



MR. NOBLE B. JUDAH, JR.

First class lawyer, who stands well with the military men throughout the state of Illinois, who could be easily elected one of the judges of the Superior Court in 1917.

STUDY THESE FIGURES.

In 1915 there were 5,863 cases of diphtheria reported in Chicago with 678 deaths. These cases and deaths of this one disease cost the people of Chicago \$3,915,054.00, or an average cost per ward of \$111,858.00. Much of this costly sickness and suffering, due to this particular disease, could have been prevented, if only the parents had been intelligently careful in the care of their children.

Take for example, another disease common to child life, that of measles, which is usually regarded as a minor ailment. In fact, many parents make the mistake of deliberately exposing their children to this disease in order that "they may have it over with." Last year there were 18,964 cases of measles in Chicago with 236 deaths. And these measles cases and deaths cost the parents of those measles cases, \$1,574,423.00, or an average ward cost of \$47,869.00. So it is easy to see that it pays to avoid contagion of every kind. It pays in dollars and cents to heed the warnings and advice of the Department of Health.

Then there is scarlet fever. Let us see how big a money burden it laid on the people of Chicago. Last year there were 3,366 cases with 77 deaths—really a low mortality rate, but for all that the total cost for the year of this disease was \$978,830.00, with an average ward cost of \$27,966.00. Pity that this money, totalling \$6,569,207.00 for the three diseases named, could not have been saved. The facts are, much of it might have been saved, had only the people given their best cooperation to the health officers in their efforts to control the communicable diseases and thus to prevent needless sickness, suffering and deaths.

It is generally conceded that habits are hard to break. This is why stress is laid by teachers of the young on the importance of forming right habits in early life. It is taken for granted that the child trained in the ways it should go will not depart from them in later years.

Among the things that should be impressed early upon young and growing minds is the habit of neatness and orderliness. Slovenly habits mean waste, inefficiency and carelessness. Slovenly habits are expensive in many ways. Especially is this true when applied to conditions affecting community comfort and safety. Here is where carelessness, thoughtlessness and slovenliness, taken in their cumulative effects made for ugliness and danger.

One of the most prominent of the weekly publications in the country, discussing community conditions from the standpoints of beauty and safety, says that the litter habit is a national characteristic. People will look carefully after front yards and lawns and throw their litter and waste in the alley or the rear of their premises, and are utterly indifferent as to either appearances or consequences. This is why in every town or city, and in almost every community of the same, we find places that could be called "swell fronts and swill backs."

During the winter months, too, people are inclined to permit the accumulations of waste and rubbish on their premises that they would not do during the warm weather months. This is why we have our Spring clean up campaigns. It means, when you think about it a little, we have been so dirty and slovenly and careless in our habits all winter long, that when Spring comes, largely as a matter of self-de-

fense against sickness and disease, we proceed to clean up.

The Spring clean up is a fine thing; but let us be clean all Winter and we will not be so dirty next Spring and neither will we have to work hard to make our city clean and to keep it that way all the time.

URGE MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR ALL.

National Observance December 6. Reasons why overhauling is necessary.

Plans for the observance of National Medical Examination Day on December 6, were announced today by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The National Association, together with other organizations, is advocating an annual medical examination for every person, sick or well, and December 6 has been set aside as one of the feature days of Tuberculosis Week, December 3 to 10. Anti-tuberculosis Associations, state and local boards of health, women's clubs and other societies are cooperating to interest everyone possible in the subject of at least one medical examination a year, preferably on this special day. Physicians will make special arrangements to devote December 6 to medical examinations, and clinics and dispensaries will prepare to receive those who cannot afford to pay a physician.

Some of the reasons why the human machine should be inspected at, least annually, as given in a free pamphlet on "Periodic Medical Examinations," issued by the National Association are these:

The physically perfect man is almost impossible to find. Almost everyone who has reached the age of 30 has some impairment or defect of his body. Out of 2,000 men and women examined, 70 per cent. were found to have impairments of a more or less serious nature, while all of the remaining 30 per cent. had some defects of a minor character.

Out of the thousands who have been examined and found to be impaired, only 10 per cent. imagined there was anything wrong with them; the remaining 90 per cent. supposed themselves "perfectly well." Many little defects or impairments may be found which, if allowed to continue without treatment, may result in serious and perhaps fatal illness, such as Bright's Disease, tuberculosis, etc.

A thorough physical examination is not expensive, and it is worth the cost to know where one's health account stands. If an inspection of your body reveals a little break that can be repaired for a dollar or two, which is cheaper: to let that little break continue until it becomes chronic tuberculosis, cancer, or Bright's Disease, which will cost hundreds of dollars to treat and which may never be cured—or to stop it at its very beginning?

The time to prevent disease from sapping your vitality is before it gets a foothold. The best way to discover disease early is to have a periodic overhauling of your body, at least once a year.

Mrs. Mary Harsh, 2963 Federal street, who is one of the prominent members of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, has completely regained her health again.

STUDY OF THE NEGRO FOR PORTRAYAL IN "THE BIRTH OF A RACE."

"Sambo" of the stage and "George" of the barbershop will not be taken as typical of the Negro race, if we are to believe those most interested in building that big photoplay to monumental greatness. Wheeler, the scenarioist, says, "Why should we try to force on the public one type of Negro as an example of the whole race? Anyone who has made a study of the subject, knows that in the importation of slaves from Africa at least four classes, quite unlike each other, were brought from different sections of the dark continent, and the American Negro is either a descendant or a mixture of these.

"The importations from Congo, south of the line, were short, stubby, irresponsible fellows, having an affinity to the Hottentots. Strains of these today are found in the happy-go-lucky, rollicking roustabout, whose responsibilities will never make his back ache. The 'Gullah niggers' were from the Gullah country on the St. Paul river, and were considered the meanest of the race. This class was considered especially adapted to field work and was imported for that purpose. The 'Eboe' Negro came from a fine open country above the Delta of the Niger (not from the Delta itself as many suppose). At home he was a high-minded and half-civilized man. In America he became trustworthy, intelligent and industrious. The fourth class was the 'Guinea' Negro, a hardy, shrewd, deceitful fellow, no more like the 'Eboe' than a gentleman is like a bandit.

"The playwright has forever made the Negro a caricature, and a large majority of White people have accepted him as such. It is time that something be done to show the world that the Negro is a man, though he has a black skin, and that the Negro woman has every right to consideration because she is the female of the species.

"I do not believe in intermarriage, nor does any man of intelligence, be he white or black. It is quite as much to the credit of the Ethiopian that his race be kept uncorrupted by bringing into it a foreign element as it is for the Caucasian, and for the same reason. We all admire a thoroughbred of any specie.

"I believe that one great reason for the delay in giving the Negro race its proper status in this country is because the majority of White people do not know the Negro. The average American is not much of a student, and does not quickly absorb anything except money. He does not know what the Afro-American has accomplished in the fifty years of his emancipation, and it remains for us to show them. We shall do it in 'The Birth of a Race.'

THE OLD ELITE CAFE NO. 1 IS STILL BOOMING.

It was stated in these columns a few weeks ago that Art Codozoe and (Lovie Joe) J. H. Whiston, owners of the cafe would enlarge it, by taking over the old Monogram Theater next door at 3028 S. State street and after considerable labor and expenditure of money, the old and the new Elite Cafe, has been transformed into a thing of beauty.

A space has been fenced off by brass railings for dancing purposes and the entertainers also use it. They are not permitted to venture on the outside of the enclosure while executing their various stunts.

The entertainers are: Mrs. Lillian Bradford; Miss Sallie Lee Johnston, and Miss Mattie Hite; Ollie Perry, violin; George Brown, piano; Walter Lee, cornet and Ray Green, drums.

The entertainers and orchestra always hit it up pretty lively during the evening hours. On entering the Cafe, its patrons have no trouble in having their coats and wraps checked. Three hundred and fifty to four hundred people can be served at one time and all in all it is a great improvement over the Elite in its former days.

COLORED WOMAN POLICE OFFICER MAKING GOOD.

Los Angeles, Cal., Special to The Broad Ax.—Mrs. Morgan Robinson, the first colored woman in the entire United States to be appointed outright as police officer, has served in the Los Angeles Police Department for the past three months during which period she has made good.

Mrs. Robinson is both steady and sagacious; kindly in her attitude towards the victims with which she has to deal, and very hopeful for her own people.

From her early girlhood Mrs. Robinson has always identified herself with racial issues and organizations that had for their main object enterprise and race uplift.

The fact that Mrs. Robinson was appointed perhaps as an experiment and that she has made good in every way, is a great victory not alone for her but for the race.

MME HACKLEY TO GIVE FOLK SONG RECITAL.

Cleveland, O., Special.—A folksong festival for the benefit of the Home for Aged Colored People will be held Monday evening, December 4, in the Grays Armory under auspices of the Cleveland Association of Colored Business Men.

The festival is one of a chain of similar entertainments to be held in Boston, Los Angeles and other cities. The entertainments were originated by Mrs. E. Azalia Hackley, director of the Normal Vocal Institute of Chicago. The Cleveland entertainment will be provided by a chorus of 200 Colored singers, and the program will include plantation melodies and compositions of Colored composers.

THE NEGRO FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE.

3005 State St., Chicago, Ill. The annual meeting of the Negro Fellowship League will be held Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, at the Reading Room, 3005 State St., at 3:30 P. M. All members are urged to be present to hear the annual reports on the election of officers.

Last Sunday the League enjoyed a rich treat in an oration by the secretary Mr. J. E. Hughes. The subject was "Evidences of Civilization" which is the first of a series of orations to be delivered by him. Mrs. L. W. Washington read the Race Review. Ida B. Wells Barnett, President.

The Alpha Suffrage Club held no meeting this week, on account of Thanksgiving preparations; but will hold a very important meeting Thursday night of next week. All members are urged to be present. The executive committee met at the home of the president, Friday evening.

Ida B. Wells Barnett, President.

HUGHES' HOME FOR SALE.

Washington, Special.—"For Sale or Rent." This sign of a large real estate firm appeared on the residence of Charles E. Hughes, 2100 Sixteenth street northwest.

According to friends of the former Justice here, he will become associated with a large law firm in New York. He will not begin his activities until after the first of the year.

CHIPS

If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass plate over his face, and he will not be standing up, either.

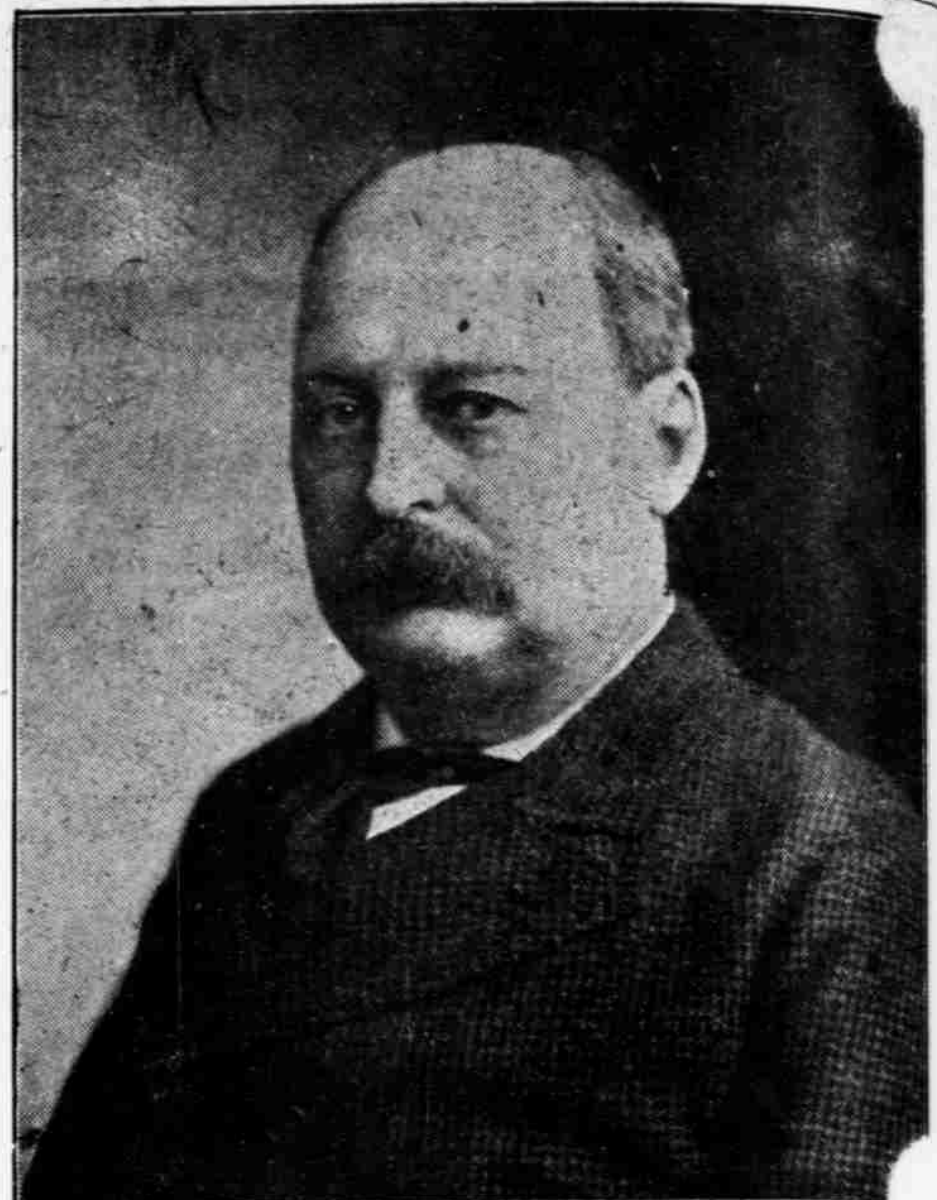
Chas. E. Morrison, special messenger to Mayor William Hale Thompson, is making great preparations to visit Springfield, Ill., January 10th, and witness the induction in to office his friend Governor Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandy W. Trice, 6438 Eberhart avenue, gave an elaborate dinner last Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Hyde, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Rhoda Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal. and Mrs. Emma Hackley. Mr. and Mrs. Trice easily proved themselves up-to-date hosts.

Col. R. S. Abbott, editor of the greatest weekly newspaper in the world, has become a full fledged mason, lately joining Oriental Lodge No. 68, S. and A. M. It is said that he very successfully rode the five-legged goat which is connected with that lodge that even though he was blindfolded, he managed to hold on to the goat, by the skin of his teeth.

The Weekly News of Lexington, Ky., in its issue of November 25th, reproduced our article, including all the headlines entitled "The Republican National Committee Appropriated \$100,000 Foreign Language Weekly Newspapers, But It Would Not Expend \$1.00 With the Colored Weekly Newspapers Throughout the Country." We heartily thank Brother Willis for giving our article so much publicity.

Madam M. Callaway-Byron, did not arrive home from Washington, D. C., by way of New York City, until Tuesday evening. She brought with her from the last mentioned city a good sized bouncing baby, which will be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray Lucas, 508 E. 36th street. Madam Byron is very much pleased with her trip east and in the near future, she will give a recital at Bloomington, Ill.



HON. EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

President of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is greatly interested in the new moving picture, which is now being constructed, entitled "The Birth of a Race," and who would make an ideal candidate for judge of the Superior Court in 1917.

How to Find Fault.

It is not difficult to find fault, because there is so much of it lying around. That's where the difficulty comes in. There is no honor or distinction in finding fault that anybody else can find and everybody else has found.

If you want to be a success at fault-finding you must branch out on fresh lines, use new and ingenious methods and find fault that has never been found before. Where is the honor in finding fault with your wife's biscuits, or with the fact that dinner is late, or other such daily occurrences? But only let some budding scientist find a modicum of fault with the inexactitude of the isothermal lines as evidenced by the cross currents of the Martian canals, and he is in a fair way to accumulate unto himself both fame and fortune.

In brief, then, it is with finding fault as with everything else—be not commonplace.—Life.

New York City Garbage Disposal.

The method of garbage disposal in New York City is as follows: Garbage, placed in separate cans by householders, is collected in city vehicles and transported to dumps along the water fronts of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, where it is placed upon contractors' scows.

A filled scow is towed to a reduction plant on Barren Island, in Jamaica bay, where the material is cooked, the grease extracted and the tankage or soiled matter dried. Grease is sold for soap making, etc., and tankage is used as fertilizer. The moisture only is wasted.

The contractor's work begins at the dumps, and for the privilege of receiving the 400,000 tons of garbage per annum the contractor is obliged by agreement to pay the city an average sum of \$97,000 per year for a term of five years.—New York Times.

Three Places to Watch.

Political regeneration must start in a quickening of the civic conscience. Men in larger numbers must begin to take a deepened interest in political policies and programs. The three places which should be kept in the mind's eye evermore are the city hall, the state capitol and Washington city. What the representatives of the people are thinking and saying and doing should be closely scrutinized and scrupulously judged. When our newspapers pass out of the semi-barbaric stage of newspaper development they will devote less space to accident and gossip and crime and lay before the public day by day in ampler fullness the doings of our aldermen, our assemblymen and our congressmen.—Woman's Home Companion.

Superiority of the Past.

We hear from the best authorities that the classics are not studied as they used to be. This does not surprise us, because it has been equally true of every age. For instance, Bishop Berkeley, discoursing in 1744 "on the virtues of tar water" and other things that came into his mind, said: "In these free thinking times many an empty head is shook at Aristotle and Plato as well as at the Holy Scriptures." In these days that depth of that old learning is rarely fathomed. This reminds us of the political debate in a corner grocery where one of the village sages remarked, "Jimson is not the man he used to be," and another responded, "No, and he never was."—Independent.

Prose Period.

"Here's a postal card from my husband," remarked Mrs. Dobson. "He's out of town, you know." "What does he say?" asked Mrs. Dubwalte. "Am well. Home Tuesday." Four words! And when that man was courting me he used to write me poetry by the yard."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Nicely Trapped.

The sexton of a certain church the other afternoon had conducted a party round the ancient edifice, and, despite dropping more than one "gentle hint," it appeared as if the sexton was to go unrewarded.

In the porch the leader of the party paused a moment.

"I suppose," he said, "you've been here many years?"

"Forty," replied the old man, "it's a werry strange thing as whenever I'm a-showing a party out o' the porch they allus asks me that question or (with emphasis) the other."

"Indeed!" smiled the visitor. "And what may the other be?"

"What I calls question number two," replied the sexton calmly. "Is jest this—'Samiwell, is tips allowed? And Samiwell allus answers, 'Tips is allowed!'"

The hint was taken, as was the tip.—London Globe.

Fans of France.

At the time that Louis XV. was king of France fan making had reached perhaps its highest point. It has not gone backward since, but surely no fan could be made more exquisite than were those of the days of the glory of Versailles.

Du Barry and Mme. de Pompadour, the two most persistent favorites of Louis XV., were both very fond of fans, and many are the stories told of their extravagance in buying them or at least ordering them, for the king had to pay for them. One that was chosen by Mme. de Pompadour took nine years in the making. It was made of paper cut like fine point lace, and the sticks bore medallions so tiny but without perfect that they could only be made out by the aid of a very powerful microscope.—Washington Star.

Primary Colors.

As to what are the primary colors is something on which authorities have disagreed. Sir David Brewster called red, yellow and blue the primary colors, and this view has been commonly held by painters and others, since all the known brilliant hues can be derived from admixture of these three pigments. But if the pure spectral colors are superposed upon a screen the resulting colors are quite different. Thomas Young suggested red, green and violet as the primary colors, but subsequent experiments by J. Clerk Maxwell appear to show that they should be red, green and blue. Sir William Abney, however, says red, green and violet. Any two colors which together produce a white or gray light are complementary colors.—Exchange.

Stumping Him.

"I am now prepared to answer any questions you may care to ask," said the lecturer.

"Any one barred?" asked the man in the audience.

"Certainly not," replied the man on the platform.

"Then just wait a few minutes, will you, mister, till I run home and get that four-year-old kid of mine. He's got a few hard ones that I'd like to have you answer for me."—Detroit Free Press.

Keeping Home Happy.

The tramp touched his hat and walked along beside the horseman.

"You wouldn't think it, sir," he said, "but I once had a happy home."

"Then," said the rider, "why didn't you do something to keep it happy?"

"I did, sir," said the tramp; "I left it."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Willie's Question.

"Pa," "Yes, Willie." "Pa, how is it that my hair has grown longer than yours when yours has grown longer than mine?"