

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

"Big Boy!" This is the nickname the Hampton institute students have for Allen Wadsworth Washington, now associate commandant of cadets, who is officially known as "Captain Washington." He will be the successor of Maj. Robert R. Morton, the principal-elect of Tuskegee institute.

Some years ago it was said that if Hampton had done no more than train Booker T. Washington, it would have paid for itself many times over. Recently the nation, especially the South, has been rejoicing that Major Morton, another distinguished graduate of Hampton, would soon take up Doctor Washington's heavy burden at Tuskegee. Today the friends of Hampton and of Negro education are rejoicing that another self-made, Hampton-trained man, Allen Washington, will become the commandant of cadets at Hampton, where he was graduated in 1891—a product of the pioneer work of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Allen Washington came to the Hampton school from Gloucester county, a county which is well known on account of the large percentage of Negroes who own their farms and their homes; Negroes who are law-abiding and thrifty, and who have won the respect of the best white people because of their industry and good character.

Allen Washington entered the Hampton institute in September, 1885, and became what is called a "work student;" that is, he worked by day at manual labor and then went to school for two hours on five nights of the week. In 1889 he finished the harness maker's trade and then spent two years in the Hampton day school academic department.

After his graduation Allen Washington was employed by day in the harness making shop and by night he helped in the commandant's department. During the next year he spent one-half of his day in the harness shop and one-half in the commandant's office. Little by little he became more active in the disciplinary work, and soon found his full stride in handling boys—handling them with sympathy and still with firmness.

The South has made no great headway with the colored soldier idea, though there is a company at Nashville. In Georgia, North and South Carolina, and some other southern states, where by actual count whites and blacks run about even, it was said. If the South has shrunk from the thought of colored soldiers, Uncle Sam has not been so particular. There are two regiments of colored cavalry now hunting Villa in Mexico, a regiment of colored infantry at Honolulu, and another enroute home from the Philippines. If the latter is detailed to Mexico, as is quite likely, it is hoped that the gentlemen on the other side of the Rio Grande will not take it too much to heart at being soundly thrashed by soldiers who, on the average, are not marked by a more dusky type than themselves.—Correspondence Chicago Daily News.

It is said that moonshine whisky in the South, instead of being sold, is "left" by the roadside, the "purchaser" being expected to pick up the jug and leave the monetary equivalent, a case where failure may mean a reminder propelled by a well-known niter compound, one that whistles as it passes by the ear.

Considerable progress is being made by the District committee of colored citizens in charge of the campaign to raise \$5,000 in the District of Columbia for the benefit of the Booker T. Washington memorial fund. The effort is a part of the national campaign now being waged to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of helping Tuskegee institute, the Negro industrial school in Alabama, and making it a permanent monument to Booker T. Washington. Public meetings in the interest of this memorial fund were held every Friday evening at the colored Y. M. C. A. building, Twelfth street between S and T streets northwest. The officers in charge are Henry Lassiter, chairman; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, vice president; John R. Hawkins, financial secretary; Daniel Freeman, treasurer; R. W. Thompson, secretary; Dr. J. A. Cabaniss, chairman ways and means committee; William H. Davis, chairman committee on publicity and promotion.

The pyramid of Cheops contains 4,000,000 tons of stone.

Dr. Hugo Philler, who died recently in Minneapolis, reached this country from Prussia during the Civil war and two days later enlisted and fought all through the remainder of the conflict, first in a New York regiment and later in the surgeons' corps.

For an aviator there has been invented in France apparatus which shows the speed at which his aeroplane is traveling, the velocity of the wind and the angle at which he is attacking it and whether he is rising or falling.

Tuskegee institute is a very interesting place, and every one of the teachers taking the course at the summer school seems so congenial and enthusiastic that I am sure great good will result from the meeting, writes a correspondent of the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

There are 416 teachers, representing 16 states. Alabama is well represented. Birmingham leads in the greatest number from any one city, as she does in everything else.

Tuskegee is carrying out its usual plan, even though the summer school is made up entirely of teachers. The instructors breakfast at five o'clock, the other teachers at 6:15. Our classes begin promptly at seven o'clock, and you would be delighted to see how eagerly the teachers rush to prevent tardiness. We are under as strict rules as the student body.

From seven to 10:50 the classroom work is in full swing; at eleven we go to the assembly room to a lecture.

Really, the lectures alone are worth the trip to Tuskegee.

Notable among those who have come to us are Prof. N. E. Tidwell, Dr. J. H. Phillips, Professor Hobdy and Mr. W. K. Tate of Peabody normal school of Nashville.

There are 600 students who are remaining here during the summer. They are working in the different departments in order that they might be able to continue their studies another year. I have visited the various buildings where they are at work, and I am sure I have never seen such thoroughness, such close application to duty. The beauty of it all is the happy, cheerful spirit which seems to pervade the whole place. The students who are being trained here under such splendid instructors cannot fail to take their places very creditably and acceptably in the world.

In the New York Charity Organization Bulletin there is made a statement that will probably be surprising to most of the people who read it. "The Negro," according to this high authority, "is more self-reliant in poverty than the white living under the same conditions. He is slower to seek assistance, and more eager to be independent again."

These are certainly admirable peculiarities, and the Bulletin, assuming, as is safe, the truth of its assertion, is well justified in asking if in them there is not to be seen a promise to the Negro of ultimate success in his struggle for recognition.

It is also somewhat surprising to learn, or at any rate to hear, from the same source, that the environment of the Negroes in that city is more than ordinarily favorable to them, and that in Harlem, with its wide cross streets and the broad, clean stretches of Seventh and Lenox avenues, they have been able to develop their capacities for orderly, intelligent, and prosperous living to a greater degree than almost anywhere else. This they have done through business and professional relations with each other in a fairly homogeneous community of 50,000 colored people.

They have not forgotten to be kind, either, for the Charity Organization society has a special committee in Harlem of 19 colored men and women, working efficiently, with a colored "visitor," employed jointly by the organization and the Harlem Relief society.

Charles J. Orison addressed a mass meeting of colored Y. M. C. A. workers in the auditorium at Indianapolis on "The Benefit of Organized Effort." The meeting was the second of a series leading up to the launching of the most aggressive membership campaign so far undertaken by the colored branch. The local organization for years held the record for the largest membership among the colored Y. M. C. A.'s in the United States. Recently the associations at Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia pushed Indianapolis down to fourth place, with a city membership of 565 men, although this city maintains a \$100,000 building and offers cheaper fees for membership. In the points of Bible class attendance, employment obtained for men and educational work Indianapolis still leads.

It is hoped to obtain 500 new members in the campaign. The membership fee for this period has been reduced one-half. Teams of five members each are being formed for the canvass. Many employees in the large factories are organizing to assist in placing Indianapolis at the front again.

The co-operation of the Negro population of Washington in the clean-up and beautification movement was enlisted by Dr. Charles C. Green, city health officer, and leader of the sanitation campaign. At a meeting held at the colored Carnegie library Principal J. D. Ryan appointed the central committee of well-known Negroes which is to co-operate with Doctor Green and to appoint the subcommittees all over the city. Plans were formulated for the part which the Negroes are to take in carrying out the campaign.

CARRANZA NOTE THREATENS WAR

MEXICO'S FIRST CHIEF DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT ONCE.

DON'T WANT U. S. HELP

"NO OTHER RECOURSE EXCEPT TO DEFEND OUR TERRITORY BY ARMS," SAYS NOTE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Gen. Carranza's latest note, bluntly questioning the good faith of the United States government and with a threat of armed resistance, demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was presented at the State Department Wednesday by Eliseo Arredondo. In it is this paragraph: "The Mexican government understands that, in the face of the unwillingness of the American government to withdraw these forces, it would be left no other recourse than to procure the defense of its territory by means of arms; but it understands at the same time its duty to avoid as far as possible an armed conflict between the two countries, and, acting in accordance with the treaty of February 2, 1848, it considers it its duty to resort to all means of a peaceful character to find a solution of the international conflict in which both countries are involved."

It recalls protestations of friendship by the American government towards Latin-American countries and particularly toward Mexico, citing President Wilson's declaration that the United States did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico nor in any way to impair its sovereignty.

These repeated protestations appeared, it is said, to indicate "an honest purpose on the part of the government and people of the United States" not to war on Mexico.

"The Mexican government, however," the note continues, "regrets to remark that the acts of the American military authorities are in absolute conflict with the above statements and is constrained to appeal to the President, the Department of State the Senate and the American people, to the end that once and for all time the true political tendency of the United States toward Mexico be defined."

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid, now is over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil."

"To contend that political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to noninterference."

The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States who have plotted the downfall of the present constitutional government, and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

Man Hanged and Shot.
Albuquerque.—A telegram received from Danville, Ill., says the body of Frank Snively, mutilated by bullet holes and bearing the mark of a rope about the neck, arrived from Magdalena, N. M. Snively's death first was reported due to heart failure.

GERMAN DRIVE CONTINUES.

Prince's Host of a Million Men Force French to Give Ground Near Cumieres.

Paris.—All day Wednesday the relentless German drive with the capture of Verdun as its objective, continued on both sides of the Meuse. The French resisted desperately but were forced to give ground near Cumieres, according to the statement issued by the war office.

Conservative estimates place the number of troops concentrated by the Crown Prince about Verdun at 1,000,000. German losses in the recent fighting have been far in excess of the advantage gained, military experts declare, although it is admitted that the French losses since the recapture of Fort Douaumont have been frightful.

The Austrians have gained new Italian positions on Asiago-Arsiero sector and defeat Italian effort to assume the offensive.

Conflict appears imminent in German East Africa, where the German and British armies have reached a contretemps.

Miners Reject Peace Made by Chiefs.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The convention of bituminous coal miners, from District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, in session here, by unanimous vote rejected the wage scale recently signed in New York, and adopted a resolution providing for the election of a committee which will confer with operators in this district in an effort to obtain an agreement. As a result of this action, practically every mine in the Pittsburg district will be closed indefinitely. Fifty thousand miners will be affected.

BARTH ESTATE TAX PAID

INHERITANCE TAX APPRAISER RECEIVED \$64,883.97.

Claims Against the Estate Amounted to \$293,507.64, of Which \$220,000 Was for Legal Services.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—With the payment of \$64,883.97 to Leslie Hubbard, state inheritance tax appraiser, the heirs of the estate of William Barth and that of Mrs. Charlotte Barth, his wife, settled their differences after seven years of litigation. The estate amounts to \$1,537,382.50, but there was involved in the dispute the total assets of the Equitable Realty Company, amounting to \$2,771,450.

Miss Charlotte Barth, granddaughter of the wealthy pioneer, was the principal legatee. She got \$1,122,910. The other bequests to relatives and charitable institutions totaled \$222,000, the largest individual sum, \$50,000, going to the German hospital.

Claims against the estate amounted to \$293,507.64. Of these, \$220,000 were for legal services connected with the settlement of the controversies between the heirs.

William Barth died in 1914. His wife died in 1909. The two estates became involved in the same controversy and the entanglements were multiplied as the months passed.

The claim is made that transfers of property were carried out for the purpose of evading the inheritance tax, but Mr. Hubbard was able to overcome these plans and collect \$49,593.97 from the first and \$15,290 from the second group of bequests.

The estate of the wife was not made known to the state authorities until the death of the husband. Interest had accumulated meanwhile and was responsible for the size of the tax.

The assessment was paid to Mr. Hubbard by Charles Brookman, husband of Mrs. Leona Barth Brookman, widow of Charles Barth, the millionaire's son.

Prior to Mr. Barth's death, he had instituted suit to recover control of his fortune, which had come into the hands of his heirs. For many days before his end he used to walk to his rooms in the Equitable building and mount guard over the company's safe, claiming that a conspiracy existed to divest him of his money.

Resources of Banks Show Increases.

The resources of the state banking institutions increased \$2,393,831.89 from March 7 to May 1, according to an abstract of the reports of the banks compiled by E. E. Darch, State Bank Commissioner. This is regarded as a gratifying increase in a short time. An increase in the loans made is an indication of increased business activity. March 7 the total resources of the 216 institutions under supervision of the state commissioner were \$63,431,248.14. At the close of business May 1 their resources were \$65,825,080.03. The reserve of the banks on May 1 was \$16,705,955.47, or 30.3 per cent more than 10 per cent higher than the reserve required by law. The total deposits were \$55,160,080.

New Ruling in Compensation Suit.

The Colorado Employes' Compensation Act passed by the last Legislature does not affect employes outside of the state of corporations of this state, according to the holding of Judge H. P. Burke of the District Court of Sterling, who sat in the District Court of Denver. Judge Burke rendered the decision in the case of Charles E. Lynch, an employe of the Walker Construction Company of Denver. The construction company sent Lynch to Wyoming to perform services and he was seriously injured while engaged in the work. A life insurance company had insured the employes of the company. Lynch sued them both for \$2,500. Judge Burke held that neither was liable.

Appeal Denied in Slope Fuel Case.

The State Public Utilities Commission denied an application for rehearing made by the Colorado Midland and Midland Terminal roads in the case brought against them by the Grand Junction Mining and Fuel Company. The commission after a hearing ordered a reduction of 50 cents a ton on coal hauled by the roads from the Cameo and Palisades district to Cripple Creek.

Review Dry Law Recall Case.

The State Prohibition Recall case and the case involving the office of the State Bank Commissioner were reviewed by the State Supreme Court. The cases of E. E. Drach, bank commissioner, against Grant McPherson, and the people against John Ramer, secretary of state, were appealed from the District Court on error.

Expect Decision in Switching Case.

A decision in the so-called "switching case," brought against railroads with terminals in Denver by a number of manufacturers before the State Public Utilities Commission, probably will be handed down by the commission within the next two weeks. The case is one of the most important affecting the local railroad situation which has been tried before the commission. It involves the charges made by the various terminal lines for switching cars to other lines.



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