

HON. THOMAS CAREY

Successful business man; extensive real estate owner; who is extremely popular with all classes of his fellow citizens and many Colored men and women in all parts of this city are already marching under his banner for Mayor of Chicago.

HON. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON STARTS HIS BOOM FOR RE-ELECTION AS MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

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of this state and Judge Warren Douglas who could easily pass muster as a first class saint also voted for whisky.

On the other hand Hon. A. H. Roberts delivered the talk of his life against whisky and worked hard day and night in favor of the passage of the prohibition amendment also manfully and courageously voting in its favor, Mr. Roberts is bound to make his mark in the Legislature of Illinois.

Hon. Peter Reinberg, President of the Board of County Commissioners, must be effected, with a severe case of color blindness, for he has selected a large number of men and women, to serve on a committee, to erect a memorial monument, to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in the Forest Preserve Park and not one Colored man nor woman, has had a look in, as a member of the committee. Evidently, Mr. Reinberg, has no use for Colored people, except at election times, when he desires to have them, to assist to vote or boost him into office.

MERRIAM GIVES RECONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR CITY.

Promises to Appoint a Commission if He is Elected.

Capt. Charles E. Merriam has announced his "reconstruction program" for Chicago. While Mayor Thompson was assailing him in one end of his ward, the Seventh, he was telling another gathering of his constituents what he would do if elected mayor.

He said:
"The next four years in the history of Chicago should be a period of reorganization and reconstruction. Every effort should be made to meet this critical situation as effectively as possible. The Chicago plan commission has presented a program which I have already indorsed, but, in addition to this, if elected mayor of Chicago, I propose, with the approval of the city council, to appoint a reconstruction commission, constituted for the purpose of dealing with the biggest problems of the city and composed of representative men.
Would Select Big Men.
"My policy would be to select strong men and women, capable of working together without regard to faction, party class, or creed, on exactly the same principle that united action was obtained during the war. A considerable part of these men should be aldermen or other city officials, because of their practical contact with municipal affairs and their direct re-

sponsibility for their conduct to the government. The other should be private citizens drafted into public service. Public opinion should compel them to act, regardless of their personal inclinations. No private interest should be allowed to stand in the way of the great public interests of Chicago during the next few years. On this commission there would be four sections, as follows:

Plans for Soldiers.
"SOLDIERS—This section should employ all the power of the city government, in co-operation with the state and federal governments, and with any private organizations, to guarantee the very best treatment to the returning soldiers. This applies not only to their reception on coming home but also to helping them secure employment appropriate to their proven ability and any and all other possible ways of helping them through the necessarily trying time of readjustment. Our boys who have offered to give everything in life should not be neglected by the community in whose defense they fought.

Plans for Charter.
"THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND CHARTER—This section should look after the interests of Chicago in the coming constitutional convention. Great interests are at stake in the approaching revision of the organic law of the state, and the city government should take the lead, in co-operation, of course, with other organizations, in the great and difficult task of seeing that Chicago's just claims are fully considered and properly recognized. The great questions of home rule, just taxation, public utilities should be given the most earnest consideration and should be closely watched by the city government. In the same way, the question of a new charter for Chicago should be taken up. It is universally agreed that many important changes in our local government are absolutely necessary, and the united action of our citizens should be secured in order to make these changes promptly and with the least possible friction.

Aid for Business.
"BUSINESS—The city government ought to aid in every legitimate way in advancing the trade interests of Chicago. Matters like the new post-office, the town hall, the development of water and rail facilities, the proper advertisement of Chicago in the great territory around us, are all proper work for the city. The government naturally would co-operate with the organizations such as the Association of Commerce, the real estate boards, the Greater Chicago Federation, and other societies of our citizens. It is now definitely recognized that a good city government is a business asset to a community, and a bad city government gives a city a 'black eye.' The penalty of a Rip Van Winkle at-

titude toward the government is too great for any city to pay, while the advantage of a reputation for first class city government is very definite and very great from an industrial point of view, as well as from any other.

Help for Labor.
"LABOR AND LIVING CONDITIONS—A section of the reconstruction commission should deal with the working and living conditions of men and women in Chicago. Whatever the government can properly do to make the daily life of men and women comfortable should be undertaken. Housing conditions, sanitation, reception and care of the immigrant, regularity of employment, sound working conditions, the high cost of living all challenge the attention of the city and should be dealt with on broad lines. Many of these conditions are beyond the control of the municipal government, but in some specific cases it is possible to act directly and, in other cases, for the city to take the initiative. In view of the revolutionary conditions now prevailing throughout the greater part of the world, it is imperative that Chicago leave no stone unturned to remove the causes of social discontent."

DARK CORNERS.

Dark corners are dangerous. There are many kinds of dark corners, but they are all dangerous.

Dark corners in lavatories, toilets, kitchens, work rooms and living rooms, in fact in all places of human habitation are dangerous corners.

Dark corners are dangerous because they are hiding places for dangerous dirt. Have you ever noticed that careless, ignorant and vicious spitters always seek dark corners where they may practice their dirty, dangerous habits without so much fear of detection as though they did it in the open?

Dirt in dark corners is, of course, hidden away and not so easily discovered. Filth that has been deposited in dark corners is more difficult to remove than when it is placed out in the open where it can be seen and properly taken care of.

The man who spits into a dark corner is a first cousin to the fellow who dumps the objectionable waste and refuse of his premises on the nearest vacant lot under cover of darkness. Both of these offenders against the laws of decency and health are seeking to evade detection and punishment, for as they well know, it is an offense against the laws of society, the laws of any well organized community.

The well lighted work room is easily kept clean because it affords little or no opportunity for the practice of unsanitary habits by the dirty, the ignorant or the careless.

Living rooms that are well lighted are also more easily kept clean because the sunshine and the daylight pouring in through the windows reveal the presence of dirt and dust that should be removed. There should be no dark corners or recesses in any rooms used for human occupancy. Light and air are indispensable essentials for all indoor occupants. Darkness encourages dirt and filth; it also encourages dirty, sneaking, filthy habits among people who are both ignorant and vicious and who, if not ignorant, are lazy and cowardly. The man who under cover of darkness puts objectionable matter on a vacant lot is both a sneak and a coward, or he wouldn't be guilty of such conduct. This is pretty plain language, but it is true. The workman who takes advantage and uses it, of dark, ily lighted corners or recesses, as a cover for his cussedness, it not a good man to have on the pay roll of any working establishment.

It seems to be a dominant characteristic of many people to dispose of their dirt, filth and rubbish of every kind in almost every way but the right way. This is why not only in Chicago, but in every city, town and hamlet in the land, the dirty, vacant lot and the equally dangerous, dirty dump heap are always in obtrusive evidence. The litter habit is nationwide and it seems to be a mighty hard habit to eradicate. The trouble

seems to be that too many people take the way of least resistance in doing the things carelessly and viciously that they ought to do carefully and well.

Because this is true, there should be no such things as dark, dirty corners. Let in the light so that the dirt can be seen and then it will be taken away and such places will be made clean and safe.

The litter habit is a bad habit. Don't cultivate it.

'Air as nature provides it is good. Man alone defiles it. Keep close to nature's supply and through the outdoor life and the open windows of home and workshop get it in its purest form all the time.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C.—The failure of the United States to provide adequate care for mothers before and at the birth of their children and the great loss of maternal and infant life which results are cited by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, in her sixth annual report as Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor as evidence that the United States should develop on a national scale facilities for protecting maternity and infancy and thereby for cutting down the maternal and infant death rates. The adoption of similar measures for the protection of mothers and babies in England and New Zealand has been followed by material reductions in their infant death rates.

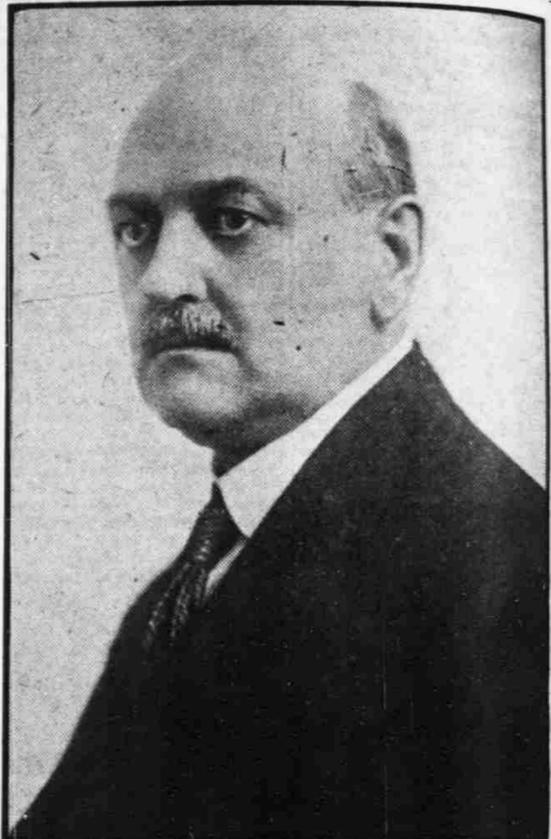
The English Government in August, 1918, passed a measure extending local provision for the care of mothers with Government aid. New Zealand has for several years provided special facilities for mothers and has reduced its infant mortality rate from 88.8 in 1907 to 48.2 in 1917—a rate less than half that of the United States. The report suggests provision in the United States through Government contribution to State activities in a manner similar to that in which Federal aid is now granted for vocational education, better framing, and good roads.

The Bureau's studies show that adequate care before and at childbirth is now available for few mothers whether in city or country. Scarcely a mother in any of the widely separated rural areas studied by the Bureau had prenatal care measuring up to an accepted standard of adequacy, and more than three-fourths had no medical supervision or advice. The report states that even in the cities in which pioneer work is being done for prenatal care many mothers have no skilled care either at childbirth or before.

The seriousness of these conditions is emphasized by the fact that in 1915, for instance, more than two-fifths of the infant deaths occurring in the birth registration area of the United States Census Bureau were from diseases directly traceable to the care and condition of the mother during pregnancy and confinement. That is, at least one baby in every 25 born died from these causes.

The actual loss of infant life in the first month shows no decrease from year to year, although the results of infant welfare work have begun to appear in a lowered death rate among babies who have survived the hazards of early infancy. This decrease is chiefly in deaths from gastric and intestinal diseases. It is to be noted that in 1916 about twice as many babies under one year of age died from causes related to the care and condition of the mother as from gastric and intestinal diseases. Similarly, Census Bureau figures indicate that no reduction in maternal deaths has been accomplished from 1900 to 1916, although each year some 15,000 mothers in the United States have been dying from causes that are largely preventable.

While the lack of adequate care is general and the resulting loss of maternal and infant life great in this country the results of provisions for better care in other countries lead to the recommendation that nation-wide effort be made to provide better care in the United States for mothers and babies.



HON. FRANK I. BENNETT

The able Commissioner of Public Works of Illinois who is strong for Hon. Frank O. Lowden, for President of the United States in 1920, who would make a splendid candidate, to succeed him as the chief executive of this state.

SUPREME COURT HITS COLORED SHRINERS.

Negroes Restrained from Imitation Shrine Title.

Washington, special.—Injunctions restraining the use of the name Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine by an organization of Negroes on the ground that it is an imitation of the name of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine were in effect made permanent today by the Supreme Court, which refused to review proceedings in the Georgia state courts. The Negro organization was enjoined from using its corporate name, badge, emblems and titles.

Attorneys S. A. T. Watkins and James E. White of this city, who were called into the above case after it had been poorly prepared by two white lawyers, down behind the sun in Georgia state that they failed to set up in their petition that any property rights were involved, that the 26 colored shriners were really entitled to some consideration at the hands of the United States Supreme court and so on.

Messrs. Watkins and White contend that the action of the court will not in the least effect the other cases pending in that court by the Colored Masons of Georgia, that they will be whipped into proper shape and that they will stand on four solid legs. The white masons of Texas are hot after the colored masons of that state and they will make an effort to put or run them out of business and Messrs. White and Watkins expect to lead the great legal battle for the colored masons of the Lone star state, and with plenty of money behind them they will bitterly contest every inch of the ground through all of the courts right on up to the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY FORMED TO GET JOBS FOR NEGRO FIGHTERS.

Negro heroes of the old "Fighting Eighth" regiment, who come home to Chicago after their months of front line service, will find a powerful organization at their service in their search for civilian employment. Organization of Negro welfare societies to co-operate with the federal bureau for returning soldiers and sailors was completed Wednesday and arrangements were made to establish another bureau branch at Twenty-eight and State streets.

Relatives of men in the old Eighth have received no definite word concerning their return other than that the regiment has been ordered to an embarkation point in France.

THE NEGRO POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1790 TO 1915.

The Bureau of Census of the United States has recently issued a most wonderful and comprehensive book, entitled the "Negro Population in the United States," from 1790 to 1915. Hon. Samuel L. Rogers, director of Department of Commerce and Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., has recently furnished the editor of this paper with a volume of the work.

The copy which lies before us is worth its weight in gold. It consists of eight hundred and fifty pages. It very minutely gives a detailed account of the Colored people, residing in each and every state, throughout the union, its territories and other possessions and a thousand and one occupations which the Colored people, men, women and children are employed in in this country; the number of homes and farms owned by the Colored people and the amount of taxes they pay on more than a billion dollars worth of property in the United States.

On the whole it is a most remarkable and highly instructive work from every point of view, and it would be well indeed, if the Colored people in general would familiarize themselves with its contents.
For our part, we wish to most heartily thank Mr. Rogers, director of the Census, for favoring us with a copy of the "Negro Population in the United States," from 1790 to 1915.

AGREE TO LOWER POSTAL RATE TO PRE-WAR BASIS.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 16.—House conferees today accepted the senate amendment to the war revenue bill for removing war taxes on first class postage next July 1, when pre-war rates of 2 cents an ounce on letters and 1 cent for post cards again would be effective. Action on the second class mail provision of the senate, proposing repeal of the present zone system and establishing new modified zone rates, was deferred.

The senate amendment levying a tax of 10 per cent upon products of child labor entering interstate commerce, and designed to have the same effect as the child labor act recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court, was adopted by senate and house conferees. A separate vote on the amendment will be taken in the house before final passage of the bill.