

BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS.

Bodies of six black troopers laid at rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Washington, D. C. President Wilson sends flowers—Secretary of war and Chief of Staff of Army present. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of A. M. E. Church, marshals citizens committee.

Special to The Broad Ax by Captain Wilson Bruce Evans, Retired. "On fame's eternal camping ground, Their silent tents are spread; And Glory guards with solemn round, The brave bivouac of the dead."

The six unidentified and unclaimed bodies of the black troopers killed in the Mexican ambush at Carrizal, were buried with full military honors on Friday morning.

The ceremonies over the black heroes were given a national character from the fact that all orders relating to the funeral were issued by the War Office, the escort, a troop of the second cavalry, a section of battery A, field artillery of the Federal City Brigade and the engineer band having been ordered out by that department. Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and Maj. General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army were present in person and President Wilson sent a wreath of flowers for each grave from the White House conservatory.

Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for the start from the Union Station where the bodies had arrived over night, the plaza was crowded by hundreds of people of all races and classes to do honor to the brave. Promptly on the hour, and with military precision and order, the detail of the second cavalry bore upon their shoulders the bodies of their fellow troopers and gently placed them upon the caissons of the battery. Each coffin was draped with the American flag under which they had fought and for whose principles and for love of the country for which it stands had given up their lives, a willing sacrifice—a greater love than which, no man hath.

John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church placed a wreath on each of the committee of Colored citizens and the cortege moved.

The procession was led by the troop of the second cavalry and the field battery bearing the bodies followed by the Spanish War Veterans led by Hon. L. G. Dyer, Commander in Chief and member of Congress from St. Louis, Mo. Other members of Congress following were: William S. Howard of Georgia, Richard A. Austin and Samuel E. Sells of Tenn., George A. Loud and W. F. James of Mich., G. T. Helvering of Kansas, Henry Bruckner of New York, Sydney Anderson of Minn., and J. M. McGuilcuddy of Maine, M. H. Nealy of West Va., Claudius W. Stone of Ill., and Carl Van Dyke of Minn.

Among the prominent citizens of Washington, marshalled by John R. Hawkins, Chairman of the Citizen's Committee were: Mr. Justice Robert H. Terrel, Hon. John C. Daney, Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, George W. Cook, Secretary of Howard University, Reverend J. Milton Waldron, Simon P. W. Drew, W. H. Jernigan, Alex. Wilbanks, Drs. Charles I. West, E. D. Williston, William H. Wilson, William A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, Creed W. Childs, Mr. James Howard, U. S. Deputy Marshal, Mr. L. Melendez King, Mr. Armond W. Scott, representing the Colored Elks of the World, Mr. W. H. McKinlay, Mr. James A. Cobb, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. Arthur L. Curtis, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton and Mrs. Anna Jordan Collier of The Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R. and Miss Ida C. Plummer.

From the Peace Monument at the foot of the Capitol to Fourteenth street where the procession turned south to the highway bridge, the curb of Pennsylvania was lined with thousands of spectators who bared their heads as the caissons passed giving signs of that reverence for the sacred dead which seeks expression in no other way than by the perfect silence of veneration.

Arrived at the National Cemetery, the throng which had journeyed on foot and in conveyances massed itself in two lines at the approach to the open graves. The band broke the solemn stillness with the strains of "Lead Kindly Light" and across the open space, threading their way between the marbles of those who had gone before, the white troopers bore upon their broad shoulders the bodies of their black comrades and tenderly deposited them, each over his own grave—the tent whose flap ne'er swings outward.

The bodies placed, the troopers lined in front of the people. Every head was bared as Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard of the U. S. Navy stepping from the side of the War Secretary and the Chief of Staff, advanced to the center of the six open graves, reading as he walked in clear and vibrant voice—"I am the resurrection and the life"—that beautiful and sublime burial service of the Episcopal Church whose soul subduing pathos was evidenced in the misty eyes of all when the "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" was said with the lowering of each to its long home. The band played

"Nearer My God To Thee" and as the last notes died away among the evergreens and monuments, the detail fired the customary salute of three volleys just as was done three days before when the body of Capt. Charles T. Boyd their old commander was buried in the same last bivouac.

The bugler sergeant advanced to the center—"Taps" were sounded. It was a soldiers funeral,—simple and complete.

NOTES ON RACIAL PROGRESS.

Furnished by The National Negro Business League.

The Mechanics Savings Bank at Savannah, Georgia has moved into its new quarters at 721 Broad Street. Hundreds of new accounts were added on the opening day. Mr. Fleming Tucker is cashier.

Some of the Colored ministers of Savannah, Georgia are co-operating with the Local Negro Business League by preaching sermons based upon the importance of supporting race enterprises.

McGraw Brothers and Moore, grocers at Waycross, Georgia, have just completed arrangements for a new and striking window display of Jello Ice Cream Powder.

As a result of the activities of the Local Negro Business League at Waycross, Georgia, the Colored business men have organized the Laborers Penny Savings and Loan Company. The stockholders are paying their subscriptions promptly and the company expects to engage in a regular banking business beginning January 1, 1917. Carlton W. Gaens is the president and R. W. Williams, the secretary.

Thomas Hudson, the owner of three grocery stores in Valdosta, Georgia, says that his success has been due to his policy of selling only reliable merchandise and then backing it up. "My goods must satisfy my customers," says Mr. Hudson.

Thomas Middleton owns and conducts a fifteen-acre truck farm in Valdosta, Georgia. He supplies green groceries to the retail merchants of that city.

A. B. Walton, a successful undertaker of Valdosta, Georgia, has just completed a \$20,000 brick building with five stores and offices upstairs. The Enterprise Company of the same city has valuable real estate holdings in the business section of the city.

A movement has been started in Georgia for a State Negro Business League.

Spencer's Millinery Establishment in Columbus, Ga., is one of the most successful business enterprises of the race in that city. Miss M. A. Spencer, the manager of the business, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

The Local Negro Business League at Columbus, Georgia, has been revived with Dr. E. J. Turner as president and J. R. Curtis, manager of the Southern Guide as secretary. Dr. Turner is Grand Medical Director, Knight of Pythias of Georgia and is otherwise prominent in state, business and political circles.

E. D. Redding is one of the successful business men of Macon, Ga. He has been engaged in the wholesale and retail fish business for over fourteen years. His weekly sales average 3,600 pounds.

H. W. Wilson is a successful Colored grocer of Macon, Ga. Mr. Wilson conducts a candy factory in conjunction with his business and specializes in peanut and coconut candy for which he has built up a large demand.

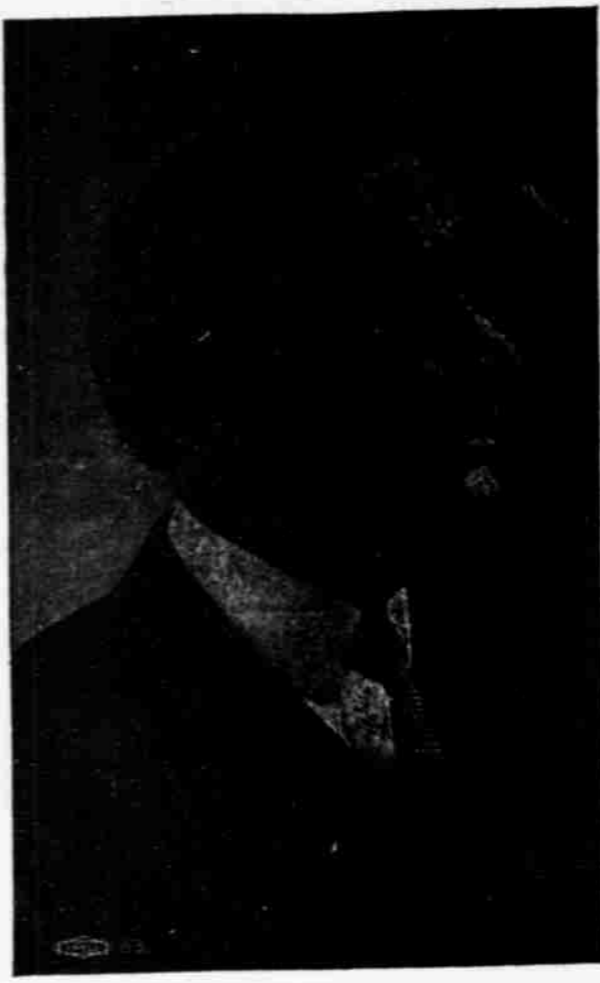
The various enterprises conducted by C. H. Douglass of Macon are a credit to the city as well as the race. Mr. Douglass has a modernly equipped moving picture and vaudeville parlor, barber shop, pool room and cafe.

Local Negro Business Leagues at Columbus, Macon and Augusta, Georgia, are formulating plans for a State Negro Business League.

In Augusta, Georgia, there are three co-operative grocery stores among the Colored people. One of these concerns, the Augusta Merchandising Company, is composed of 165 stockholders and has been in business about eight years. Butler's Bakery, a Negro enterprise, employs eight people.

T. M. Dugas and Son of Augusta, Ga., successful undertakers carry a stock, not including the three-story brick building, which is valued at \$10,000.

The Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co., and the Georgia Mutual Insurance, of which W. S. Horasby and Shewell respectively are managers have their home offices in Augusta, Ga., and

**MR. JULIUS JOHNSON.**

Republican candidate for the nomination for Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois; to be voted for at the State wide primaries September 13.

Mr. Johnson who is a first class business man and a high class gentleman has spent the past few days in this city rubbing up against the big politicians and business men. On Thursday noon he spoke at the Hamilton Club

and was well received by its members, and among many of them and thousands of good Republicans in all parts of the state look upon him as the winner of the nomination for Auditor of Public Accounts for the state of Illinois.

between them give lucrative employment to nearly one hundred persons.

REFUSED LICENSE TO MARRY NEGRO.

Missouri Girl Who Would Wed Colored Youth Refused License.

MOTHER MAKES HER PLEA

Says Girl May Attempt Suicide Unless Allowed to Marry The Youth.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—Special to The Broad Ax.—Mrs. Alice DeLand accompanied her daughter Mary Alice, 16 years old, to St. Louis, Wednesday to give her consent to the marriage of the girl to Alexander Wright, defended her action on the ground that she did it to save her daughter's life. The girl, she told Marriage License Clerk Ruedi, who is infatuated with Wright, whom she has known only three months, has twice attempted to commit suicide when her parents sought to keep her away from him, and has threatened to kill herself if she is not allowed to marry him. Mrs. DeLand said she and her husband idolize the child, and as the only solution of the problem, as they saw it, were willing to make this sacrifice to save their child from self-destruction. DeLand is foreman of a railroad gang and has worked with Wright for the past nine months. Miss Alice has known Wright for only three months. Ruedi questioned the girl and Wright who accompanied the mother to the City Hall. The girl, who is timid and shy looking, spoke in a tone so low she could hardly be heard and repeatedly looked at Wright as if appealing to him to aid her in answering. Ruedi informed the prospective bride and bridegroom that the Missouri laws did not permit the marriage of Whites and Colored. The trio was downcast at this announcement, and Mrs. DeLand inquired where such marriages were permitted. "I do not know what States permit them," said Ruedi, "but take my advice and do not try any of the Southern States."

BIG DOINGS AT INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

Public exercises will be held at the Institutional Church, 3825 So. Dearborn St., next Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 4 P. M., at which time the Honorary degree of Doctor Laws, conferred at the last convocation of the Faculty of Morris Brown University, of Atlanta, Ga., upon Louis B. Anderson, Esq., and Hon. Edward H. Wright will be presented by Hon. Orrin N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Anderson will be introduced by Hon. Geo. F. Harding, Senator of the 1st Illinois Legislative District and Mr. Wright by his former class-mate in the Chicago College of Law. Hon. Joseph Sabath, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Bishop Vincent will preside.—"C."



HON. JOHN W. BECKWITH EX-CORPORATION COUNSEL OF CHICAGO, BRILLIANT LAWYER, POPULAR CITIZEN AND THE NEWLY APPOINTED JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT WHO ASSUMED HIS DUTIES AS SUCH THIS WEEK.

NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.

Brief Bits of News and Comment on Men and Women.

A Southerner Protests Against Lynching.

Savannah, Georgia.—In a recent address speaking against evasion of the law, Geo. W. Owens, President of the Georgia Bar Association, told some of the results that have followed in the wake of sumptuary legislation.

President Owens explained present conditions in Georgia by stating: "Of late years a wave of hysteria has gone over the state, and extremists have passed laws, sumptuary in character, but disguised under the veil of police regulations, which have not and never will have the undivided and genuine support of the masses of the people; private rights have been invaded, and resentment against the law engendered; the natural result has been that the laws mentioned have been generally disregarded, and it was but a step forward from refusing to obey that law to put at defiance the more important laws bearing on the well-being, good order and dignity of the state."

President Owens further stated that: "This general contempt for law has resulted in the most serious consequences to the state." Georgia has had prohibition for over eight years.

During this time, President Owens says that: "From having a law-abiding state and one whose record was second to none in America, we have become the object of such adverse criticism that we are regarded as being in a condition of almost semi-barbarism."

President Owens concluded his address by referring to the many lynchings which have occurred in that state, suggesting that this resulted from the general contempt for laws that had been passed during a wave of hysteria which swept over Georgia.

The gravest infraction of law, he said, is that of lynching, which has unfortunately become most frequent; this form of speedy justice against a criminal, which was applied almost exclusively in cases of outrage on women, has now become so common that a person charged with trivial crime, frequently suffers the extreme penalty for an act, of which, had he been convicted by due course of law, an imprisonment of short duration, would have been the appropriate punishment. How shall the perpetrators of this crime of murder be brought to justice? It is useless to attempt to indict them in the county where the act has been committed; though they are known, the grand jury will not indict, for frequently men composing that body have been either parties to the crime or are in such sympathy with the perpetrators that they disregard their oath of office.

"BAD AMERICANS."

Chicago, Illinois.—In an editorial entitled "Bad Americans," the Chicago Tribune observes: "Prohibition leaders have begun a campaign which is dangerous to the safety of the country and utterly discreditable to themselves. The plan is to pledge 5,000,000 voters to vote against any party and any candidate who does not openly favor national prohibition, regardless of his views on national defense, or foreign policy, and on industrial preparedness. It is asserted that 5,000,000 people in this country believe that all intoxicants should be prohibited. There are at those figures about 95,000,000 who do not believe with them. The above statement means that 5,000,000 voters will be asked to sacrifice every issue, however pressing and however necessary to the national safety, to the one issue of forcing prohibition on this country. The seriousness of such a pledge may be gauged today when we think what it might have meant in 1860 and 1864. Such tactics might have led 5,000,000 voters to vote for disunion and for a continuance of human slavery."

At a time when Negroes were being held in physical and mental bondage, as is true of many of them in some parts of the South today; when Negro suffrage is suppressed, and when the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments is held in abeyance, it would indeed be discouraging if 5,000,000 voters, or any number of such voters, for instance, could permanently band themselves together against the enforcement of the War Amendments—that is, if they could get away with it!

ALPHA SUFFRAGE CLUB.

The Alpha Suffrage Club held a most successful lawn fete on the spacious lawn of the Y. W. C. A. Wednesday evening, July 19th. Many novel features were introduced and the Ways and Means Committee under the leadership of Dr. Emanuel feels that the movement was a great social as well as a financial success. Next meeting of the club will be a business one, the first Wednesday in August at the Reading Room, 3005 State St., at which time plans for annual outing will be presented.

Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Pres.

HOW TO REDUCE DIPHTHERIA DEATHS.

During 1915 the deaths from diphtheria were fewer than for any year since 1909.

The first six months of 1916 the deaths were fewer than for any year since 1908. This showing would indicate that we have no reason for complaint; but we have. During 1915 the death rate per 100,000 population from diphtheria in Chicago was the highest of any of the large cities in the United States, except Boston. The rate per 100,000 in Chicago was 27.73; New York, 23.37; Philadelphia, 18.71; St. Louis, 24.39; Boston, 29.25; Cleveland, 24.81; Baltimore, 13.51; Pittsburg, 26.74 and Detroit, 20.91.

Diphtheria is a curable disease, as well as a preventable disease. Why should the death rate remain so high in Chicago?

If large doses of antitoxin were administered on the first day of the disease, the death rate would suddenly drop to less than one-half per cent. of those treated. If the same treatment were applied promptly on the second day of the disease, the deaths would not be one and one-half per cent. of those treated. If applied on the third day, less than three and a half per cent. die. If treatment is delayed to the fourth day, over eleven per cent. die. Those receiving treatment later than the fourth day show a death rate of a fraction over twenty-two per cent.

These figures are based upon a careful study of 8,372 cases of diphtheria treated with antitoxin by health officers in the Department of Health. They were treated in their homes at the request of the family physicians.

What can we do that we are not doing now to lower the present disgraceful death rate from diphtheria? (1) An early diagnosis is necessary. (2) A prompt and efficient dose of antitoxin is also necessary. Nothing else is necessary to reduce the death rate to a minimum.

To secure an early diagnosis, doctors should teach their families to call a doctor upon the slightest indication of sore throat. Since antitoxin is harmless, it should be used at once. Do not wait for a microscopical diagnosis before using antitoxin. The best time to save a patient is lost if you wait to hear from the laboratory.

SUMMER HINTS.

Swat the manure pile. Clean up the back yard. Keep cool mentally and you will not get so hot physically.

Take the shady side of the street, be good natured, avoid looking at a thermometer, stick to buttermilk as a beverage and you'll see the snow fly next December.

The parks are beautiful; visit them every day, if you can. The street car companies will haul you many miles for a nickel. Dig up a nickel and take a street car ride. Get out into the open. Take a basket of lunch and spend the day in the country under the sun and sky. Be out of doors every hour you can; stay indoors only when you are compelled to.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR VICTIMS OF M'INTYRE.

Healey, Schuettler, and Hundreds of City Officials Pay Last Honors to Patrolman Dean.

Funeral services were held Thursday for three of the victims of Henry McIntyre, the crazed Negro who battled with 100 policemen for three hours on Tuesday from his home at 320 North Irving avenue.

Twenty-eight mounted policemen and fifty policemen on foot preceded the cortege of Patrolman Stuart Dean from his home at 3333 Fulton street to the Warren Avenue Congregational church. The services were attended by Chief Healey, First Deputy Schuettler, and hundreds of city officials, relatives, friends, and members of the Policemen's Benevolent associations, and Knights of Pythias.

Services for Mrs. Josephine Overmeyer, who was shot by McIntyre, were held at St. Malachy's Roman Catholic church in the morning and she was buried in Mount Carmel cemetery. The funeral of Alfred Matthews, a third victim, took place in the evening at the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal church.

FORMER I. N. G. SERGEANT STOLE PISTOL TO ROB.

Judge Sentenced Robert E. Hall to Indeterminate Term for Holding up Druggist.

Robert E. Hall, who confessed that the army automatic he used in holding up five drug stores was one he stole from the First cavalry, of which he was at one time a sergeant, was sentenced to an indeterminate term at the Pontiac reformatory by Judge Barrett Thursday.

Hall was arrested after a chase of nearly a mile by Patrol Sergeant Maurice A. Crotty, who is 57 years old. The court pointed to Sergt. Crotty as an example of the value of the older men to the police force.