

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

There died in Montgomery a short time ago a Scotchman who did a noble work in the education of the Negro race in Alabama, and his passing has made a vacancy that will not be easy to fill. His name was W. B. Paterson; his fame was purely local, for he did not make the big noise, and because he was a white man conducting a Negro school he did not get the notoriety that has been such a factor in the upbuilding of the noted Negro educators of the South.

Professor Paterson drifted in Alabama about 1870, looking for work. He was homeless and friendless, afflicted with an incurable deafness that made social intercourse an impossibility with him. He had tramped from New York to Omaha and then back East looking for work, but could find none. By trade he was a gardener. His forebears before him had been gardeners on the estate of a Scotch Laird Albemarle, or some such name, and he had learned their trade. He got a job at Marion, on a plantation, digging ditches and doing ordinary farm work along with the Negroes, and this proximity taught him the exact condition of the Negro's intelligence and educational advancement. Out of it came a Negro school that grew until it became a state normal with a large patronage. The plantation owner for whom he worked took a fancy to him and helped him on with the first school, and with this encouragement he built up an establishment that was too large for Marion. The Scotch gardener had his eye on the state capital, and he made his plans to move his school there.

When it became known in Montgomery that a white man was going to move a Negro school to that city, a mass meeting of the citizens was held and speeches were made, as Professor Paterson often afterward said, "they almost tarred and feathered him." This latter was in a figurative sense only. Nothing daunted, the schoolmaster moved his school to Montgomery, and went quietly about his business. He conducted an orderly institution; he taught the Negroes domestic science, manual training, trades, the dignity of labor, the value of keeping in the place the white people of the South said the Negro must keep. There was no social equality of the races there, and never in the more than forty years of the life of the school under Professor Paterson was there so much as an intimation that he taught such or practiced it. The Negroes had great and grave reverence for him, that was almost patriarchal in its simplicity.

Montgomery quieted down after the school was settled, and in a few years began to look upon it as an asset and on Professor Paterson as a public benefactor. Year by year he increased the membership of his school, and in order to make it self-sustaining and to make it possible for the students to pay their way through, he placed them in the homes of Montgomery as servants, fixing the school hours so that they could do their domestic work and carry on their studies too. His training made itself felt for the servants in Montgomery, and they were in demand. Montgomery is now full of them, and they all command high wages because they can earn them. That in itself is tribute enough for the school and for the memory of this good man.

Of the thousands that went through this school, some were found to possess intelligence and scholarship

enough for higher training, and they were given it, and today they fill places of responsibility as teachers and principals and superintendents of Negro public schools in the large cities of Alabama and neighboring states.—Mobile Register.

About two years ago St. Augustine's mission among the colored people of Providence, R. I., was initiated, writes a correspondent of The Living Church. From a recent account in a church paper, I note the following: "The church building used for the services is rented property, and is likely to be sold at any moment."

The purpose of this article is to point out that as early as 1843 there was a parish of colored people in Providence, "Christ church," that the parish having gone out of existence, the money for freeing the church building from debt having been raised in England by a colored priest, and turned over to the diocesan authorities in trust, it seems to me that in this emergency the diocesan authorities should welcome the opportunity for making restitution. Here is an extract from the Episcopal address of Bishop Henshaw, in 1849, which throws light upon the matter:

"At the time of the meeting of the last annual convention, Rev. Eli W. Stokes, rector of Christ church in this city, was absent, in Europe, for the purpose of soliciting funds to liquidate the debt by which that parish has been embarrassed ever since their house of worship was erected. In consequence of a certificate, required by the laws of England, furnished by me, he was received with great kindness by the archbishops, bishops and clergy of our mother church; and I am happy to inform you that his mission was crowned with entire success, and the liberal contributions which he received in that distant land have enabled the gentlemen holding the property in trust to make a satisfactory settlement with the mortgagees. The congregation is now free from debt, and our colored brethren have wisely made over their corporate property to the board of commissioners for church building with a view of security against embarrassment and incumbrance for the time to come. The Christian generosity with which our English brethren answered the appeal made to them in behalf of that feeble parish has been duly acknowledged in a letter addressed by me to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, and through him to the church over which he worthily presides."

District Commissioner Louis Brownlow and Charles E. Nesbit, superintendent of insurance of the district, were speakers at a meeting in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church, under the auspices of the trustees and Men's club of the church, relates the Washington Star.

The commissioner spoke of the value of vocational training, and declared that improvement in living conditions is responsible for a reduction in the mortality rate of the colored population of Washington.

Mr. Nesbit urged the men's clubs of colored churches to take an interest in insurance matters, with the object of protecting members of their race against the practices of unscrupulous companies.

to honor them in making this church at Providence, for colored people, all that it ought to be, and a fitting memorial to these pioneer laborers among the colored people.

Alexander Crummell was the first black man to be ordained to the ministry of the church on the soil of New England. Christ church, Providence, was the first parish of colored persons ever organized in the territory of New England. And it was the very first colored church, anywhere in the United States, to be received into union with a diocesan convention. Three colored men sat as deputies from that parish at the diocesan convention which met in St. Stephen's church, Providence, in June, 1843.—George F. Bragg, Jr., in the Living Church.

One of the poorest imitations is that given by the woman who is trying to simulate indifference to the fact that she wasn't invited to the party.

There is no particular reason for it but the effeminate man is always called "Lizzie."

To prevent shoe laces from becoming untied a New York inventor has patented small metal clasps to be fastened to the tops of shoes to hold their ends.

The Italian city of Milan has changed from gas street lighting to electricity generating its current by Alpine water falls, nearly one hundred miles away.

If you wish to wring an expression of contempt from a man, refer casually to the woman who jilted him.

FAIR WAGE PAID GIRLS

ACCORDING TO SECRETARY OF WAGE COMMISSION.

Investigation Shows Conditions in Denver Better Than in Many Cities of the East.

Denver.—Mrs. Catherine Van Deusen, secretary of the State Minimum Wage Commission, told the civic federation the results of her investigation of wage conditions in Denver among the women employees in the stores and factories.

"I found," she said, "that 54 per cent of the 2,524 women employed in the stores, factories and laundries are working for less than \$8 a week. In the 5, 10 and 15-cent stores, 91.2 per cent of the women employed receive less than \$8 a week.

"The employers aided me in every way possible in my investigations. They turned over their payrolls without the slightest protest. I questioned them as to their attitude toward a minimum wage for women and most of them expressed themselves in favor of it.

"In some of the places I found many things were being done for the comfort of the women. In the stores the interest taken in the health and welfare of the employees really is surprising. In all the stores the employees have mutual insurance societies that pay benefits to the sick."

In the cities in the East where minimum wage boards investigated living conditions among women employees, Mrs. Van Deusen said, it was found that the least sum on which a woman could maintain herself, according to a recent living standard, was from \$8.35 to \$8.65 a week.

Colorado Excels in Grain Crops.

Denver.—According to the government's April crop report, the condition of winter wheat in Colorado is 3.2 per cent better than the average condition over the rest of the country, while the condition of rye is 3.5 per cent better than that in the country as a whole. The figures give Colorado's condition on wheat as 92 per cent, as against 88.8 in the entire country. Condition of rye is 93 for Colorado, against 89.5 in the country. Rye in Colorado is 1 per cent better than the seven-year average, but wheat is 2 per cent below the average condition. The price for wheat in Colorado is given at \$1.15 a bushel, against \$1.37 in the country. But the wheat price in Colorado has increased from 78 cents a year ago. Corn is the same as last year—71 cents in Colorado, against 75.1 cents in the country. Rye shows the greatest proportionate gain in price—94 cents at present, against 56 cents a year ago. The prices of potatoes and hay have been reduced—54 cents against 59 cents for the former, and \$7 against \$9.80 for the latter.

Senate Confirms Appointments.

Denver.—Governor Carlson Saturday night submitted the following appointments to the Senate, which were forthwith approved by that body:

Register, State Land Board: John F. Vivian of Golden, for term ending January, 1921; State bank commissioner: Grant McFerson of Boulder, for term of four years; warden, State Reformatory: R. L. Shaw of Buena Vista, for term of two years; commissioner of mines: Fred Carroll of Ouray, for term of four years; Girls' Industrial School Board: Mrs. Ellen Van Kleeck of Denver, for term of five years; Boys' Industrial School Board: D. R. Hatch of Golden, for term of six years; Board of State Penitentiary Commissioners: Dr. N. Cooper of Canon City, for term of six years; State Board of Lunacy Commissioners: E. B. Wicks of Pueblo, for term of six years; Board of Trustees, State Teachers' College: H. V. Kepner of Denver, for term of six years; Board of Trustees, School of Mines: H. C. Parmelee of Denver and H. M. Rubey of Golden, for term of four years; State Board of Health: Dr. Charles A. Bundsen of Denver, Dr. Clinton G. Hickey of Denver and Dr. A. C. McCain of Ault, for term ending Jan. 31, 1921.

Governor Carlson Signs Labor Bills.

Denver.—Just a few minutes before 8 o'clock Saturday evening Governor Carlson signed the two measures which are the major laws enacted by the Twentieth General Assembly. They were the acts creating the state commission on industrial relations and providing for a system of workmen's compensation. Governor Carlson was in a felicitous mood as he signed the bills and thus changed into laws the legislative measures that he considers will do most to assure industrial peace in Colorado.

Says Women Will Heal Scars of War.

Denver.—Out of the bloodshed and turmoil of the war gripping Europe will come a binding of ties between women of the nations involved which will serve in the future to prevent such conflicts, in the opinion of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Bradford's belief is based on numerous letters which have come to the Woman's Peace Party of America from some of the foremost women of nations at war in Europe.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION ENDS

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO PASSED 250 OUT OF 1,092 BILLS.

PASS CIVIL SERVICE ACT

APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL \$1,462,265, COMPARED WITH \$1,486,185 TWO YEARS AGO.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—The Twentieth General Assembly passed 250 out of 1,092 bills introduced, on the 10th. The adopted bills of the session included the workmen's compensation act, two of the so-called anti-Lindsey bills, the prohibition penalty bill and the civil service act.

When the session closed, sixty-two bills had been signed by the governor.

Abolition of the Denver Juvenile Court became dependent on the action of Governor Carlson when the State Senate voted, 18 ayes to 15 nays, to repeal the law creating the court, and by a vote of 18 to 15 passed on final reading a measure turning over to the District Court of Denver the pending business before the Juvenile Court and transferring all powers and authorities of the Juvenile Court to the District bench.

Two companion bills, one giving the Denver district bench an additional judge and the other transferring divorce and alimony matters from the County Court to the District Court of Marital Relations created by the bill, were killed, the first by a vote of 18 nays and 17 ayes, and the second by a vote of 20 nays to 15 ayes.

A large number of bills were rushed through during the last afternoon of the session and sent to the governor.

Concurrence was voted by the House to the Senate amendment to the House bill fixing the millage of the Capitol Board at .07 of a mill. The House originally placed it at .05 of a mill. The Senate raised it to .07 of a mill. For the 1912-1914 period it was .15 of a mill.

The general appropriation bill for the biennial period which began on Dec. 1 last, carries a total of \$1,462,265.

Following are the sums appropriated for the present and the preceding biennial periods, exclusive of special levies:

	1915.	1913.
Executive Dept.	\$ 30,700	\$ 28,700
Secy. of State	133,600	133,400
Auditor of State	31,800	31,800
Public Examiner	52,600	53,800
State Treasurer	42,450	52,400
Supt. of Instruction	22,060	19,000
Attorney General	51,800	59,800
State Tax Comm.	38,000	38,400
Assessors An. meet.	3,700	3,700
State Engineer	73,400	82,765
State Land Board	62,200	62,600
Bureau of Mines	35,800	34,800
Boiler Inspector	19,600	17,800
State Bd. Charities	14,700	14,700
Bureau of Child and Animal Protect'n	14,400	15,600
Banking Commission	25,520	25,000
Pub. Util. Comm'n	57,000	57,000
Game and Fish Com.	39,400	61,560
State Board Health	39,320	44,160
State Hist. Society	8,200	8,200
State Entomologist	15,000	7,000
Dairy Commissioner	17,840	17,560
Civil Service Comm.	13,600	11,500
State Highway Com.	30,000	32,100
State Geol. Survey	30,000	17,200
Oil Inspector	12,700	12,800
Judiciary Dept.	321,000	318,000
Printing Dept.	19,000	30,000
Contingent Fund	64,865	71,000
Legislative Dept.	140,000	150,000
Speaker	1,000	300

Total\$1,462,265 \$1,486,185

The Assembly was in session 94 days—12 days less than the Nineteenth General Assembly. The number of bills introduced in the previous Assembly was 1,285, of which 329 were passed.

Appointment of two senators, W. R. Eaton (Rep.) of Denver and George E. Lewis (Dem.) of Cripple Creek, and three representatives, Speaker Philip B. Stewart of Colorado Springs (Rep.), Boone Best of Kiowa county (Dem.) and Geo. M. Taylor of El Paso (Rep.) before adjournment of the Legislature sine die, insures the immediate organization of the Twentieth General Assembly's special committee on public welfare, authorized and instructed to investigate every phase of Colorado's business, social, political and legislative ailments.

The joint committee on the part of the House under the Stewart bill for a survey of the state government so as to bring about economy and efficiency will be Speaker Stewart and Sewers Fincher.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House mutual industrial bill and authorized the printing of 2,000 booklets of this bill, together with the industrial commission and workman's compensation and state industrial insurance bills.

The House also authorized 1,000 copies of the medical bill printed in booklets.

The House civil service bill came back from the Senate with the emergency clause attached and the House concurred in the amendment.

During the session ten joint resolutions were passed by each house, and three concurrent resolutions. Joint Senate memorials passed by the House number four.

The Following Bills Were Killed.

S. B. 430, Peterson—To pay the Chicosa Fuel Company \$40,000 for destruction of its property during the coal strike.

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