

THE COLORED COMMERCIAL CLUB OF CHICAGO

Organized in a Time of Greatest Need—Many New Reforms in Business to Be Taken Up—Employees to Be Educated.

Some of the more progressive Colored business men of Chicago, appreciating the need of a greater degree of co-operation among themselves, by which they



MRS. MINNIE SINCLAIR

Graduate and Licensed Chiroprapist—Has Beauty Shop at 4656 South State Street.

may more effectively control the trade of the members of their race, and realizing that of the many hundred organizations in Chicago among Colored peo-



G. J. JACKSON
CHICAGO'S GREATEST
COLORED JEWELER

3242 South State Street
Chairman Selling and Sales Committee,
Colored Commercial Club.

ple there is not one sufficiently responsive to their local business needs, called a meeting at the Raymond school and

organized "The Colored Commercial Club of Chicago," for the purpose of promoting the interest of the Colored business people of Chicago, realizing that whatever best promotes the business interest promotes the community interest also.

They have recognized the advanced position reached in the business world by women, and the growing recognition on the part of the world of her increasing importance in all other activities of life, has caused them to honor themselves by making its membership consist of such men and woman actively engaged in business as shall be recommended by the membership committee.

Additional evidence of the advanced position the organizers of the club have taken is afforded by the up-to-date manner in which they have formed the government of the club. They get rid of the old one-man idea of government in the form of a president, upon whom the success or failure of the organization depends, which in most cases has meant failure, and have vested the power of government in a board of managers, consisting of the chairmen of permanent committees, which committeemen are elected annually by the members of the club. This board of managers in turn select a chairman, who becomes the acting president of the club as well as chairman of the board and is subject to removal by them if for any reason they feel the interests of the club could be better conserved by such removal.

The work as outlined by the governing board is referred to the chairman of the standing committee having that particular work in hand, and this committee takes the required action. Through this means the organization is saved the necessity and annoyance of an all night debate without result.

The Colored Commercial Club of Chicago, best of all, offers something practical and tangible to its members, so that membership means more than the privilege of debate; it means a right to demand and receive service. The mere mention of some of the more important committees and the duties implied will indicate the scope of service which will be rendered. The following statement from the club's literature tells its own story:

"The benefits and advantages afforded by membership in the Colored Commercial Club of Chicago may be briefly outlined as follows:

"First, co-operative advertising, through which we shall make advertising among Colored business people and their customers more general and economical.

"Second, co-operative account adjustment, through which we may secure the adjustment of accounts between members without litigation if possible, and



B. L. SINCLAIR

Proprietor the Sinclair Lunch Room, 4660 South State Street. Chairman Membership Committee, Colored Commercial Club.

secure collections from others on the most reasonable basis and without



H. B. SAUNDERS

Druggist located at 4750 South State St., Chairman Finance Committee Colored Commercial Club.

charge except such charges as are incurred in the process of collection.

through which members may secure the credit standing of individuals and firms with whom they expect to do business, and to which members may refer creditors for information.

"Fourth, co-operative business loans to members temporarily in need after investigation by the finance committee.

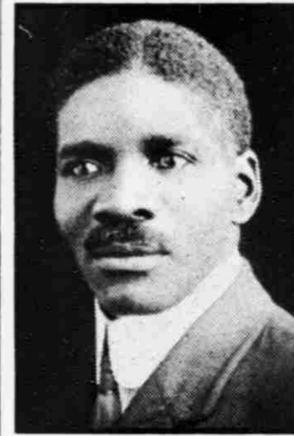
"Fifth, co-operative, legal and business advice through which the member without cost to him may have expert legal or business advice through the association's legal department.

"Sixth, monthly social gatherings of business people, where old acquaintances may be renewed and new ones made, when luncheons will be served and addresses delivered by qualified business men, through which meetings we shall secure the union of merchant and customer and the general co-operation of the races by securing leading white business men as speakers."

Entrusted with carrying this great service into effect, together with such other services as the activities of the club must bring to the community, the following committees may be mentioned: Credit information, whose duty is the compiling and distribution of credit information; centralization of accounts. The employment committee is one of the most important, dealing as it does with the source and foundation of all business. It is the purpose of this committee to bring about co-operation in employment information, vocational education, co-operative associations among employes and above all encourage honesty of purpose, thrift and industry. The publicity and advertising committee will have charge of the exploiting purposes of the club. They will insist upon truth in advertising, give special attention to window display and will strive to create a proper attitude toward the Colored business people. They will also circulate a directory of all members in the club and will make membership valuable by encouraging trading with member firms and individuals. Other committees are: Membership, finance, social, civic, business prospect and public welfare.

Among the men and women most responsible for the successful organization of the club, and who may be depended upon to successfully carry out its principles and policy are: H. B. Saunders, druggist, located at 4750 S. State street. Mr. Saunders is a young man of the progressive type, who having worked his way well up toward the top in his line is determined to go higher. He has a well stocked store, neat and up-to-date in every particular. He is fully capable of caring for the needs of his people in his neighborhood.

Mr. C. J. Jackson, the mere mention of whose name means jewelry shop. Mr. Jackson has for years been located at 3242 S. State street, where he, with the assistance of his wife, has built a monu-



C. H. GREEN

547 Bryant Avenue. Manufacturer and distributor of the C. H. Green shoe polish and porters' supplies. Chairman Social Committee, Colored Commercial Club.

ment in up-to-date jewelry business by honesty, thrift and industry.

Mr. F. C. Brown of the Brown Hotel,



F. C. BROWN

Proprietor of the Brown Hotel, 34th and Wabash, a hotel for wife, daughter or mother, endorsed by the pulpit and press. Chairman Business Prospect Committee, Colored Commercial Club.

corner Thirty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, who has for years successfully operated in Virginia, Springfield, Ill., and now for several years at the present location. Mr. Brown is a practical hotel man of wide experience, who shares with his wife, both in private and in public, all honor for the success of their business. Mr. Brown is also the inventor of a food warmer, which he claims is destined to revolutionize the dining car and catering business.

C. H. Green, which means shoe polish and porters' supplies, successfully manufactured and marketed. Mr. Green owns his home at 547 Bryant avenue, and has ever been identified with all business and progressive movements.

B. L. Sinclair, whose lunch room at 4660 S. State street, which is renowned for its neatness in appearance, quick service, first quality and fair quantity of food and sanitary preparation. Mr. Sinclair shares honors and responsibility with his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sinclair, who is also in business at 4650 S. State street, where she makes beautiful while Mr. Sinclair makes agreeable a few doors south. Together they make their patrons happy.

Mr. Chas. B. Travis, who as real estate broker at 3333 S. State street, cigar maker at 5 East Thirty-third street, secretary and treasurer of the Idlewild Hotel, 50 East Thirty-third street and member of the exemption board, Fourth district, is the busiest man on the South Side, yet found time to take an active part in the organization of the Colored Commercial Club.

Geo. W. Faulkner of Faulkner & Cook, real estate dealers at 3603 S. State street, one of the pioneer real estate men on the South Side among Colored people, has evidenced his just claim to the continued patronage of the Colored people by his progressive spirit. He is ever ready and active in the community interest.

Anthony Overton, always on the firing line. He it was who sounded the call to advance, which was repeated by other officers in line, such as Wm. D. Neighbors, W. A. Wallace, Mrs. Rose L. Slater, Warren Robul, Carl A. Hansberry, Mrs. H. B. Newell and others, and retreat will not be sounded until the tills of Colored business people shall be found safe for the dollars of Colored people.

In a recent interview Mr. George W. Faulkner, of Faulkner & Cook, 3703 South State Street, said "Our firm is very much pleased with business transacted during the year of 1917. We attribute our success largely to the favorable conditions of the market, which is especially favorable to investors of small means." adv.

WON BY CARTOONS

North Dakota Artist Elected to Congress by Drawings.

ILLUSTRATED HIS SPEECHES.

None of the Other Political Campaigners Could Equal J. M. Baer's Chalk Talks in Getting Audiences—Farmers Would Drive Fifty Miles to See the Young Fellow Make Those Pictures.

Fargo, N. D.—All the set rules of political poker were violated in North Dakota when the workingmen of the cities and the farmers united to send a nonpartisan candidate to congress.

John M. Baer, who was sent on his way to Washington by a 3,000 plurality, is not a lawyer, gone to join the 350 other lawyers in our national assembly. Instead, he is a cartoonist on a Fargo newspaper. He was educated as a civil engineer, took a fling at farming and became interested in politics through the cartoonist's necessity for studying current affairs. If he had been a year younger than his twenty-five years he could not have been admitted to the house of representatives.

Naturally, the young men were for him. Drainage engineers spoke for him because they thought his technical training would be of use in discussing public improvement projects. Cartoonists and artists sent drawings for a traveling exhibit boosting his cause. One newspaper humorist gave up his job to go out and give illustrated speeches for him. In the Fargo Courier-News, all Baer's drawings bore the union label—and the workingman was favorably inclined.

Then there were the farmers, whose lot he once had shared in his brief twenty-five years of life. The Republican and Democratic candidates sought to impeach his record on the soil. Why, they charged, he made himself the laughing stock of the community by covering a wagon load of flax to protect it from the frost. It seems that flax is impervious to chill, and the charge was a grave one to make in that agricultural district. It appeared at one time that Mr. Baer could not survive this indication that he was unfitted to sit in the national councils.

But Baer got out his artists' crayon and drew a picture of the farm wagon driving through a terrific windstorm. The tarpsaulin, he proved to all within hearing or sight, was necessary to prevent his harvest from blowing away. Having thus displayed a statesmanlike

ability for explaining away damaging evidence, the race was conceded to the young nonpartisan.

As a political drawing card all the old party oratory could not equal Mr. Baer's chalk talks. Farmers would drive fifty miles to see the young fellow draw those pictures—crude likenesses of anything from a state owned grain elevator to a fat Minneapolis miller gouging the men who raised the wheat.

Baer's election marked the entry of the National Nonpartisan league into national politics. Lively interest was manifested throughout the nation because the league has now spread into eight states, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska among them, with a total membership of 100,000, nearly half of which is in North Dakota.

Much Too Much.

We eat too much. We heat too much. We try too much to beat too much. We growl too much. We scowl too much. We play the midnight owl too much.

We weep too much. We gape too much and dally with red tape too much. We treat too much and cheat too much and fear to face defeat too much.

We buy too much. We lie too much and snivel and deny too much. We have too much and slave too much, with one foot in the grave too much.

We sit too much. We spit too much, wear shoes too tight to fit too much. We mess too much and dress too much, in sixteen suits or less too much.

We spit too much. We fight too much and seek the great white light too much. We read too much. We speed too much, hit dope and use the weed too much. We drink too much. We wink too much. I think we even think too much.—Oscar Schiefel in Health Culture.

Crapping a Bat.

Baseball players are as superstitious as Zulus. In no way is this more ludicrously illustrated than in the care which some of them lavish upon an ordinary baseball bat. Manufacturers, says the Popular Science Monthly, oil and shellac their bats to make them sleek and fresh, and the superstitious baseball player proceeds to use glass, bone, sandpaper and what not to remove the finish. Why? Oh, "just because," to give a woman's reason. He may have a notion that the bat will last longer without it. But the truth is that the shellac really acts as a preservative of the wood.

Some baseball players imagine that it is impossible to make a strong hit with a new bat, because the bat is so sleek that the ball glances off it. Others believe that crapping a bat fills up the crevices and cracks and thus lengthens the life of the bat.

LONDON OPENS ARMS TO AMERICAN BOYS

Warmly Welcomes Our Soldiers and Sailors, Who Teach "Craps" to British Chums.

London.—London is constantly filled with American soldiers and sailors. All the downtown streets, especially in the Piccadilly district, are often thronged with them. Everywhere the Americans mix with the Australians, Canadians and Scotchmen in kilts, and all agree that London is fine.

In some places the Britons were initiated into the game of "craps" and, as usual, the beginners won. Craps seems to have captivated London. The Americans, who had not been at liberty since their departure from the United States, were lionized. At some corners women stood handing flowers to the strangers, who plinned them on their hats.

The especially warm personal welcome extended the men is notable. Furloughed Belgians, Frenchmen or other soldiers of the allies travel through the city in groups, by themselves. Every American group is piloted by at least one and sometimes half a dozen Britons.

Those in London having just been paid, had pockets full of money, which they are anxious to spend. They dine at the best hotels, some of them occupying tables adjoining those at which British officers are seated.

Two Men and a Problem.

When Lord Rayleigh, the British scientist, was a student at Cambridge the examiners set among other problems one which they based on an article in a German mathematical periodical supposed unlikely to have penetrated to Cambridge. Only two men solved it—Mr. Strutt (Lord Rayleigh) and another. The examiners asked the other man about this problem. "Oh," he said, "I take the — (mentioning the name of the periodical), and I was very glad to find that, thanks to an article in the last number, that problem came out quite easily." When Mr. Strutt's turn came they expected a similar answer, but he astonished them by replying, "The fact is, gentlemen, that I sometimes contribute to —, and I could not help feeling greatly flattered that you should have thought my little problem worthy of a place in this examination." He was awarded the prize.

An Expressionist.

Our idea of an expressionist is a woman who can keep her face straight when telling her son she hopes he will be as good a man as his father.—Galveston News.

The Haunted House.

Would Be Tenant—I like the house very much, but I hear that it is haunted. Landlord (rubbing his hands and smiling)—My dear madam, I attend to that personally. The ghosts only appear to tenants who do not pay their rent and refuse to move out.—London Telegraph.

Bushels in New York.

According to New York law, the bushel shall consist of seventy pounds of lime or coarse salt, sixty pounds of wheat, peas, potatoes, clover seed or beans; fifty-seven pounds of onions; fifty-six pounds of Indian corn, rye or fine salt; fifty-five pounds of flaxseed; fifty-four pounds of sweet potatoes; fifty pounds of cornmeal, rye meal or carrots; forty-eight pounds of barley or buckwheat; forty-five pounds of herdsgrass, timothy seed or rough rice; forty-four pounds of sea island cotton seed; thirty-three pounds of dried peaches; thirty-two pounds of oats; thirty pounds of upland cotton seed; twenty-five pounds of dried apples; twenty pounds of bran or shorts. For a fractional part of the above weights shall be required.

Order of the Thistle.

The Order of the Thistle is a Scotch order of ancient origin. Tradition has it that it was established A. D. 787 as the result of a vision of a bright cross seen in the heavens by Achaus, king of the Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, while they were engaged in prayer on the night before the battle with Athelstan, king of England. So far as the records show, however, it was either re-established or founded in 1687 by James II. of England by the appointment of eight knights.

The order collapsed, but was revived by Queen Anne on Dec. 31, 1703. In 1827 it was decreed that the membership should consist of the sovereign and sixteen knights, but others of the royal family were admitted.

Two Views of the Case.

A prospective bridegroom made his first call on his future bride in company with a marriage broker, and while in the parlor waiting for the appearance of the family the broker drew the young man's attention to a glass closet containing a handsome silver set. "Just look at these things!" he said. "You can see how wealthy these people are."

"But is it not possible that these articles were borrowed for the occasion," inquired the suspicious young man, "so as to give an appearance of wealth?" "What an idea!" answered the agent reprovingly. "Who in the world would lend them anything?"

WHAT RECRUITS ARE TO EXPECT IN CAMP

Bath First Thing, Then Two Weeks Under Doctor's Eye. Then Some Real Work.

Washington.—An official statement showing what the national army recruits may expect when they arrive in their training camps was given out here. The first thing the recruits will do is to take a thorough bath. From that time on, officials stated, scrupulous cleanliness will be expected of all recruits when possible.

Arrangements have been made temporarily to assign all recruits to a section of the camp where they will be in touch with men called from their own neighborhoods. This arrangement will be broken up later when the men are fitted to the various branches of service according to their physical qualifications. These assignments will be made according to lists showing their previous occupations, and they will go to infantry, cavalry, artillery, machine gun and other units, according to their fitness. Men from the same localities will remain in the same regiments as far as such disposition of them is possible.

The first two weeks the recruit will spend largely under the doctor's care or at least under his watchful eye, according to the statement, which says: "He will be given a physical examination and vaccinated for typhoid, paratyphoid and smallpox. Recommendations will then be made to the company commander for special forms of exercise to remedy any slight physical defects. The first two weeks of training will be occupied almost entirely with these special exercises, light exercises in setting up drills and schooling of the soldier."

"During the second ten weeks regular training will begin, but the work will be increased gradually and the division surgeon and his assistants will keep a watchful eye on the general physical condition of the men. Thorough instruction in personal hygiene, sanitation and first aid will be given during their first two weeks."

Slow Work.

"How's your boy Josh doing in the army?" "First rate," replied Farmer Cornsteele, "although his mother's a little disappointed. She speaks about the slowness of Josh's promotion every time she sees in the paper that the same old general is still holding his job."—Washington Star.

LINCOLN'S HOME PATRIOTIC.

Birthplace of the Immortal "Rail Splitter" Makes Draft Record.

Frankfort, Ky.—Larue county, Ky., the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, has made the record of furnishing every man drafted for the national army without a single claim for exemption and without a single rejection for disability. This fact was established through a communication received by Representative Ben Johnson (Dem.) of Kentucky, in whose district Larue county is located.

Mr. Johnson says that the county was called upon to furnish 132 men under the draft. The men were all registered, all appeared before the exemption boards for examination, none claimed exemption from any cause, although some of them were entitled to make such claims because of dependent families.

"I believe that this wonderful showing will be unparalleled in the history of the draft," said Mr. Johnson.

BOY PREDICTS WAR'S END.

Dies Three Days After Telling Prophecy to Parents.

Marshfield, Wis.—In a letter received by Miss Anna Urbanus from her sister in Reform, Ala., she tells of a queer case of a child, aged seven, which has a bearing on the present war. Up to date the child never spoke a word until one day when the mother broke a dish the child exclaimed, "You broke one dish!"

Then he was again mute. The father then broke a dish to see if the child would speak again, and this time he said, "Two dishes are broke."

A doctor decided to break a dish also. The child exclaimed, "Three dishes are broke and I am going to die in three days, and the war will end in three months."

The boy died on the third day, and, according to the letter, the citizens of Reform are eagerly awaiting for the three months to elapse.

HIS FACE WAS "FAMILIAR."

Did Not Recognize Brother Till Explanation Was Made.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Vego E. Barnes is back from Buffalo, where he went to see a certain man and met him on the street. "How are you, Orville?" said Mr. Barnes, extending his hand. The Buffalo man, with the natural suspicion of an easterner meeting a stranger, hesitated. "Your face is familiar," he said. "I'm sure I've seen it before. But who are you?" "Merely your brother," Vego explained. It was the first time they had met in twelve years.