a purpose wholly new.

The room had been recently used as a lottery office, but being found vacant by some students of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary it had been en-

gaged by them to be used for Sunday afternoon classes of Negro children.

The movement as they planned it had in view a very simple service and they, looking forward to active pastorates in other places, had no thought of these lessons being extended over a few months' time. There were six of the students teachers and they counted twenty-three pupils.