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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Best Interests of the Negroes of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908

Price 2 c

Is Uncle Sam's Navy Junk?

American Warships Totally Unfit For Service, According to Henry Reuterdahl's. Amazing Criticisms—Cause of the Latest Navy Controversy and the Good It May Do—Bad Effects of Padlocking Naval Men's Mouths.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

WAR broke out in the United States navy only a few days after the great fleet of sixteen battleships sailed for the Pacific. Happily the war is being fought in the bureau at Washington and with words instead of swords. The outcome may be nothing more than a lot of talking, and it may be a complete reorganization of the navy.

The war opened when Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson fired at President Roosevelt his resignation as chief of the bureau of navigation, a highly important naval post. The president fired back an acceptance, immediately appointing Commander Cameron McRae Winslow to succeed Brownson temporarily and later giving the permanent post to Captain John E. Pillsbury.

With Brownson's resignation the fighting began along the whole line, chiefly from masked batteries, because officers of the navy cannot stand in the open and fight in an affair of this kind without making themselves liable to court martial.

And right here may be found a basic reason for the weakness of the American navy, if it is weak, as charged in the indictment.

Admiral Brownson resigned because Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey of the navy, with the president's approval, insisted upon the appointment of a doctor to command a ship in the service. To be sure, it is not a fighting ship. It is a hospital ship, useful after a fight and frequently quite handy after a frolic. Dr. Stokes, the naval surgeon who is to command the hospital ship Relief, is educated in medicine and surgery, but what he does not know about navigating a ship is obvious. Admiral Brownson, who is backed up by the rest of the officers whose education is technically naval, holds

totally unfit to cope with the battleships of other nations. Mr. Reuterdahl also severely arraigns the bureau system, which he holds responsible for these alleged mistakes in construction, and earnestly recommends an advisory board. Says Mr. Reuterdahl:

"What is needed is quite clear. The secretary of the navy, being a civilian, generally with a short term of office, must have expert advisers. There must be a board behind him whose opinion he is legally authorized by congress to accept. This board, in the first place, must know exactly the views of the actual seagoing service. In the second place, it must have no hand itself in carrying out the details of its own advice. It must delegate this to others. Every country in the world but ours has a body of this kind at the head of its navy, and it is this which President Roosevelt in 1903 recommended that congress provide for ours."

Criticisms of Guns and Armor.

As to construction, Mr. Reuterdahl declares that the guns in our ships are placed too low to do effective shooting, particularly in rough seas. The protective armor, he says, is chiefly below the water line, whereas it should extend up to cover exposed parts. This critic lays stress upon the fact that the gun turrets are placed directly above the powder magazines, with an opening from turret to magazine, so that in the heat of action there is great danger of the ship blowing itself up by sparks dropping into the magazine. He cites several instances of disasters from this very cause during gun practice.

According to this authority, American inventive genius is ignored. Our inventors, unable to get their ideas adopted by our navy, go abroad and

of their own ground. The bureau system has been the growth of years. It is a machine, an automaton, working along the lines of least resistance, and the belts which control its wheels are made of red tape.

Article 252 of the navy regulations is the padlock. Under this regulation any officer of the navy or any employee of the navy department is forbidden to make public any opinion or expression concerning any policy or person in the navy or in the department. Under the working of this regulation let us suppose that a certain officer knows absolutely that the construction of a ship is faulty, that the pattern is archaic, that the craft will be as perilous to its own crew as to an enemy. He must keep his opinions on the subject padlocked. He must make no public protest. That is the situation in the American navy and navy department today.

How does it happen? Red tape. During the early days of the civil war Secretary Gideon Welles of the navy department the benevolent looking old gentleman with the chin whiskers whose likeness we observe in the history books, promulgated the order. It was a wise order for wartime, inasmuch as many merchant mariners were becoming naval officers in the emergency, and some of them were inclined to talk too much. The war closed, the reason for regulation No. 252 passed away, but the regulation remained. It remains still. Under its influence as a curb of protest it is conceivable that an insane man in authority might build a battleship out of cheese, with funnels of butter, and send the craft on a cruise to equatorial heat.

England's Opposite Course.

Protest is now raised against article 252 of the navy regulations. It is stated by those informed on the subject that Great Britain makes a special effort to have her naval officers express opinions on points of vital interest to the navy. That is the opposite course to ours.

In recent years a considerable quantity of official red tape has been reeled up and thrown overboard at Washington. The general intention seems to be to make each governmental department as businesslike as possible, holding fast to that which is good, but taking that which is not good by the nape of the neck and chucking it into outer darkness. Of course it is quite possible to go too fast and too far in this, but with the general public discussion which follows or accompanies every reform to serve as a balance wheel the chances are that no irretrievable mistakes will be made. Now that the president and influential members of congress on both sides of the partisan fence have expressed their determination to reorganize the navy it is to be hoped that the padlock will be taken off the mouths of those on the inside. But even if it be true, as charged, that our battleships are more imposing than formidable—and the charge remains to be proved—the American manhood aboard them stacks up quite favorably with the human element in any other navy, and Mr. Reuterdahl's plain language is not likely to invite an attack from a foreign power.

DIRE DISASTERS TO COME.

J. F. Crowell Thinks American Speculation Will Lead to Anarchy.

Revolution in America which will make the French revolution look like a tempest in a teapot, the confiscation of great wealth and estates wrongfully acquired and general chaos as a result of abnormal and unground speculation were recently predicted at Chicago by Dr. J. F. Crowell, once associate editor of the Wall Street Journal and chairman of the social and economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Sun.

After considering the field of legitimate speculation, which, he said, did not include the domain of manufactures, agriculture, transportation and banking, Mr. Crowell said:

"The encroachment of the speculative spirit upon these industrial and commercial fields spells danger. The leaders of great enterprises today probably do not adequately appreciate the smoldering fury of the discontent which their own management of business has steadily engendered in the hearts of a thinking populace.

"There are dangers in this direction which the hogwash of corporate greed has done more than anything else to bring to a crisis in American society.

"The statement attributed to R. T. Crane to the effect that conditions in the United States parallel those before the French revolution is true, with this difference—that the French revolution was a tempest in a teapot compared with what might happen here in America."

A Submarine Carrier.

It is reported that the construction of a novel type of vessel, has recently been arranged for by Japanese officials, the builders being Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. This vessel will be used for the transport to Japan of two submarines now under construction, says the Engineer. In addition to this duty of transport, the ship is to be so designed that it can take the submarines into action.

Baby Show by Clubwomen.

Clubwomen in San Francisco, according to a special dispatch to the New York World, will give a baby show to prove that clubs are not responsible for divorces.

Erie Railway's Pension System.

The Erie is working out a pension system for its employees. One-half of the funds will be provided by the road and one-half by the men.

RACE JOURNALS YOUNG MEN CHEAP

Our Own Newspapers Must Be Depended Upon

Writer Gives Valuable Advice Concerning Colored Press

Permit me to say a few words through the medium of your paper concerning the benefits our race derives from the Negro papers. In my opinion the editors of our race journals are among the greatest benefactors which the Negro people have.

It is my good pleasure to have fifty Negro papers to come to my office each week and while it is not possible even with the assistance of a secretary to read closely all of these, yet we manage to look briefly at all of them and thereby keep ourselves posted in the doings of our people in every section of our great country. We would not under any circumstances be without the information which these papers bring; they tell us of the better side of life, and the wonderful progress which the race is making against the many trying odds which are against it.

We are not in sympathy with the unfavorable criticism some time made against our race journals because they do not furnish as much reading matter at a small price as do the daily papers but it is a fact that very little is said by the daily papers about the virtue and good qualities of our people, while the crimes of bad members of the race appear under glowing headlines, and were it not for the fact that our Negro Editor inform themselves and bring before the Negro people the noble achievements of the race we would become discouraged and give up the task of building up a strong progressive race of people. The ministers of the gospel are doing a great work and I do not underestimate their value when I say that they are largely dependent upon the Negro papers for much of the information which they give out from time to time, and yet some of them do not subscribe and pay for a paper published by their own people. nor do they make an effort to extend the circulation of such journals as are fighting the battles of the race. Three or four hundred Negro papers published in the United States are to the race what our mighty navy is to our great government, and will if given the support they deserve be able to repel every friendly, unmanly attack made against it.

But, Mr. Editor, while I have this much for the race journals, may I make bold to say a word more about broadening the vision and escape usefulness of these journals? Have they not been a bit too racial in their general make up, and is there not a little danger of making those of our people who read our own papers feel that they are more of aliens than citizens of the country? Would it not be helpful to the race if we could, informally speak of this as our country, our governor, our president, etc. What should it matter if some of the other race persist in calling this a "white man's country," or if in speaking of the people of any particular section they make it clear they do not include any but the white people? The fact remains that we are a part of the people, and are not wards either, tax payers.

If you do not enjoy all privileges of a free American citizen, keep in mind that you are entitled to them and that being deprived of those rights will not cause us to lose our interest in the country, but we will labor to build it up and contend in a peaceable way for those rights until they come to us.

E. C. MORRIS
—The Baptist Vanguard.

CALL ISSUED

Colored Citizens of Boston Promote Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—A call for a meeting of colored citizens to be held at Philadelphia on April 1 has been sent out to representative colored men all over the country by the Rev. William H. Scott, president of the Suffrage League of Boston and vicinity; Bishop Alexander Walters, president of the National Afro-American Council, and William Monroe Trotter, president of the New England Constitution and Suffrage League.

The call says the conference is to have special reference to demands to be made of political parties to platform for the next national election and to determine what conditions for the presidential nomination most deserve the support of the colored voters.

Jan. 18 In History.

1782—Daniel Webster born at Salisbury, N. H.; died 1852.
1813—Richard Yates, war governor of Illinois and afterward United States senator, born in Warsaw, Ky.; died 1873.
1871—King William of Prussia crowned emperor of Germany at Versailles.
1906—Strike of the cotton mill operators at Fall River, Mass., which began July 2, 1904, settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:57; rises, 7:16. Moon rises, 9:06 p. m. Moon's age, 15 days. 8:54 p. m. moon at apogee, farthest from the earth. 9:48 a. m. moon in conjunction with Jupiter, passing 1 1/2 degrees south of the planet, from west to east; seen near to night.

Observant Young Miss Talks About Our Young Men

Her Ideal Possesses Character Health Intelligence and a Job

With apologies to Cleveland Journal.

Are Indianapolis young men cheap? Yes, and very.

I am going to tell you why I think so. What I say may apply with equal force to young men in other cities, but I am dealing directly with Indianapolis. My opinion is based on careful observation, covering an extended period.

As a basis from which to discuss, I may give you briefly my opinion of the ideal young man. My ideal young man has character, health and a vocation. He is intelligent, industrious and ever seeking the best in every thing good. There is nothing so fine as character. Deliver me from the "doubled tier"—the man (or woman) who appears to be the world as pure, when in reality he is foul to the last notch. If good St. Petter would allow us to look into his record book there would be alarming revelations.

Moral: Quit your meanness. Health is a valuable asset to success. It is attained by all who obey the simple rules found in any elementary book of hygiene.

A vocation is really a necessary adjunct to respectable living; an avocation is a voluntary appendage to the daily routine. Intelligence is the passport to true happiness; industry is the automobile which carries you to the land of contentment and a love for the best marks the difference between man and beast.

You will pardon my seeming diversion, but I desire to bring out the above sentiments, so that you may have something to compare our Indianapolis young men with. I want you to think out (not out loud, but to your self) how many are "weighed the balance and found wanting."

My present essay will deal specifically with the young men who pose as "social lights." I think most of them come nearer being "social shadows." At least, that's what we girls think, for we find very little substance to them. What has become of the gallantry our fathers had? How many of our young men practice social calling? Most of our homes may as well be mausoleums, so far as the calls made to them. Is it a question of car fare? It certainly cannot be attributed to the lack of hospitality. For we are only too glad to receive callers. If the young men do make calls, they select some particular home where the girls are "fascinating," and they wear a path out (and they're welcome, too) going there. Why do they not call on some of our quiet, family girls once in a while?

No far as "taking a girl out" goes, why our boys often dodge taking a girl to church. And that is only a girl (often not that) and a small coin in the collection basket. Chances are they will either evade the street car or the collection basket.

Let there be a party, concert or "assembly." It is a caution to see the young men "stag" it. They go alone and to their discredit, they come away alone. Despite the breach of etiquette, many of us would gladly consent to them "seeing us home," at least, that's what we girls think, but they do not even ask that permission. We girls must be each other's "bean," or else go alone. We often do the latter, though I confess it is embarrassing. Marriage! What kind of husbands will such young men make? Occasionally one breaks into matrimony. That's all. A cheap bean, he makes a cheap husband. The wife has the alternative of going to work or applying for a divorce.

As a bit of advice, I say, young men of Indianapolis, turn over a new leaf and do better. It is no wonder that our race is called "weak" when our young men are no stronger. I do not know what becomes of your money. Most of you draw good salaries. You cannot write a check for five dollars five days after pay day. And you don't spend your money on us girls.

THE BLACK PHALANX.

Brothers, your manhood is assailed! Brothers, 'tis said that you have failed! To keep the peace which you began—When freedom said: "He is a man." Higher plains must now be won—Rouse up! the world is gazing on; Bestir you ere your chance is gone! Fall in! Black Phalanx.

Behold you other, grand array! Those march no mortal hand can stay; Their ranks like walls of granite prove, With sturdy strides they upward move. And scattered only here and there, A black face shows among the fair, Few dinky sons the vanguard share—Front! Face! Black Phalanx.

Internal strife must disappear, Fraducers cease to snub and sneer; Loud envy who with deadly aim, Drives home her dagger dipped in shame, Must, by the rays of learning's lamp, Be driven from our restless camp; Then we will hear one solid tramp—Close up! Black Phalanx.

From strong and elevated fort The guns of foes give loud report; Their missiles mercilessly fall; But let them strike one solid wall, Let sense and right your hearts inspire, Let firmness cool the foeman's ire; Men waver not beneath their fire—Steady! Black Phalanx.

Now move in one unbroken line And leave results to One Divine, On men who cowardly go down The world will apara and God will frown. Put selfish motives down beneath And march to victory though 'twere death, And shout with the last expiring breath—Forward! Black Phalanx.

—A. J. ALLEN.

JIM-CROW LAWS

Commission Speaks On the Question in Report

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The twenty first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was submitted to Congress to-day, gives much attention to the "collision horror," and shows the work performed by the commission during the last year in the discharge of its official duties. Much of the time was occupied in giving administrative construction to various provisions of the law for the guidance of shippers and carriers. The report says that in order to obtain the best result of legislation with the least possible delay there was obvious need of a correct and uniform interpretation of the statute. Therefore, without reference to questions arising in particular cases, and to avoid unnecessary controversy; it had seemed the commission's duty to construe the law in advance wherever it appeared obscure or ambiguous, that the obligations of the railroads and the rights of the public might be promptly understood.

On the color line the report says: "The broad question of the right under the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution to segregate white and colored passengers has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. Accepting these decisions as conclusive upon the constitutionality of such laws, the commission has held that the separation of white and colored passengers paying the same fare is not unlawful if cars and accommodations equal in all respects are furnished to both and the same care and protection of passengers is observed.

"While, therefore, the reasonableness of such regulations as to interstate passenger traffic is established, it means follows that carriers may discriminate between white and colored passengers in the accommodations which they furnish to each. If a railroad provides certain facilities and accommodations for first-class passengers of the white race, it is commanded by the law that like accommodations shall be provided for colored passengers of the same class. The principle that must govern is that carriers must serve equally well all passengers, whether white or colored, paying the same fare. Failure to do this is discrimination and subjects the passengers to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage."

The report of Isaac Wulfsong, inspector of weights and measures, shows that he has been a most diligent official during the year just ended. He has made 8,769 visits, inspected 7,974 dry and liquid measures, 4,579 scales and twenty three yardsticks. The receipts of the office amounted to \$2,326.50. When Mr. Wulfsong took charge of the office the position had never been considered anything more than a reward for political work. It was run without system, with no thought of profit for the city. Inspector Wulfsong has systematized the work of inspection and scrupulously accounted for every penny received. By the time his term expires he will have made the office one of considerable profit to the city. As to the sum saved to residents by the inspector's efforts to put a stop to swindling in weights and measures, that cannot be computed. It is enough to say that he has worked faithfully to protect the people and that they appreciate his efforts.

BARNETT LOSES

Recount Fails To Elect the Chicago Jurist

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The result of a recount of votes cast a year ago last November for Thomas Lantry and Ferdinand L. Barnett, colored, candidates for the Municipal Court bench, announced late this afternoon, showed a gain of 267 votes for Judge Lantry. Barnett's loss was 243 votes. The recount was made on a petition by Barnett, who charged fraud and error in the original count.



G. A. PETERSDORF, Coroner of Marion County who is seeking renomination to this important office before the Republican primaries. The South-side unanimously indorses him.



Again in 1907 the collections of fines and costs James McNulty, city clerk, broke all previous records and the two years of his term of office, just past, shows a net gain in collections of \$47,298.68 over the preceding two years. This, too, in the face of the fact that Wm. M. Fogarty, who preceded him in office, broke all previous records. Collections, as shown by a table prepared yesterday by Mr. McNulty, were \$40,285.84 in 1904; \$39,967.98 in 1905; \$57,145.15 in 1906, and \$70,467.30 in 1907. Thus it will be seen that the collections in 1906, under McNulty's direction, exceeded the record-breaking Fogarty collections by many thousands of dollars and that the 1907 record beats that of 1906 by \$13,262.15.

The call of Republican State Chairman James P. Goodrich for the selection of delegates to attend the national delegate-naming conventions of February 4 in the various congressional districts of the state has created a new activity on the part of the Indians who aspire to be members of the Hoosier delegation to the Chicago meeting. Each district now has one or more avowed candidates for the honor, and in several sections the contest promises to be of the closest sort.

Since it is some time until the national delegates actually will be named, it is impossible to name all the aspirants to the positions, for other candidates will drive up to the starting post between the present and election time, but in many instances politicians long ago announced their desires to have the honor conferred upon them.

The Seventh District—Marion County—leads them all in the number of aspirants with four. The quartet is composed of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter, United States District Attorney Joseph B. Kealing, Republican National Chairman Harry S. New and Ferd Gardner.

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

News, Incidents, Social + and + Personal Activities

Norwood

rs. Eliza Hayes laid covers for live in honor of Mr. and Mrs. ea Battles. A three course u was served. Pink and white ations were the favors, Miss y Phillips furnished music for occasion. Mrs. Hayes received nber of dainty presents. Lottie Hancock gave the brilliant reception of the season honor of the marriage of her Samuel N. Hancock, to Miss ha Valentine. Miss Elizabeth ck, Alonzo Blacknell and et Hancock assisted. A five se lunch was served. The scheme being green and ce. Mr. and Mrs. John Mil- entertained at dinner in honor Mrs. Williams Woodson and husband. Mrs. Tolliver, ther of Miss Ada B. Harris, in- posed. E. T. Logan, of uisville, Ky., was the guest daughter, Mrs. Dorsey, in Pros- street. Mrs. Donie Johnson d T. C. Kelly were quietly rried last week. Robert But- and Mrs. Grace Noles were arried this week.

MT. VERNON

The Booker T. Washingool has now the largest enroll- nt in the history of the school. Twenty-one are in the High ool. The school will give a of three acts, "Lincoln's Pro- ction" at the Masonic Opera e about February 22. The f. E. Sunday school is in fine e. It is because the school has ogressive leader. The school twelve classes and all appro- ply named. Mr. and Mrs. as Rudy entertained at din- Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Benson

MEMPHIS

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, are the proud parents of a five nd daughter. Mesdames Pat. M. Thompson, Della Evans, da Adams and Lydia Hunter Master Luther Adams are on sick list. Already two death e have been made here, one be- at the home of Mr. and Mrs. ter Evans, on Monday evening en their eldest daughter, Pearl y, after but a short illness of en-ty-four hours. She was five e of age. The funeral occurred New Year's day. On Sunday oing Mrs. Laeisha Thompson, e of Albert Thompson, died of emonia. She was twenty-six e of age. She leaves a husband, u, two daughters, three sisters two brothers, of Horse Cave, to mourn her loss. The fun- took place at the Baptist ch Tuesday, the Rev. Mc officiating. The burial took at Tower Hill Cemetery. al from out of town were at at the ceremony. Geo. of Sandusky, Ohio, is spend ew weeks here visiting his Mrs. Rachel Scott, and his , Jerome, of near Charles

cribe for The Recorder, on

CEMENTVILLE, IND

Rev. Mr. Bowen held serv- he M. E. church Sunday series o meetings are now g conducted. The entertain- at Wm. Hall's was a suc- . Mrs. Ella Saunders, of Albany, is making her home t her mother's residence. will be baptizing at Silver , Sunday afternoon at 2 k. Seventeen converts of ptist church. Miss Bertha e spent a few days in Jeff- e as the guest of her uncle amily. Mr. and Mrs. Green ee. Willie Graves, Miss Wright and Mrs. Adine are on the sick list. Dr. s, of Indianapolis, was the of Mr. and Mrs. Frank in, of last week.

of The Recorder and on the leading topics for 7 months

LEBANON NOTES.

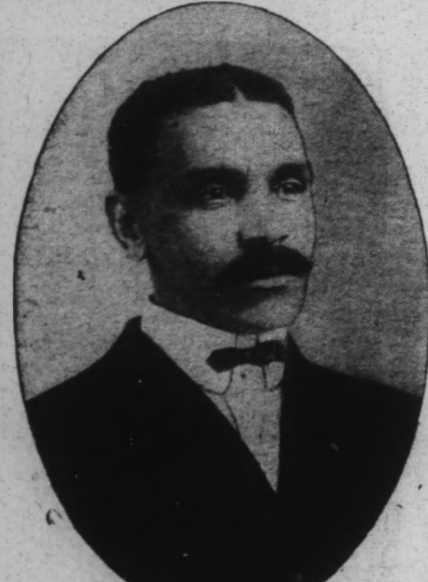
An annual ball was given under the auspices of the Lebanon Dancing club at Lochinar hall Wednesday. Lebanon Literary Society was organized last week and Freeman Waldron was made chairman. An interesting program was rendered Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, of Frankford, spent Monday evening here. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ferguson gave a watch party on Tuesday night. They had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Dave Valentine, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Cannon and Mr. and Mrs. Horace. Mrs. Carrie Crutchfield has sent her daughter, Lucille to school. Mrs. Crutchfield returned to her home at Danville Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Edw. Robinson visited her brother, Chas. Valentine, of Noblesville, during the holidays. Mrs. Walter Fleming, of Columbus, Ohio spent a few days during the holidays at the suburb in home of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. James King. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith and daughter were in Thornstown, Monday. Messrs. George Lindsey and Cannon were in Crawfordville Monday. The children of George Lindsey have the measles.

Westfield

Mr. Robert J. Coleman, of Henderson, Ry., formerly of Bounte, S. Dakota, spent last week as the guest of Miss Lenora J. Carter. Miss Celia R. Drake, of Anderson, spent a few days of last week as the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Amanda Gray and friends. A number of persons spent a pleasant day at the home of Albert Carter and family last Wednesday. Albert Carter, who has been on the sick list is much improved. Miss Lenora J. Carter returned to Terre last Saturday to resume her school Monday.

LAFAYETTE

Mesdames Amanda Edwards, Nancy Scott and Gertrude Motley are on the sick list. Mrs. Smith and daughter have returned to their home in New Albany, Ind., after spending the holidays as the guests Rev. M. W. Sparks. The G. U. O. O. F. lodges have moved into their new hall on West Main street where they have very pleasant quarters. Harry Clark and wife, of South Grant street, have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Indianapolis. The "Peak Sisters" was Monday evening given for the benefit of the A. M. E. church by local talent assisted by Mrs. Smith, of New Albany. The audience was delighted and the play was a financial success. Mrs. L. Jamison, of Indianapolis, is in the city. Mrs. Martha Motley has returned from a visit to friends in Tennessee.



BURLEY'S PLACE

541 INDIANA AVENUE
A. L. Burley has opened an exchange at 541 Indiana avenue, with a full and complete line of wet goods. Mr. Burley is a well known young man and will conduct a first class place, and in es h is many friends to call.

HERMAN GORDON



Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

1313 N. SENATE AVENUE

We'll Treat You Right

GEORGE COONEY



BAR & POOL ROOM

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. H. H. Coleman as Deputy Grand Chancellor, installed the officers in the K. of P. lodge at Frankfort last Tuesday. He was escorted by several Knights of this city and the entire party were royally treated by the Frankfort K. of P's. Messrs. Gentry, Hood and Bailey have resumed their studies at Purdue University. Walter Bradley is convalescent from an attack of lung fever.

SOUTH BEND NOTES.

The A. M. E. church is succeeding under the leadership of Rev. Alexander Smith. The able sermons were delivered Sunday by the Rev. George T. Nueson, Carthage, Ind. Collection for the day was \$21.00. The new choir furnished excellent music under the direction of Mrs. Barbour. Kimble Black returned Saturday after spending New Year's with his wife at Indianapolis. Howard Neuson spent Monday at Benton Harbor. One of the swellest of affairs in this city took place New Year's day at the residence of Dr. L. L. Robert, in Taylor street when his brother, Dr. Carl Robert, an intergetic and promising young doctor of Chicago Ill., was married to Miss Lucille Williams, also of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. Alexander Smith officiated. During the marriage ceremony, Mrs. Grant Barbour, sister of the bride, sang "O Promise Me." Jesse Johnson was the best man and Miss Grace Tomlinson, of Chicago, was the maid of honor. The bride wore a gown of white organdy over white silk, and carried a large cluster of white roses. An elaborate dinner followed the ceremonies. The table was beautifully decorated. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts received a number of beautiful presents. Those present were Mrs. Eliza Keen, of St. Joseph, Mrs. Nancy Roberts, of Acadia, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Barbour and Mr. and Mrs. Price. Dr. and Mrs. Robert left Friday morning for Chicago, their future home.

NOBLESVILLE NOTES.

The prettiest event of the holidays was the pop corn party given by Miss Fern Hedgepath to a few friends last Wednesday evening and an enjoyable time was had. The ladies present were Misses Eva and Ella Avery, Ina Roper, Bulah S. Stone, and Lucy B. Dokes; and Messrs Isaac Armstrong Orville Stewart, H. J. Carter, Earl Stewart, B. Armstrong, Chas. Avery and J. A. Colter. The people here spent a nice holiday and have now settled down to work again. Miss Ethel Bassett is out again after several weeks of illness. Watch meeting was held at both churches.

New Phone 2366.

W. W. HYDE
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Notary Public, Pension Claims filed
Vouchers Executed. Real Estate loan
Room 317 UNITY Building,
147 E. Market St.

SEWING SCHOOL

Dress Cutting and Sewing School Dry goods, notions and dressmaking department connected with the school. We teach you the finest tailoring system. Ladies desiring to cut, fit and make every garment worn by women and children should attend our school. We teach hand and machine sewing, basting, joining, designing, designing, hemming, tucking, fine finishing, sleeves, skirts, waist cuffs and collars. Everything pertaining to first class dressmaking. Bring your own material, cut and sew for yourself while you are learning, or I will furnish the work. Class instruction 8 weeks \$10. Pay \$5.00 down and \$1. per week. Dip lomas given. 1406 Columbia Avenue. **MATTIE GREEN**, Phone 2626 Wood ruft.

IRVINGTON, IND.

Mrs. Lucy Averett and Arthur Ward returned from Hartsville, Tenn., Monday. Mrs. Dollie Lewis, of Jeffersontown, Ky., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice Latton, in Rawls avenue. Mrs. Anna Beechum, after spending the holidays in Hogslineville, Ky., returned home Tuesday. Jacob Nelson Turner and Mrs. Nettie Harris were quietly married Tuesday. Mrs. George F. Dungey Grand Lecturer of the Court of Calantha, was the guest of Euclid Court Tuesday night. Willie Billups is on the sick list. Less Compton, of Jeffersonville, is the guest of his uncle, Preston Compton. Edw. Young spent a week in Spiceland on business. Them a Comp on who been in Mars field, Ohio, for the past 7 months has returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Zick Ward who has been sick for the past six weeks is able to be out again. Enoch Fry and Harvey Higbough retained a number of friends at a party at the residence of the former in honor of Thomas Compton of Mainfield, O., Thursday evening. They were assisted by Miss Pansy Brock and Oliver Fry. The rooms were beautifully decorated with bunting, Japanese lanterns and potted flowers. Delicate refreshments were served. Games were played and music was rendered. Rev. M. Carothers, of Whitley, filled the first Baptist church Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Simpson entertained at dinner Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanly, of Smithtown. Covers were laid for seven.

Jan. 12 In History.

119—Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, died.
1532—Alva, duke of (Fernando Alvarez de Toledo), noted and notorious Spanish general under Charles V. and Philip II, died; born 1580.
1797—Sir Isaac Newton, statesman and "signer," born in Quincy, Mass.; died 1788.
1881—Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann, famous engineer, died in Paris.
1905—Dr. H. H. Henshaw, noted Scotch writer, well known by his series of diaries covering the latter half of the nineteenth century, died in London; born 1828.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:50; rises, 7:19. Moon sets, 5:56 a. m. Moon's age, 9 days. 1 a. m., all Jupiter's moons seen east.

Jan. 13 In History.

1689—Montesquieu, celebrated traveler and author, born in France; died 1755.
1806—George Fox, founder of the sect commonly called Quakers, died; born 1624.
1822—Disaster in Kurd Ka-bul pass; 3,839 British and 12,000 natives cut off by Afghans and terrible slaughter ensued.
1891—The civil war in Chile assumed an active form; Balmaceda drove the Congressionalists out of the capital, and the navy blockaded several ports.
1894—British troops defeated 4,000 Sofas in Sierra Leone; 20 Sofas killed.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:51; rises, 7:19. Moon sets, 5:56 a. m. Moon's age, 10 days; 6 a. m., planet Mercury passes the sun on the further side, from west to east, and thus becomes evening star. A. D. 1610, Galileo discovered a fourth satellite of Jupiter.

Jan. 14 In History.

1720—William Whipple, American soldier and jurist, "signer" for New Hampshire, born in Kittery, Me.
1784—American congress ratified the Paris treaty, of peace with Great Britain.
1880—Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliuokalani deposed.
1907—Earthquake disaster at Kingston, Jamaica; business part of the city destroyed; about 2,000 lives lost and the property loss estimated at \$13,000,000.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:52; rises, 7:18. Moon sets, 4:55 a. m. Moon's age, 11 days.

Jan. 15 In History.

1716—Philip Livingston, "signer" for New York, both in Albany; died 1778.
1733—Talmia, great French tragedian, born; died 1826.
1811—Abby Kelly Foster, abolitionist and statesman, born in Mass.; died in Worcester Jan. 14, 1887.
1865—Edward Everett, distinguished American scholar, orator and statesman, a colleague of Daniel Webster, died in Boston; born in Dorchester, Mass., 1794.
1894—George Gemunder, of worldwide fame as maker of violins, died in New York city; born 1815.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:53; rises, 7:17. Moon sets, 5:56 a. m. Moon's age, 12 days. 1 a. m., two of Jupiter's moons missing.

Jan. 17 In History.

1706—Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher and statesman, born in Philadelphia; died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.
Franklin early engaged in printing, and published an almanac which became famous as "Poor Richard's Almanac." He invented a wood stove, discovered Rutherford B. Hays, the identity of electricity and lightning, which led to the invention of the lightning rod, and served the colonies in London, and afterward, during the Revolution, in Paris, where he secured money and troops to aid the American cause. He signed the Declaration of Independence and helped frame the United States constitution.
1771—Charles Brockden Brown, noted early American novelist, born in Philadelphia; died 1810.
1781—Battle of the Cowpens.
1880—General Rutherford Birchard Hayes, ex-president of the United States, died at Fremont, O.; born 1822.
1907—Margaret Young, widow of the late Mormon president, Brigham Young, died at Deseret, Utah; born 1823.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning.
Sun sets, 4:56; rises, 7:17. Moon sets, 7:20 a. m. Moon's age, 14 days. 5:29 a. m., full moon.

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Lesson II.—First Quarter, For Jan. 12, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John i, 19-34. Memory Verses, 29, 30—Golden Text, John i, 29—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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The record or testimony or witness of John—for it is the same word—was wholly concerning Christ. When the priests and Levites asked, "Who art thou?" he had nothing to say of himself except that he was a voice in the wilderness preparing the way of the Lord and thus fulfilling prophecy. We, too, are witnesses, and our testimony must be concerning Him who is the faithful and true witness (Acts i, 8; Rev. i, 5; III, 14). We do not bear witness to Moses or the prophets, but unite with them in bearing witness to Him, that through His name whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins (Acts x, 43). Moses attended three schools, the infant school at home with his mother, the schools of Egypt till he was forty years old, then a special school of God as shepherd for Jethro till he was eighty, but even then, although he had long before turned his back upon the wealth and position which might have been his in Egypt, we hear him saying to God, "Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh?" The "Not I" lesson seems a very difficult one for some of us. Although John was very small in his own estimation, he was "great in the sight of the Lord," and in the spirit and power of Elijah he was the herald of Israel's Messiah. Had they but received him he would have been Elijah to them, and they would then have received Jesus as their Messiah, and the kingdom would have come (Matt. xi, 14-19).

Having rejected John and Jesus, too, the kingdom still awaits the coming of Elijah, and the second coming of Christ (Matt. xvii, 10-13; Acts iii, 20, 21). It would seem as if the time was very near, for the wisdom which is not of this world has no use for the Christ of the Scribes or His hearty indorsement by Moses and the prophets. It might only be said today to many a preacher and his congregation, "There standeth one among you whom ye know not" (verse 26). They know Him not as the Saviour, for they think to save themselves by their own righteousness; therefore they cannot know Him as their Lord. As to His coming again, that is to them the height of folly and an idle tale.

Jesus, having returned from His wilderness conflict with the devil and his forty days of fasting, went to meet John at the Jordan to be baptized of him. When John saw Him he said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). This is the great cry which the world needs to hear now, for probably two-thirds of all on the earth have not yet heard of Him who takes away sin. The title "Lamb of God" takes us back to Eden, where He Himself, by the shedding of blood, provided redemption clothing for Adam and Eve and taught them the way of approach to Him, then on to all the sacrifices commanded by God, all of which typified the great and only sacrifice that can take away sin, even the sacrifice of Himself. No shedding of blood of animals could take away sin, but He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, and after He had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever sat down on the right hand of God (Heb. ix, 26-28; x, 11-14). Then see in Rev. v the Lamb in the midst of the throne, as it had been slain, but now omnipotent and omniscient (having seven horns and seven eyes), and hear the song of the redeemed, "Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation, and hast made us unto our God kings and priests, and we shall reign on the earth." Note also the song of the millions of angels. How wonderful the name "Lamb of God"! How great the kingdom and the glory! He is none other than the Son of God (verse 34). To Him God has given a name which is above every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come (Phil. ii, 9; Eph. ii, 21). All who receive Him not only have the forgiveness of sins, but become children of God and joint heirs with Him of all His glory (Rom. viii, 16-18). His first two recorded utterances after He came in the flesh should be specially treasured and practiced by all His redeemed, "I must be about my Father's business," and "Suffer it to be so now" (Luke ii, 49; Matt. iii, 15). The first covers all our service, and the second includes all the seemingly unnecessary things we are called to do or bear for Him.

Only in the power of the same Spirit can we live this life and thus be His witnesses, preparing the way for His return, but as our Redeemer is the one who baptizeth with the Holy Ghost (verse 33) there can be no difficulty about our being thus baptized if we are only willing to live solely for Him. For the first time in the history of the race since Adam fell the Spirit found in Jesus one without sin, who knew no sin and did no sin (I Cor. v, 21; I Pet. ii, 22; I John iii, 6).

John says, "That He should be made manifest to Israel therefore am I come" (verse 31), and we should remember that our one great business here is to manifest His life in these our mortal bodies that others may see Him in us.

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