

MR. LEOPOLD PFAELZER.

Brother of the late David M. Pfaelzer; first class business man, warm friend to the Afro-American race and Democratic candidate for the nomination for the unexpired term for member of the Board of Assessors of Cook County.

Mr. Leopold Pfaelzer, Democratic candidate to fill out the unexpired term of his brother, the late David M. Pfaelzer, as a member of the Board of Assessors of Cook County was born in Laudendach, Baden, Germany, Nov. 11, 1858, and received his education in its common high school and business college in Laudendach, Weinheim and Biblis by Worms am Rhein, Germany.

He has resided in this city for more than 38 years and is one of its first, or high class business men with a reputation for straightforward business methods that can not successfully be assailed, for many years he was more than successfully associated with his brother David M. Pfaelzer, in the wholesale clothing business, at the present time he is engaged in the insurance business with offices in the Insurance Exchange Building, 173 Jackson Blvd., he resides in an elegant home with his highly interesting family, 4322 Drexel Blvd.; he is a big hearted liberal minded gentleman and one of his characteristics is his love for doing something for others and he is one of the big contributors to the Associated Jewish Charity. He belongs to a number of fraternal benevolent societies.

Among those most active in getting Mr. Pfaelzer to be a candidate for member of the Board of Assessors are Judge Henry Horner, Jacob M. Loeb, president of the School Board, Edward Hillman, president of Hillman's Department store, Chas. Harder, president of the Harder's Storage Company, Louis Kuppenheimer of B. Kuppenheimer Co., Geist Brothers, W. R. Mumford of W. R. Mumford & Co., John Magnus of Co. Albert Hoefeld, August Gatzert of Rosenwald & Weil, John P. Marsh & Co., Geo. B. Currier, Jos Beifeld, John S. Perry of Janeway & Carpenter.

For years Mr. Pfaelzer and his late brother David M. Pfaelzer have employed three Colored men in their building on Van Buren St., near Market street; his brother Louis Pfaelzer, president of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, packers at the Union Stock Yards also give steady employment to a large number of Colored men.

Proving far beyond a doubt that the Pfaelzers are friendly disposed towards Colored people, that they will have a good friend at court by aiding him to become one of the members of the Board of Assessors of Cook County.

**THE AFRO-AMERICAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., CELEBRATED ITS TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY AUGUST 26th. BROTHER MURPHY PRODUCED ONE OF THE FINEST ANNIVERSARY EDITIONS SO FAR BROUGHT FORTH BY AN AFRO-AMERICAN EDITOR IN THIS COUNTRY.**

It Consisted of Sixteen Pages Well Filled with Good Reading Matter and Advertisements.

Last Saturday, August 26th, Brother John H. Murphy, who has been the untiring editor of The Afro-American, and that the Afro-American is one of Baltimore, Md. for the past 22 years, the best and most enterprising newspaper in this country.



HON. PETER M. HOFFMAN.

The most active and one of the very best Coroners that Cook County has ever had and Republican candidate for re-nomination at the primaries Wednesday, September 13th.

**WALTERS A. M. E. ZION CHURCH AND LOCAL NOTES BY WM. J. BURDINE.**

Rev. T. J. Mopius, D.D., pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Birmingham, Ala., filled the pulpit last Sunday morning and preached a most eloquent sermon which was highly enjoyed. Dr. Blackwell, the pastor, delivered one of the ablest sermons of his pastorate Sunday eve.

Sunday service as follows: the pastor will preach at the morning and evening services. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m. Rev. G. W. Rivers Supt. The Stewardess board No. 1 and 2 deserves credit for the grand reception which they tendered the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Blackwell, last Monday evening. Mrs. India Smith and Mrs. M. C. Green, the president, certainly knows how to do things.

The Varick Christian Endeavor Society will start holding their regular Sunday evening services, Sunday 6 p. m., Dr. E. E. Middleton, president.

Mr. Wm. Heath of 3221 Prairie ave., has been confined to his bed for several weeks. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

Rev. H. J. Callis, D.D., the former pastor of Walters Chapel, is in the city and will return to Washington about the 8th of August with his family. He is the pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church in that city and reports the work in fine condition.

Miss Pearl Bruce, after spending a pleasant vacation as the guest of Mrs. J. W. L. of 5141 Wabash ave., has returned to her home in Knoxville, Tenn., where she will resume her school work, being a teacher in the Maynard school of which Prof. W. J. Causler is principal.

Mrs. Ada C. La Prade of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Ellen Washington of 5130 Wabash ave., and friends, having been in attendance at the O. E. S. Convention. She has the distinction of being the G. R. M. Tennessee Jurisdiction.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bradley's guest, Mrs. Lula E. Fugett left Tuesday evening for Shelbyville, Ind., where she will spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. Jeanett Rhyne. Her friend, Miss Anna B. Davis, will join her Saturday at Shelbyville, thence they will journey on to their homes in Knoxville, Tenn., to take up their school work.

Monday afternoon, the 28th, Mrs. Hattie Vaughn of 3262 Ellis ave., served a six o'clock dinner in honor of Mrs. Sallie Luttrell of Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. M. E. Carmichael and daughter little Miss Carmichael were also present.

Mrs. E. V. Green's many friends at the church are delighted to know she has returned from her visit to relatives and friends in New York and other points in the east and will fill her place in the choir which has been very much missed.

Mrs. Sylvia Warfield of Bethesda Baptist church and Mrs. Martin of Salem sang two beautiful duets at Walters Chapel last Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. West of 413 W. 36th st., returned last week from a visit to friends and relatives in Corapolis, Pa. and other points east.

Miss Mayme Vineyard of Knoxville, Tenn., left Thursday evening for her home after spending a few weeks very pleasantly with her grandmother Mrs. Louise Bostic of 5048 S. Dearborn St.

**DIRTY MILK.**

About seventeen per cent of the average dietary in the United States consists of milk and its products.

Dirty milk causes more city sickness and death than any other foodstuff. Why?

- 1st—Because germs grow in it readily.
- 2nd—Because milk is more difficult to obtain, handle, transport and deliver in a clean, fresh, wholesome condition.
- 3rd—It spoils more quickly than most other foods.
- 4th—Carelessness in the home is all too common.
- 5th—It is the only article of diet derived from animal sources that is commonly consumed in its raw state.

The hot weather may still give us a run for our ice money. While the Department of Health is seeking to guard the purity of the milk supply of this city, delivered to your door, see that it is kept cool and not allowed to stand uncovered, exposed to flies and dirt.

The health and life of the bottled-fed baby is especially involved in this question of clean versus contaminated milk. The housewife has a very important part to fill.

**NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.**

**Brief Bits of News and Comment on Men and Women.**

**NEGRO STUDENTS SAVE ONION CROP.**

Amherst, Mass.—A force of 300 Negro students from the Hampton Institute, Va., and 500 other Negroes from the South farmed and harvested the onion crop in a portion of Connecticut this year, when the regular farm hands left the fields for higher wages in the munition factories of the state, according to a statement of J. W. Alsop, of Avon, Conn., before the Onion Growers of Hampshire and Franklin counties yesterday.

Mr. Alsop said: "When our laborers went to the factories we raised \$8,000 and sent to employment agents in the cities. The men provided were worse than useless. Then we sent to the South and got 300 students from Hampton Institute and other schools and 500 other Negroes.

"These students went to church, sang well and by their gentlemanly conduct won the good will of the community and the praise of their employers."

**WHITE ILLITERATES INCREASING.**

Washington, D. C.—Illiterates are increasing in numbers in New England and in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in the Far West. Illiterates are decreasing in numbers in the Southern States. The South is meeting its problem of the illiterate Negro: the North and West are not meeting their problem of the illiterate White man.

White immigration explains the increase in the number of illiterates. Every other class of illiterates has decreased—Negroes, Chinamen, Japanese, poor Whites, moonshiners, native-born Whites of native parents, native-born Whites of foreign parents, native-born Whites of mixed native and foreign parentage. Only the foreign-born illiterates have increased.

**MISSISSIPPI SEEKS TO DENY FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**

Washington, D. C.—The Washington Daily Herald tells of Mississippi's farce in trying to keep information from White and Colored people alike in the expression which follows:

Prohibition in Mississippi has taken a queer turn. The only real and simple prohibition in the State now is against the freedom of the press in publishing advertisements.

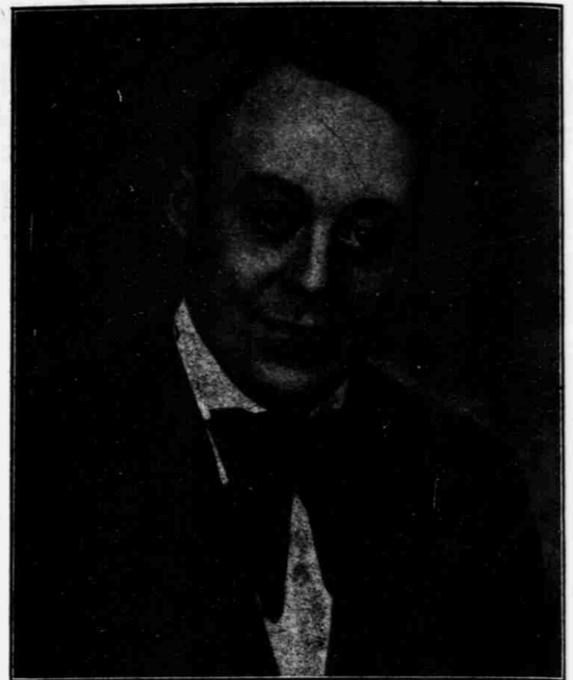
The legislature which has just adjourned enacted a law which prohibits the sale or circulation of any newspaper or periodical which carries an advertisement of any alcoholic liquors. The prohibition of the sale and use of liquors does not go so far. That law permits the importation of two quarts of whiskey or twelve quarts of beer for each adult citizen every four weeks. The people may buy and use liquors but they may not read advertisements to guide them in how and where to buy, or what should be the market price. They may send to New York or New Orleans an order for these goods which are not contraband in the State, but they may not read an advertisement giving them information about what they are to order or what price they are to pay.

The people of Mississippi have long resented the old history of that State written by Northern men to the effect that they prohibited the circulation of knowledge among the slaves; but the new law against advertising of lawful goods is a prohibition of the circulation of information to the White people as well as to the Negroes of the State. There might be some consistency in the laws of Mississippi if the prohibition of the liquor traffic went as far as does the prohibition of advertising. But as these laws now stand they are absolutely inconsistent, and more against the freedom of the press than the prohibition of the liquor traffic. With such legislation it may not be surprising that the cities in Mississippi have the highest record of crime in the country.

**JEWS OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION OF RACE.**

**Movement to Better Condition of Hebrews.**

The Jews of the United States are moving forward along the lines of a program which demands full rights for their race in all lines, and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them. In a recent conference a resolution was passed favoring the idea of a Congress, which should seek full religious, civil and political freedom for Jews. The activities of the Congress will be restricted to these particular lines of endeavor. Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, is one of the leading champions of the movement, which has taken concrete form, and through his efforts and those of Oscar S. Strauss and other prominent Jews, a permanent "Conference of National Jewish Organizations" has been formed. There has been a great deal



MAJOR ROBERT E. JACKSON.

Major General of the Uniform Ranks Knights of Pythias throughout the world; Commander of the First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, who occupies a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow countrymen and who will on September 13th be re-nominated to make the race for the legislature from the 3rd Senatorial District of Illinois.

published within recent months concerning the Zionist movement, which contemplates establishing Jewish colonies in Palestine at the close of the war. The same prominent Hebrews who are at the head of the present movement for protecting the rights of their people in America and other countries, are very largely interested in restoring a large part of Palestine to their own people, in the hope that in time they may gain through peaceful means an independent government of their own. The leaders of the movement believe that such a movement is particularly desirable at a time on account of the large number of Jews of Europe who will be homeless and friendless under the new order of conditions that will come with peace. It may also be possible that a great many American Jews will desire to go back to the land of their fathers in case the Zionist movement succeeds.

**ADMISSIBILITY OF HUMAN HEART AS DEMONSTRATIVE EVIDENCE.**

In an interesting case arising in Maine, namely, *Thompson v. Columbian Nat. L. Ins. Co.*, (Me.) 95 Atl. 229, the action was on an accident insurance policy, and the question in issue was whether or not the insured met his death by accident so as to entitle the plaintiff to recover on the policy. The plaintiff claimed that the death was due to an accident, to wit, a rupture of the heart, whereas the defendant claimed that it was due to blood poisoning and that there was no rupture of the heart. There was evidence that autopsies showed a slit or rupture of heart muscles, and there was a dispute as to whether the slit was due to a rupture before death or as contended by the defendant to a cut after death. At the trial, which occurred over a year after the death of the insured, the defendant offered the heart as demonstrative evidence so that the jury might see for itself that there was no rupture, but a cut after death. The trial judge refused to allow the heart to be received in evidence and his ruling was sustained by the law court. Chief Justice Savage said: "The defendant contends that as the prime question at the trial was whether there was a rupture of the heart before death, or a cut upon the heart after death, the heart itself would be the best evidence of the truth. It would be good evidence, it must be conceded, if the heart remained in the same condition as it was at death, and would be properly admissible if the jurors, who were non-experts, were competent to judge of a question the answer to which must depend to a considerable degree upon expert knowledge. Whether demonstrative evidence of this character should be admitted depends, within well-defined limits, upon the discretion of the presiding justice. And, unless the discretion is abused, exceptions do not lie. Ordinarily a preliminary

question is whether the thing offered is in substantially the same condition it was at the time in question. The determination of this fact is for the justice, and to his finding exceptions do not lie. This is so well settled that the citation of authorities is unnecessary. In this case the justice in excluding the heart gave no reason. We must therefore inquire whether there was any good reason. We think there was. It is complained that he excluded the heart without examining it himself. But he had listened to reams of testimony about it. It is evident that there was a bona fide dispute as to whether the heart was in the same condition as to the rupture or cut at the time of the trial as it was at the first autopsy. If the justice believed the witnesses for the plaintiff, he was authorized to find that the condition was changed. And we cannot revise his finding on exceptions. Besides, the length of time that had elapsed since the body was exhumed and the susceptibility of matter of that kind to decay and degeneration may have led him in the exercise of a wise discretion to withhold it from the jury, even though there was testimony that it had been 'scientifically preserved,' and had not degenerated. Again, it admits of serious doubt whether nonexperts are in a condition to judge a year and a half after death whether a slit in a human heart was caused by a rupture before death or by cutting after death. If not, then such demonstrative evidence is not proper to be submitted to a jury of nonexperts. We suggest this question. We have no occasion now to decide it. We think the exceptions are not sustainable."—*Law Notes.*

**THE BROAD AX**

Published Weekly

In this city since July 15th, 1899, without missing one single issue, Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, single Taxers, Priests, infidels or anyone else can have their say as long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

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