

COLORADO STATESMAN

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Communications to receive attention must be new, upon important subjects plainly written only upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesday if possible, anyway not later than Wednesday, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned, unless stamps are sent for postage.

All communications of a personal nature that are not complimentary will be withheld from the columns of this paper.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in the city of Denver, Colorado.

The activity in building and transferring of real estate in Denver and in the state in general, and the flood of Eastern Capital here, are all very strong indications of continuous and substantial prosperity in Colorado. The real estate men who are in a better position to know than anybody else, say that Colorado, is enjoying more prosperity now than it has had in twelve years.

Chicago is now in the realm of what can properly be termed its "annual strike" which means nothing but rioting and bloodshed. Notwithstanding the fact that situation grows worse each day, the Mayor and other city officials have flatly refused the demands of the business men and respectable citizen urging that the state militia be called out to make it possible for peace to reign. The sooner Chicago and other cities where unions prevail, adopt the "open shop" method the better it will be for all, and the Negro in particular who is barred from membership in the majority of unions.

THE POLICE AND NEGROES.

An editorial in the News of April 22 says:

Whenever a case of holdup by a Negro is reported in this city it seems to be the custom of the police to use dragnet tactics, which have resulted in the arrest and serious inconvenience of a number of respectable colored persons and in the beating by police officers of some who resented the indignity put upon them. The result is that considerable feeling has been created and a largely attended mass meeting of colored citizens, held a couple of evenings ago, adopted resolutions protesting against the apparent inclination of the police to regard all colored persons as objects of suspicion and of a few officers to use brutal force.

An arrogant and highly improper readiness to use clubs and fists has been developing in the police department, unchecked by those who should check it. This spirit has been in evidence in cases where no colored persons were involved.

A majority of the colored population of Denver is as hard-working and as law-abiding as an equal number of the white population, and is as much entitled to the security of person and property which the law is intended to assure.

On the other hand, there exists certain gambling dives run by and for colored men where Negro youths are led astray and robbed of their earnings, and which are the lurking places of low characters of the sort likely to commit robberies and holdups.

These gambling dens are run in direct and open violation of the law, just as Chase and Chucovich run white gambling houses in open violation of the law, and we have no doubt that in one case, as

in the other, somebody in a position to furnish "protection" receives a substantial cash consideration for doing so. Incidentally the votes connected with the Negro gambling dens are used by small political bosses to obtain and to hold as their own whatever share of political patronage may be awarded to the Negroes.

The News believes that some blame attaches to the thoughtful and decent colored element of the community that it has not made a more vigorous fight to have these dens suppressed and sternly insisted upon making public all the facts connected with them. They are the havens of refuge for Negro criminals where such criminals come to the city. They furnish the Negroes who occasionally commit robberies, and therefore furnish the reason for the police dragnet proceedings against Negroes. And yet they could not exist for twenty-four hours with out the consent and connivance of somebody who ought to enforce the laws against them.

Rotten political methods and grafting are at the bottom of this, as they are at the bottom of a good many other wrong things.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Denver, Colo., April 22, 1905.

To the stockholders of the Western Loan and Investment Association: You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Loan and Investment Association will be held on Tuesday May 16, 1905, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, at room 12, Colorado National Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, for the election of officers and directors of said association and for the transaction of any and all other business which may properly come before said meeting.

L. C. CONNELL, President.
J. R. CONTEE, Secretary.

CUSTOMS OF AFRICAN TRIBE.

Traveler Tells of People Low in the Scale of Humanity.

Herr Eberhard von Schkopp, who has explored the interior of the Kamerun district in western Africa, gives an interesting account of the native tribe called the Bakoko. They are, he believes, of Semitic origin, and, having lived in the Kamerun district only about 200 years, are called strangers by other natives. They govern by means of a "council of elders," whose duty it is to judge offenders guilty or guiltless. If guiltless they are set free; if guilty they are put to death, this being the only form of punishment known there.

According to the gravity of the crime, the manner of execution varies, and may be "simple" or "complicated." "Simple" execution means being thrown to the crocodiles. "Complicated" execution consists of being fastened to a tree and left to be eaten by casual visitors, such as lions and tigers, or being tortured until death comes.

Cannibalism is practiced by the Bakokos, not because they especially care for the flavor of the meat, but because they feel that by eating every particle of an enemy they are subjecting him to the greatest indignity conceivable.

MENU ALL IN ENGLISH.

Plain Names at Banquet Given to English Lawyers.

Justice Grantham, treasurer of the Inner Temple, says the London Graphic, introduced an English menu at the last Grand Day dinner there in which it was stated: "We call things by their names in English that you may know they are no oddments, endments or kickshaws disguised under some foreign or unknown name." The fish was said to be "a salmon fresh caught at Christchurch and some little fishes whitebait from the Thames. Some of them called deviled, but they also do come from the Thames and not from the River Styx." Snipe and ox tongues garnished with Morella cherries was the next course, followed by lamb and hams from the "ancient city of York." The last item was "fatted quails from Egypt, and then some sparrowgrass."

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LIZARD WAS AN EXPLORER

The scene was the piazza of the Breakers and the time the popular noon hour. A small boy sat with his mother and some friends at one of the tables. The small boy was about half through a tall lemonade when he spied a green lizard climbing on the wall of the hotel. He demanded that lizard immediately and in tones that were not to be denied.

"I want him, mother," he cried. "I want that pretty green thing."

The waiter, foreshadowing a tip, took compassion. For five minutes he chased the lizard with a broom and finally brushed it to the floor. The waiter picked it up and gave it to the boy, whose years must number either four or five. The boy held the slippery green thing in his hand for a time, petting it. Suddenly there was a squirm and the lizard darted up the boy's sleeve.

The excitement was immediate and most pronounced. Mother went after that lizard with a vengeance. First she tried to reach up the boy's sleeve. Then she unbuttoned his blouse and reached down. Still no lizard. "It is not there," she cried finally. "Well," exclaimed the boy, a trou-

bled expression coming over his face. In another moment (the eyes of all the piazza being upon him in the meantime), he grabbed his right shoulder and cried:

"I think it's here!"

A second later he changed his grab to the left side of his chest and declared that the lizard certainly was there.

The mother carefully searched both places, but there was no lizard.

"I think," said the boy, a little later, "I think he's gone down in my trousers."

"Well," said the mother, "if he's gone there he's got to stay until I get you upstairs."

And he did stay until the party had finished their drinks.

There was evidence that the lizard was eventually recovered in the seclusion of the lad's room, for he exhibited him in the afternoon, carefully tied to a string to prevent other explorations.

As one of the women on the piazza quoted Oliver Herford:

"One touch of nature makes the whole world squirm."—Palm Beach News.

Webster and the Brandy

Mr. Webster's fondness for brandy gave one of his important clients a very bad twenty-four hours. He was called to Philadelphia to defend the Goodyear rubber patents and the head of the firm met him at the station. When they had entered the carriage he at once turned to Mr. Webster and referred to one feature of the evidence to be presented in the trial the following day.

"I speak of it, Mr. Webster," he said, "as it has a peculiarly important bearing on the case, and I thought you might not have understood its significance."

Mr. Webster, who was looking dreamily out of the carriage window, was recalled to a consciousness of his client's presence. He yawned and, settling back against the cushions, remarked:

"I've always hoped I might some day come to Philadelphia, because I've been told that there is no place in the United States where they serve finer brandy. When I came away from Boston I said to some of my friends: 'Boys, I'm going to find out

about that Philadelphia brandy and if I find that it really is the best I shall have made a useful trip.'"

Several times Mr. Goodyear tried to draw his distinguished attorney's attention to the particular point at issue, but he never seemed to take the slightest interest in it. The brandy of Philadelphia was apparently the only topic which interested him and he always recurred to it.

Mr. Goodyear left him somewhat brusquely at his hotel. When he returned to his office his story was anything but inspiring. "We've got a man who is supposed to be the greatest lawyer in the United States and the only subject in which he takes any interest is Philadelphia brandy!"

That night, though, Mr. Webster worked in his room until after 2 o'clock, occasionally walking the floor and marshaling his case into battle array. His plea the next day was one of his most impressive utterances in its power and logic, and the case, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, was given to the Goodyears.—Harper's Weekly.

Dog Was Not Impressed

"Nearly all my life I have heard if you would look a dog in the eye when he starts after you it would intimidate him and quiet his rising temper," said a man who takes an interest in pet theories and old dreams, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "but I do not take much stock in the idea. The fact is that all this talk about cowering in the eye of an animal by looking him squarely in the eye is all 'blarney' and hodgepodge."

"I have tried it on the dog. I never met a lion on anything like equal and unrestrained terms, and consequently I have never had a chance to look a lion squarely in the eye when he was approaching me in a threatening manner. To be perfectly frank about it, after my experience with the dog, I would rely more on my legs and less on my eyes, if I should meet a lion under conditions at all threatening."

"Some years ago a friend of mine in Arkansas owned a very vicious dog, and it fell to my lot one afternoon to try the theory of looking the said dog squarely in the eye in order to intimidate him. I went about the thing in

deliberate fashion. I locked my teeth, knit my brows and trained my lights on the dog when he came bounding and barking toward me.

"It was all so quick that really up to this good day I cannot say whether I looked that dog squarely in the eye. About the only thing I remember clearly is a yellow streak which seemed to be coming my way. That dog landed squarely on my parapet, tunneled under my countenance, bombarded my brisquet, executing a few jiu-jitsu stunts while promenading on my neck, and cut other capers which completely bewildered me. If that dog had any eyes concealed about his person I never found them, and if my own eyes were of any particular service to me I never found it out."

"Since that experience I have had little respect for and no confidence in the theory of checking and cowering a vicious dog by looking him in the eye. Others may resort to this method if they please, but as for me, my legs and a hickory stick are the only weapons I shall rely upon when the bad dog starts in my direction."

We Reap What We Sow

For pleasure or pain, for weal or for woe, 'Tis the law of our being, we reap what we sow; We may try to evade them, may do what we will, But our acts, like our shadows, will follow us still.

The world is a wonderful chemist, be sure, And detects in a moment the base or the pure, We may boast of our claims to genius or birth, But the world takes a man for just what he is worth.

We start in the race for fortune or fame, And then, when we fall, the world bears the blame; But nine times out of ten 'tis plain to be seen, There's a screw somewhere loose in the human machine.

Are you wearied and worn in this hard earthly strife? Do you yearn for affection to sweeten your life? Remember this great truth has often been proved, We must make ourselves lovable, would we be loved.

Though life may appear as a desolate tract, Yet the bread we cast on the waters comes back, This law was enacted by heaven above, That like attracts like, and love begets love.

We are proud of our mansions of mortar and stone, In our garden are flowers from every zone, But the beautiful graces which blossom within Grow shriveled and die in the upas of sin, We make ourselves heroes and martyrs for gold, Till health becomes broken and youth becomes old, Ah, did we the same for a beautiful love, Our lives might be music for angels above.

We reap what we sow—O, wonderful truth! A truth hard to learn in the days of our youth; But it shines out at last, as the hand on the wall, For the world has its debit and credit for all.

—H. H.

Armored Red Cross Motor

Further severe tests have been carried out in London with the Ivel armored Red Cross motor intended for service with the army medical staff at the firing line. The ingenious application of this motor was the idea of Major Palliser of the Canadian militia, says the Scientific American. Trials under conditions similar to those existing in war were carried out a few weeks ago at Bisley, where a member of the American embassy in London was an interested spectator. The motor employed for these operations is identically the same as that devised for agricultural work. It is a three-wheeled vehicle propelled by an eighteen-horse-power twin-cylinder gasoline motor. The tractor is

of heavy construction, weighing complete 3,000 pounds. The front or steering wheel is of small diameter, stoutly constructed of steel and shod with wide iron tires, so as to insure a secure grip of the ground being attained. For military ambulance work the motor is entirely incased in bullet-proof steel shields. The armor proofing consists of Cammell bullet-proof steel of one quarter inch thickness. The back casing of the motor is so constructed that flaps open outward on either side and on the ground, thereby protecting the ambulance staff while engaged in their work behind. The area thus protected is about nine feet in width by seven feet in height.

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