

LORIMER FIXES DATE FOR SPEECH; BRINGS VOTE NEAR

Illinois Advises Senate He Will Make Final Appeal on Wednesday.

BAILEY HAS NEW TROUBLE

Newton Affidavit Disappears from the Custody of the Texas Senator.

BEVERIDGE WILL TALK ON TUESDAY

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN. Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—William Lorimer today advised the waiting senate that he would speak in his own defense on Wednesday next.

Immediately after the Illinois served this notice Senator Bailey announced the disappearance of the affidavit of Jarvis O. Newton, chief clerk of the State Bank of Chicago, containing the original deposit slip of State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw, showing the deposit by him of the \$2,000 he had received from State Senator Broderick.

Mr. Bailey later borrowed the affidavit from Senator Cummins for the purposes of his speech, and asserted he had handed it to Senator Tillman, who says he passed it on to a senator on the Republican side of the chamber.

Disappearance Causes Sensation. The disappearance of this important piece of evidence created something of a sensation and it should be recovered it will be examined with the most scrupulous care to establish whether or not it has been tampered with.

Mr. Bailey, it will be recalled, denounced the deposit slip originally as a forgery. Then he was forced to admit it was the original and that there were the testimony of Holtzlaw and the testimony of Mr. Newton establishing that the deposit had been made. Mr. Lorimer's announcement presages an early vote on his case. He had waited purposely until the last moment in order to hear the senators who had come to the conclusion, after hearing the evidence, that he had been elected as a result of bribery and corruption. Senator Beveridge has stated he will speak on Tuesday. Mr. Lorimer said: "I desire to submit to the senate some remarks upon my election to this body. I therefore make request for unanimous consent that I may proceed on Wednesday immediately after the conclusion of the morning business."

Senate Willing to Listen. There was not the slightest objection raised to Mr. Lorimer's request. On Wednesday, therefore, the senators will be able to ascertain not only what he has to say in reply to the evidence against the purity of his election but the meaning of the threat uttered when he said he would not be embarrassed by any remarks which might be made by senators opposed to his continuance in the seat. It is believed that he would not be embarrassed by what he would have to say.

The speech of Mr. Lorimer will be carefully prepared and will be gone over by his counsel and senatorial advocates. It is to be delivered on Washington's birthday, because it is believed there will be no important matters develop on that day, and consequently it will gain the widest publicity—a condition regarded as desirable from every point of view. It is expected Mr. Lorimer will offer to submit himself to cross examination, fully realizing that senatorial courtesy and the rules of the senate forbid one senator from imputing an unworthy motive to another.

Senator Bailey's Predicament. Senator Bailey in the statement he made explained that he had desired to incorporate Newton affidavit in his remarks in order to show the difference between the handwriting on the deposit slip and the signature of Newton. He had borrowed the affidavit from Senator Cummins, had displayed it to the senate, and then had handed it to Senator Tillman, who had passed it over to the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey had searched his papers and desk for it but could not find it. He hoped senators would look for the document and return it. No senator arose with it, indicating that it either had been mislaid or is held out for some purpose.

The matter is so serious that it at once attracted the attention of the senate and a vigorous search was instituted for the missing document. Grave fears are entertained that it may be tampered with, but the senate will regard anything of the kind with suspicion and such a move certainly will react if attempted.

The great question the senate will have to determine in connection with the Lorimer case, which is bigger than that of whether or not the senator shall retain the seat he occupies, is: Shall the United States senate give its approval to the use of corrupt methods and practices in the election of its members?

The ten members of the rescue corps of the committee on privileges and elections, by giving a "Scotch verdict" in the Lorimer case, answered this question in the affirmative. Senator Burrows, Gamble, and Payne, in speeches on the floor of the senate, declared, in contradiction of the statement they made in the report they signed, that corruption did exist in the Illinois legislature. Mr. Gamble denounced the system in most scathing terms. All insisted, however, that the corruption did not extend to the election of Mr. Lorimer.

These senators advanced the theory that, even if seven or even more votes were withheld or corruptly cast, still under the mathematical rule first expounded by Senator Gamble, Mr. Lorimer would be entitled to hold

AT THE BAR.



SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1911.

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to cloudy Sunday and Monday, probably becoming unsettled again by Monday night; somewhat colder. Moderate northerly winds. Sunrise, 6:40. Sunset, 5:28.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO (Last 24 hours.)

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. Includes maximum and minimum values.

Maximum, 5 p. m. ... 38. Minimum, 3 a. m. ... 34.

Wind, W., max. 13 miles an hour at 8 a. m. Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 79%; 7 p. m., 69%.

Barometer, sea level, 7 a. m., 30.31; 7 p. m., 30.31.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 100.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Lorimer sets next Wednesday for final defense appeal. Part 1, Page 1. Senators eulogize memory of J. P. Doliver of Iowa. Part 1, Page 4.

Newspaper men of Washington entertain big men of country. Part 1, Page 5.

POLITICAL.

Republican and Democratic majorities nomination candidates support Merriam's suggestion for passage of emergency act to limit and publish campaign expenditures. Part 1, Page 1.

Wives of candidates for mayor all eager to see husbands win. Part 1, Page 3.

Attorney General Stead kills last hope of Illinois fee offices. Part 1, Page 5.

New city hall has bathtub for convenience of mayor. Part 1, Page 6.

LOCAL.

President of packing company tells cold storage conditions. Part 1, Page 7.

Firemen rescued from drowning at stockyards fire. Part 1, Page 1.

De Gogorza scorns publicity made easy if he would discuss coming wedding to Mme. Eames. Part 1, Page 5.

W. T. J. Plummer plunges to death from eleventh story of Chamber of Commerce building. Part 1, Page 7.

Chicago children start movement to buy home of Louisa M. Alcott, children's author. Part 1, Page 7.

William A. Kaphen, America's cobbler of Koepenick, is in hands of federal authorities. Part 1, Page 7.

Sanitariums of three states warned to hasten solving of lake water problems. Part 1, Page 8.

Chicago Hungarian leader defends Apponyi; Slavs protest again. Part 1, Page 8.

Theaters. Part 2, Page 1.

Music. Part 2, Page 5.

Society. Part 2, Page 7.

News of the churches. Part 2, Page 8.

FOREIGN.

O'Connor says Tories have been defeated in three fights; even O'Brien has surrendered. Part 1, Sec. 2, Page 1.

RESCUE FIREMEN FROM DROWNING

Many Are Overcome by Fumes in Fighting Fire at Armour Plant.

IMPEDED BY A CANOPY.

Two fire companies were in peril for a time and six of the firemen were overcome by smoke and almost drowned while fighting a fire on the fourth floor of a five story brick building belonging to the Armour Packing company in the stockyards. The alarm was turned in from the same box that called the late Fire Chief Horan and twenty-two men to their deaths a short time ago. Those injured are:

- ADLER, FRED, company No. 23; fell unconscious in water near elevator, and almost drowned before rescue.
GRADY, CAPT. FRANK, company No. 16; staggered over and returned; fell near elevator.
GARDNER, G., pipeman company No. 16; fell near stairway.
MURRAY, THOMAS, fireman in employ of Armour; fell in water near elevator and was almost drowned.
McKIMMON, WILLIAM, company No. 16; fell near elevator.
WEISENBERG, CHARLES, company No. 23; fell beside elevator and was almost drowned.

Thirteen More Are Overcome.

Another group of firemen who were nearly overcome by the fumes but rescued by their companions included Capt. Thomas Elliott, truck No. 15; Capt. John Hennessy, engine company No. 49; Thomas Boland, pipeman engine company No. 49; Joseph Rehor, pipeman, engine company No. 49; Peter Kill, pipeman, engine company No. 20; John Behrens, pipeman, engine company No. 50; Joseph Foster, engine company No. 50; George Laughlin, pipeman, engine company No. 52; Otto Miller, pipeman, engine company No. 52; Lieut. Martin Jordan, engine company No. 52; Capt. Joseph Donlin, engine company No. 52; and Chief Joseph Tierney of Armour & Co's fire department.

The first alarm was turned in from box No. 2164, near Forty-third street and Center avenue, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When firemen reached the scene they turned in a second call. This was followed by a 4-11 alarm.

The fire started in the northeast corner of the building. An employee discovered it and notified Supt. Hunt, who has charge of the lard refinery and buttermilk departments, both of which are located in the building. With the aid of employees the steel fire doors were closed to prevent the flames from spreading.

Impeded by an Awning.

A freight platform, above which is an awning similar to those where Horan and his men met death, prevented an attack upon the flames from the lower entrances. Ladders were hoisted and Capt. Grady led his men into the fourth floor. An elevator shaft and a door nearby furnished the only opening through which streams could be directed into the burning section of the building.

While the men were keeping their hoses trained through the doorway clouds of smoke from burning lard and grease soaked floors filled the place. Meanwhile water was pouring into the building from all sides, and it stood in pools a foot or more in depth on the floor near where Companies 33 and 16 were fighting.

Some of the men who were overcome toppled over into the water and before they were discovered almost drowned. The fighters, with their numbers diminished, were forced to retreat toward the windows to get fresh air, and for a time it was thought that all were trapped.

500 Men in Building.

While other companies were preparing for a dash into the flames to rescue those beleaguered out, the first one of the supposed prisoners appeared at the window. Fire Chief Seyferlich responded to the second call and took personal charge of the work. Lack of water pressure, the chief asserted, prevented the fire being extinguished more promptly than it was. The damages were estimated at \$50,000, most of which was to stock stored in the place.

WOMAN HEN MINDED? YOU BET! MAN "FOOL ROOSTER," SHE SAYS

State Suffrage Leader Takes Pride in Theory of Prof. Laughlin of University of Chicago.

"Why does a hen cross the road?" "Common sense," answered Mrs. Minona Pitts Jones, suffrage leader and president of the Woman's Suffrage party of Illinois. "A fool rooster would stand in the middle of it and let an automobile hit him." Mrs. Jones compared the mind of a hen to that of a rooster yesterday at a meeting of the suffrage organization at 92 La Salle street.

"The rooster resembles mere man in almost every respect," she said. She supported the theory of Prof. Laughlin of the University of Chicago that modern woman is "hen minded." She considers it a compliment to women.

"Have you ever noticed a big Shanghai rooster strutting around and crowing, his tail feathers spread out as though he owned the earth?" queried Mrs. Jones. "By accident he happens to walk too near the nest on which a little bantam hen is sitting, and she suddenly climbs down from her eggs and chases him all around the barnyard. Well, that proves that a woman is the greatest warrior on earth."

"A rooster is good only for chicken salad. A hen, however, makes far better salad." Here are a few other qualities said by Mrs. Jones to be possessed by the average hen: She is the greatest money-maker on earth. She has more executive ability than any other creature. Her mind is inventive. She constantly is industrious.

She can reason the relation of cause and effect. She minds her own business while her husband minds everyone else's. Other speakers at the meeting were Mrs. Frances Shaw, the anti-underwear leader; Mrs. M. I. Engler, and Mrs. Lena Roche.

ISOLATION IN QUARANTINE IS DRIVING A MAN INSANE.

Authorities Say He Cannot Be Released Because He Is Regarded as a "Cholera Carrier."

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 18.—Although isolation in quarantine here is driving a man violently insane the government has decided that nothing can be done to improve his condition. He is a Russian named Godlieb. He was detained at Gros Ile quarantine station last November as a cholera suspect. He developed the disease and apparently recovered, but became what is known as a "cholera carrier," and must stay isolated, despite his mental condition.

MEXICAN VICE CONSUL SLAIN BY COWBOY FROM ARGENTINA.

Official Is Assassinated While in Bed at the Capital—Shooting Result of Financial Difficulties.

Mexico City, Feb. 18.—Carlos Gilberto Schurb, Mexican vice consul at Cordoba, Argentina, was assassinated today by an Argentine cowboy named Mueda. The official was shot as he lay in bed at his hotel here. The crime was the result of financial trouble between Schurb and a party of Argentine cowboys who exhibited here at the centennial last year.

INDICTED AS CITY GRAFTER.

Three Bills Charging Forgery Returned Against H. F. Deicken, Former Assistant Controller of Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—Three indictments were returned today against H. F. Deicken, formerly assistant city controller, each charging him with forgery. Deicken, who is in Chicago, has been notified to appear Monday morning and give \$1,000 bond under each of the three indictments. The first bill charges Deicken with forging the name of Henry Ambuhl to a voucher for \$21.80 on July 28, 1909; the second with forging the name of Frank Judd to a voucher for \$31.95 on the same day, and the third with forging the name of Henry Ambuhl to a voucher for \$48.00 on Dec. 10, 1909.

TRUST BIG LOSER ON COLD STORAGE

Herbert A. Emerson Says Publicity and Housewives' Economy Wreck Production Corner.

WILL TELL COMMITTEE.

Packer to Testify Before State Senate Body; Commission Men Favor Federal Law.

"Millions of pounds of butter and 50,000 cases of eggs in cold storage which are usually consumed before this time of the year are still unsold."

That was the statement made yesterday by Herbert A. Emerson, president of the United States Packing company, who will testify this week before a subcommittee of the state senate committee on live stock and dairying. The senators are holding daily sessions at the La Salle hotel and have invited Chicago commission men to give testimony.

Mr. Emerson in amplifying his statement said that the cold storage trust has lost millions of dollars within the last two months through the smashing of the cold storage corner on eggs and butter.

Trust Meets Waterloo.

"Consumers throughout the country will be greatly pleased to know that the butter and egg trust which has had such a firm grip on the throats of consumers and producers alike for the last five years, has at last met its Waterloo, and this has been brought about through the publicity given the operations of the trust by the press," said Mr. Emerson. "There are today in storage in the United States in the warehouses which report and the association known as the American Warehousemen's association, approximately 30,000,000 pounds of butter and 50,000 cases of surplus frozen butter taken away from the consumers throughout the last twelve months.

But Housewives Economize.

"It was held with the expectation of making the consumer pay approximately 40 cents to 45 cents per pound for this butter for which the producers receive only about 20 cents per pound, and in paying the former for his butter it has been the form of what is known as butter fat—in other words, they buy the cream separated from the milk and the trust concerns operating creameries figure on what is known as an overrun of from 20 to 35 per cent.

Nearly a year ago the press began to call attention to the operations of the butter and egg trust and the result has been that the housewife has kept close watch on her bills and has economized whenever opportunity presented itself. The result is at present the finest fresh creamery butter can be bought on South Water street and elsewhere throughout the United States at from 27 cents to 28 cents per pound."

Favor Federal Regulation.

Other commission men contended that any regulation of the cold storage warehouses should come through the enactment of a national law, and that state regulation would prove disastrous to the business in Chicago. The senate committee, of which Senator Albert J. Olson is chairman, will endeavor to find out what becomes of cold storage butter and eggs that is left over at the end of the winter season, and to that end will continue its inquiry this week. Tuesday afternoon an inspection will be made of the cold storage warehouses in Chicago.

Senator Edward J. Glackin, the author of a bill for regulating cold storage warehouses and the sale of articles of foodstuffs in cold storage, said during the day that a limit of nine months should be placed on the storage of eggs and butter. He said eggs and butter kept in storage longer than that period should be condemned by the state food commission, who, he said, should have control of cold storage warehouses.

Provisions of Glackin Bill.

The proposed Glackin law requires that all cold storage warehouse owners and cold storage warehouses must be inspected and placed in charge of the Illinois state food bureau; that a license fee of \$500 each year be charged, and that a bond of \$2,000 be given. A fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for six months in the county jail or both fine and imprisonment, is provided for violation of any section of the proposed law.

Says It Would Be Hardship.

William F. Priebe, president of the William F. Priebe company, poultry dealer, said it would be impossible for the food commissioner to have every package inspected. He said such a law would work a hardship on the Chicago commission men and cold storage warehouses, as their goods would have to compete with goods from other cold storage warehouses which were not stamped.

"National regulation of the cold storage business would be a good thing and I am in favor of it," he said. "State regulation, however, would cause discrimination against our warehouses, as their goods bearing the stamp of the Illinois food commissioner."

HUNDREDS SEE BOY DROWN.

Youngster Playing on Cake of Ice Is Carried Out Into Current and Loses His Life.

Clinton, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Slipping from ice on the bank of the Mississippi, where he was playing this afternoon, a Clinton boy was carried out with the current and drowned in the sight of hundreds who were watching the ice go out. His identity has not been established and hundreds of anxious women whose sons were away from home kept the telephone wires to the police station busy.

RODRIGUEZ TELLS WHY HE WOULD BE MAYOR.

Herewith is the eighth of The Tribune's series of statements by the majority candidates themselves, reciting why each believes he should be nominated and elected mayor of Chicago. Mr. Rodriguez's declaration will be followed by another tomorrow, the intention being to give all candidates the same prominence and space.

BY W. E. RODRIGUEZ.

(Candidate for the Socialist Nomination for Mayor of Chicago.)

A candidate for mayor of Chicago I do not ask for support on merely personal grounds. Honesty and executive efficiency are requisites of a competent mayor, but they are by no means the only qualifications that should be considered. Every candidate should be required to show not only that he is personally honest but that he has a sound solution for the vital problems with which this city is confronted.

Moreover, every candidate must be judged not only by his personal record, and by his individual declarations, but also by the record and principles of the party for which he stands. It is utterly impossible for any individual, however able and honest he may be, to solve the problems and administer the affairs of a rapidly growing city of over 2,000,000 inhabitants. To "make good" in the government of Chicago it is necessary for your city officials to have the support and cooperation of a well organized, well educated political party, controlled democratically by the rank and file—not ruled autocratically from above by a few political bosses.

Now, to what extent do I, the candidate of the Socialist party for mayor, measure up to these requirements?

As a candidate of the Socialist party, I am a member of the Socialist party, local No. 180; as a business agent of Painters' District council of Chicago, and as an official in the Socialist party, my integrity never has been questioned. Moreover, every Socialist knows that it would be equivalent to committing political suicide if he should endeavor to do his duty. Not only would he be prosecuted relentlessly by his own comrades if he should prove dishonest, but he would be socially ostracized and pilloried wherever he might go. It is a significant fact that out of the thousands of Socialists who have been elected to public office in European countries, scarcely half a dozen have proven unfaithful to their duty.

I never have had what is ordinarily termed "business training," yet in serving my fellow workers in various capacities in their own organizations I feel that I have been equipped with still greater value. If I should be elected mayor, in this connection it may be well to point out that every Socialist elected to office has behind him the united support and assistance of the Socialist party. A Socialist administration in Chicago could count on the hearty support of all of our local organizations, 8,000 dues paying members but also on our state and national organizations. We would receive the assistance of experienced municipal officials from Milwaukee and other American cities.

As I stated above, a candidate is to be judged not only by his individual record but also by the record of the party for which he stands. Thus far the Socialist party in Europe and America has an absolutely clean record. It is a democratic, dues paying organization, controlled by the rank and file. I stand unqualifiedly for its platform and principles, and I would urge that if I and my comrades are elected to office we will administer Chicago's affairs not as irresponsible individuals but as the servants of this party of the people.

It is impossible in a short article of this sort to give a detailed explanation of the methods which we will pursue in solving the various problems which may arise, however, that the problems with which we will be primarily concerned will be the problems of the working class. The workers of Chicago want comfortable and sanitary dwellings at a low cost; they want adequate street car service in all parts of the city; they want the health of themselves and their families protected by an efficient health department; they want the employees of the city and every industry that can be controlled by the city to be paid adequately for their services; they want the public schools to be thrown open to all children of political and educational meetings.

Before we can do much along constructive lines Chicago must have a new charter by the terms of which it can control its own affairs and meet the needs of its own life. After such a charter is secured we should work out a model city by such means as being adopted in many European cities, so that the solution of every problem will be considered not by itself alone but in connection with other problems with which it may be closely related.

The terminal and transportation facilities of the city should be so organized as to avoid overcrowding and congestion. Proper provisions should be made for parks, streets and boulevards, playgrounds, and public buildings.

In all these phases of municipal activity we propose to utilize the services of the best technical experts. We will establish, as they have already done in Milwaukee, a bureau of municipal research in order to secure the best information available on all municipal problems.

In so far as possible we will municipalize local industries, improve service and working conditions, and abolish injustice and oppression. In doing this we will be strengthening the workers of Chicago and preparing them to unite with their fellow workers in other sections of the country in establishing a real industrial democracy. We do not expect to establish the cooperative commonwealth by gaining control of Chicago, but we do expect to make it a much better place to live than it is at present—especially for the working class.

In conclusion, let me say that it makes little difference whether Rodriguez, the individual I elected mayor of Chicago. But it is important that the citizens of Chicago should recognize in Rodriguez and the other candidates of the Socialist party the representatives of a party that is determined to win for the working class freedom, justice, and industrial democracy. Every workingman and every progressive citizen of Chicago should support the Socialist ticket at the primaries and the coming election, because we can be trusted to give honest and efficient service; secondly, because we have a well organized, well educated, democratic political organization which will control and assist our representatives; and, thirdly, because we have a carefully worked out solution of the vital human problems of Chicago, and we will apply the best results of modern science to the government of our city.

MERRIAM INVITES ALL CANDIDATES TO MEET ON LAW

He Formally Proposes Session Tomorrow to Further Corrupt Practices Act.

WOULD COMPEL PUBLICITY

Suggested Legislation Also to Provide Check on Expenditure Before Election.

FIVE WILL MAKE AFFIDAVITS

Ald. Charles E. Merriam last night presented a plan by which it was intended to work into concrete results and benefits, from the public standpoint, the asserted disposition of majority candidates of both the "big parties" to recognize as just the popular desire for a corrupt practices law, and, in addition, of its enactment at Springfield, voluntary publicity for campaign receipts and disbursements for the coming city primaries. His proposition looked to a meeting tomorrow morning of all the majority candidates—five Republicans and three Democrats—for the purpose of agreeing on a common program in the several directions opened by the agitation over campaign funds of the respective aspirants.

All of the eight candidates declared during the day in favor of a joint request to the general assembly that it enact a corrupt practices law with an emergency clause under which it would go into operation before the election on April 4. No opposition, therefore, is expected to this part of the plan and politicians said that under the pressure of such unanimity there would be a willingness of the Springfield lawmakers to hasten the desired legislation.

Mr. Merriam's proposition, however, also suggests the desirability of taking up several other questions at the conference, one of the most important being a system of auditing to assure the accuracy of such public statements regarding campaign receipts and expenses as the candidates might be willing to make.

Merriam's Letter to Rivals.

The letter of Mr. Merriam, as sent out by the secretary of his campaign committee, H. L. Ickes, to each of the other majority candidates, is as follows, being addressed to John R. Thompson, John F. Smulski, John E. Scully, and Tom Murray, Republicans, and Carter H. Harrison, Andrew J. Graham, and Edward F. Dunn, Democrats:

I invite you to a conference in the rooms of the board of election commissioners to be held here Monday morning, Feb. 20, at 10:30, to consider, and if possible adopt, a plan of procedure with reference to the publication of campaign contributions, to the end that a full and complete disclosure will be made to the voters of Chicago of all contributions made, either directly or indirectly, to the campaign funds of any and all of the candidates for the nomination for mayor on the Republican and Democratic tickets, respectively, as well as to any organization, club, or individual in the interest of any candidate. If you cannot attend this conference yourself, you are respectfully requested to send some one who will have authority to act for you and on your behalf.

Would Employ Accountants.

It is suggested that the proposed conference might well consider whether it would not be a good plan for the candidates to join in the development of a list of experts and public accountants to go into the books and records of all the candidates, as well as of any organization, club, or individual working in the interest of any candidate, and make detailed reports thereon. It will be contended, however, that the most important thing is not to ascertain merely the names of the contributors, but to have them properly kept. If the demand for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures is to be met merely by the publication of correct sums in addition and subtraction, the whole procedure will be nothing but a farce. The important thing is that a full and complete disclosure be made directly to the various campaign committees or through individuals, corporations, clubs, or organizations.

Honesty Might Suffer.

If any one candidate, or his managers, through subterfuge or evasion, fails to make an honest and full disclosure of all campaign contributions, the result will be that the candidate who makes an honest and full disclosure will suffer as the result of his own honesty. Even with every safeguard that could possibly be devised there would be some method. It will be difficult in every instance to discover and make public all the campaign contributions that may have been or may be made. The candidates therefore owe it to themselves to get together and if possible devise some method of procedure by which the danger of misrepresentation or evasion on the part of any of the candidates, or their managers, may be reduced to a minimum.

At the conference there will also be brought up for consideration and action the proposal heretofore made by Charles E. Merriam that all the candidates for the nomination for mayor join in a request that the legislature pass at once, with an emergency clause, a corrupt practices act, covering the matter of campaign contributions and disbursements. This invitation has been extended to each of the candidates for the nomination for mayor on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, and it is strongly urged that you, or some one authorized to speak for you, be present at the room