

PATRONIZE MERCHANTS WHO ADV. IN THE PEOPLE'S PAPER



VOL. XIX.

DENVER, COLORADO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28 1912.

NO 16

THE NEW
YEAR

Next Thursday is the beginning of the new year, 1913. There is nothing important in the beginning or ending of a new year, the occasion only serves for a general review of human experiences and human achievements. In the general plan of the universe, time goes on, marked only by days and seasons, all other chronology being history and mark their commercial intercourse. We live apparently without regard for time, but with every regard for worldly conditions, and thus the life and the acts of every human being are just as important to the general purposes of the world as those of any other human being. This is why thoughtful men and women, the advisers of humanity, grow serious and urge every mortal to spend his life always for the best. Among the millions and millions of created beings, an individual seems to be an insignificant part, but after all he is an actual and considerable part of the whole, and must leave some mark upon the conditions into which he was born. Life must be purposeful and intended for improvement. Everything about us denotes that it is not for pastime or waste. The paths of individuals, races or nations should be ever upward. The world's history becomes higher and better. More than one hundred years ago, when the nineteenth century began, the negro race in America was in slavery and hardly dreamed of the possibility of emancipation. At the close of the century slavery was almost a tradition, and by far the greater portion of the race knows of its baneful curse only through the chronicles of history, the strange accounts of the elder people, or the marks and scars of lowly conditions which the dread institution left behind. In the fifty years that have passed since emancipation a new Negro race has come upon the plane of action, along with a new Caucasian race, and to us all the present is far removed from the generation gone before. But the Negro of the slavery day was made of good stuff or else we would not have made the improvement which he know we have made.

And just so upon all depends the strength, the worth and the ability of the American Negro of the present century and the distant future, and none can tell but that we may influence the future of the Negro race throughout the world. In the past fifty years, to a great extent, we have merely drifted

with the tide of human progress. But human races do not drift far or long in this world. Oblivion soon overtakes those who do not exert themselves and become a potent force for good in the world's civilization, whether individuals, races or nations. In the next fifty years the Negro is called upon to do a most important work. Our general conditions at present are humble and lowly, and not even medium in comparison with those of other races in America who are in touch with the tide of human progress. By self-assertion and self-improvement we are now being called upon to make the future bright and secure. Many recent events plainly indicate that we are being left entirely to our own responsibility, and that we shall rise or fall upon the exercise of our own genius. We are face to face with the most trying demands of the world's stern realities and the Negro's highest and most sober qualities are now called upon to meet the conditions through which we must pass. Indolence and vice are the two greatest dangers that menace us. With them overcome, we have qualities and virtues to compete with the balance of humanity. We are slowly gaining a foothold in the industrial and commercial world. Negro brains and Negro genius are beginning to indicate the glorious possibilities of a vast unsuppressable future in the world of letters and art. We have Negro soldiers of glorious promise. But with all of our prospects, we are confronted and burdened with a racial prejudice that must be beaten down and overcome. It feeds upon our vices and glories in our indolence, but every high and noble achievement of ours is a thrust at its most vital parts. To a Negroes of America we would say that the most vital duty of the coming year and the present hour is an unending crusade against our own great weaknesses, for with them removed our future successes cannot be dimmed or stayed. Let vice and crime and indolence and inaction and every form of worthlessness existent among us be no longer spared because of our sorry past or for any other reason, but let the good of our race and the glory of God start us and keep us upon a course that shall strengthen and increase our virtues until the twentieth century Negro shall see the buried glories of the patriarchs returning to his hand.

MAYOR TO OPPOSE
JACK JOHNSON IN
SOCIETY RESORT

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The purchase of a summer home and model farm by Jack Johnson, the Negro heavyweight pugilist, in the exclusive millionaire colony of Lake Geneva and the establishment of a Negro club there, will be opposed by Mayor Frank A. Santosky.

"I don't think either Johnson or any member of his race will establish themselves here," the mayor said, "but should any of them attempt such a move I will take the case up with the residents. I suppose the police powers would cover such a case."

A number of acres at the North end of the lake in one of the most desirable portions of the colony, which is known as the "Newport of the West," were secured by option on Dec. 17 by W. C. Anderson, a Negro attorney and formerly one of Johnson's counsel.

The property will be owned by a syndicate of 10 Negroes, men associated for the establishment of a club.

"It will be a nice, orderly, respectable place," said Anderson today. "I do not understand why there should be so much talk about the purchase."

Anderson said the property would not be sold and that the club would be established there. Johnson already has announced his intention of making his permanent summer home in the colony. The Negroes plan to occupy the club property as soon as warm weather opens. Many of Chicago's social leaders, including some of the wealthiest men in America, have summer homes abutting the Negro club property.

HOLDS LAST MEETING
AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—At the final meeting of the Jeanes board of trustees at the White House, Saturday, the old officers and committees were re-elected. Booker T. Washington presided. President Taft, Andrew Carnegie and other prominent men were in attendance. The officers are: President, James H. Dillard, New Orleans, vice-president, Walter H. Page, New York; treasurer, George Foster Peabody, New York City; secretary, Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va.

Executive Committee—Booker T. Washington, chairman; David C. Barrow, James H. Dillard, H. B. Frissell, Samuel C. Mitchell, J. C. Napier, Robert L. Smith, R. R. Moton, secretary.

Finance Committee—George Foster Peabody, chairman; Walter H. Page, Belton Gilreath.

This meeting, which President Taft, who is one of the trustees, pointed out was the last they could hold in the White House, drafted a resolution of thanks to him for his courtesy in allowing the meetings to be held there from time to time during his administration. George Foster Peabody, the treasurer, presented his report, showing the present market value of the \$1,002,000 of securities belonging to the fund and how they are invested.

It was decided to disburse the coming year the sum of \$35,865 as salaries to supervisors for the fund of the colored rural schools.

The Jeanes fund was one of \$1,000,000 bestowed in 1908 by Miss Anna A. Jeanes. The interest on the fund amounts to about \$50,000 a year, and this income is being used to promote the effectiveness of the Negro rural school by introducing industrial features into it of a simple and practical sort.

LANGFORD WHIPS McVEY FOURTH
TIME OUT OF HIS SIX
TRIALS.

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 26.—Sam Langford knocked out Sam McVey in the thirteenth round today in one of the fiercest heavyweight battles seen in Australia in years.

Today's fight between Langford and Sam McVey, the two heavyweight colored boxers, was the sixth occasion on which they had met.

The Bostonian Langford has now defeated the Californian McVey on four occasions; on one other occasion he was beaten by McVey, and one of their fights ended in a draw. Five of these matches were fought in Australia and the remaining one in Paris. Langford holds the title of heavyweight champion of England and McVey that of heavyweight champion of Australia.

It was reported that one time Langford was to fight Jack Johnson for the championship of the world.

Sam Langford, who is thirty-two years old, entered the ring as a professional in 1902 and has during the last ten years had a remarkable boxing career.

Langford had the better of the fight, throughout the match. He severely punished McVey, who made a lucky defense.

Langford began fighting fiercely in the first round, landing lefts and rights and driving McVey to the ropes.

Only during the second and third rounds did McVey show any sign of equality with his Nova Scotian opponent, and even then his punches did not worry Langford a great deal.

In the fourth round Langford floored McVey with an uppercut to the chin, and from then on McVey simply tried to protect himself but received severe punishment.

The finish came in the thirteenth round, when Langford again forced McVey to the ropes and then landed innumerable lefts and rights on his face, causing McVey to fall, completely beaten.

Intuition.

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?" "Well, dear, to tell you the truth—" "Stop right there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry, I don't want to know!"

RACE NEWS

GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Mrs. Purnell, who has been employed at the Wanamaker store for the past 20 years, has been granted a pension for her years of valuable service by the Hon. John Wanamaker. She has the honor of being the first woman of her race to be pensioned by Mr. Wanamaker. She was also presented with a handsome present from her department by Mr. Henshman and Mrs. Callor. Mr. Jefferies, chief of the elevators, and the maids of the store also gave her presents. —Philadelphia Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—There was a net decrease of five officers and a net increase of 4,455 enlisted men in the authorized strength of the regular army last year. General Andrews observed that regiments serving in the United States and having the lowest percentages of desertions last year were the Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, both colored organizations, which showed desertions of 1.52 and 1.60 per cent. The Tenth Cavalry has been one of the two regiments having the lowest percentage of desertions for the past three years.

Speaking at a recent meeting in Brooklyn the Rev. Dr. John H. Reed, president of the College of West Africa, Liberia said among other things; "A thoroughly organized school system is the fundamental basis for the permanent establishment of a republic in which the people shall govern themselves. Liberia is brought face to face at the present time with the problem of organizing a public school system to meet the demands of a primitive people, as may be found among the various tribes within the territorial boundary of the republic."

Dr. George C. Hall, the noted physician and surgeon, has been invited by Dr. Booker T. Washington to deliver the dedicatory address at the new hospital at Tuskegee Institute in February. It is regarded as a great honor by medical profession throughout the country and upon this occasion there will be present some of the leading white and colored surgeons of this and other countries. Mr. Julius Rosenwald is arranging a special party for the occasion. After delivering the address, Dr. Hall will remain at the new institution several days to do some operations and to hold a clinic.

Sam Lucas, dean of the colored

theatrical profession, will be tendered a benefit by his friends next month. Bert A. Williams, Aida Overton Walker, James Rees Europe, president of the Clef Club, and a host of other leading lights in the profession, will appear at the monster affair. Mr. Lucas, although seventy-one, is as chipper as his younger associates and is seen from time to time in the New York houses. He has recently announced that he will not appear on the stage again. To those who can go back many years it will be remembered that Sam Lucas was the first colored man to appear in a big dramatic play. The play was written by Miss Pauline Hopkins, and entitled "The Underground Railroad."

Montgomery, Ala.—Sometimes truth is stranger than fiction, but not often. Sometimes a man wakes up in the morning to find himself famous, but there are not many Lord Byrons, or men with the inventive genius of Edison. But it is not often that a colored man languished in jail for twenty-four years is paroled, and goes home and finds himself the possessor of a snug fortune. Such is the case with Albert Kelley, of Colbert county, who was paroled by Governor O'Neal a few days ago. Kelley was sent up in 1889 to serve life imprisonment for murder, and after twenty-four years of faithful service to the state he was given his freedom. Before his conviction Kelley invested a few dollars in some Birmingham property, when the Magic City was but a small village. Now his property is worth between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Although the sleeping car porters have always been abused, poorly paid and the butt end of the joker from Maine to California, yet one here today proved the salvation of a woman seeking a divorce and his testimony alone gave her a fortune and the custody of her child. It was in the Supreme Court Tuesday when Justice Tompkins granted a divorce to Bernice G. Heinze, \$1,000 a month alimony and her rent in an uptown apartment house, amounting to \$233 a month. Only one witness was called, a porter on a sleeping car on the Union Pacific railroad. He identified a photograph of a man alleged to be Mr. Heinze and an unidentified woman, who he said were passengers in a stateroom of his car Sept. 26 last. As Heinze did not appear to contest the suit the justice awarded the decree to the wife.