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FOR J. W. ECKHART

All Chicago Hails Him as the Proper Man to Head the New Federal Fair Price Commission

Former Leader of the Board of Education, Leader of Chicago Plan Commission and Great Business Man

John W. Eckhart, Chicago business man, member of the Chicago plan commission and former floor leader of the board of education, has been prominently mentioned as the probable organizer and chairman for Chicago's new federal fair price committee.

Although official announcement has not reached Chicago federal authorities from the food administration in Washington, Mr. Eckhart's name yesterday filtered through unofficial channels, and was hailed with satisfaction by Uncle Sam's agents who have been struggling for weeks to bring to book food speculators and profiteers.

District Attorney Clyne said he had heard Mr. Eckhart would be asked to serve on the committee, but had no official confirmation.

"No better man could be chosen to launch this highly important committee," he said.

It was pointed out to the man to lead the new price fixing committee should be neutral in reference to market interests, and that Mr. Eckhart, interested in the flour industry, where prices are fixed by the government, is in a position to direct the committee in its food survey and price regulation.

If he accepts the post, he will be charged with the selection of representative men from every important industry and strong representatives from among the consumers to complete the committee personnel.

Mr. Eckhart could not be reached for verification of the unofficial announcement. He started an automobile trip through Wisconsin Thursday and is not expected home until the middle of the week.

As a further insurance against a sugar shortage in Chicago, District Attorney Clyne wired to New York representatives of the sugar administration asking that sufficient sugar be released to Chicago to meet all public demands at the government price during the next two months.

This request, together with announcement by Henry M. Rolapp, chairman of the Chicago sugar distribution committee, that government shipments from Cuba are being rushed, cleared away the "famine" clouds.

"Sugar will continue to be sold in Chicago at a retail cost of 12 cents," declared Mr. Rolapp. "The raw sugar coming from Cuba, which will be refined and ready for the shipper within forty-eight hours of its arrival is the best club with which to deal with sugar hoarders."

GLENN'S GREAT PLAN

It Would Insure Continuance of Present Popular Daylight Law in Chicago.

The city council is likely to be asked to pass an ordinance which will direct that all clocks in Chicago shall be advanced one hour ahead of standard time during the summer months, if this plan is favored by the delegates who are to assemble at the conference that has been called by the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

This plan, according to John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, appears to be one of the most practical that has been proposed.

"We cannot tell what plan the conference will favor," said Mr. Glenn, "but one idea is that if Chicago wants the extra hour of daylight in the

evening we can have it if the council will take action.

"It will be necessary for us to ask the railroads to advance their rush hour schedules one hour, for the railroads will, of course, be operating on standard time, but it has always been their practice to put on trains at the times when the greatest number of passengers were ready, so it does not seem likely that there will be any opposition. Some other changes will be necessary. We want to get all these various interests together so that any difficulties in the way of early working hours will be disclosed and discussed.

"In Detroit the early time has been adopted through action by the city council, so that it remains in effect there, regardless of the repeal of the daylight saving act by congress.

"It is probable that eastern time, as it is called, was adopted by Detroit because that is the time used in Canada, just across the river, but Detroit gets the benefit of the daylight saving plans just the same. Similar action has been taken by Cleveland and in other cities.

"There is another point to be taken up—whether we want early hours all the year around or only from April to October, as is the plan in force under the daylight saving act adopted by congress during war-times. We know that some plans are to be presented by men who are much interested in this matter, but we have not been informed of all details. We are confident that if Chicago wants the daylight saving plan to be continued it can be done.

PARTY CANDIDATES FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The following candidates were chosen at Wednesday's primaries by the Republicans and Democrats for delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Republican.

Walter H. Wilson, 2619 Prairie avenue.

Franklin A. Denison, 3132 Calumet avenue.

Democrat.
Levy Mayer, Blackstone hotel.

Norman H. MacPherson, 1907 S. Wabash avenue.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Republican.

John J. Gorman, 1633 Jackson boulevard.

Fredrick W. Bruder, 2126 W. Madison street.

Democrat.
Francis A. Hurley, 2253 Warren avenue.

Michael F. Sullivan, 1611 W. Jackson boulevard.

Socialist.
Harry E. Greenwood, 215 S. Throop street.

Arthur E. Smith, 2042 Lexington street.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Republican.

Edward H. Morris, 3757 Vernon avenue.

Archibald J. Carey, 3428 Vernon avenue.

Democrat.
Mathew D. Hartigan, 2836 Wallace street.

James A. Gorman, 2812 Princeton avenue.

Socialist.
Joseph de Barberrri, 466 E. 41st street.

Charles Hallbeck, 770 E. 41st street.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Democrat.

John E. Traeger, 921 W. 54th place.

George P. Latchford, 4532 Emerald avenue.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

Morton D. Hull, 4855 Woodlawn avenue.

Abel Davis, 5125 Ellis avenue.

Democrat.
William J. Lindsay, 6219 St. Lawrence avenue.

William P. Casey, 6426 Langley avenue.

Socialist.
Fred W. Hack, 5453 Ellis avenue.

Barney Berlyn, 6063 Prairie avenue.

Democrat.
Charles J. Michal, 2410 S. Kedzie avenue.

Robert E. Cauley, 2028 W. 35th street.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

William H. Cruden, 10204 Wallace street.

Percival G. Baldwin, 2017 W. 70th street.

Democrat.
Frank J. Walsh, 542 W. 65th street.

Michael K. Sheridan, 5608 S. Peoria street.

Socialist.
Henry Gronier, 6447 S. May street.

B. O. Deese, 5718 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

Douglas Sutherland, 6558 Minerva avenue.

Oscar Wolff, 10611 Avenue H.

Democrat.
John J. Poulton, 7311 Oglesby avenue.

Frank Foster, 9120 Exchange avenue.

Socialist.
Harry H. Wilson, 11332 Watt avenue.

Joseph Gajek, 514 W. 116th street.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

Ernst Kune, 2025 S. Halsted street.

Otto F. Ring, 1420 W. 18th street.

Democrat.
S. E. Pincus, 836 W. 14th street.

Dennis A. Horan, 1914 S. Ashland avenue.

Socialist.
Edwin H. Weiman, 825 O'Neil street.

William Lewin, 1846 W. 20th street.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

Charles Heehler, 1356 W. 14th street.

Anthony Pintozi, Jr., 567 Forquer street.

Democrat.
Thomas F. Frole, 1140 W. Taylor street.

Michael Iarussi, 761 W. Taylor street.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Republican.

Harry A. Siegel, 1220 S. Homan avenue.

William E. Burns, 1549 S. Central Park avenue.

Democrat.
Martin J. O'Brein, 3845 Flournoy street.

Michel Rosenberg, 1250 Independence boulevard.

Democrat.
David E. Shanahan, 3315 S. Western boulevard.

Frank Trefl, 3437 W. 23rd street.

(Continued on page 4.)

Democrat.
Charles J. Michal, 2410 S. Kedzie avenue.

Robert E. Cauley, 2028 W. 35th street.

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HARDIN'S LENS

Located at Winnetka in Lake County It Enables Lincoln Park Commissioner to Rule Chicago Park

But Many Chicagoans Rise in Anger When Winnetka Man Forbids Chicago Autos Parking on Boulevards

A Winnetka gentleman named Hardin, who enjoys the lake breezes in that beautiful town in Lake county, has aroused a storm of indignation in Cook county because of some of his official acts.

These official acts as one would surmise at first blush are not acts performed as an official of Cook

Mr. Hardin has used his lenses at Winnetka to discover something to find fault with in Chicago.

In taking a Winnetka glance at boulevards radiating from Lincoln Park he discovered that many Chicago people had the habit of riding in autos to the justly famous Riens on Diversey boulevard to the Pantheon theatre, the Edgewater Beach hotel and many other points of interest on the Sheridan road—and what was worse to the Winnetka case—they left their autos parked at the curb until they came out from these scenes of pleasure.

Now pleasure to a Winnetka man is like Caster Oil to a bull pup. It won't go down.

So Mr. Lens Hardin lamped pleasure through dark glasses and introduced the following ordinance into the Lincoln Park Board of the Harold county mail on it:

Boulevard Parking Ordinance.
The following boulevard parking ordinance effective September 6th, 1919, has been passed by The Commissioners of Lincoln Park:

Section A:
No person owning, controlling, driving or operating any vehicle propelled either by animal or other power, shall cause or permit any such vehicle to stand on any part of Sheridan Road between Byron and Devon avenue, or any part of Diversey parkway under the control of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, including the intersections of said boulevards with all streets intersecting the same, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 a. m., and 4 p. m., and 12 p. m., except to receive or discharge passengers or merchandise and in such case such vehicle shall not be caused or permitted to stand on any part of the aforesaid boulevards longer than is necessary for such purpose.

Section B:
Any person violating the provision of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five (\$5) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars for each offense.

This ordinance is especially called to the attention of automobile owners and drivers with the warning that its provisions will be rigidly enforced by the Lincoln Park police on and after September 6th, 1919.

The result of this order is a general demand for the removal of Mr. John H. Hardin of Lake county from the position of Commissioner of Lincoln Park.

Lake county people are too good for Chicago.

And as Chicago pays the freight she and her citizens would like to serve notice on Governor Lowden that there are many men living on the North Side of Chicago who would make more acceptable park commissioners than Mr. John H. Hardin of Winnetka, Lake county.

No inconvenience or accidents were ever caused by autos parked on North Side boulevards before John H. Hardin's Winnetka's lenses turned a green light on them.

Hardin should go—to Lake county and stay there.

OSCAR MAYER ACQUIRE MADISON, WIS. PLANT

Oscar F. Mayer & Brother, Chicago packers, have bought the farmer's co-operative plant at Madison, Wis., and have increased their capital stock. To finance the deal they have arranged to sell new stock to a syndicate of bankers, who will shortly offer it to the public. According to notice filed with the secretary of state at Springfield, the name of the corporation is to be changed to Oscar F. Mayer & Co., Inc.

The reincorporated company, one of the first to be formed under the new Illinois incorporation law, will issue \$1,200,000 7 per cent preferred

stock of \$100 par value a share and 120,000 shares of common stock without par value. The old company has outstanding \$400,000 bonds, \$300,000 preferred stock and \$400,000 common. The bonds will be retired.

LOWDEN IN 1920

Fred W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee Says He Will Be Nominee.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois looks like a sure winner for the republican nomination for president and Chicago must wake up and hustle if it is to have a republican national convention.

The big republican leaders of the east, the men who control the party, are declaring for Lowden, and along the Atlantic coast the Illinois executive is considered the most satisfactory candidate thus far considered.

This is the word brought to Chicago, Monday, by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the republican national committee, who has been spending the last two weeks in the New England states, New York and New Jersey. He is in charge of the campaign to get the big convention for Chicago, and while talking with the eastern leaders of the party naturally heard many expressions as to the presidency.

Those who talked with Mr. Upham today were impressed with the report made by him of the Lowden talk he heard while away. "I think Lowden is going to be nominated," he said to his callers at his offices in the Conway building, and the way he said it showed he meant it.

"I heard Lowden talk in Maine, Massachusetts and New York," said Mr. Upham. "The only places I heard Gen. Wood's name mentioned were New Hampshire and New Jersey. In my conferences regarding the national convention—and I only talked to the big men in the party—I heard many expressions favorable to our governor. The big politicians in the east seem to have made up their minds that Lowden is the best man thus far named. The sentiment for Lowden is growing tremendously all through the east. That I learned from personal talks and information I received indirectly."

If the national convention is held in Chicago it is believed it would be a great aid to the Lowden campaign. If the republican committee is willing to let the big gathering come to Chicago it might be considered that it indicated a sentiment among the national committeemen not unfavorable to Lowden. Mr. Upham says Chicago has a chance to win the great gathering, but it means hard work and no letup until the national committee meets in December.

"There never was a time when there were so many cities seeking the convention," said Mr. Upham. "Several cities think that they have the fight won. Philadelphia wants the meeting, as do Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and San Francisco. These cities are pulling every string. If Chicago wins it will be by a most serious effort."

Mr. Upham was asked about business conditions in the east.

"Prosperity everywhere," he replied. "The people there never before had so much money to spend. We are the bankers of the world, and the cheapest thing in this country now is money."



GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN, Illinois' Chief Executive, Whom Republicans Will Probably Nominate for President in 1920.

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