



HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN.

One of the best and truest friends to the Afro-American race in the United States, his recent oration delivered in Congress on the part played by the Colored Soldiers in all the wars of the past is worth its weight in gold. Nothing but death can prevent his re-nomination and re-election to Congress from the first congressional district of Illinois.

NOBLE E. JUDAH, JR.
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Special for all the people throughout the state of Illinois.

For some years Mr. Judah has been superintendent of St. Paul's Universalist Sunday School, 30th and Prairie avenue, and being very kind hearted, courteous and mild mannered, the three hundred and fifty children attending it look upon him as their big brother or father.

He was selected to make the race for the nomination for judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, to be voted for at the primaries, Wednesday, September 9, by the committee of two hundred and endorsed by the regular Republican organization, and it is almost useless to state that thousands of Afro-American voters on the South side and in other sections of Cook county, will do every-

FRANK W. KORALESKI.

Hon. Frank W. Koraleski, Democratic candidate for treasurer of Cook county, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, on January 7, 1874. The following year his parents moved to Chicago. He received his education at the grammar and high schools of this city. In January, 1895, he graduated from the Chicago College of Law. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of law and soon acquired a large clientele. At present he is a member of the law firm of Irwin and Koraleski, suite 1909 City Hall Square Building. In 1908 he was elected alderman of the 16th ward, and re-elected by an increased majority. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Cook County Board of Assessors, in which position he has proven himself to be an efficient official and has always evinced a zeal for the public welfare. He is a member of a large Polish benevolent and charitable organization, and has played a prominent part in the movement for the betterment of his people. He is happily married, is the father of two children and resides at 1934 Evergreen avenue.

Mr. Koraleski is not only held in the

thing in their power to assist him to win the nomination.

Mrs. H. Jenkins of 5746 5th Ave, has been on the sick list but is able to sit up.

Miss Cecelia Allen, a recent graduate of Oberlin, entertained quite elaborately for her out of town guests on Wednesday evening.

Miss Beatrice E. Lee, the charming daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Samuel I. Lee, 5259 Dearborn St., received her title of associate last Friday from the University of Chicago. Miss Lee is not only an unusually brilliant French and German scholar but also one of the social lights of the city and is Secretary of the Alpha Kappa Alpha and President of the Upsilon Delta Pi Sororities.

highest esteem by his Polish-American fellow citizens, but he is held in the highest respect by the great mass of people of other nationalities, and as an evidence of this fact he was chosen as one of the Democratic presidential electors in 1912 and shortly after the first of January, 1913, he had the honor of casting the electoral vote for Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall for president and vice-president of the United States.

He has blazed a trail for all on the question of interest on public funds. His public pledge came ahead of demands of civic bodies.

He has gone on record as favoring a public audit of the County Treasurer's books, which was later made the subject for a plea from the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

He had already subscribed to the Principal that interest belongs to the principle and not the trustee, when the Citizens' Association put that proposition up to all candidates for the office.

His leadership on this point has made him the candidate with which Democracy can hope to win this fall. The Democrats have not overlooked this.

The Eloquent and Masterful Oration Delivered by Congressman Martin B. Madden in the House of Representatives

AGAINST THE PROPOSED SEGREGATION OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE EMPLOY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

HE VERY VIVIDLY DREW A HISTORICAL PARALLEL BETWEEN THE TREATMENT ACCORDED TO THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY AND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

AT GREAT LENGTH HE ELABORATED ON THE IMPORTANT PARTS PERFORMED BY THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, IN THE WAR OF 1812, IN THE WAR OF 1814, IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION IN 1861, AND IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

HE READ WITH GREAT INTEREST GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION TO THE NEGROES PRIOR TO ENGAGING IN THE MEMORABLE BATTLES AT MOBILE, ALABAMA, AND NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, IN 1814.

THAT GEN. JACKSON WAS THE FIRST PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES TO CONFER THE TITLE OF MAJOR FOR HIS BRAVERY AND DARING ACTS IN THE MIDST OF A GREAT BATTLE.

THE AFRO-AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY OWE CONGRESSMAN MADDEN AN EVER LASTING DEBT OF GRATITUDE FOR HIS NOBLE DEFENSE OF THEIR CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

CALEB BARBOUR, THE NEGRO SCOUT IN THE REVOLUTION, THE HERO OF STONY POINT BATTLE.

It will surprise many scholars familiar with Revolutionary history to learn that one of the most daring feats of the War of the Revolution was performed by Caleb Barbour, a free negro of New York, and that by his aid Gen. Anthony Wayne was able to recapture from the British Stony Point by surprise July 16, 1779.

Stony Point, with its almost inaccessible heights, was the recognized key to the British position in New York. It was the route by the old French and Indian road into Canada, whence the British drew most of their supplies. The British took it after a stubborn fight May 31, 1779, and since that time, urged by Washington, Gen. Wayne had planned its recapture, but with little hope of success, when Barbour, famous as a scout in the American service, returned one day with the British countersign, and thus armed he led the American forces 1,200 strong at the dead of night up the perilous heights and into the British lines and to victory.

In Steele's "History of the United States," page 130, is given the following:

The capture of Stony Point was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. The countersign, which curiously enough was "the fort is ours," was obtained by a negro, who was in the habit of selling strawberries to the British. He guided the troops in the darkness to the causeway leading over the flooded marshes around to the foot of the hill on which the fort was situated.

The unsuspecting, sentinel having received the countersign was pleasantly chatting with the negro when he was suddenly seized and gagged. An instant more and the deafening shouts told that the victory was won. The British loss was 63 killed and 553 wounded and prisoners, while the American loss was 15 killed and 83 wounded. According to the numbers engaged Stony Point was one of the bloodiest encounters of the War of the Revolution, and by its capture Gen. Gates's victory at Saratoga was rendered possible and the Americans, by their possession of this important strategic point, were able to cut off Gen. Burgoyne from his base of supplies in Canada. Barbour served through the entire campaign and undoubtedly contributed more to the ultimate defeat of the British arms in that section than any other one man.

The sources of American history on this particular topic are somewhat meager. Many of our recent historians fail to make any mention whatever concerning the early enlistments in the American Army of Colored soldiers. Truthfully speaking, the Colored soldier has played an important as well as a vital part in the military history of this country. I shall refer to a few of these events, which will prove beyond any controversy the heroism of the American soldier of color.

Color prejudice, Mr. Chairman, is said to be a species of injustice, so arrogant in its decrees as to be termed an iniquity in itself. It is destitute of all reason, and in its operations it actually refuses to countenance so much as an appeal from its unreasoning maxims.

The Colored man in this country has been a loyal soldier, and his record is coeval with that of the history of our country. Starting in the year, 1775, with the Revolutionary War, history tells us that Varnum's Rhode Island Battalion was the first large aggregation of Colored troops which served in any war, numbering some 3,000 men. These were all volunteers, and enlisted from the States of Connecticut, New York, and New Hampshire. Each of these States also furnished a company in addition to these individual enlistments. Thus before the close of this war there were few companies, brigades, or regiments which did not contain some Colored men as soldiers.

These companies and brigades appear to have been made up from the free Colored people of the States; but before the war closed many slaves were pressed into the service of the Army, as the slaveholders did not care to lose their human property, as they termed it. Hence even at that early period it became the policy of the country to use Colored troops in our military conflicts.

The issue of employing slaves to fight our battles nevertheless became a burning one, and in May, 1775, the Massachusetts committee of safety voted that thereafter "only free men should be enlisted as soldiers." During that same year, in the month of July, Gen. Gates, then in command, issued an order prohibiting further Colored enlistments, though still retaining in the service all who had up to that time enlisted.

As an evidence of the heroism of the Negro soldier in the early period of the country I quote the following from the Annals of Congress, under date of December 5, 1775:

To the honorable General Court of the Massachusetts Bay:

The subscribers beg leave to report to your honorable house—which we do in justice to the character of so brave a man—that under our observation we declare that a Negro man named Salem Poor, of Col. Frye's regiment, Capt. Ames's company, in the late Battle of Charleston, behaved like an experienced officer as well as an excellent soldier.

To set forth particulars of his conduct would be tedious. We would only beg to say in the person of this Negro centers a brave and gallant soldier. The reward due to so great and distinguished a character we submit to Congress.

Jona Bremer, colonel; Thomas Nixon, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Baker, lieutenant; Jonas Richardson, captain; Ebenezer Varnum, second lieutenant; William Smith, captain; Richard Welsh, lieutenant; William Precott, colonel; Epham Corey, lieutenant; Eliphalet Bodwell, sergeant; William Hudson Ballard, captain; John Morton, sergeant.

This is, indeed, a splendid and a well-attested tribute to the gallantry of a worthy Negro soldier of the Revolutionary War, and is only one of the many instances wherein black men offered their lives as willing sacrifices for a country the people of which for years held their race in bondage.

The record also shows that Gen. Washington, on the 30th of December, 1775, issued a proclamation authorizing the enlistment of free Colored people. Those soldiers bore an honorable part in all the engagements from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. History records some very noted instances of valor displayed by individual Colored Revolutionary

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HON. JOHN E. OWENS

The popular and honorable Judge of the County Court who has many warm friends among the Afro-Americans throughout Cook County, who will assist him with their votes and every other way to win his re-nomination for his present judicial position at the primaries Wednesday, September 9th.

Judge John Edward Owens, Democratic candidate for re-nomination at the primaries Wednesday, September 9, was born in this city on the north-west side June 22nd, 1875, and there spent his boyhood days. Since becoming of age he has resided on the west side, in the Thirteenth Ward. He lives with his mother, his two sisters and two brothers. He received his early education at St. Stephens Parochial School and at St. Patrick's Academy, Christian Brothers. He pursued law studies at night, graduating from Lake Forest University, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar, May 1, 1896. He was elected City Attorney of Chicago and served from 1901 to 1903. While in this office he destroyed the "ring" which through personal injury damage suits had mulcted the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He was appointed Master in Chancery in the

Circuit Court of Cook County, December 1, 1904. He was elected Judge of the County Court, November, 1910, for a four-year term which is now expiring. He is a member of the following organizations: Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Loyal Order of Moose, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish Fellowship Club, Iroquois Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Pistakee Yacht Club, Gaelic League, United Irish Societies, and is First Vice-President of the County and Probate Judges' Association of the State of Illinois.

It goes without saying that the writer has no truer nor warmer friend in Chicago than Judge Owens, for he has been a steadfast supporter of The Broad Ax for fifteen years, and many of its readers will assist to put him over at the primaries Wednesday, September 9th.

JAMES W. BREEN.

James W. Breen, the regular Republican candidate for committeeman of the 30th ward, was born in Chicago, August 31, 1873, receiving his early education in its public schools; he also received academic training later on in life, graduating with high honors from the law department of the Lake Forest University.

For the past eighteen years has been a successful practitioner at the Chicago Bar. He honorably served as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Chicago under the late Mayor Fred A. Busse, from 1907 to 1911. He has been

actively engaged in Republican politics for many years; at the present time he is the Treasurer of the 30th ward Republican club.

He is still single, handsome, pleasant and very manly in his bearing; residing with his parents at 5241 South Morgan street, living in the same house for 25 years.

In all honesty it can be stated that the White and Colored Republicans residing in the 30th ward will be highly honoring themselves by nominating Mr. Breen as their ward committeeman at the primaries Wednesday, September 9.



ATTORNEY JAMES W. BREEN.

Prominent member of the Chicago Bar Association, Ex-Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Chicago and Republican candidate for committeeman of the 30th ward.



HON. FRANK W. KORALESKI

Secretary of the Board of Assessors and Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Cook County.