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DENVER'S NEGROES ARE PREPARING.

READ and read again! This is the slogan that is being adopted by our people, and we are glad to state that the benefits being derived are almost incalculable, as from our experience we note the readiness to converse on the important issues of the day, the exhibition of deep thinking, the eagerness to interchange ideas engaged in by the masses. No longer are they content with pulpit oratory on the mysteries and marvelousness of the GREAT BEYOND, as the pew is demanding a return to the practical teachings of the Man of Men—Christ. Rarely is heard the customary question, "What's the news?" as the signs of the times compel individual interest. The increase in our list of subscribers, the larger patronage of the Denver libraries—these are evidences of preparation to meet the arduous task that will devolve on us after this great world's conflict. The summer session at the Opportunity School, soon to close, has been taken advantage of, and it is pleasing to hear the commendation of the teachers on the number of pupils attending as well as the progress made as a whole.

Playing our part with all earnestness as any other citizens in prosecuting the war to a successful result has caused the Chief Executive of our state and other officials to offer many encomiums, and guided by true devotion to our country, the one thought in possession of our people is to stand firmly with our government until a righteous peace ensues. This preparation, then, must not be short-lived, and the youth who is tempted by the "greed of gain" must find some time for study, as our places must be taken by them, and that very soon, the demand now being made for men of such qualifications that will render much service to the nation. If this is one of the products of the war, then it is well worth fighting for, and the sooner we realize the many and great blessings in store for us, the better the opportunity, the greater the achievement. We can only add our pleasure to the timely action and offer the reminder to others—READING MAKETH A READY MAN, SO READ! READ! READ!

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS MISSION TODAY.

NO MEMBER of the Republican Party—the political party with which we are identified for very many years—can help from starting out with new hope, renewed vigor and the taking of fresh courage, after carefully reading the article, "The Republican Position," contributed to the August number of the Forum by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hays writes as a man who, studying every phase of the American situation prior to our entry in the war and our present conditions, has a thorough understanding of the part Republicans are taking, and, therefore, in his urgent requests and appeals, emphasizes absolute support to the government in the carrying out of war measures, etc. But in spite of this, Mr. Hays forcibly brings to mind that the usefulness of the Republican Party will depend on our future fulfillment, having a record of fifty years of achievement which forms the best guarantee to the country of our future action.

In outlining the plan of campaign for 1918, the Republican National Chairman argues that our essential policies must not be shifted to meet events, but events must be molded by a dominant Republicanism to meet the needs of the nation in 1918 as thoroughly as in 1898 or 1861. On showing his program to be broad and simple, Mr. Hays offers certain suggestions on which our party firmly stands. First, "to use every possible means to win the war now"; second, "to secure peace only with victory," and, third, "to begin immediately a sane preparation for the solution of great problems that will come after the war."

Referring to the pledges of the Republican party our chairman wrote as follows: "Let me emphasize what our first purpose signifies. It means primarily that at this moment, the greatest of all the crises in our history, when the Republican party finds the control of the government in other hands, it still sinks deeper into the soul of the nation in becoming the dominant war party, pledging ourselves to give the last of our blood and our treasure, if necessary, to win the war and win it now. We pledge ourselves forever against an inconclusive peace. And at every moment of faltering on the part of those in power, we instantly pick up the guerdon of battle and cry, 'Carry on!'"

Our party being united for war and reconstruction, William Hays emphatically states that we must not forget the power of the franchise; that even though war is on, it is no time to forget proper political differences, and it being our duty and privilege to have this right we should govern ourselves accordingly by registering this power at the ballot box.

In demanding fair political contests, our chairman hopes there may be no allegations from either one side or the other concerning disloyalty in the coming campaign, as a false impression of conditions in this country would be given the enemy, and therefore the man, committee or party who should engage such practices would be guilty of the worst kind of disloyalty. A REPUBLICAN VICTORY is the slogan of our campaign, and with a Republican Congress conducting a vigorous prosecution of the war, our government, our people, our nation will be placed in a better position to combat with the enemy and to permanently put an end to this conflict unprecedented in history.

FOOD OF SOLDIERS GIVEN GREAT CARE

NUTRITION OFFICERS WHO ARE EXPERTS BEING STATIONED IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

EDIBLE WASTE IS REDUCED

Navy Department Sends Uniformed Desk Men to Active Service—Ancient Armor Supplies Models for Modern American War Equipment.

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National army cantonment and in every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training, the war department announces. These men are food specialists. Before they joined the army as members of the division of food and nutrition of the medical department they were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, food inspectors and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Since last October these officers have gone from camp to camp, studied the food served, how it was inspected, stored and prepared, and made recommendations resulting in many advantageous changes. They gave instructions in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods and the construction of diets for mess officers, medical officers and others interested. They told how to avoid waste, gave methods for judging and storing food, and emphasized the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly.

At one camp seven companies were selected from various organizations totaling 1,135 men with which to try out an anti-waste plan. The average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. The nutrition officer gave the mess sergeants and cooks instructions in food and mess economy with the result the average edible waste was reduced to 0.43 pounds per man per day, a saving of 0.69 pounds. This saving amounted to \$61.75 per day for the seven messes, or \$22,542 per year.

Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the division of food and nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the service. They will advise about the composition and nutritive values of all diets, make inspections for adulterations, spoilage, and deterioration and co-operate with the mess officials.

Armor for the American soldiers, helmets, shields and breastplates, is being modeled in the workshops of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the war department announces. The best of the types used by the soldiers of former days is being wrought into shapes for present warfare, some pieces on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

In direct charge of the workshop where the work is being done is a French artisan whose skill has been known to armor collectors the world over, and whose forbears for generations back have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

This war in Europe has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare. There has been the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers, breastplates, armored waistcoats and trench shields. This necessitated an overhauling and new study of ancient armor, with the result that experts declare that scarcely a technical idea has been brought forward which was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

The Metropolitan museum collection is among the seven great collections of ancient armor. It is an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorer's workshop. So far as known it is unique. In it were cleaned, repaired and restored pieces that were defective. Daniel Tachaux, a French artist, was in charge. He is working now under the direction of Major Bashford Dean of the ordnance department.

Armor models are being turned out there in accordance with the suggestions of General Pershing and the ordnance department. Twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, several in many thousands of pieces, which have won favor at army headquarters. The efficacy of armor protection for the soldiers is indicated by reports that more than 40 per cent of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent arm wounds, the legs and arms of the fighters being free from armor cover.

While Y. M. C. A. workers in a battle-torn region of France were carrying delicacies to American soldiers in the front line trenches they left their storehouse deserted. French soldiers entered the storehouse to guard the supplies. They found chewing gum, thought it food, stuffed whole packages into their mouths, masticated it for a time and then tried to swallow it. Some succeeded in getting it down. There were no casualties, but the French soldiers were inspired with a high regard for American digestive apparatus.

The navy department has released from office and shore duty the regulars of the navy and the reservists and has assigned them to active duty with the fleet. Their places as clerks will be taken by women wherever possible. Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, issued the order in connection with this change in policy.

"Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force," says this order. "Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared."

"No man in the navy is willing in war time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating."

"Wherefore it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the bureau of supplies and accounts make a careful and critical survey of his personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to the end that the paymaster general may know how many and which men can be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not alone reservists but regulars as well, and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

* The Liberty motor, developed by the department of military aeronautics, is to have a special engine oil which is to be known as the "Liberty aero oil." It was developed by the lubrication branch while the latter was still a part of the signal corps. It is a mineral oil and will be used not only on the Liberty motor but on all stationary cylinder aircraft engines of the army and navy.

Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who worked exclusively on the problem for a year. Capt. O. J. May, who deserves greatest credit for its production, so exhausted himself by his labors that he could not recuperate from an illness and died.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. There was no uniformity. For every engine there was a specific oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others mineral oil, still others castor and mineral oils mixed. It was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil, costing \$3 per gallon, would be required and that quantity was not available.

Captain May and assistants set out to develop a suitable lubricant for the Liberty motor at an average cost of 75 cents a gallon, and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. In 25 days Captain May supervised the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where five engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. The work required ceaseless vigil. Altitude tests were made in an airtight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted.

From these tests the Liberty aero oil developed. It will cost about one-fourth the price of castor oil, saving the government perhaps \$11,000,000 a year. A system of reclaiming used oil was developed and at least 50 per cent can be made fit to use again.

The national war labor board has decided against establishment at this time of a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. It adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause, and that the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, likewise should be assured.

The board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital or unfairly inflated wages for labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish co-operation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment.

There is a reaffirmation by the board of the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and comfort, and a restatement by the board to apply this principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

American dietitians have made bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

The mid-West states are turning to a larger use of motortrucks in the delivery of hogs to the important interior markets. This relieves railroad transportation conditions to a considerable extent.

The motortruck business is becoming so important that commercial organizations of Omaha are taking active measures to utilize the trucks on return trips to country points for hauling various kinds of freights. Experience has shown that motortruck marketing is as feasible in winter as in other seasons.

THE COLORADO STATESMAN

The Mouth-Piece of the People of Colorado and the Entire West

A RELIABLE chronicle of their doings and progress; a faithful mirror of their wants, their hopes, their best aspirations.

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THE GREAT ORGAN OF THE LABORING MASSES