

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In an address delivered at the Auditorium at Houston, Tex., E. L. Blackshear, the head of the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College for Colored Youths, had this to say concerning the reasons why the negroes of Houston are specially interested in the movement to build a general hospital in Houston. The plan contemplated does not seek to make one hospital do for both races. They will be separate and distinct institutions; but there is to be a hospital for both, and upon the basis that in caring for his own health interests the white citizen must protect the colored as a matter of "Safety First."

Following is the address delivered: Rev. Mr. Pevoto of the Baptist sanitarium of Houston in a visit to Prairie View on a recent Sunday used the Sabbath school lesson of the day as the basis of his remarks. It was the lesson of the Good Samaritan, and the speaker saw in this parable the germ of the modern hospital. And indeed, how true is it that this spirit of the Good Samaritan, who picked up a helpless stranger, wounded and sore, and bound up his wounds and placed him in the Eastern inn for care and protection exemplifies the spirit of Christ, now manifested in modern hospitals, and in the Red Cross system of national and international relief. Regardless of race, nationality or creed, the Red Cross spirit, the modern hospital spirit, takes hold of helpless sufferers and gives them relief and medical and sanitary attention. The spirit of Christ is not the secular spirit and pride of nationality or race so well exemplified in the classic civilizations of Greece and Rome, but it is the spirit of humanity, the spirit of the Golden Rule, the spirit of human sacrifice for human good, the spirit of the Good Samaritan.

The colored people as a part of God's common humanity need the help of modern medical science and sanitation. From the standpoint of self-protection, the municipality owes its colored population sanitary conditions, for bacterial diseases are no respecter of race or color once they find lodgment; and bacterial infection or contagion, originating from unwholesome conditions among colored people may thrust their fatal hand even into the mansions of wealth and culture. It is of interest to the whites that the bodies and hands and homes of those of the colored people who cook the food and wash the clothing and dress and handle the children of the white people should be clean, wholesome and sanitary. Speaking generally, insanitary conditions and disease among the negro people weaken the efficiency of the city's labor and entail a loss upon invested capital, which is fruitless without efficient labor.

In the older days faithful slave women were the nurses of the south. They sat in humble patience at the bedside of the stricken mistress or her children, the dusky Samaritans of an alien race. Just as my grandmother, Aunt Harriet of Montgomery, Ala., was a type of the cooks of olden days who, Midaslike, turned whatever cooking material they touched to the gold palatableness, so my wife's grandmother, Aunt Celia of Grenada, Miss., was a type of the nurses of old, who in truth a Good Samaritan in black, and for miles around, was sent for to nurse the afflicted white women and children back to health and happiness.

Retail dealers in Hongkong are discovering the advantages of window-dressing after the American plan.

The honor of class oratory, assigned to a negro at Harvard, is indeed a creditable achievement, though eloquence in this fervid and imaginative race is not an unusual endowment, many negro preachers having manifested this moving quality. It is stated that this graduate-to-be has it in mind to devote his life to the uplift of his race. There is ample opportunity for many lives to be so devoted. The freed race has progressed unevenly, individual specimens attaining to a high degree of knowledge and culture, while the mass of blacks are as much the wards of civilization as ever they were in the days of bondage. Not till individual culture begins to bear fruit in community uplift can work among the negroes be said to show adequate results.

A curious tree of the tropics, the matapalo, grows only with the aid of another tree, which it gradually envelops and kills.

Before an American heiress who marries a foreign nobleman places him on exhibition she removes the price mark.

Sixty thousand dollars a day is the estimate of the loss due to the recent strike at Dublin, Ireland.

It is estimated that the Uruguay wool crop this season will reach a value of \$25,000,000.

Natural gas consumed in the United States last year was equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of coal.

The diamond output of German South Africa is being regulated to maintain prices.

"I'm no professional agitator for temperance," said Booker Washington, in a recent address, "but keep whisky away from the negro. In the counties and states where there are no open barrooms the negro is 50 per cent. better off. I don't believe that prohibition increases drunkenness, as one so often hears. Certain men will get whisky anywhere—but in prohibition counties you hear of the ten men who do get whisky—and you don't hear of the 100 men who do not."

"There are 200,000 colored people always sick from preventable causes," said he. "Some one is paying the bill. Not the colored man directly—for he can't."

He opposes segregation in cities—"not because the colored man objects to associating with his own people. He is proud of his race. He wants to associate with his own kind. But experience has taught him that where he is segregated the street lights are dimmer and the streets muddier and the sidewalks more full of holes and the police service more indifferent than in other parts of the same town—but that he is made to pay his full share of the bills."

Nor is he in sympathy with the proposition to plant immigrants on the soil of the south. The colored man, he thinks, is already fitted to his environment. If he is given a fair chance he is the most satisfactory laborer the southern employer can have. But he wants a little of the comforts of life. He wants good church and school and social facilities in the country districts.

"The white folks of Dallas county," said he, "held a meeting in the courthouse one night to discuss the question of immigration. Old Jake, the colored janitor, was a very curious old chap. He always tried to find out what was going on—but this meeting stumped him. After it was over he met the sheriff."

"'Cunnel Jones,' said he, 'w'at you w'ite folks up to now?'"

"Colonel Jones explained. But Jake could not understand that word immigration. Jones had to make it clear."

"What do you think of the plan of bringing more white folks to Dallas county, Jake?" asked Colonel Jones.

"Foh de Lord's sake, Cunnel Jones," said he, "we Dallas county niggers got just as many w'ite folks as we can support now."

"There are only 300,000 American Indians," said a prominent negro, "and the government appropriates \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 each year to feed and clothe and educate them. And they're dying off. There are 10,000,000 of us, and the government isn't called on to do a thing for us, as a race."

Of the negroes, 9,000,000 are in the southern states, and 85 per cent. of these in rural districts or villages. He thinks that the negro's best chance is in the south. The southern white is more tolerant of the negro's differences from the white race. He is more inclined to give the negro a chance.

"That's all we want," he said, "Just a chance. I saw the other day that \$50,000,000 is being spent annually to rescue Great Britain's drunkards from the ditch. We're not in the ditch—but help us keep out of it."

The negro, he thought, is worse off in the cities, especially in the northern cities.

More than one-half of the money derived from England's income tax is collected from Londoners.

In the region between Yorktown and Williamsburg there is a district, where much of the land has long been either owned or tenanted by colored people; but it is a "back country" far from the river and penetrated by few good roads, so that it is and always has been a region of wretched poverty, miserable cabins and neglected soil, very different from the farming district on the eastern shore of Virginia, for example, where there are many well-cultivated farms owned or tenanted by colored men. In this latter region the large estates are being cut up into farms of from 60 to 100 acres, provided with complete outfits of farm buildings, and rented, or sold in many instances, to colored men.

Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway and other European nations have for many years been making provision for industrial and technical instruction in public schools.

In England the Smiths are the most numerous of all families, but in Ireland they are content to rank fifth after Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh.

More than 50 per cent. of the sheep of this country are on the large ranches of the west.

In the last year Iowa produced 96,953,183 pounds of butter, which was sold for \$28,285,240.

In Melbourne no Sunday papers are permitted; no hotels are allowed to open their bars.

In a year 7,707,000 cigars and 14,000,000 cigarettes were smoked in the United States.

FORMER SENATOR H. M. TELLER DEAD

PIONEER COLORADO STATESMAN
PASSES AWAY AFTER TWO-YEAR FIGHT FOR LIFE.

NEARLY 84 YEARS OLD

EXPIRED AT DAUGHTER'S HOME
IN DENVER AFTER SINKING SPELL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver, Feb. 23.—Former United States Senator Henry M. Teller, one of Colorado's best-known pioneers and public men, is dead. The aged statesman expired as he lay surrounded by members of his family at 12:25 Monday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. E. Tyler, 1353 Gaylord street.

Mr. Teller had been ill for the last two years. He had fallen rapidly in the last two weeks and death was momentarily expected. He would have been 84 years old May 23, 1914.

The death of Mr. Teller closes the life of one of Colorado's most active builders. Coming to the state in 1861, he was identified with every important public movement and did not cease to take an interest in public affairs up to his death.

He lapsed into unconsciousness shortly after 10 o'clock Sunday night. Physicians who attended him since he began to fail were called in. The end was near, they declared, and members of the family were notified. They remained at the bedside until death came.

Surviving former Senator Teller are his daughter, Mrs. Tyler; Harrison J. and H. B. Teller, sons, and H. T. Tyler, a grandson; District Judge James H. Teller and Addison Teller, brothers, and Mary E. Teller, a sister, living at Morrison, Ill.

Henry Moore Teller, recognized as one of the leading statesmen of the country, was born in Granger, Alleghany county, New York, May 23, 1830. He was the son of John and Charlotte (Moore) Teller. The family was of Dutch origin, the seventh in descent from William Teller, the first of the name to come to this country. William Teller in 1639 settled in Fort Orange, and was appointed trustee to a tract of land.

Henry Teller worked on the farm in Alleghany county, attending the common schools. By teaching, later, he earned the money to attend Alfred University and Rushford Academy. Then he taught school again and entered upon the study of his profession in the law office of Judge Martin Grover, Angelica, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1853, he was admitted to the bar in Binghamton, that state.

He began practice in Morrison, remaining there from 1858 until 1861, when he crossed the plains to Colorado. In Central City he opened his law office, three years later to be joined by his brother, when the firm of H. M. and W. Teller was established.

During the Indian troubles of 1863, he was appointed by Governor John Evans major general of the Colorado militia. After two years of service Mr. Teller resigned.

In 1878 he was made chairman of the special committee to investigate the charges of election frauds in the Southern states, concerning which he made a careful and elaborate report. He served as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment.

Originally Mr. Teller was a Democrat. He became, however, one of the adherents of the Republican party when it was organized.

He was one of the projectors of the Colorado Central railroad, drafted its charter in 1865, and, with W. A. H. Loveland presented it to the Legislature. It was successful and for five years he was president of the road. About this time he became interested in mining and other enterprises in addition to his legal practice.

After the admittance of Colorado to the Union—1876—he and Jerome Chaffee were elected United States senators, Teller being elected for the short term—three months, ending March, 1877. He was then elected senator for the full term of six years (1877-1883). Although a new member, he was placed in active work by being put on many of the important committees. One of the appointments was on the committee sent to Florida to investigate the frauds of 1876.

In April, 1882, he was appointed secretary of the interior by President Arthur, his term expiring March, 1885. The day following he again took his seat in the Senate, succeeding Hon. N. P. Hill.

In 1891 he was re-elected, also in 1897, his work and influence increasing in every session. He was especially recognized as an authority on public lands and other questions relating to the West. He became the champion of free coinage of silver, believing the demonetization act of 1873 had not only proven disastrous to Colorado, but to the entire nation as well. After the defeat of the free silver issue in the Republican national convention held in St. Louis, 1896, Mr. Teller and his followers left the convention hall.

He was made a member of the monetary commission in 1911. The degree LL. D. was conferred upon him by Alfred University in 1886.

SUGGEST JOINT INTERVENTION

GREAT BRITAIN MAY JOIN U. S.,
UNLESS BRITISH RECEIVE PROTECTION.

DEMAND BODY OF VILLA

NO REPLY FROM REBEL CHIEF
TO DEMAND FOR SURRENDER OF BENTON CORPSE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Joint intervention by the United States and European powers as a solution to the Mexican situation if President Wilson is unable to adopt "the easiest path—the recognition of Huerta" will be suggested by Great Britain, it was given out here from a semi-official source. The suggestion, it was said, will wait further action of the State Department, which is seeking now to obtain all facts in connection with the murder of W. S. Benton, British subject, by General Villa.

The British press is demanding that some move be made that will insure "the protection of peaceable Englishmen in Mexico."

The Washington investigation which has centered around the Benton affair was broadened when Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo was instructed to inquire into the hanging by Mexican federalists of Clemente Vergara, an American citizen. The consul was directed by the State Department to demand the body from officers of the Huerta government in the vicinity of Hidalgo, Mex., where Vergara was killed. Earlier in the day Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua, had been instructed to insist that General Villa permit the delivery of the body of Benton to the widow for burial where she may wish. These, with an explanation by Secretary Bryan to the Senate foreign relations committee of all the information on the Benton incident and Mexico generally in the hands of the State Department, constituted the principal developments of the day.

General Villa's message offering to permit the widow of Benton or relatives and an American official to see the body when exhumed is being taken to mean by the American government that a complete medical examination may be performed.

Secretary Bryan told the senators that the United States was insisting that two American representatives be permitted to see the body and that one of these be an army surgeon. He also has made inquiries as to where the grave is located.

Mexican Refugees Cost U. S. \$142,254. Washington.—Mexican refugees, soldiers, women, children and camp-followers harbored on the border have cost the United States \$142,254 so far and will cost \$75,000 a month hereafter. Secretary Bryan so informed Congress.

Tribute to Memory of Teller.

Denver, Feb. 26.—All that Denver and Colorado holds in highest reverence tribute was paid to the memory of Henry M. Teller as his body lay in state in the rotunda of the state capitol. It was a remarkable testimony of the honor and esteem in which the statesman and pioneer was held by the people among whom he lived and for whom he labored as a great leader for so many years.

Bobsleds Crash; Forty-eight Hurt.

St. Louis.—Forty-eight persons were injured, three probably fatally, in two bobsled collisions.

ONE KILLED AND TWO HURT

When Coke Dump Car Hurls Eight Men Under Wheels.

Trinidad.—Dave Hitchcock, a striking coal miner of Lafayette, is dead; A. G. Hall of Trinidad cannot live, and Olaf Anderson of Alamosa suffered a broken left arm as the result of an accident which occurred when the dump of a coke dump car, in which eight men were riding opened and the occupants thrown under the wheels of a Colorado & Southern train near Lynn, twenty miles north of Trinidad. The five men, who rolled clear of the tracks, escaped with minor cuts and bruises. Hitchcock was run over and instantly killed, while Hall was so badly injured that he cannot live.

Girl Freed for Killing Mate.

New York.—Mrs. Marie Masio, 16, who, in one year, was graduated from a grammar school, married, became a mother, killed her husband and was imprisoned on a murder indictment, was quickly acquitted by a jury in Long Island City.

Girl Accused Married El Paso Man. Los Angeles, Calif.—Genevieve Hannan, the young woman involved in the white slavery charge against J. Parker Whitney in San Francisco, was married here February 2nd to Arthur N. Harris, member of an El Paso family.

Denver Coffee Rates Just.

Washington.—Rates on green coffee in small shipments and carload lots between New Orleans and Denver were held to be just and reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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