



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS NEUTRAL IN NONE"

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LABOR'S PRAYER POSTPONED.

Board of Education Strings Union Labor by Pigeon-Holing Its Petition.

Trades Unions Thrown Down Under Absurd Pretense of Wanting Legal Investigation.

The Strike Problem Warmly Discussed and Neatly Strangled by Labor's Enemies on the Board.

The Workingman Jollied Again, but He Will Remember His Mistreatment When His Time Comes.

At the meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday night the petition from the Building Trades Council was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Board, to be reported at the next regular meeting.

This decision was arrived at only after considerable sparring. The discussion, although warm, was conducted with the utmost good nature on both sides. Those who voted "No" upon the proposition of acceding to the demands of the labor unions expressly stated that they took the position which they did simply because it accepted the part of reason and justice first to inquire into the legal aspect of the question.

The session opened with O. C. Schneider in the chair, Mr. Halle and Mr. Cusack being absent. Those present were Messrs. Brennan, Cameron, Sherwood, Gallagher, Keating, Gresham, Schneider, Strong, Mark, and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Franke, and Mrs. Hull. The first business of importance taken up was a communication from the civil service commission, signed by President Kraus and Secretary Glenn.

It called the attention of the Board to the fact that in the opinion of the civil service commission all the clerks, janitors, engineers, etc., were employed by the Board of Education properly came under the jurisdiction of the commission and should be appointed by it. Mr. Keating protested against a resolution to refer the matter to a committee of three, appointed by the Board to confer with the commission. He denied the right of the commission to control the appointments. Mr. Brennan offered a substitute motion referring the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and this was carried.

After this the clerk began to read a resolution offered by the Builders and Traders' exchange. It requested that the Board of Education should not adopt the policy of employing union labor to the exclusion of capable workmen who were not members of unions.

At this point Mr. Gallagher interrupted the proceedings with the query, "Where is the labor question? In my opinion, we should not receive communications relative to a matter which is not before the Board. If there are communications from the labor unions they should be read first."

The chairman ruled that the point was well taken, and the ball began. The clerk read a petition from the Plumbers' Association. It stated that the Plumbers' Association most earnestly objected to the board's favoring any union or any set of laborers. It requested that no clause be inserted in the board's contract discriminating against any laborer merely because of the fact that he happened not to be a member of a trade's union.

Immediately after this the petition from the Building Trades' Council was read. It was signed by a committee of which F. M. Ryan is the chairman. It requested that the Board of Education insert in all future contracts a clause requiring contractors to employ on buildings erected for the public schools union labor, and union labor only, at a fixed, reasonable term which should coincide with the union scale of wages.

As soon as the reading was finished Mr. Mark moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Sherwood—I move as a substitute to that, Mr. Chairman, that the petition of the trades unions be granted. This was seconded by Mr. Gallagher.

At this point short speeches in favor of the union were made by Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Gallagher said that he thought that the board had decided matters of more moment in the

past. It had met the question of the eight-hour law, which he considered more important. He thought it within the power of the board legally to accede to the demands of the unions. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Keating took the same position.

Mr. Gallagher then added that he considered the School Board responsible to the Council which in a way created it. Inasmuch as the City Council had time and again declared in favor of organized labor, he thought that the Board of Education should follow that lead.

Mr. Strong here took the floor and made a ringing speech. He said:

"I believe it is the desire of every member of this board to dignify labor. I have attended every meeting of this body since I became a member of it eighteen months ago. I am ready to meet the question. We are all ready to meet the question. But we are here to represent the interest of every citizen, of every laboring man whether he is a member of a trades union or not. We are not here to legislate for organized labor or unorganized labor. We are here to serve the people. I do not think any of us wish to be recorded in favor of an illegal action. I think we should ask the opinion of the attorney for this board as to the legal side of the matter. I would be in favor of agreeing to pay the highest living wage scale, for I think that comes within our rights."

Mr. Strong then made a motion to ask the opinion of the attorney. Mr. Cameron seconded the motion, declaring that if it should be decided the board had the legal right he should be glad to record his vote in favor of the trades' unions. A cry was here raised that Mr. Strong's motion was out of order, since Mr. Mark's motion had received no second, and Mr. Sherwood's substitute was pending. The Chair finally declared against Mr. Strong, and ordered a vote on Mr. Sherwood's motion, to accede to the demands of the unions.

In recording their votes, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Sherman, and Mr. Brennan protested against the proceedings, claiming that as there was a manifest desire to offer a substitute for Mr. Sherwood's motion there should be some way to bring it before the board.

Mr. Sherwood's motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 4, and that leaves it before the board at the next regular meeting.

Those voting "nay" were Mrs. Franke, Mrs. Sherman, Mark, Strong, Brennan, Cameron, Schneider, yea, Messrs. Gallagher, Sherwood, Gresham, and Keating. Mrs. Hull declined to vote.

The question of the employment of Richard Waterman as principal of the Kominisky school was then taken up. Mr. Strong brought the matter before the board, and requested that Mr. Waterman be appointed, at the regular salary of \$1,200 a year. Mr. Strong stated that his objection previously had been merely upon the ground that it was proposed to pay Mr. Waterman \$300 in excess of other teachers of the same grade and experience.

Mr. Keating asked to have the matter placed in the hands of the School Management Committee. He objected to Mr. Waterman on the ground that he was not a Chicagoan.

Mr. Strong vigorously defended Mr. Waterman. He said:

"Mr. Waterman was born and reared in Chicago. He was educated in the Chicago schools. He is the best-equipped man for the place I know of. He has fitted himself for it by study and travel. The committee recommended that he be given a larger salary merely upon the ground of his unusual fitness and the high character of his recommendations. It would be manifestly

unjust to refuse to elect Mr. Waterman at the regular salary of \$1,200."

Upon a vote, Mr. Strong was not sustained. Mr. Waterman's application is again referred to the Committee on School Management.

Next in order came the reading of the reports of the various committees. The board then adjourned until the next regular time of meeting, Sept. 8.

Coal dealers who have been given contracts for supplying the public school buildings with Indiana block coal appeared before the Board of Education Committee on Janitors and Supplies and announced that they were unable to fill their contracts. The contractors are the Penbody Coal Company, Charles Holtz, Chicago, and the Indiana Coal Company and the Antracite Bituminous Coal Company.

F. R. Penbody acted as spokesman. He said that not a pound of Indiana Braal block coal had been mined since July 1, owing to the strike, and that there is none in the city and none to be had. He had received advices Tuesday that the strike was not on the point of settlement, and it was not known when it would be settled. It was impossible, he continued, for the coal dealers to fulfill their contracts, and he came before the committee to know what the latter would do about the matter. The contracts called for furnishing the best quality of Indiana block coal at from \$1.90 to \$2.05 a ton, according to the distance to be hauled.

The coal dealers had been notified by Business Manager Guilford to furnish 7,000 tons of the coal. The best they could do would be to furnish Kentucky coal at \$3.25.

According to the terms of the contract the Board of Education, in case of the failure of the contractors to supply coal, can purchase such coal as it deems necessary and charge the extra price paid to the contractors. The contractors admit this, but said that where impossibilities were asked to be done the companies could not be held responsible. The matter was referred to Attorney Merrill of the board for his opinion on the contract, and the matter will come up again next Tuesday.

In connection with the moves now being made by the Suburban Electric in Cicero it is probable that the residents of Austin and Oak Park will shortly be offered eighteen-ride tickets for \$1 to bring them downtown by way of the Suburban Electric's leased line, the Harlem and Batavia and the Lake Street Elevated Railroad. Eighteen tickets for \$1 constitute practically a 6-cent fare, and it is figured will result in a large saving to the Cicero people, who now pay 10 cents over the steam road.

It is probable that some negotiations will be entered into before the offer of eighteen rides for \$1 is made, since the company will probably ask an extension of franchises in return for the cheaper fares. This is the understand-

ing of town board members who have been advised in the matter.

It transpires that the Cicero town board at its meeting Tuesday night settled satisfactorily the matter of the connection of the Suburban Electric with the Lake Street Elevated at West Fifty-second street. It is announced that this connection will now be made by next Monday. In the meantime a contract has been awarded for changing the "joz" in Washington boulevard in accordance with the wishes of the town board.

The Suburban Electric, which now runs to the Metropolitan Elevated at its terminus at Harrison and West Forty-eighth street, will be diverted and run north to Lake street, making connection there for downtown. It is presumed that the line running to the Harlem race track will also be changed.

The Harlem and Batavia line, which is now operated by steam, will, it is announced, be electrically converted early next week. The poles have been in place for some time, and the same kind of cars will be used as are now operated over the Suburban proper. The connection of the Harlem and Batavia with the Lake Street is to be made by Tuesday or Wednesday. When that is done there will be no longer a 5-cent fare over that road. Instead of coming downtown the passengers on most of the trains will be transferred to the Lake Street Company. A few of the Harlem trains may be occasionally run over the entire route to the Grand Central depot.

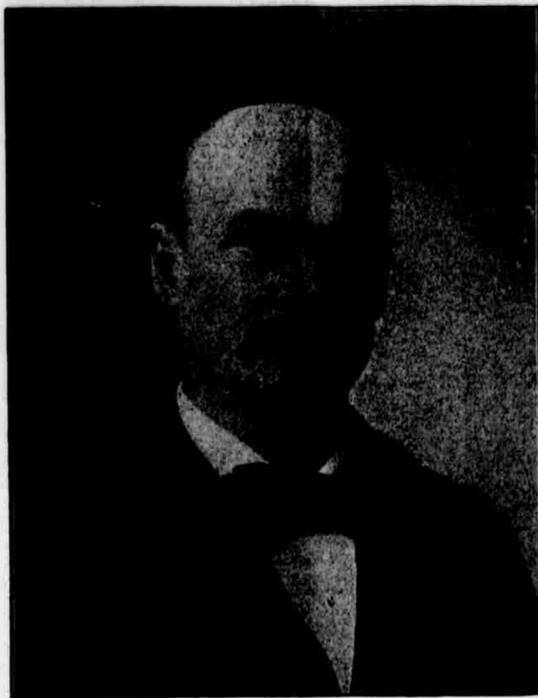
While the 5-cent fare will be abolished the offer of eighteen rides for \$1 will, it is said, be shortly made in connection with franchise matters. It is barely possible that twenty rides for \$1 will be offered, though the information did not run that way Wednesday.

When the two lines are in full operation it is estimated they will turn over about 12,000 passengers daily to the Lake Street Elevated.

Indignant property owners on the tract bounded by Madison, Harrison, Wood and Robey streets, which is claimed by John Layton, of West New-ell, Ill., threaten to prosecute Layton. They are thoroughly aroused at a notice he published in the advertising columns of the papers that he will begin legal proceedings to oust them. They claim that it is an attempt to frighten them into paying him for quit claims to their property. They talk of combining for the purpose of conducting a vigorous prosecution.

The property claimed by Layton is an eighty-acre tract, which is valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000. Upon it are many fine residences, several churches, a number of business houses and the Lewis Institute, with an endowment of \$1,000,000. The records in the Cook County Recorder's office show that Andrew Layton originally had the title to the property on a pre-emption certificate. They also show that on March 16, 1837, Andrew Lay-

ton assigned his title to Truman G. Wright, who was granted a patent by the United States. This document was filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County Aug. 10, 1862. There also appears an affidavit by J. N. Barker that the same property was sold by A. B. Newkirk to Henry H. Honore in 1858. Other records show that Andrew Layton and his wife Margaret quit-claimed the entire tract to A. B. Newkirk in 1854.



HON. E. H. GARY,
The Noted Jurist, Just Returned from Abroad.

WHY NOT HAVE A CARNIVAL?

It Would No Doubt Stimulate Trade to a Wonderful Degree.

Many State Street Firms Are Strongly in Favor of the Projected Mardi Gras.

The Business Situation Is Still Booming, and the Outlook Is Promising.

Chicago Hotels Are Now Filling Up Fast with Out-of-Town Buyers.

Letters and telegrams from traveling representatives of Chicago firms indicate that the September meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers will far exceed the August one in point of numbers. "It is impossible to estimate the exact number of out-of-town merchants who visited Chicago during the last meeting," said a representative of the J. V. Farwell Company Wednesday. "But between 600 and 700 of them filled out the blanks issued by the association for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of trade. I think it conservative to say that during the September meeting \$6,000,000 at least will be diverted to the city's business houses. Merchants in the interior appreciate the fact that Chicago is a natural distributing point for the entire Mississippi Valley, and with this appreciation comes an increased volume of trade for Chicago.

"During the September meeting a paper on railway ticket scalping will be read by George H. Daniels, and this suggests a remarkable fact. The railway men have told me they have had no trouble whatever on account of the reduced fare rate made to Chicago during the August convention. Not even an attempt to take an unfair advantage of the railways resulted. Usually excursions of the sort give all kinds of trouble."

The proposed carnival, on the line of the New Orleans Mardi Gras festival, say the wholesale merchants of Chicago, will benefit the retailers much.

A representative of one of the largest wholesale houses, while averse to having his name used, said: "The carnival movement is one in which the retailers should take an active interest. The trade that the carnival would attract to the city is one that would benefit the retailers only. Our firm would not like to be quoted as advocates of the scheme, for such a movement would be a flagrant breach of the unwritten laws governing the relations existing between us and our customers. Such a carnival in Chicago would bring a large number of out-of-town buyers to the city, and it would necessarily affect the interests of the country people who buy goods of us. Hence, we cannot pose as advocates of the scheme, in spite of the fact that we are compelled to think it is one which would materially benefit the city. If the carnival is held under responsible auspices we will contribute toward the fund simply because it would be a good thing for our city. On the strength of that opinion I personally advocate the movement."

L. C. Stumer, the projector of the plan, says there is one correction he wishes to make prior to the meeting at the Great Northern Hotel.

"The articles that have appeared in the papers thus far," he said, "give the impression that the projectors of this plan are indirectly seeking to add the industrial exposition to be given at Studebaker Hall in October. That is not the case. My idea is to consolidate the interests that have heretofore centered in the various industrial and other expositions of former years. If the affair can be taken out of the hands of the few individual promoters who are now pushing it it will be a success, and a big one. Let some large and utterly unprejudiced concern take hold of it and it can be made a matter of history. Chicago is a city that can easily maintain a fête that will throw the New Orleans Mardi Gras into the shade, and I see no reason why it should not put such an enterprise on foot. The meeting will show how the business men of the city feel, and if they take hold of it in the proper spirit I am confident of the result."

James M. Markham is making a splendid secretary of the Police Department. Chief Kiple says "he could not keep house without him."

City Electrician Ellicott Wednesday awarded the contract for repairing the city's electric lights for a period of one year. The contract was divided between the Western Electric Company and the General Electric Company. The Western Electric Company will receive \$5 for repairing each light, and the price to be paid the General Electric Company is \$0.50 for each light.

Chief Kiple denies that the police are persecuting Clarence White by their frequent arrests of him. The chief says that White is simply arrested the same as any other person would be who is found at an unseasonable hour in a suspicious place or acting in a suspicious manner at any hour. He says he does not know White except by reputation and that if he conducted himself like a good citizen he would not be arrested.

inously in favor of the carnival. The following business concerns have expressed unqualified approval: Gage Brothers & Co., wholesale millinery.

Alexander H. Revell & Co., fur-ture.

A. M. Rothschild & Co., general merchandise.

DeMuth & Co., shoes.

John T. Shayne & Co., hats, caps and furs.

Parisian Suit Company, costumes.

A. H. Andrews Company, furniture.

Chicago Edison Company.

Chicago Carpet Company, carpets.

Economical Drug Company, drugs and sundries.

Hilbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware.

Frank Brothers, dry goods.

F. H. Record, the Monroe restaurant.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., general merchandise.

Stumer, Eckstein & Rosenthal, the Emporium, millinery.

R. H. Donnelly & Sons Company, printers and binders.

A. Booth Packing Company, packers.

C. P. Kimball & Co., carriages.

The results obtained by the Mardi Gras of New Orleans and the carnival of the Velled Prophets in St. Louis are cited: Los Angeles, Cal., realized over a million dollars in return for an expenditure of about \$30,000 on its last Florida. New Orleans bank clearances show a gradual increase until, carnival week, they reach \$4,000,000 in excess of regular transactions. St. Louis, with its Velled Prophet display, and Cincinnati, with its saengerfest, show a decided improvement. Hence, it is argued, Chicago should be able to benefit its trade in an even much larger proportion.

"It is the farmers we wish to attract to the city," said M. L. Rothschild. "There is no better way to do this than to show them that their city cousins have an interest in their welfare and wish to share the celebration of returning good times with them. We are willing to do our share, and I will offer a prize for the most attractive display made on State street. I will stake my judgment that such a carnival will bring people to Chicago, and that local trade will be materially benefited. But it must be a festival of the people and must not be looked upon merely as a money-making scheme. It must not be an effort to drag the country buyer into the city for the purpose of extorting whatever can be gotten out of him, but a genuine entertainment that will attract people from all over the country on its merits. The people of Chicago did something admittedly artistic for the World's Fair and they can devise something for a carnival worth coming many miles to see."

Joseph W. Fifer, who does not love the Republican State machine, has sent a significant telegram to Mayor Harrison. The message received on Wednesday from Bloomington is: "Our people hold a barbecue here on Sept. 14 for benefit of public hospital. Want you to deliver address on any subject you may elect. Come and we will give you a large crowd and a cordial and enthusiastic greeting."

If Mayor Harrison accepts, that telegram may be the starting of his gubernatorial boom, his first introduction to the country voter. The Mayor received an invitation also for himself and the Council from C. H. Lench, George W. Davis and A. O. Coddington asking him and the aldermen to attend the teachers' institutes now being held in the city.

City Electrician Ellicott is one of the most efficient officials in the Mayor's Cabinet.