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Africa the Coming Continent

Hon. Jos. Parker Camp Writes on African Immigration--
The American Negro Fully Equipped for
work of Regeneration.

There seems to be no little amount of interest manifested throughout the country in behalf of immigration to Liberia, Africa, which is the only place on the African continent open to Negro immigration.

Argument, which cannot be successfully refuted has been made by many who favor such a movement, and among them we are pleased to mention the Hon. Joseph Parker Camp, who as an exponent of the cause presents some logical reasons in the following letter to Mr. George W. Summers, Assistant Secretary of the white Advisory Board of the Colorado African Colonization Company. The board is composed of over one hundred of some of the best and most influential citizens of the state.

The letter reads:—

Washington, D. C.
November 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Summers:—

Yours of the 13th., and the copy of "THE COLORADO STATESMAN" containing my letter to you of Oct. 15th., both came last night.

I was surprised to see myself in print but not displeased. Anything that I can do to guide our colored friends into the sublime idea that Africa is the coming continent; and that is their continent; and that the American Negro has been qualified by his sojourn here to go back and lead in its civilization; will be done. I will join any movement that is designed to assist him to do this, and I cannot believe that he will reject his opportunity, for then the vast treasures of sympathy and love and tears and blood and gold that have been poured out in his behalf since 1840, have been poured out in vain.

The American Negro of today is equipped to return to the land of his fathers and carry to this successful conclusion this mighty work of uplift and regeneration. If he cannot do this, or if he refuses to do it, he will prove to the world what his enemies have always said of him—that he is unfit to lead and is created to follow.

This must not be. He cannot allow it to be said of him that he is unable or unwilling to bear his own banner in his own country, for if he yields this right, he need

never expect to hold any other. If he does not lead he will be compelled to follow.

He sees the white man plunging into the vast storehouse of untold and unimagined wealth and taking what is his without protest and with not even a thought, and yet claims equality in leadership.

It is high time that the American Negro reassumes his birthright, or forever holds his peace. I know that his way will be opened. God is only waiting to see his face turned toward Africa before making for him a path across the sea. In the meantime I shall not be idle.

Yours in earnest,
(signed) Jos. Parker Camp.
To Geo. W. Summers, Esq.,
Asst., Secretary to the Board.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

The question, can the Negro make a good soldier has been so often answered that it appears like folly in any one to refer to it, the proof of their valor on many hard fought field is so abundant that it cannot be refuted.

The Negro as a soldier is so closely interwoven with the history of the country that to speak of the one is simply to associate the one with the other. There are some facts in this connection that are as imperishable as the country itself and can never be forgotten, nor does one tire in referring to them; viz., the death of Crispus Attucks, the part the Negro took in the defense of the city of New Orleans, where the death of the British Commander in Chief was at the hands of a Negro Rifleman; the part they had under Perry and others in the war of 1812, and later still, the valor of the Negro soldier as shown on many hard fought and bloody fields for the maintenance of the Union in the sixties, in the last few years the courage displayed. In our last war with Spain on the heights of San Juan, all proved his efficiency, his courage and not only is this the case in this country. We find that he displays the same valor as a soldier in the armies of Europe.

Notably is this the case in England, where some of the best troops of the line are her regiments of Negro soldiers. The same can be said of France, and more recently of Germany. In each case it proves that the Negro is not a coward. It can be further said of these troops in all the wars they have taken a part has it ever been said by their worse enemy that they have ever shown their backs to the foe, and when on the field of battle either wounded or dead their breasts were found pierced and not their backs with the bullets. Notwithstanding the honorable record they have made, there are but few of the States that are willing to enroll them as a part of their State troops, as it has been with the States it is even more so in regard to the Federal service. Attempts after attempts have been made to muster out the colored regiments now a part of this service, though impartial military critics have declared again and again in point of military discipline and all that goes to make up the soldier. The Negro soldier stands unequalled. For all this what has the Negro received in return? Absolutely nothing. Many will remember the refrain used at the time when the first colored men were enlisted as soldiers in the early days of the Civil War, "We are coming, Father Abraham, a 100,000 strong," and with what cheer the nation at large received the cheering news from a class that had little incentive to enter this struggle, that was waged by white men against white men and in which the Negro was to have no part therein. In service in any capacity to the government, and since then the same has been the case.

The moral of this subject that we wish to convey that the past treatment the Negro has received in return for the services he has rendered to this country should act as a guide to him in proffering his services in the future and not to rush forward to proffer aid and imperial his life to preserve a Nation, that in time of peace ignores him as a citizen and refuses to bestow upon him those rights of citizenship that are inalienably his by the services he has rendered to the country in need of the past. Before he rushes into the next contest let him know what he is to receive for the sacrifice he makes for it—Philadelphia Tribune.

Listing It.
"How did you list the money that fortune-teller got from you?" "I put it under the head of prophet and lost."
—Baltimore American.

We Have Met Them.
Some men use sentiment and sympathy in a way that suggests grinding an ax on a tombstone.

Daily Thought.
The man that loves and laughs must sure do well.—Pope.

ADA OVERTON WALKER CHARMS SOCIETY

Society which doesn't enthuse over Salome dances any more found a new sensation last week in Ada Overton Walker's "Wildfire" dance at the Grand Opera House. Mrs. Jack Gardner discovered "Wildfire." She sent an order for a box, and Tuesday night her automobile stopped at the carriage entrance of the theater. A handsome young man assisted Mrs. Gardner and several women friends to alight. It was George Proctor, the pianist. The party occupied a lower right hand box, and their arrival in evening attire caused a sensation upon the stage.

The applause of the box party was perfunctory until out dashed Ada Overton Walker, in her new dance, "Wildfire." The way she leaped and writhed and twisted and sprang was a revelation of the possibilities of the human frame and when she paused panting and breathless Mrs. Gardner rose to her feet and threw a bouquet upon the stage.

"Brava," she cried, just as she would to a grand opera artist. "Bravo," echoed George Proctor. At the opera Wednesday night Mrs. Gardner told her friends all about it, and as a result half a dozen box parties were formed for the following night. Manager Magee was informed that all his boxes would be required Thursday night, and sure enough they were.—Boston Guardian.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Woodrow Wilson's real reason for not naming any Afro-American for office has at last become known. W. W. Price, writing in an afternoon newspaper this week says:

"The president has refrained from nominating a single Afro-American to office because the deep-seated prejudice of at least one Southern senator has caused warning to be given that trouble will start in the senate as soon as one nomination goes in. On this or any other question that might inject bitterness into the ranks of his common council (congress) the president has gone slowly. He prefers, and is apparently certain of keeping, harmony. It means definite legislation on paramount national subjects. While temporary injustice may follow, the masses of the people will be benefited. Just how far prejudice akin to that connected with the Negro question would enter into the immigration problem in the senate the president will ascertain. His position will soon be announced to senators, and then conjectures will be ended." Mr. Price is known as the "white house correspondent," and his utterances are supposed to correctly reflect the attitude of the president.

RACE NEWS

GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

St. Joseph, Mo.—The theatre recently erected by Mr. Chas. Phelps was opened last Monday night. It is fireproof and has all the modern conveniences. At present they will exhibit moving pictures only. Mr. Louis Smith is manager. This being the only one in this city owned by a colored man, we wonder if our race will give it enough patronage to make it a success.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Race leaders of this city have organized what is known as the National Sentiment-Moulding Bureau, which seeks to shape the thought of the Afro-American toward each other and a higher regard for them by the white race.

Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 20.—One of the largest garages in Tulsa, Okla., is the East End Garage, owned and conducted by J. W. Williams. Mr. Williams' wife conducts a large and successful delicatessen and fruit stand, and from the profits she has made out of the business she has erected a three-story brick business block, which is yielding her a fine revenue. Mrs. Williams is regarded as one of the most progressive business women in the Southwest.

Attorney General McReynolds has endorsed Judge R. H. Terrell, (colored) for reappointment as presiding officer of one of the municipal courts of the District of Columbia. It is announced that President Wilson has no recourse but to send his name to the United States Senate, where Senator James K. Vardaman has openly announced that he will do all in his power to prevent his confirmation. This color question has become acute and it is an outrageous condition when race and color are made the sole basis of opposition in the United States Senate.

Washington, February 20.—The last issue of the New York Medical Journal publishes a story of the awarding of first prize, \$25, for the best essay on "Treatment of Frostbites," to Dr. Ulysses S. Houston, a young physician of this city. The Medical Journal publishes Dr. Houston's article in full. Dr. Houston graduated from the Loyola Medical University of Chicago in 1913, and later located in this city, his home. He is a younger brother of William L. Houston, former grand master of the Odd Fellows.

There are colored farmers of Accomack county, Virginia, who clear from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year on their crops, whose stock is well cared for, whose families ride out on Sunday in comfortable carriages. Some of the colored farmers of Accomack and Northampton counties are members of the interesting association which for nearly twenty years past has acted as a buying and selling agency for the farmers of the region. This association buys annually more than \$200,000 worth of seed for its members, and spends \$10,000 a year in telegraph tolls to keep in touch daily with the markets over a large part of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Julia Mason Layton has been re-elected president of the People's Investment Company, which expects shortly to launch a department store at a convenient point on Seventh street Northwest. The capital stock is \$50,000. When \$5,000 is raised among the colored people a capitalist is ready to advance the rest and provide for the opening of the store. Mrs. Layton is laboring to get 5,000 Negroes to subscribe \$1 each—and the thing is done. James L. Neill is secretary of the company and Shelby J. Davidson is chairman of the board of directors. The office is in the Dietz building, Seventh and F. streets.

Berlin, Feb. 12, 1914.—Two of the most conspicuous if not the most distinguished of the Americans who attended Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard's reception in honor of Lincoln's birthday were a couple of colored men. One of them towered head and shoulders above the 5,000 other guests who thronged the handsome new embassy drawing rooms. He turned out to be a colored man from Florida, who until his recent discharge, took care of the furnace at the embassy. He thought Lincoln day a peculiarly suitable occasion on which to foregather with his countryman and turned up for the purpose with a friend. There was nothing in the character of the reception by the Gerards to indicate that relations between the Ambassador and his former furnace man were ever strained.

Strawberry From Chile.
A great many people are under the impression that the strawberry is of European origin. As a matter of fact, it is derived from the Chilean berry, which is native to the Pacific coast.