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#### A GREAT LOSS TO PRESS AND PEOPLE.

IN THE DEATH of Frederick William White (F. W. W.), editor and dramatic critic of the Denver Post for the last twenty years, a keen loss has come to the fraternity of the press and the millions of people who knew him in the United States by his Sunday editorials and his general dramatic criticisms that mere words could inadequately express, and in the poetic language we would repeat—

"He fought the fight, his race was run,  
Unbuckled he his armour, his work was done."

But two weeks ago Mr. White was apparently in good health, attending to his duties in his usual quiet and cheerful manner when he suddenly became ill, was hurriedly taken to St. Joseph's hospital; and rapidly declining, he paid the toll exacted by that power—death—which comes to every man sooner or later. He died last Sunday night and was laid to rest on Tuesday afternoon at Fairmount cemetery after funeral services were held at his late residence, 1490 Stuart street, Rev. John H. Houghton officiating.

#### His Early Life.

Born in Cheshire, England, he was the son of a professor at Oxford University, and a few years after was brought to New York by his parents where he received his education. He started early in the journalistic field and was identified with the New York Sun, Albany Express and various other newspapers. Later he became one of the owners of the Albany Union, now the Albany Times-Union. Having established a record in the East he set out for the West and came to Denver twenty-five years ago, becoming editor of the Post, prior to its present ownership. He remained with the paper up to the time of his death and gave a service, faithful, loyal and acceptable not only to the owners but to the people of this country, who zealously followed his writings for their scholarly, graceful, fair, interesting and instructing qualities.

#### World-Wide Popularity.

His familiarity with every play, opera, etc., and his acquaintance with the actors and stars, also his witnessing of the performances, gained him recognition and prominence as one of the greatest authorities on dramatic subjects, and in our experience we can testify to the eagerness of performers to see the criticisms and opinions of "F. W. W." as he was known, after their exhibitions. We have also followed his writings on the differences existing between races and the treatment that should be accorded the weak by the strong. Unafraid, unbiased, he seemed always to offer some solution which would offer a panacea for the ills and sufferings received at the hands of the masters.

How can a man who for more than four decades specializing in this field of which there is none greater, fail to win world-wide popularity and recognition, when his loyalty, kindness, unselfish, unpretentious qualities were known not only in the western or eastern United States, but also in Europe; when his justness of spirit, his mild temper and his patient mind gave him a demeanor that endeared him to all and whom he came in contact with? He is dead. Three more years and he would have filled the Biblical allotment of three score years and ten, having lived for 67 years; and who can tell what grander and glorious depths of thought he would have given to the thousands and thousands of his readers. While he is claimed by death, yet

#### He Lives in Our Memory

And the attestation to his will and last testament in the legacy he gives to the press and people of this and other countries finds a witness in the Colorado Statesman that has been associated with this honored man for a number of years in the field of journalism, and has profited in a great measure from his pen. In expressing our regret over his loss to the press, to the community and to our country, we offer our deepest sympathy with the bereaved members of the family, knowing they will find consolation in the "footprints" that their beloved departed has left in the "sands of time."

#### THE BIG BUSINESS MAN'S METHOD.

THERE is so much denouncement of the big business man, the corporation and other large business organizations by a certain class in every community, that whenever an opportunity presents itself to glean facts from expressions of the heads of these various business channels, this paper does not hesitate to publish them, also giving its opinion or making its deductions for the benefit of the public and particularly the special lesson it affords the members of the race that we represent. Even though the press comes in for a share of abuse and unkind sentiments from some sources, yet they concede that it possesses "a heart and soul"; but when it comes to consideration for the big business man, he is not offered a margin of allowance from some quarters. We therefore present one of the many cases in the person of J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and Co. packing business, as stated by Merle Crowell in a character study of Mr. Armour in the American Magazine for February. The writer shows Mr. Armour as one of the financial and industrial leaders of the United States, whose philosophy is, "Big men are only little men given a chance to grow," and whose determination to keep the little man from being ground by the heavy machine, has endeared him to the hearts of his employees and has won him the highest esteem among his business associates as well as patrons of his firm. Following the good traits of his father, P. D. Armour, he adopts every possible measure relative to the health and happiness of his workers, such as pension funds, gymnasia, etc., and is particularly interested in the promotion of the "man below." The writer gives a further account of what he terms Mr. Armour's business gospel, which runs thus: "My men develop themselves. I give them a free rope and a long one. If they were too small for their jobs they got tangled up in the rope and it tripped them. If they were too big, they fashioned the rope into a ladder and climbed higher." Being specially interested in the welfare of his employees regarding their homes, etc., his benevolent policies form one of his chief characteristics, as he is conversant with the daily life of his men away from the business. His pension fund, which provides for length of service, physical disability, etc., is a system of much importance and is established on a basis that wins the admiration of his employees. Mr. Armour, devoting nine hours of his time per day in his office and carrying the burden of the business the other fifteen, declares he loves his business because it is run on SENTIMENT. He has engaged in many philanthropic works, and acts expeditiously whenever he is called upon to foster anything to advance the education of the youth and develop younger minds in the business world.

This is a striking example for both the big and the small business man. While the employee must work with all his might to achieve success, yet the employer must in his own way keep the road of advantages, opportunities and promotions clear, so that not only the mere remuneration for service will fill the subordinate, but also love of the occupation which terminates in such a mutual understanding as to bring all-round success to the two factors—employer and employé. Give us more men like J. Ogden Armour.

## Every Church Should Be Made School For Prospective Husbands and Wives

By ROBERT FULTON CUTTING

Each city church should be a social center. It should be the place to which any lonely person, young or old, would naturally turn. No church should be contented with providing a center for its own immediate flock. It should be the inspiration of all community life. The churches should unite not merely for religious revivals but for social service. I would like to see groups of churches getting together in plays and pageants, athletic tournaments or any clean, wholesome recreation. They should be in the forefront in the fight for decent housing, the extension of playgrounds and municipal recreation centers. They should blaze the way first by individual experiments, and wherever the experiments are proved successful, they should induce their adoption by the city as a whole.

But the church should do one thing more. It should be a school for prospective husbands and wives. It should teach definitely and practically the sacred responsibilities of marriage. It should prepare young women in the essentials of domestic science. It should educate young men in the sacredness of a pure marriage relation.

In every church there exist matrons of sound common sense and long experience, who could give young women advice of inestimable value upon conduct in early married life. There are plenty of men in the church who can cultivate in youth the respect for women so essential to domestic happiness, and correct that assumption of superiority by the male sex which sometimes requires more than patience from a wife. There are far too many young people who undertake matrimony thoughtlessly, and chafe when the idle dreams are dispelled by the seriousness of the problems of domestic economy and parenthood. A little foreknowledge and prevision would go far to prevent many a wreck in married life, and the church might well address itself to supply these life preservers.

## State Regulations With No Approach to Uniformity Burden the Railroads

By J. A. ADAMS of Chicago

Sectional selfishness and shortsightedness have led to the passage of state laws giving preference to railroad traffic within circumscribed areas at the expense and to the prejudice of neighboring states served by the railroads subjected to these enactments. Fifteen states, by prescribing a minimum daily movement for freight cars or by imposing heavy penalties for delays, attempt to favor their own traffic. Some of these have fixed the minimum moving distance for a freight car at 50 miles a day, the average for the whole country being 26 miles.

In one state the penalty for delay is \$10 an hour. Twenty states regulate hours of railway service, the variations running from ten to sixteen hours a day. Twenty-eight states specify headlight requirements without an approach to uniformity, and fourteen states have dissimilar safety-appliance acts.

Compliance with these requirements places a burden upon the railroads, which is not borne alone by traffic from these discriminating states, but is imposed upon the whole volume of traffic entering these states.

State laws, moreover, are not merely suggestive. They are positively mandatory, and divest the carrier absolutely of discretion to develop new markets or to deal with trade equities. As a result the creative, aggressive individuality and experience of the railroads is throttled and subordinated to the caprice, arbitrary rule and inexperience of political regulators whose performance is mechanical, superficial and selfish.

## Future of United States As Industrial Nation Rests on Conservation of Coal

By W. L. SAUNDERS of New York

The United States leads the world in industrial activities, and our natural resources form the basis of this success, so it is natural that if we wish to maintain this enviable position in the industrial world it is essential that we conserve our natural resources.

We are an industrial, not an agricultural nation. It is because we have advanced from the farm to the workshop that we have grown great and rich. The true measure of an industrial nation is its consumption of coal.

The first result of partial mineral exhaustion will be increased prices. This, of course, will restrain industry. It will also restrain our ability to defend ourselves in war, for everyone knows that the supremacy of a nation in war today depends on its strength and capacity in oil, coal, iron and other minerals. Plenty of soldiers, and even plenty of money are not sufficient to resist attack.

In the matter of coal, competitive struggle of operators to maintain a place and to keep out of bankruptcy obliged them to mine only the easy places in the seam, leaving the rest of the ground perhaps never to be utilized. Federal experts in the forest service have pointed out that in the lumber industry practically the same conditions exist as in coal.

## United States Must Look Chiefly to South America for Trade After War

By JOHN BARRETT  
Director of Pan-American Union

While the nations of Europe are prosecuting the greatest war of history with an efficiency and determination almost beyond human conception, they are at the same time preparing for the even greater industrial war which they know will come at the conclusion of peace. They propose to recoup their losses by regaining the trade that has been lost, but to extend it into new and hitherto unexploited fields. They will devote the same thoroughness to their new task as they have to prosecuting the war.

Americans need not look to Europe as an outlet for their products. South America will be practically the only field that is left open to us, and it behooves us to prepare ourselves for the struggle now. Despite the handicaps of lack of a credit system and transportation, the United States before the war did \$200,000,000 more business with Latin America than its next nearest competitor.

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