



MAJOR ROBERT R. JACKSON.

One of the chief commanders of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, who will return home this week from Camp Lincoln, and be re-elected to the legislature of Illinois, Tuesday, November 7th, from the third Senatorial district with practically no opposition.

**MAJOR ROBERT R. JACKSON SPENT TUESDAY IN CHICAGO, IN ORDER TO REGISTER FOR THE FORTH-COMING ELECTION.**

On Tuesday morning, one of the first men to present himself at his accustomed polling place in the second ward and the third Senatorial district, was Major Robert R. Jackson, who ran up from Springfield, Ill., for that purpose. Very few of the other officers or men of the Eighth Regiment were able to

enjoy that honor, and the result is, that they will not be permitted to vote at the November election. Major Jackson feels proud over the record or achievements of the Eighth Regiment, for it broke or smashed the record of the United States army in its famous hike from San Antonio, Texas, to Austin, Texas, and return, making two hundred and five miles without the loss of a single man. The officers of the regiment were in the saddle for fifteen days and felt like riding fifteen more without stopping.

**WHAT IS A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE?**

A contagious disease is one that may be conveyed from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. An example of infection by direct contact; A nurse, doctor or any person attending typhoid fever handles the patient and then conveys the infection on the hands to his own mouth. Indirect contact is where a nurse, doctor or any person handles a typhoid case, and without washing hands shakes hands or otherwise handles some other person. The person thus receiving infection may convey it to his mouth. Food and drink are often infected by hands that have come in contact with typhoid patients.

An infectious disease is defined as one in which the causative micro-organism enters the person and there multiplies, producing the disease. Thus it will be seen that typhoid fever is both contagious and infectious. We are led to make this statement because many are confused as to the meaning of contagious and infectious; but they both mean communicable, which is the better term to use.

The rules to the Department of Health require that a nurse who handles a typhoid fever case must not nurse or handle other patients. This rule is in accordance with the rules promulgated by the State Board of Health regulating the care of cases of this disease. And with the light we now have, indicating the many ways in which typhoid may be communicated or transmitted, is intended as a safe-guard against the spread of the disease. It may not be generally

known, that the Chicago Department of Health is what is known as a local board of health and is as amenable to the rules of the State Board of Health as are the health bodies of any other town or city throughout the State of Illinois, and that the same penalties for failure to comply with these rules would apply to the Commissioner of Health and the Department of Health of the City of Chicago, as would apply to health officials or health departments anywhere in the state.

Rules three and five of the State Board of Health regulations as pertaining to typhoid are as follows:

**“QUARANTINE.** The patient should be confined to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and other insects and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. The room should be stripped of draperies, carpets, upholstery and all furniture and articles not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. Visitors must not be permitted to enter the sick room or to come in contact with the attendants. Quarantine can be raised only by the local health authorities or by the State Board of Health.

**“PRECAUTIONS.** No persons, except the necessary attendants, who, whenever possible, should be persons who have had typhoid fever, should come in contact with the patient. Attendants, who have not had typhoid fever, should, as a wise precaution, be protected by an anti-typhoid vaccination. Attendants must not prepare or handle food for others than the patient and themselves and their intercourse with the other members of the family

must be as restricted as possible. The patient and attendants are strictly prohibited from engaging in any work connected with the drawing, preparing, marketing or selling of foodstuffs, milk or milk products including the washing or care of milk utensils or containers of any description.”

In view of the fact that some members of the medical profession of Chicago are not familiar with the rules of the State Board of Health, regulating the handling of communicable diseases by health bodies, this presentation of the Department rules and attitude as pertaining to typhoid fever is deemed necessary. It should also be definitely understood that whatever rules and regulations the Department of Health seeks to enforce are only formulated with one object in view, and that is, the protection of the public's health.

**NEGROES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

The employment of Negroes became a subject of much importance at an early stage of the American War of Independence. The British naturally regarded slavery as an element of weakness in the condition of the Colonies, in which the slaves were numerous, and laid their plans to gain the Colored men and induce them to take up arms against their masters by promising them liberty on this condition.

The situation was looked upon by the public men of the colony as alarming, and several of them urged the Congress to adopt the policy of emancipation. But while the general question of emancipation was defeated, the exigencies of the contest again and again brought up the practical one of employment for Negroes, whether bond or free.

In May, 1775, Hancock and Warren's Committee of Safety introduced the following formal resolution: “Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, as the contest now between Great Britain and the Colonies respects the liberties and privileges of the latter, which the Colonies are determined to maintain, that the admission of any person as soldiers into the army now raising, but only such as are freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles that are to be supported, and reflect dishonor on this Colony, and that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever.”

Washington took command of the army around Boston on July 3, 1775. The instructions for the recruiting officers from his headquarters at Cambridge, prohibited the enlistment of any “negroes.” It may also be noticed that they were forbidden to enlist “any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country.”

Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains, as Bancroft says, that “the roll of the army at Cambridge had, from its first formation, borne the names of men of color.” Free Negroes stood in the ranks by the side of White men. In the beginning of the war they had entered the Provincial army, and the Colored men, like others, were retained in the service after the troops were adopted by the continent.”

A committee on Conference, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch, met at Cambridge, October 18, 1775, with the Deputy Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the Committee of the Council of Massachusetts Bay, to confer with General Washington, and advise a method for renovating the army. On the twenty-third of October the Negro question was presented and disposed of as follows: “Ought not Negroes to be excluded from the new enlistment, especially such as are slaves?” All were thought improper by the council of officers. It was agreed that they be rejected altogether.

In general orders, issued November 12, 1775, Washington says: “Neither Negroes, boys unable to bear arms nor old men unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign are to be enlisted.”

Washington, however, in the last days of the year, under representations to him that the free Negroes who had served in his army were very much dissatisfied at being discarded, and fearing that they might seek employment in the British army, took the responsibility to depart from the resolution respecting them and gave license for their being enlisted.

Washington promised that if there was any objection on the part of Congress he would discontinue the enlisting of Colored men, but on January 15, 1776, Congress determined “That the free Negroes who had served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be re-enlisted therein, but no others.”

The entire aspect of the affair changed when in 1779 the South began to be invaded. South Carolina, especially, was unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrections among the Negroes and their desertion to the enemy, who were assiduous in their endeavors to excite both revolt and desertion.

The result was that in all the Southern States the Legislatures passed resolutions to enlist Negroes, and the Col-

ored patriots of the Revolution are as much entitled as their White brethren for the ardor with which they fought the common enemy, whether they were bondsmen or freemen. It has never been possible to give an exact statement as to the number of Negroes who served in the Revolution, for the reason that they were generally mixed in regiments and not calculated separately.

**NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.**

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

**NEGRO'S OUTLOOK CHANGING.**

Boston, Mass.—The world war is changing the outlook for Negroes in the United States. Employers in the North, shut off from supplies of workers from Europe, are now importing Negroes from the South, and to such an extent as to provoke dissent from employers in the South, who have no liking for a labor shortage.

As a consequence of the rivalry for his service, the Negro already gets a higher wage. Continued for any length of time, there will be a shifting of population, due to this economic adjustment, that will have consequences immediate and remote.

**GEORGIA'S RIGHT TO LYNCH.**

New York, N. Y.—The following article on Georgia's “Right to Lynch,” is from the LITERARY DIGEST, published here in New York and is particularly interesting:

This story is based on an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., and would appear to prove that the promised millennium has hardly been realized in the empire state of the South.

Incidentally, Georgia is supposed to be one of the driest of the dry states. Prohibition was the basis of a special legislative call and it is also well to remember that Georgia was only made dry by act of the legislature and not by a vote of the people. More than this, Governor Harris, the father of the recent dry bill which was enacted in the hope of making really dry a commonwealth that had enjoyed state-wide prohibition for seven or eight years, has just been defeated for a second term as Governor. And, notwithstanding the fact that he was a confederate veteran and the custom of giving a second term to Georgia governors has been practiced for many years, Governor Harris received 70,546 votes, while his successful opponent received 111,355.

The article from the LITERARY DIGEST follows:

The Right to Lynch Is Sacred in Georgia and cannot be interfered with, remarks the PORTLAND OREGONIAN, as it notes that the Persons Bill, providing for the removal of a sheriff when a lynching happens in his county, was tabled by a vote of 113 to 29 the last day of the session of the House of that State. The NEW YORK EVENING POST says that Georgia has only herself to blame if the rest of the country expresses doubts of the depth of her desire to put a stop to lynching and thinks the bill's rejection is the “more inexcusable” as it had been amended to give an accused sheriff the right to carry his case to the legislature as a court of final appeal. It was a “bad day for Georgia” when the bill failed of enactment into law, according to the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, which adds:

“As it is, we are set back a year in the effort to redeem the State from the stigma which an extraordinary record of law-violation has put upon her. We can do nothing now but wait. And in waiting we shall hope that the warning Georgia has been given will prove a deterrent sufficient to mitigate in the coming twelve months the record which in mob-lawlessness put her last year above all the others.”

“In opposing this bill there were those who were pleased to seek to defend the State against the criticisms which an excess of mob-violence has brought upon us. Well and good. There is no more loyal defender of Georgia than the CONSTITUTION. We have at all times stood most staunchly for Georgia against criticism and abuse, from whatever source.

“But we cannot fail to recognize, nor can any man unless he is blinded to reason or caught in the meshes of politics, that in this case the record is against us.”

**DRIVEN OUT OF PADUCAH.**

**Chicago Man Comments Unfavorably on Lynchers—Out He Goes.**

On the evening of the recent double lynching at Paducah, Ky., The Tribune received a message signed “Citizens of Paducah” boasting of the feat and wishing the bodies might be given over to this newspaper. Thursday night another message was received indicating further the spirit seemingly prevalent in that town. The second message announced that Jack Ringhesin of Chicago made a derogatory comment yesterday on the action of the lynchers and was chased out of town by a large mob.



HON. JOSEPH S. LABUY.

One of the popular and progressive judges of the Municipal Court, who feels dead sure that Hon. Woodrow Wilson will be re-elected President of the United States.

**ARE YOU “TUBERCULOUS” OR “TUBERCULAR?”**

**National Authority Draws Interesting Distinction Between much abused Words.**

Distinctions between the words “tubercular,” “tuberculous” and “tuberculosis” when used as adjectives are pointed out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a bulletin issued to-day.

Of the various words used to designate some phase or other of the tubercular movement, says the bulletin, the word “tubercular” is most frequently misapplied. The term “tubercular” may be used correctly only to describe conditions resembling tubercles, but not necessarily caused by the tubercle bacillus, the germ of tuberculosis.

Thus, if one says a certain individual is tubercular, he really indicates that the person has a disease process manifesting itself to tubercles or little lumps, but it is not necessarily tuberculosis. To say that the person has tuberculosis, the adjective “tuberculosis” is the correct word. It refers directly to diseased conditions caused by the tubercle bacillus. Thus, when an institution for tuberculosis recently labelled itself as a “tubercular sanatorium,” it not only indicated that the sanatorium was sick but that it was sick with something resembling tuberculosis. The adjective “tubercular” should be used very infrequently.

The word “tuberculosis,” the bulletin holds, may be used correctly as an adjective, modifying sanatorium, hospital, nurse, etc. This is in accord with the common usage of such phrases as “typhoid hospital,” “smallpox infirmary,” etc. “Tuberculosis” may also be used, as it commonly is, as a noun, but the use of “tuberculous” or “tubercular” as nouns without a modifying definite article, “the,” is extremely doubtful.

Since the anti-tuberculosis campaign is developing with such great rapidity, The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, is urging all newspapers and other publications, as well as its own affiliated associations to make proper use of the words “tuberculosis,” “tuberculous” and “tubercular.”

**THE WILSON BUSINESS MEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE (NON-PARTISAN).**

**Hon. Robert J. Roulston, Chairman of The Western Division.**

Many prominent business men of this city and throughout the country, have organized the Wilson Business Men's National League, which is (non-Partisan). The western division of the league, is located on the fifteenth floor of the North American Building, State and Monroe streets and it carries for its motto, “Achievement the test of fitness.”

Hon. Robert J. Roulston, who is one of the most popular and best known business men in this city, is the active chairman for the western division of the league; John D. Waterman, vice chairman; Austin A. Burnham, general secretary.

Its members will work very hard, for the re-election of Wilson and Marshall. The vice presidents of the league are as follows:

- Chicago.—William C. Niblack, President, Chicago Title & Trust Company; Orva G. Williams, President, O. G. Williams Company; Charles H. Wacker, President, Chicago Heights Land Association; James S. Agar, Secretary-Treasurer, The John Agar Company; Robert J. Roulston, Wholesale Grocer; Frank H. Jones, Banker; John W. Eckhart, President, John W. Eckhart & Company; Francis S. Peabody, President, Peabody Coal Company; Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Central Realty & Investment Co.; Harry H. Latham, President, Latham Machinery Company; Frank G. Hoyne, President, Frank G. Hoyne & Company; M. J. Morrissey, President, M. J. Morrissey & Company; Harry J. Powers, Proprietor, Powers' and Illinois Theatres; Michael-Karpen, S. Karpen & Bros; M. W. Murphy, Delaney & Murphy; Lyman E. Cooley, Civil Engineer; Frank Hayes, Hayes Bros. Bottling Works.

- Geneva, Ill.—Jay D. Miller, Wholesale Grocer.
- Rockford, Ill.—John V. Riley, The Rockford Morning Star.
- East St. Louis, Ill.—Maurice V. Joyce.
- Springfield, Ill.—August W. Klaholt.
- Peoria, Ill.—John Findlay.
- Joliet, Ill.—Robert T. Kelly, Banker.
- Joliet.—Charles G. Pearce, Banker.
- Ottawa.—Fred Scherer, Building Materials and Transferring.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL P. J. LUCEY, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.**



Attorney General P. J. Lucey should be re-elected for his fine administration of his office. He is not only a lawyer of the highest rank but he is a master of detail in an office that requires not only a fine legal mind but an executive mind as well. His work for four years has been beyond criticism. Mr. Lucey was born in Ottawa, Ill., in 1873; was educated at the high school of his home town; studied law in Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1894. Until elected Attorney General he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Streator. He has served two terms as City Attorney of his own town, three terms as Mayor, and has always been active in promoting the welfare of Streator, having served as President of the Commercial Association. Mr. Lucey is an able and popular man and will carry thousands of the Republican and independent votes.



HON. THOMAS J. WEBB.

First class up-to-date and successful business man and Democratic candidate for re-election, member of the Board of Review; men and women can both vote for him at the election, Tuesday, November 7th. Mr. Webb has ever been ready to extend all the courtesies he possibly could as one of the present members of the Board of Review to the Colored people and it goes without saying that many of them will assist to put him over the plate at the coming election.