



JOS. D. D. RIVERS.....Proprietor
1824 Curtis Street, Room 25.
Phone Main 7417.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year\$2.00
Six Months1.00
Three Months60
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in the city of Denver, Colorado.

All communications of a personating nature that are not complimentary will be withheld from the columns of this paper.

Display advertising, 50 cents per inch. An inch contains twelve square lines.

Reading notices, ten lines or less, 10 cents per line. Each additional line over ten lines, 5 cents per line.

No discounts allowed on less than three months' contract. Cash must accompany all orders from parties unknown to us. Further particulars on application.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be received the same as cash for the fractional part of a dollar. Only 1-cent and 2-cent stamps taken.

Communications to receive attention must be newsy, upon important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesdays, if possible, anyway, not later than Wednesday, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned, unless stamps are sent for postage.

It occasionally happens that papers sent to subscribers are lost or stolen. In case you do not receive any number when due, inform us by postal card and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Conservation of natural resources was a subject of large prominence and general discussion not long ago, but now we hear little of it. We should not take it for granted, however, that the principle raised and so widely discussed and aimed particularly at the nation's wastefulness, through the neglect or oversight of its people, has been laid aside or forgotten. It is too well founded in truth for that. We should better understand that the principle has been thoroughly established and generally accepted, for now the suspicion that a public is careless of the public interest, present or future, in the matter of saving the natural resources of wealth and of thereby guarding the interests of future generations, is sufficient to bring down upon his head the wrath and condemnation of all the people.

Public waste, either by neglect or carelessness is looked upon as a sin against the welfare of the people and a wanton sacrifice of the advantages upon which their prosperity and progress depend. And not only is the principle becoming fixed in public life, but it is being injected into every form of business enterprise to such an extent that expert managers and supervisors, who have learned how to diligently apply the principles of the conservation of relative forces for the improvement of business and an increased output, with relative profits, without waste of energy or increase of cost, are greatly in demand. It is merely the expression of the principle of scientific saving. But it has a vast meaning to nation and individual. Its immediate benefits will be plainly recognized, but the greater volume thereof will find its realization in richer and stronger generations to follow those which now inaugurate it. It is a wise and beautiful exemplification of loyalty to country and race. That is the most interesting part of it as we now observe it and study its natural and unalterable results.

The colored American is woefully wasteful in nearly all of his fixed habits. He is especially wasteful of his means and energies, his time and opportunities, which constitute his chief stock in trade. It is a common boast with us that "we live well"; and we do live exceptionally well for a people who are classified as poor. As a race we are slaves to our appetites and our passions for pleasure and display. Most of us eat more than is necessary to keep us well and strong, and then we waste much that ought to be saved and used. An orderly, limited diet is quite unknown to our ordinary wage-earners, who as a rule, will "skimp" every other expense to overload their table or to entertain. And our children are raised and tutored with these notions of unrestricted appetites and strained indulgences always before them. From the poorest of us up it is a racial weakness. In only a few households is the virtue and the necessity of saving—everlasting saving—consistently taught. We do not care for the future of the race if it costs us the sacrifice of good eating and good times.

Our appetites and the false standards of society make the sacrifice seem impossible, and that is just what every other people have had to do—limit their appetites, conserve their powers and save, save. That is what every race that is making solid headway and permanent advancement is doing now. True race progress means a building up for the future generations by a saving of present means. There is no other way. Leaving our children to get along and do as we have done, is for the race to stand still.

What Was Wrong.

"Grandma," cried an impulsive youngster, hurrying back with his new little jacket, "this is a lovely coat and I love it, but you've made an awful mistake. You've put one button too many at the top and one buttonhole too many at the bottom!"

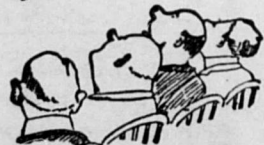
The Cleverest Thing.

The cleverest thing in the world is to be merely happy, and the unhappiest to be merely clever.



A MOST TOUCHING APPEAL

falls short of its desired effect if addressed to a small crowd of interested listeners. Mr. Business Man, are you wasting your ammunition on the small crowd that would trade with you anyway, or do you want to reach those who are not particularly interested in your business? If you do, make your appeal for trade to the largest and most intelligent audience in your community, the readers of this paper. They have countless wants. Your ads will be read by them, and they will become your customers. Try it and see.



Permanent Peace Between All Peoples

By EDWARD BERWICK
Acting President of American School Peace League

Human nature, according to the War Traders' Naval league and Armament syndicate, is so unchangeably choleric and pugnacious that all talk of permanent peace between peoples on a basis of simple justice is the wildest of all wild theories. Fortunately, however, the centenary of the treaty of Ghent, which we this year celebrate, provides us not with "a theory but with a condition," which has remained a world fact for 100 years.

In 1814 it was agreed by the terms of the above treaty that no warships should be built, equipped or maintained on the great lakes which form so large a part of the boundary between the United States of America and the dominions of Great Britain in Canada; except that four small patrol vessels, or revenue cutters, armed with one gun apiece, might be kept afloat by each power. Later this amicable understanding was so enlarged that not a fortress was built to protect any part of the 3,000-mile division line between Canada and the United States.

That the preparation for peace has successfully kept the peace nullifies the War Traders' motto, "If you want peace prepare for war." Where nobody is loaded nothing explodes.

Money and men are wanted the world over for national internal developments that would use the people's revenues reproductively instead of destructively.

The latest thing in superdreadnaughts costs \$21,000,000. Its annual maintenance adds a million, interest at five per cent. another million, wear and tear a third. In less than twenty years for all these millions there remains only old junk, tombstones and debt. A single bomb dropped from an aeroplane may produce this result at an earlier date after the vessel is commissioned.

Need all nations so waste their resources? Is not this country big and progressive enough to go to the next Hague conference, tell of the success of our century's naval holiday and urge all the world to join in similar stipulations, at once so eminently necessary and satisfactory and of such proved feasibility?

Let not any mere perfunctory ceremonial be our sole celebration of the completion of such a notable naval holiday.

Woman Has Perfect Right to Work

By Dorothy Bee Younge, Milwaukee, Wis.

How often have we heard the remark: "I won't work for a woman?" The sneer is an unmanly weapon. The writer heard a man who had been discharged for dishonesty remark in the presence

of the efficient woman who succeeded him: "Oh, well, petticoats are cheap." Three or four decades ago only men were employed behind the lace and ribbon counters. Placing girls in those positions met with a mighty cry: "Women are crowding the men out." In about equal numbers boys and girls are born, the former free and equal, the latter handicapped by prejudice, but with the same instinct for the preservation of life. The necessity of food and clothes is common to all. Why, therefore, the masculine monopoly of the labor field?

It has not been possible for men to furnish all the women in the world with homes. In times past teaching, cooking and sewing were the only occupations open to them. In these they were unmolested as long as the pay was small or nothing at all, but with the opportunity for larger emoluments men placed themselves in the principalship of schools, they became chefs and ladies' tailors, and the woman who entered into competition was clearly "out of her sphere."

She should remain in the home, which she does not possess, caring for the husband and children she may never have.

As to family quarrels that may ensue when women vote, let me say that the wives will vote for the betterment of conditions affecting themselves and their children. Why engage in domestic strife unless a man wants bad laws?

More Demand for the Younger Men

By H. LOWATER, Rock Elm, Wis.

We are told this is the age of young men; that a white head is a dreadful disadvantage; that men of fifty or more are not wanted. Is this true? Is there more demand for young men today

than yesterday? Is a man "ripe" before fifty years of age? I will acknowledge that every age has had its brilliant young men, but in the long run have they been the "safe men" at the helm? Who compose the 90 per cent. of business men that fail? Who grasp more than they can hold?

Young men have always been looked upon as the possessors of enthusiasm and health, but is the matter of years the only test? The agent at the free labor bureau established by Illinois, whose office used to be in Chicago, used to send men with gray heads to fill places that many younger men were asking for. He told me once that it was not years that formed his standard of measurement, but enthusiasm; that physical labor called for the young man, but skill, executive ability and many duties of clerkship called for men of unwasted powers.

Too many young men were burning the candle of life at both ends with a constant loss of steadiness and reliability, or they were not yet awake to the full exercise of their powers.

He said, further, the only difference between Edison and others was that Mr. Edison was awakened early and was always ready to put his shoulder under any load and lift.

Many Men Are Entirely Too Sensitive

By Robert C. Strong, Philadelphia, Pa.

Most of us are entirely too busy to go out of our way for the purpose of offering a deliberate insult. But there are always persons who scent an affront to their honor and their motives and imagine that others have stopped work to injure them in the world's esteem. Their vulnerable vanity will not let them rest till they have resented the affront. Their microscopic gaze enlarges the minnow of criticism to a huge cetacean.

Frequently those who have invited suggestions are the very ones who are offended when a candid hint is offered. They want to be told that they are doing entirely right, and you cannot point out a better way and be a friend.

The worst of supersensitiveness is that none can say when the man with his skin inside out will feel hurt.

When any work is undertaken in which he has a part his exotic sensibilities obtrude themselves and must be considered.

He stands in his own light and obstructs the labors of other men.

Some folks who can't play a hand organ in this world expect to give harp-playing instructions in the next. —Atlanta Constitution.

Stickler to Propriety.
"Waiter, waiter," called the manager. "Here is a fly bathing without a costume." —Punch.

Quite So.
The man who never laughs at himself misses many a chance for a good giggle.

Poetical Hugo.
The clouds—the only birds that never sleep.—Hugo.

The bill of rights is a declaration of fundamental principles deemed basic to the Constitution itself and borrowed from the English bill of rights of 1689. When the Constitution of the United States was framed and submitted to the people it did not have a bill of rights and it was so harshly criticized on this account that its friends promised to incorporate or add such a declaration, and the first ten amendments to the Constitution, made after the main instrument was adopted, were in fulfillment of this promise. All the State Constitutions now have bills of rights, practically identical with one another.

Heard About the "XV." Furniture.
In the window of one of the large furniture stores last week was exhibited a magnificent Louis XV. bedroom set. Two women stopped and looked at it admiringly and one of them—she may have been Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow—exclaimed: "Oh, there is some of that 'ex-vee' furniture I've read so much about!" —Kansas City Star.

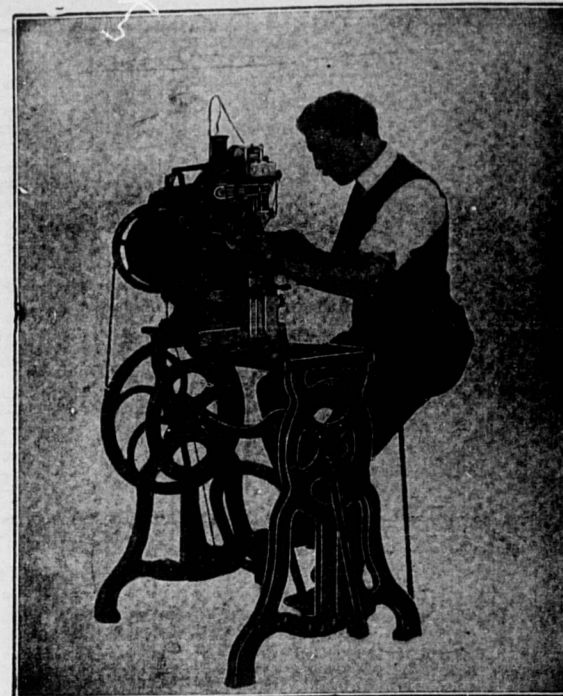
Sometimes Well to Go Slow.
A good many people will feel a sentiment of sympathy for the hapless person who having hired an expert to work up his pedigree, found himself obliged to pay hush money to prevent the expert from telling what he had found. It is a wise child that knows its own father, according to the proverb; and apparently a still wiser one that doesn't.

Rifling a Barrel.
The grooves in a rifle barrel are made with special machinery, and unless one has this he could not do the work properly, no matter how skilled he was. When the grooves of a rifle barrel are filled with lead it is usually necessary to have an expert gunsmith clean them out.

Not Just What She Meant.
One of our best-known novelists, the most sentimentally courteous of men, arriving very late at a dinner party, was overcome with confusion—"I am truly sorry to be so shockingly late." The genial hostess, only meaning to assure him that he was not the last, emphatically replied, "O, Mr. —, you can't come too late."

13 CENTS A DAY BUYS A PIANO.
WITH MUSIC LESSONS FREE. PIANOS FROM \$88 UP. COLUMBINE MUSIC CO., 920-924 15th STREET, CHARLES BUILDING

AGENTS WANTED
To Sell
MAGIC SHAVING POWDER.
A new discovery for shaving the face and head without using razor or shears.
Will send half pound can by mail, postage paid, for 25 cents in stamps.
Write
THE SHAVING POWDER CO.
Savannah, Georgia.



SHOE REPAIRING

1023 EIGHTEENTH ST.

We Have the Best Equipped Outfit in the West to Produce the Good

Sewed Soles60c 75c, \$1.00
Nailed Soles50c 65c, 75c
Heels25c, 35c, 50c
Rubber Heels50c
Turn Rips15c to 25c
Patches15c to 25c
We Use the Best Oak Leather.

Resoling from heel to heel, entire new bottom and heel\$1.50
SHOES MADE TO ORDER.
Tailor Made\$10
WE CAN FIT ANY KIND OF DEFORMED FOOT.

REPAIRING WHILE YOU WAIT
WALTER CAMBERS 1023 EIGHTEENTH ST.

J. H. BIGGINS

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering. All work Cash.

PHONE YORK 7602

1417 East 24th Ave Denver

Before You Buy Property, Let Lawyer
W. B. TOWNSEND

EXAMINE THE TITLE AND MAKE YOUR CONTRACT. LAWYER TOWNSEND MAKES A SPECIALTY OF COLLECTING FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES, ALSO ENDOWMENT MONIES.

OFFICE 313 KITTREDGE BUILDING

Miss M. Cowden Hair Dressing Parlor

Shampoo, cutting and curling.
Scalp treatment, hair tonics, hair straightening, manicuring.
Stage wigs for rent; theatrical use and masquerades.
Goods delivered out of the city. All shades of hair matched by sending sample of hair; also combings made up.

Cheapest Switches 50 Cents
1219 21st St. Denver, Colo.

Bolden Bros.' Barber Shop

Rufus Bolden, Mgr. W. D. Smith, G. C. Craig Artists

BATHS AND ELECTRICAL MASSAGE
QUICK SERVICE
PHONE MAIN 4052
926 19th Street Denver.
Near Curtis

WARD AUCTION COMPANY

Sales Daily at 2 p.m. Office Furniture a Specialty.

PRIVATE SALES AT ALL TIMES

HAVE MOVED TO—
1723-39 GLENARM ST.
PHONE MAIN 1675.