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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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HARRISON SURE

The Plain Fact of the Matter is That The Democratic Candidate Looks Like an Easy Winner.

The Force of Liberality, Prudence and Good Government Stands Out For Him Like An Electric Light.

The Polling of the People Shows That He Can Win With Ease If The Democrats Vote.

His Long Experience is a Big Aid to Him in This Fight Which Means Much for Chicago and Its Future.

Harrison looks like a sure winner. The Democratic ranks are closing up and the battle is almost over. The bitterness engendered by the primary is fading fast away.

The rallies which have opposed him are on record themselves as the following extracts will prove:

"Out of the furnace of affliction Carter Harrison has come without even a smell of fire upon his garments. He is as poor a man today as he was when he went into office—poor in everything, indeed, except in reputation. In that respect he stands much higher than he did when he became mayor. He is now known to be not merely a man of integrity, but one of ability and administrative capacity. He has shown infinite patience, tact and forbearance in dealing with the members of the council.

"So the Tribune thinks that the 'Loving Cup' he received from the members of the council, irrespective of party, was well deserved. It was the highest compliment ever paid to any mayor of Chicago."—Except from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune, April 1, 1905.

"Carter Harrison has been mayor for eight years. During that time he has been in his place as presiding officer of the city council at every meeting of that body.

"Here is a record of faithful service which stands as a valuable example to Chicago's future mayors. There is not the slightest doubt that the satisfactory work performed by the council of late years has been due in large part to the watchfulness and careful guidance of Mayor Harrison.

"It is pleasant to know that as his term of service draws to a close the aldermen themselves have taken occasion to show in a striking manner their appreciation of the mayor's helpfulness. The city owes much to him because of the unrelaxing effort he has put forth to guard the public interests in the council. Chicago would be ungrateful indeed if it did not acknowledge the value of this service."—Excerpt from an editorial in the Daily News, April 1, 1905.

The following resolutions endorsing the candidacy of Carter H. Harrison for mayor were adopted by the Building Trades Council in an open appeal to organized labor in a gigantic mass meeting at the Second Regiment Armory:

Whereas, This mass meeting of bona fide labor unions is called for the purpose of protesting in the most emphatic and public manner against an attempt to create a false impression as to the attitude of labor in the pending mayoralty contest; and

Whereas, We are convinced by past experience that the Hon. Carter H. Harrison will, if elected, conserve the best interests of the city by seeing that city employees in the various departments are competent to perform the duties of their respective positions, in this manner guaranteeing to the taxpaying public their money will be judiciously expended; and

Whereas, We fully realize the great injustices done the Hon. Carter H. Harrison by the parties endeavoring to besmirch his reputation as a friend of labor, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our ex-

pression of entire confidence in his fairness toward the men who toil;

Because, before Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago, laboring men, as such, had never been recognized by the chief executive of the city, except in the smallest and least important ways.

Because Carter H. Harrison was the first to recognize the right of workingmen to demand legislation and to demand fair share of the places under the city government;

Because, when Carter H. Harrison went into office in 1897 the union scale and hours of work were not recognized as binding; the union scale of wages, even where the employees were members of labor unions, was not in force; when he left the office there was not an employee in the service of the city doing the work of union men, that was not a member of such organization, that did not receive the union scale of wages;

Because he advocated and signed the ordinance providing for temporary floors in all buildings in the course of erection to protect the lives of workmen.

He advocated and signed the ordinance requiring all block pavement to be laid by members of trade unions.

He advocated and signed the ordinance requiring the Allied Printing Trades label on all city printing.

He signed two ordinances in the interest of the cab drivers.

He assisted the Building Trades Council in getting a union clause in all contracts let by the Board of Education. He appointed a representative of labor on the building commission to protect the interests of labor.

He advocated and signed the ordinance directing the Commissioner of Public Works to purchase union label brushes and brooms.

He advocated and signed the ordinance providing that all contracts let by the city must specify that union labor only should be employed by the successful bidders.

He signed the ordinance directing a contract for a fire boat be taken from a Toledo concern and given to Chicago labor.

He gave the Cigarmakers' International Union permission to place union label signs on the bridges and all public property of the city.

At the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor he appointed a union cigarmaker on the Board of Education.

At the request of the Building Trades Council and the Chicago Federation of Labor he appointed a plasterer on the Civil Service Commission.

Because the Hon. Carter H. Harrison's many acts in favor of labor have proven his belief to be the duty of a public official to encourage the organization of labor, for with it the workingman can demand fair wages and fair hours of work. Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That he pledge ourselves to vote and work for Carter H. Harrison's election, April 4, as we were never deceived by Mayor Harrison during his four terms.

And, because, whenever he said he would do a thing he did it; and for this reason and those already set forth we are anxious to secure his election.

That, inasmuch as Professor Merriam, without raising his voice in protest, permitted college students to take

places of union men striking for betterment of conditions, and inasmuch as he is backed in his mayoralty campaign by corporations in whose plans the "open shop" is the rule,

Therefore we declare now, and again

is not child's play, but a job that will tax the energies of any man. There is one thing that is absolutely essential in a mayor, and that is executive ability. I ask your suffrage on the record that I have already established. I do not come as an experimenter, but as a tried quality.

"When I was mayor I showed that I understood the requirements of our cosmopolitan population. I would remind you that I have been mayor of Chicago one year longer than Charles E. Merriam has been a resident of the city."

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Harrison has always been a winner, as his record for four battles for the mayoralty proves. Here it is:

APRIL 6, 1897.
Carter H. Harrison, Democrat... 148,880
John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep.... 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, Republican 59,542
Washington Hesing, Ind. Dem. 15,427

Harrison's plurality..... 79,150
APRIL 4, 1899.
Carter H. Harrison, Democrat... 148,496
Zina R. Carter, Republican... 107,437
John P. Altgeld, mun. own'ship 47,169

Harrison's plurality..... 41,059
APRIL 2, 1901.
Carter H. Harrison, Democrat... 156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Republican... 128,413

Harrison's plurality..... 28,343
APRIL 7, 1903.
Carter H. Harrison, Democrat... 146,206
Graeme Stewart, Republican... 128,548

Harrison's plurality..... 7,660

Whether the great northeastern extension of Lincoln Park is to be completed soon and opened for the pleasure of Chicago residents is dependent on the attitude taken by the voters of northern wards toward the proposed bond issue of \$875,000 to be passed on at the general election. The issuance of these bonds will be a proposition submitted on a special little ballot to the voters north of the Chicago river. Necessity for enlarging the acreage

EXPLOSIONS END

The Killing of Firemen by High Explosives Will be Ended When Representative Smejkal's Bill Is Passed.

The Storing of Combustibles High Up Is a Constant Menace to Lives and Property In Chicago.

Why the Lives of the Public and its Most Faithful Servants Should Be Sacrificed to Satisfy the Good of Wealth.

Is a Conundrum That the Legislature will Answer by the Passage of a Drastic Law upon the Subject which Covers Everything.

The killing of fire marshals and of working men and women through the agency of stored combustibles is to be ended by state law.

City building inspectors and the fire marshal have been inspecting suspicious structures since that New

proposed law in the hands of the state department of factory inspection. Fines of \$25 to \$200 are stipulated for violations. Part of the bill is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful hereafter to produce, create, manufacture or work any material of a combustible nature in any building or cause the same to be done at a greater height than fifty feet above the established grade of the street adjoining or ground surrounding the building."

The building commissioner instructed his assistants to send notices to 300 firms and individuals in the downtown business districts instructing them to make alterations to their properties to conform with the ordinance regarding fire escapes.

"All places that do not conform with the ordinance," the commissioner declared, "will be given thirty days to do so or we will exercise our police powers and close them up."

The inspectors have discovered several flagrant violations in the last twenty-four hours and these places will be ordered closed unless the buildings are equipped with fire escapes of approved types."

The work of inspecting dangerous structures has been carried on by Fire Marshal Seyferlich for several months.

"Conditions are much better in factories than in apartment houses and other buildings," Marshal Seyferlich said. "The most important thing that we are doing is to see that in the case of fire in a large factory the employees have plenty of room to escape if there is a stampede among them."

Organization of fire drills among employees in large factories was suggested in a letter sent to the building department during the afternoon by C. E. Kremer, an attorney in the Fort Dearborn building, as a means of preventing catastrophes.

The letter was filed and will be considered later.

President Kellerman of the United Societies is out with a statement. The statement was made to counteract the effect of an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Abendpost, written by Fritz Glogauer, the editor. Mr. Glogauer is one of the Republican members of the political action committee who insisted upon the endorsement of both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Merriam.

The statement of Mr. Kellerman in part was as follows: "In giving preference to Carter H. Harrison for mayor, the committee on political action acted in accord with the resolutions unanimously adopted by the executive committee Feb. 10, 1909.

"In making the present recommendations the committee was guided not only by this resolution, but also by the following, introduced in his own handwriting, by Fritz Glogauer, a member of the committee and the editor of the Chicago Abendpost: "Of the two principal candidates for mayor, Charles E. Merriam, as alderman of the Seventh ward, has not been friendly to our cause and is a director of the Hyde Park Protective Association. At the beginning and in the course of the present campaign, however, he has unequivocally stated that he is opposed to the Sunday closing and every other blue law.

"He has repeated this statement

in a letter to the United Societies and has signed a formal declaration of principle submitted to him by this organization.

"Carter H. Harrison has also signed this declaration and has championed the liberal cause not only during this campaign but throughout his career and especially in his official capacity as mayor of Chicago."

"To this the following amendment was offered:

"He is a member of several societies affiliated with the United Societies for Local Self-Government.

"For the foregoing reasons we give preference to Carter H. Harrison.

"This was adopted and the resolution passed as amended. The rest is now public property. In addition to all this the committee followed the instructions of all the delegates representing the constituent societies who have endorsed Carter H. Harrison almost unanimously and referred the matter to the committee on political action.

"These facts should suffice to dispel the fear that some individual seemed to entertain that our organization is about to be disrupted. If the public judges our action in the above light it will be seen that the overwhelming sentiment among our members points to Carter H. Harrison as the next mayor of Chicago."

Peter Reinberg, chairman of the Harrison campaign committee, bombarded Professor Merriam in a statement given out at the Briggs House. Mr. Reinberg said:

"Professor Merriam still insists that personal liberty is a dead issue. If ever a man tried to fool the people, Merriam is the man, but this time, while he may fool part of the people some of the time, he will not succeed in fooling all the people all the time."

"Down in Hyde Park Professor Merriam is a Prohibitionist, a member of the board of directors of the Hyde Park Protective Association. Arthur Burrage Farwell is likewise a fellow director in the same association. In other sections of the city Merriam is a hilarious lover of personal liberty."

"The Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago at a special meeting of the board of directors adopted resolutions of apology to Mr. Harrison because of the scene created by O. W. Jovien, a member, who on the occasion of the candidate's visit to the exchange on March 23, demanded that no political speeches be permitted. The resolutions in part read:

"The board of directors of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange hereby extend an apology to the gentlemen who invited Mr. Harrison as their guest and to Mr. Harrison for the reference made to him by Mr. Jovien."

Don't forget to vote next Tuesday. Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Specimen ballots for each ward in the city, 110,000 of them, were received at the board of election commissioners for distribution among the political workers and any others who care to apply for them. The ballots are all six columns in width, the last column being devoted to independent candidates. Only on the ballot for the Third ward is there any name printed in this column. In that ward



CARTER H. HARRISON. Who Looks Like a Five-time Winner for Mayor of Chicago.

April 4, that Carter H. Harrison is our unanimous choice for mayor of the city of Chicago.

Honesty, integrity and a will to serve the people are the essentials necessary for a good mayor, according to declarations made by Carter H. Harrison, Democratic candidate for mayor, in an address from the stage of the Olympic theater. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Iron-works club and was the first downtown meeting of the campaign. "The mayoralty of Chicago," he said, "is not a theoretical position. It

of Lincoln Park has long been apparent, in the opinion of the commissioner. Opposition has arisen in Edgewater to incurring further expense. The extension on which work has now been progressing for a long time reaches north to Devon avenue and will add 250 acres to the 380 acres of the old park. The new land is made in the bed of the lake. The proposed bond issue is for the purpose of retiring old bonds to the value of \$710,000 and providing money for the operation of the equipment now in use and the employment of a sufficient force of labor-

York horror with the view of eliminating the possibility of a factory fire horror such as occurred in New York last Saturday. Representative Edward J. Smejkal prepared and sent to the legislature a bill, which, if adopted, practically will abolish the storing of combustible materials in quarters higher than fifty feet above the street level. "My bill may be drastic," Representative Smejkal declared, "but I think that this is the proper time to realize the necessity of some drastic legislation toward preventing the recurrence of such a fire." The bill puts enforcement of the