

# THE BROAD AX

Published Weekly

In this city since July 15th, 1899, but 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.

The Broad Ax is a newspaper whose platform is broad enough for all, ever claiming the editorial right to speak its own mind.

Local communications will receive attention. Write only on one side of the paper.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising rates made known on application.

Address all communications to  
**THE BROAD AX**  
6418 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PHONE WENTWORTH 2997.

**JULIUS F. TAYLOR, Editor and Publisher.**

Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 19, 1902, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

With the British Armies in France, via London.—One of the most thrilling flying episodes of the war was recorded when the British observer in a two seated machine which had been damaged by German shell fire climbed out on one of the wings and steadied the airplane while the pilot brought it safely to earth.

Two young aviators were leading an offensive patrol when an anti-air craft high explosive shell burst just behind the right lower wing of the airplane. The machine was completely riddled. Three of the stay booms were cut, one blade of the propeller was blown away and all the controls except the elevator were put out of action. The machine was further smashed by the broken propeller blade and became uncontrollable.

Realizing the situation, the observer did not hesitate, but climbed out three-quarters of the way on the right wing tip in order to balance the machine. The air craft continued to fall in spirals, however, until it was about 2,000 feet above the earth. Here the observer succeeded in balancing it, and the machine glided down evenly. When about 200 feet from the earth a slight movement by the man on the wing caused the machine to spin again, but the pilot was able to control it when just ten feet above the ground, and the air craft landed with neither man injured.

## PLANS FOR TRAINING EASTERN CITIZENS

Plattsburg to Have Four Camps. Others at Portland and at Plum Island.

New York.—Major General Wood, commander of the department of the east, announces that training camps for civilians in the department will be held this summer at Plattsburg, Plum Island and Portland. The Plattsburg camp will be for the senior division and the other two for the junior division. The senior camp contemplated at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is still under consideration.

There will be four camps at Plattsburg—June 2 to July 1, July 7 to Aug. 5, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9 and Sept. 15 to Oct. 14. Men between eighteen and forty-five are eligible. Applicants from forty-five to fifty-five must obtain special permits to attend and do so at their own expense.

The junior division for boys from fifteen to eighteen will hold two camps at Fort Terry. They will be from June 30 to July 29 and from Aug. 2 to Aug. 30. Two camps will also be held at Portland for the same periods.

Plans are being made for a camp for negroes on Plattsburg lines. If 200 possessing the necessary qualifications apply for membership it is intended to begin instruction in June under the direction of regular army officers, assisted probably by noncommissioned officers from the crack negro regiments in the service.

## WOMEN CROSS HUDSON ON ICE

Five From Highland Falls Make Perilous Trip In Safety.

Albany, N. Y.—On a dare five young women, including Miss May Strebbling of Highland Falls, safely walked across the ice on the Hudson river recently, they jubilantly reported, from Highland Falls to Mantou, Putnam county.

Although the ice could be heard cracking and rumbling in places, they hurried across safely. Few men have crossed the river south of Newburgh this winter on the ice, and no such ventures have been made by women. With Miss Strebbling on the risky trip were Miss Nora Connors, Miss Annie O'Malley, Miss May Fuller and Mrs. Mary Cook of Highland Falls.

## Madrid Is Not So Anxious

Madrid is not a city of great antiquity. Many efforts, it is true, have been made to trace its history back into classical times and even beyond, but the first authentic mention of the town occurs in the Arab chronicles, and this does not carry one back farther than the first half of the tenth century. The place was, of course, occupied by the Moors when they were the dominant power of Spain, but was finally taken from them by Alfonso VI. in 1083. Henry IV. used it as a hunting seat, but it did not attain any importance until the reign of Charles V., who made it a place of residence and was wont to visit it occasionally. It was in the reign of Philip II. that at last it attained to the dignity of a capital city. He created it his capital and unica corte, or only court, in 1560, and it has remained the capital of Spain ever since in spite of occasional efforts on the part of sundry kings to transfer the government to Valladolid and Seville.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

## Her "Hope Box."

Miss Helen, the daughter of the family in which jet black Maria Jackson occasionally worked by the day, had been given a beautiful cup and saucer of rare china. She showed it to Maria and said:

"I mean to put it away in my hope box. You know what that is, Aunt Maria? It's the box a girl puts things into in the hope that she will some day need them as a bride."

"Lawdy, chile, I knows all about dem hope boxes. I got one of my own chile."

"Why, I thought you were already married."

"I is, chile, an' my hope box is one I is puttin' money into fas' as I kin until I has enough to pay fo' a divorce-ment from Pete Jackson. More'n one kind of hope box is mixed up with matrimony. Miss Helen."—New York Times.

## Easy Jail Methods.

The greatest leniency is shown to criminals in New Zealand. Thus in one jail at the end of the South Island a prisoner may keep a race horse and is permitted to transact business concerning it. In the same jail well behaved prisoners are allowed an afternoon out occasionally.

Prison authorities in New Zealand are believers in the moral effects of open air. In one of their institutions the newly arrived misdeemant is allowed the choice of living in jail or outside it, tents being erected at the back. This system of sending people to jail by letting them live outside has, however, its disadvantages. In one case the "prisoners," resenting harsh treatment in the way of a "lockout," lifted up the "jail" and deposited it far away in the bush.

## Kilted Troops.

The Greek kilted troops, the Evzones, bear a variant of a name which was given to troops in the days of ancient Greece. Euzonoi, meaning well girdled and so girt up for exercise as kilted men are, were light troops or even the heavily armed hoplites, but without their weighty shields. At first, however, the term, as in Homer, was used only regarding women, the "zone" being the lower girdle worn by them about the waist, but by an easy and natural transition this came to mean a man's belt. Then, as the belt supported the short skirts, kilted men were called well belted.

## Use of Gas.

It is now a hundred years since gas was first used for illumination in this country, and this is supposed to be "the age of electricity," yet the amount of gas consumed is still increasing. There has indeed been a falling off in the amount used for lighting, but a great gain in the amount used for fuel. This is not only the age of electricity, but also the age of the gas burning cook stove.

## Signs of Reform.

"Is Binks as close fist as he used to be?"  
"Oh, no. Coming down to business in the morning he frequently buys a newspaper instead of trying to read that of the man in the next seat."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## So He Forged.

Judge—How came a man of your ability to stand here convicted of forgery? Prisoner—It is all owing to my taking good advice, your honor. When I left school my teacher told me with my talents to go on and forge ahead.—Baltimore American.

## Mitigating Circumstances.

"How did her friend break it to her gently that she had suddenly become a widow?"  
"Told the dear creature she looked so stunning in mourning that it was lucky she had a chance to wear it."—Exchange.

## Right Up to the Minute Methods.

"Is this an up to date city?"  
"Very. Whenever we have an important place to fill we always go out of town to get the man for the job."—Detroit Free Press.

## How to Smile All Day.

"Keep a smile on your face till 10 o'clock and it will stay there all day," says Douglas Fairbanks in the Woman's Home Companion.

## In College Towns.

"What is the rent of your room, Henry? I suppose they ask a lot for it."  
"Yes, all the time."—Harvard Lampoon.

## Justice without wisdom is impossible.

—Froude.

# SEEK MANY GIRLS

Thirty-five Hundred Disappear Yearly in New York.

## ONE-HALF SEEM TO VANISH.

Recent Search For Ruth Cruger Recalls Case of Dorothy Arnold and Others. Police Assign Among Reasons Family Troubles, Failure at Business, Disappointed Love.

New York.—B-z-z-z-z-z. It's the telephone on the lieutenant's desk at police headquarters.  
"Hello, \_\_\_\_\_ is missing." The lieutenant jots down a few words, the description is flashed to every detective headquarters, and the search for "another missing person" is on.

Ruth Cruger, pretty high school girl, was sought by the police. Leaving her home, happy and contented, she was swallowed up in the swirl of the great city and no clues to her whereabouts had been unearthed. Because her family is of prominence and because of her father's insistence the case was widely discussed and given much publicity, but the case of Ruth Cruger was only one of hundreds.

Every year there are 3,500 missing persons in New York, according to police estimates. Most of the missing persons are girls—pretty, happy girls, youthful and of good home training. They are swallowed in the highways and byways of the mammoth city. Most of them never return, and the public hears of the disappearance of but very few.

Dorothy Arnold went shopping on Fifth avenue one afternoon in 1910. No one saw her leave a certain shop she entered, and the four corners of the globe have been searched for her. They still seek her.

Ruth Wheeler needed a job, and she answered an advertisement. Her battered little body was found days later, and a ne'er do well, Wolter, was later put to death for her murder.

The hacked up body of Anna Amulder was found in the river. Hundreds of anxious mothers and fathers viewed her body, believing it might be their daughter. Her slayer was also executed.

These are but a few of the hundreds of missing. Why missing? Police answer—white slavery, lack of courage to face disgrace, failure at business, family troubles, broken faith, disappointed love, wanderlust and the lure of adventure.

Do they come back? Police say of the 3,500 or more who disappear each year perhaps a little more than half return or are found. The other half? They seem to vanish.

The telephone bell of the lieutenant's desk at police headquarters buzzes—another addition to the hundreds of missing.

## PITCAIRN ISLAND MAIL.

First Dispatch From United States by Steamship Australplian.

Washington.—For the first time since its colonization in 1789 by mutineers of the British warship Bounty and Tahitian women Pitcairn Island, a dot in the Pacific about midway between Panama and New Zealand, is to receive mail from the United States. The historic event is announced in the usual dry, formal mail notice as follows:

"Postmaster Morgan advises that the steamship Australplian will sail from New York on or about March 15, 1917, via the Panama canal for Pitcairn island, being due to arrive there within twenty-five days of the date of sailing. He issues this notice in order that the patrons of the postal service may take advantage of this unusual opportunity for the expeditious dispatch of mail for the place named."

It is not likely that the mail to Pitcairn island will be a heavy one, since only one Pitcairn islander, Miss Emily McCoy, has ever visited the United States to make friends here. Miss McCoy left the island about fifteen years ago to study nursing. Probably she will be the only person in the United States to whom the mail service to Pitcairn island will be of interest. There are about 170 men, women and children on the island.

## INDIANS FORCED TO WED.

Young Chippewas Rush to Judge to Avoid Arrest.

Deer River, Minn.—This village was visited by a large delegation of young Chippewa Indians from the Bowstring country, who came to be married by Justice Cahill, in accordance with the ruling he made that he would give them a week in which to get married subsequent to many arrests by the sheriff of Itasca county on complaint of the Indian agent at Bena.

It is not the intention of the department, it is said, to interfere with the marital rights of the older natives who married years ago under tribal laws, but it is the younger members and in most cases the well educated ones, some of whom have college educations, the department officers are watching.

## Twins Run in the Family.

Evansville, Ind.—The sixteenth birthday of Elsie and Ethel Brady, who are the second of three pairs of twins in one family, was celebrated at their home at 1 Randall street. The mother of the girls is a twin sister of Mrs. Isora Young of Rockport. The younger sisters of Mrs. Brady are the third twins.

## \$500,000 HOSPITAL IN TOKYO.

Japanese Contribute \$75,000 to New Mission Structure.

Tokyo.—Announcement is made that the fund of \$500,000 for the construction in Tokyo of the new St. Luke's International hospital has been completed at a luncheon given by the Japanese advisory council. The Japanese contributed \$75,000, including \$25,000 from Emperor Yoshihito. The remainder has been either contributed or pledged in the United States.

The proposed hospital will replace the present St. Luke's hospital, which was founded by the American Episcopal mission many years ago and which has achieved a reputation throughout the far east. Dr. R. B. Teusler, its present director, will have charge of the enlarged institution, work upon which will be started as soon as a proper site is decided upon. The hospital will be international in scope. It is hoped later to add a training department for doctors and for nurses, and to that end an effort will be made to secure further assistance in the United States.

The proposed hospital will probably be the most complete modern medical institution in the far east.

## HOLD AN ODD FUNERAL.

Salvation Army Takes Charge of Obscure For Victim of Diphtheria.

Chicago.—A band of Salvation Army workers stood in the alley in the rear of a dilapidated house in the slums and sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and then knelt in the mud while the adjutant offered a prayer. Face pressed against the dingy window, stood a blind man and a tearful woman.

As the prayer ended the basement door opened and a little white casket was quickly carried out, placed in a hearse and hurried away, unescorted, to a cemetery.

Such was the unusual funeral accorded Josephine Tomaszewsky, six, diphtheria victim. Her parents' home was quarantined because her two little sisters and one brother were ill from the same disease. The mother insisted upon a funeral ceremony for Josephine, and the Salvation Army hit upon holding it in the alley as the way of overcoming orders of the board of health against entering the house.

## RULING FAVORS TEACHERS.

Justice Levy Sets Basis of Pay "Docking" For Absence.

New York.—Schoolteachers absent from work in the past have been "docked" one-twenty-fifth of a month's pay for each day lost. Justice Aaron J. Levy of the municipal court ruled that the proper basis is to deduct 1-365 of a year's pay for each day's absence. His decision was returned in the case of Mary A. Broughton, teacher in public school 198, who lost eleven days' work because of illness in October, 1915. The decision also holds the signing of a receipt for pay "in full" is no bar to action for recovery.

The battle is an old one which the teachers and principals have been waging against the board of education. Years ago they were "docked" only one-thirtieth of a month's pay for each day lost.

William G. Willcox, president of the board, pointed out that under the Levy ruling the teacher could be absent 190 days, a full school year, and still demand almost half a year's pay.

## PHONES FUNERAL SERMON.

Preached at Long Distance Because Storm Held Up Railways.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A funeral by long distance telephone was conducted the other day when the body of the Rev. Frank Millar of Oakfield was sent to its last resting place through the drifts about the village where Mr. Millar had been a pastor.

The storms tied up all railroads leading to Oakfield from here, a branch line of a few miles in length, and with the main line in trouble no effort was made to resume traffic. The country roads were also drifted so deep that the village and countryside adjoining had been isolated for half a month.

The Rev. Robert S. Ingraham of this city was to conduct the services over the body of his Methodist colleague, Ingraham being the district superintendent. Trying to reach Oakfield by road, he was stalled and worked his way back to the nearest farmhouse, where he arranged to read the service by wire. A listener at the Millar home took his words and repeated them to the mourners.

## RICHEST VILLAGE TO BE CITY.

Glen Cove, N. Y., Votes to Incorporate in the Third Class.

New York.—First steps toward the incorporation of the richest little city in the United States were taken when residents of Glen Cove, N. Y., in a test voted to incorporate the village as a third class city. The vote was more than two to one in favor of incorporation, which will include a population of 10,000.

Glen Cove is considered the largest millionaire colony in Long Island. Among its residents are J. P. Morgan, J. T. Pratt, H. L. Pratt, G. D. Pratt, Captain J. R. De Lamar, Percy Chubb, H. W. Maxwell, Edward L. Young, Justice Townsend Scudder, F. W. Woolworth and Harvey S. Ledew.

## \$50,000 For Two Daughters.

Greensburg, Ind.—Isaac Sefton, one of Decatur county's wealthiest residents, presented each of his two daughters with valuable farm land as gifts. The gifts comprise 461 acres of land that is said to be valued at \$50,000.

## Doing It the Right Way.

For every right way to do a thing there are ninety-nine wrong ways.

Take the apparently simple matter of loading sugar in cars or putting it in storage houses. The difference between any one of the ninety-nine wrong ways and the one right way is a sufficient reason for the world's biggest sugar company to issue a book about it.

An amateur wouldn't dream there could be so much science in rolling 150 barrels of sugar in a box car. But this little book, filled with diagrams, is a school of instruction for all employees. There they learn to do it the right way and to avoid the ninety-nine wrong ones.

The fellow who learns to load sugar the right way soon finds out that the thing contains higher mathematics, chemistry and finance.

The American people eat just about their own weight in sugar in a year, and even the tiniest saving on each pound achieved by this scientific handling is quite enough to pay all salaries and leave a snug margin to boot.—Gillard in Philadelphia Ledger.

## Paper From Wood Pulp.

The idea of making paper from wood originated in Germany in the early forties with Gottfried Keller, tradition having it that he in turn received his inspiration from a wasp's nest. Keller collaborated with a manufacturer of machinery, Heinrich Voelter, in whose name the patents were executed.

It was not until 1896 that the possibilities of this invention in this country were recognized, when Albrecht and Rudolf Pagenstecher induced their cousin, Alberto Pagenstecher, to build a mill in this country and finance the purchase of machinery and the building of a mill.

The choice of location fell to Curtisville, now Interlaken, Mass., where the outlet of Stockbridge bowl seemed to supply an adequate amount of power. The mill was built and on March 5, 1897, the first ground wood pulp was produced.—New York Globe.

## A Nation With No Language.

The Swiss alone, of all the peoples of the world, may in a sense be said to possess no language, a fact that is the more surprising when we consider that there is no people showing a more intense patriotism.

The official languages of the little republic are French and German. The public documents are published in these tongues, both of which are spoken by many Swiss. Roughly speaking, however, about 75 per cent of the population speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them, mainly French and Italian.

These tongues vary, as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to the country whose language they speak. In the Swiss parliament members deliver their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both tongues.

## When "Old Women" Abounded.

In the eighteenth century women soon grew old, says an English writer. At the age of twenty-nine Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI., gravely discussed the question with her modiste, Rose Bertin. She would soon be thirty. Her idea was to change her manner of dress, which inclined too much to that of extreme youth. In consequence she should wear no more flowers or feathers. The glorious Georgian, the duchess of Devonshire, complained to the French ambassador that she was already seven and twenty years old. "Consider," said the glorious one, "what an age that is!" to which the ungallant ambassador replied that "in France at seven and twenty a woman was considered elderly."

## Homemade Cold Cream.

Here is the recipe for a homemade cold cream, the kind always used by the famous Lillian Russell:

Pure lanolin, four ounces; sweet almond oil, four ounces; spermaceti, one-half ounce; white wax, one-half ounce; orange flower water, two ounces; tincture of benzoin, forty drops. Melt spermaceti and white wax in an enamel vessel, add almond oil, then lanolin. Beat constantly and add orange flower water little at a time; lastly, the benzoin, drop at a time. Beat hard till all is consistency of a light cream.

## Making the Best of It.

"What would you do if a situation arose which compelled you to fire a gun?"

"I'd be nervous," confessed Mr. Bliggings, "and yet I'd be exceedingly thankful I was the man with the gun and not an innocent bystander."—Washington Star.

## Reversed.

"Did you read about the man who spent twenty years in jail?"  
"What about him?"  
"I see he has had his case reopened and his sentence reversed."

"I suppose that gives him back those twenty years, eh?"—Louisville Courier Journal.

## Restful.

Laura—Alice Flitter is such a restful friend. Charles—Restful? She talks all the time. Laura—That's it. I never have to think about what to say when I'm with her.

## Fuller's Earth.

Fuller's earth is now used in bleaching, clarifying or filtering vats and rarely for filling cloth, the purpose for which it was employed originally.

A man must be well off who is irritated by trifles, for in misfortune trifles are not felt.—Schopenhauer.

# BOY SCOUTS TO PLAY A PROMINENT PART IN WAR

C. H. Livingstone Says Half Millions Are Available For Various Duties.

Washington.—In the Boy Scouts of America the country has a well trained "peace army" of 202,000, backed by reserves of 350,000 "veterans," the latter well qualified to take the place of police in guard duty, to give "first aid" and to do the work of older men in many things, and the latter particularly well qualified to serve their country in any capacity required of a citizen, according to Colin H. Livingstone, president of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America.

"The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization," said Mr. Livingstone. "Primarily its aims are character building and citizen making. Our boys get an outdoor training, and with them it is a case of playing soldier in the field and camp, getting a handy training for the duties of citizenship, building up health and mind."

"I told the boy scouts of Buffalo recently that they were part of a million of service. In the event of war they will perform all the services that are normally expected of them. For instance, they will be able to relieve the police of guard duty over waterworks, reservoirs, public buildings, bridges, and so on. They will help after families whose heads have gone to war and help relieve any suffering."

# WANTS DOCTORS, TOO, TO PREPARE FOR WAR

Medical Journal Tells of Qualities Needed In an Efficient Military Surgeon.

"If War Comes" is the heading under which the New York Medical Journal says editorially:

"Modern warfare demands the complete mobilization of every resource of the countries involved. Defeat is the price paid for unpreparedness, and the conquered pays the bills for both sides. Therefore it pays to be prepared. Every war in which the United States has taken part has accentuated the necessity for and the deplorable lack of preliminary preparation.

"Surgeon General Lovell in his report for the year 1917 says of the war of 1812: 'There could be little doubt that where one man had died from improper medical treatment had been destroyed from want of a knowledge of the many duties peculiar to an army surgeon.' The same comment could have been made of the close of the civil war and of that with Spain.

"In no direction is preparedness more important than in the medical departments of the army and the navy. The public and a large part of the medical profession erroneously assume that because a man is a qualified medical practitioner or surgeon he will therefore make an efficient military officer. This is not true. The military surgeon is much more than an efficient surgeon or a competent practitioner. He must understand sanitary tactics; he must be familiar with the organization of the medical department and know how to handle men and material. Without this knowledge he cannot perform the full measure of his duties.

"Therefore every patriotic physician should at once enroll in the medical department of the reserve officers' corps, where he can learn the essentials of military medicine by devoting a few hours a week to home study without interfering with his practice. Then when the need comes he can serve his country acceptably and with credit to himself and his profession. Applications for enrollment in the corps should be addressed to the surgeon general of the army, Washington."

## GIRL WOULD BE SOLDIER.

Writes a Letter Asking to Enlist in the United States Army.

Muncie, Ind.—The following letter has been received by Sergeant Joseph R. Finney of the local recruiting station:

Union City, Ind.  
Captain Finney, Army Recruiting Office, Muncie, Ind.:  
Dear Sir—I sent in my application to the army recruiting office several months ago and I was told to write you about it. I wish to join the United States army. Whatever way you may see fit to use I shall be willing to give you my best service. My present position is clerking in a grocery store. Now, if it is in any way to use me let me know. If it is on the firing line I am willing even to die there. Hoping to hear from you soon, am, sincerely yours,  
MISS MINNIE HARMON,  
R. R. 2, Union City, Ind.

Sergeant Finney, after an investigation, said the young woman who sent the letter is a pretty girl who clerks in a country grocery near Union City and that she is in earnest about desiring to be a soldier or to enter the army in any capacity. Sergeant Finney has written to her that he has not the authority to enlist women for any purpose, but that she might find army work with the Red Cross association.

White Negro Called a "Hoodoo." Hot Springs, Ark.—Claiming he is a "hoodoo" and practices sorcery, an old negro was given five days to leave the town of Earle, Ark., by three negroes who recently beat him and burned him through the streets with brown. His belief is said to be based on the fact that the old man's skin has turned white, except for a streak about the eyes, giving him an uncanny look.