

## AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., who is the executive officer of the Jeanes and Slater boards, and one of the foremost educational experts in the country, spoke at the public meeting at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, in behalf of Hampton Institute.

Doctor Dillard was for a number of years professor of Latin and dean of the academic college of Tulane university, New Orleans. Since 1907 he has been engaged in Negro school work, and it is said of him that he has traveled through the South to a greater extent than any other man in the country.

Hampton Institute and other schools for Negroes had made a slight rift in the colored man's "cloudy way" when in 1892 announcement was made of the establishment of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedman, with its million-dollar endowment. In 1908 the Anna T. Jeanes foundation for the assistance of Negro elementary schools was started with an endowment of a million dollars.

Doctor Dillard declares that the migration of southern negroes to the North in the last ten months has forced a new problem on the South that legislation only may solve. It is said that 10,000 Negroes in Savannah and vicinity are already at work in the North, attracted by high wages, many of them having left their families in want.

"The Southern educational problem is showing steady progress," Dillard says, "but unfortunately a low grade of politics in many places still stands in the way. The need in the South is still great for bringing more and more to the front the better thought of our most intelligent and progressive people. This seems to me our chief Southern problem today."

"Politicians count relatively more with us than they do in other parts of the country. Public sentiment is more dependent upon the professional politician than it is upon other classes of public men, such as clergymen, educators and educated men of business."

"We badly need more voices from the thinkers who are not politicians, and we need the commanding voices from politicians who are statesmen."

The Hampton meeting, presided over by Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, was addressed by Doctor Dillard, Rev. George A. Gordon, Dr. Hollis F. Frissell of Hampton and J. E. Blanton, a half brother of Major Moton, president of Tuskegee, who is in charge of the government farm demonstration work in Beaufort county, South Carolina.

Mr. Beaufort, a graduate of Hampton, told of many interesting experiences on the island of St. Helena, off the South Carolina coast, where the population consists of 6,000 Negroes and 45 whites.

The Negro who was enfranchised 54 years ago was in no sense like the Negro as he is today. In many respects, obedience to authority, respect for his white neighbors, freedom from evil habits, the newly enfranchised slave was a far superior being to his descendants of the present day; but the Negro of today in educational fitness, in property interests, in business ability, bears little resemblance to the newly manumitted slave, and is far better informed upon all questions of government than any of his race who has preceded him; and for the reason that he is growing up into the ability to understand

A decidedly better treatment of the Negro, both in the North and in the South, will grow out of this scattering of the race. The old condition grew out of the fact that the demand for his labor has been limited and the supply unlimited. Other influences, some sinister and some not so sinister, have worked against him. In the South it has been that old and seemingly ineradicable prejudice which would give to him only those things which the white man did not want. Not infrequently the ostracism that came to the Negro in the East and middle West came by virtue of the fact that in religion, in race and sometimes in politics, he has been an outsider. It is not unnatural in the small community for the priest to intercede with the employer for his flock and for those of his persuasion. Neither is it out of the ordinary for the politician to desire to control jobs out of the narrow range of political appointment. Closer ties still are those of race and language and nationality. The Negro heretofore, with merely sentiment on his side, has not been able to overcome these barriers. But if all signs

Electric locomotives are in use in Switzerland, in which powerful electro magnets are used instead of couplings in drawing cars.

In Mexico there is a 150-foot bridge over a river that is composed entirely of mahogany, worth at the present price of the wood, almost \$2,000,000.

A new kitchen utensil is a cutter for removing cores from vegetables in the form of a long spiral that can be used if wished.

American institutions, Captain Crosby would extend to him the suffrage restricted and regulated by the Constitution and by the laws of congress so that he would not find himself entirely shut out of all participation in public affairs.

Captain Crosby holds that a restricted and regulated suffrage would not be "manhood suffrage," and that the integrity of his race ought to be of as much concern to the Negro as the integrity of the white race is to the white man. No race which has prospered itself has ever prospered. The fact that the Negro is a Negro cannot be changed by constitutional amendments or statutory enactments; but an assured and regulated suffrage would make him all the more desirable citizen and all the better able to protect his racial integrity, which is absolutely essential to his racial salvation.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

There are in Texas, according to the thirteenth decennial census of the government, 252,868 children between the ages of six and twenty years, of which number 130,708, or 51.7 per cent, are attending school; there are 85,461 children in Texas of Negro blood between the ages of ten and fourteen years, of which number 67,636, or 79.1 per cent, are attending school; there are 93,271 between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, of which number 27,694, or only 29.7 per cent, are in attendance upon school. According to the above figures it is readily discernible that the tendency of colored parents is to start their children to school at a late age and to take them out early. The proof of this tendency is further substantiated by the fact that Texas literacy is higher than that of any other state, having a Negro population of as many as 300,000, while there are several states whose total scholastic attendance is greater in percentage than that of Texas.

The point I wish to emphasize is the fact that statistics show that while Texas has good schools and other things necessary to the educational development of our race, we are taking but meager advantage of them. Out of the 14 years of the possible scholastic life of a child, it is clearly shown by carefully compiled statistics that from 29 per cent to 65 per cent of the children of colored parentage in Texas at different periods of their scholastic life do not utilize the advantages offered them along educational life. Only for about four years of the probable school life of the children in Texas of Negro descent is there anything like a decent showing made in school attendance. From the ages ten to fourteen as indicated above, we have 67,636, or 79.1 per cent out of a possible 85,461 who are in school. This period is when the best record in attendance is made.—Communication to Houston Post.

Prunes stored in a California warehouse after a few months become welded into a solid mass, which is attacked with pick and shovel when it is desired to remove them for shipment.

French scientists have demonstrated that the vapors of iodine and bromine pass through thin glass, even at ordinary temperature.

Whistler's picture, White Girl, described by himself as one of his most important works, brought \$10,500 in London at auction.

fail not, the conflict now raging will so lessen the effectiveness of these agencies that the black man will not find it difficult to win a place and hold it in our larger industrial and economic scheme of things.

A novel time recorder employs a phonograph cylinder to record the sound of a clock striking and the voices of employees at about the same instant.

In one region of government forest land in Argentina it is estimated that there are at least 1,000,000 pine trees large enough for profitable lumbering.

An English railroad supplies toy locomotives and cars to children taking long journeys to relieve the monotony of riding.

It is estimated that in twelve years Boston has lost \$3,049,244 in poll taxes.

The Grand Trunk Pacific drydock, at Prince Rupert, cost \$2,500,000.

If the sea should rise one-twenty-sixth part of its depth, one-half of the land would be under water.

Thunderstorms are rarer in San Francisco than in any other part of the United States.

Fifty thousand combinations are possible with a new combination padlock.

Spanish fishing fleets employ 80,000 men.

## TEXT OF WILSON NOTE

REFUSING TO "TALK OVER" CRISIS IN UNDERSEA WAR.

President Declares Germany Must Observe Pledges Given in Reply to His Ultimatum in Sussex Case.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The President's reply to the German request for an exchange of views follows:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of Feb. 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Department of State makes the following statement: "A suggestion was made orally to the Department of State late Saturday afternoon by the minister of Switzerland that the German government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with."

"At the request of the secretary of state this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss minister Sunday night."

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was dispatched Monday:

"My Dear Mr. Minister—I am requested by the President to say to you, on acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me on the 11th inst., that the government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proposition of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly, and without previous intimation of any kind, it cancelled the assurances which it had given this government on the 4th of May last; but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurance."

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this government and any other government or person."

## NATION HONORS LINCOLN.

Birthday of Emancipator Observed at National Capital With Ceremonies.

Washington.—The National Capital joined in the nation-wide celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary. Appropriate exercises were held in Congress, the public schools and at patriotic gatherings. In the House the program included the reading of the Gettysburg address by Representative Russell and addresses on Lincoln's achievements by Representatives Chipfield and Dill.

A feature of the celebration was that arranged by various patriotic societies, at which former Speaker Cannon spoke on "Reminiscences of Lincoln." He is said to be the only man now in Congress who had an intimate acquaintance with Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated in his former home here with many memorial services and anniversary programs. Members of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans held services at the Lincoln tomb.

Ambassador Gerard Reaches Berne. Berne, Switzerland.—American Ambassador Gerard expects to sail for the United States Feb. 24 from Barcelona, Spain. On his arrival here Monday, Gerard said he expected to remain in Berne several days before departing for Spain.

## MEXICO ASKS AN EMBARGO.

Carranza Agent Delivers Memorial to Neutral Nations.

Washington.—Suspicion that German agents are prompting activities in Mexico which might develop into a flank move against the United States if this nation becomes involved in war with Germany was increased Monday. The Mexican government's representative, R. P. de Negri, delivered to Secretary of State Lansing a memorial to the neutral nations of the world by General Carranza, proposing mediation between the European belligerents and, if this fails, an embargo by all neutrals of the export of war munitions and food. Carranza offers the plan as a means of starving the belligerents into peace.

Inasmuch as such an embargo would aid Germany and injure the allies and, as Germany once urged the United States to impose such an embargo, the action of Carranza aroused the suspicion that he has yielded to German influence.

It was suggested that Carranza may contemplate shutting off the supply of Mexican oil to the British warship.

French Raid Verdun Trenches. Paris.—The war office reports that two successful raids were made, one on the Verdun front in the neighborhood of Hill 304 and the other in the Argonne. Patrols were active in the Champagne and Argonne.

Eighty-Nine Vessels Destroyed. London.—The total number of vessels destroyed since unrestricted U-boat warfare began is said to be eighty-nine, of which twenty-one were neutral ships.

## KAISER FREES 72 AMERICANS

CAPTIVES ON YARROWDALE LIBERATED AS PRESIDENT PREPARES STERN DEMAND.

## CAN STAY IN BELGIUM

"ORDER TO LEAVE" AGAINST THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IS REVOKED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Berlin.—The American seamen who were brought prisoners to Germany on the British steamer Yarrowdale have been liberated.

Washington, Feb. 16.—News of the release of the seventy-two American seamen taken to Germany by the prize ship Yarrowdale came Thursday night, after President Wilson and other administration officials had retired. Their liberation disposes of one of the most pressing and irritating phases of the German American situation.

With President Wilson's approval a note peremptorily demanding of Germany that the Americans be released had been prepared at the State Department.

Representatives of the American Commission for relief in Belgium will not withdraw from the occupied portions of Belgium and northern France as previously had been arranged, but will remain for the present, it is now stated in dispatches from London. The dispatch stated that at a meeting held in Brussels the German authorities announced that all representatives of the commission might remain in Belgium and northern France on the same footing as heretofore. Present at the meeting were Baron von der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels, the American and Spanish ministers, representatives of the Belgian Relief Commission and of the Belgian National Committee.

The British steamer Yarrowdale was one of the vessels captured by a German raider in the South Atlantic and taken into a German harbor Dec. 31. She had 469 prisoners on board including seventy-two Americans, who, the German foreign secretary stated, were to be interned.

Many responsible officials have concluded that unless there is a prompt and decided change in the general attitude of Germany toward the interests of the United States the appearance of President Wilson before Congress to ask authority to afford protection to American lives and property is only a matter of days.

Any doubt as to the ruthless character of the new submarine campaign and its violation of neutral rights long since has disappeared, and the situation is made more and more grave daily by aggravating incidents.

## BANDITS KILL COWBOYS

Bodies of Three Americans Captured in Raid on Border Ranch Found Shot and Cut by Mexicans.

Hachita, N. M., Feb. 16.—The fate of the three Mormon cowboys, Andrew P. Peterson, Hugh Acord and Burton Jensen, captured by Mexican raiders on the Corner ranch on the border below Hachita Feb. 12, was disclosed late Thursday when their mutilated bodies were found by searchers on Mexican territory, about three miles west of the ranch. The bodies, stripped of their clothing, lay about fifty feet apart on the Mexican side of the boundary, where the captives had been taken to be killed. Each had been shot by rifles and pistols many times in the head. In addition to mutilation by bullet wounds and powder burns, the head of Acord had been hacked beyond recognition with a machete. Acting under instructions from Col. F. C. Sichel, commanding the Columbus camp, Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, in charge here, ordered all available troops from here into the Corner ranch section.

The discovery was made by Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout who served with Gen. Pershing in Mexico, and was the only white prisoner taken in the Carrizal affair.

Gerard's Party Arrives in Paris. Paris.—James W. Gerard, former American ambassador in Berlin; Mrs. Gerard and their party, forty-two persons in all, arrived in Paris Thursday morning from Berne, Switzerland. They were met at the station by the American ambassador, William H. Sharp, and the embassy staff.

Big Prize for Sinking U-Boat. Paris.—A prize of 500,000 francs for the crew of any French, allied or neutral vessel which succeeds in destroying an attacking submarine is provided for in a resolution introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Andre Le Fevre. The resolution says that the Germans are attacking without distinction ships of all nationalities, armed or unarmed, and that this creates a new situation which must by no means be neglected.



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