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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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## HIGH WATER PRESSURE

It is One of the Things that Chicago Needs and It Must Have.

Another Thing that It Needs Is a Broad, New Charter,

But Not a Prohibition Charter Like the One that Was Beaten Last Year.

It Needs One that Will Enable the City to Keep Pace with its Growth,

And Not Confine Two Millions of People to Laws Made for Small Villages.

Chicago is to have a high pressure water system in the loop district without waiting for the subway. Commissioner of Public Works John J. Hanberg, after an investigation covering many months, announced that as soon as the streets required for the subway are known definitely, the work of putting in the high pressure system on other streets will be started, through the channels of the board of local improvements.

Chicago needs, and is going to have, a new charter. It will be a broad charter, fitted for a city of two millions of people and not a narrow prohibition affair like the one rejected last year.

If you have any suggestions to make about the new charter you can send them in to any of the following named persons, who make up the charter convention:

- Milton J. Foreman, R. R. McCormick, Joseph Badenoch, John P. McGoorty, William H. Baker, M. L. McKinley, Walter E. Beebe, Chas. E. Merriam, Albert W. Bellfuss, W. R. Michalski, Frank I. Bennett, Theodore Oehne, Z. P. Broseau, Jos. A. O'Donnell, Wm. M. Brown, John E. Owens, Richard E. Burke, G. W. Paulin, Thomas Carey, H. E. Pendarvis, Chester W. Church, Louis F. Post, B. F. Clettenberg, John Powers, George E. Cole, Edward J. Rainey, Daniel F. Crilly, Walter J. Raymer, William E. Dever, Alex. H. Revell, George W. Dixon, Lewis Rinaker, Thomas J. Dixon, Emil W. Ritter, B. A. Beckhart, Raymond Robins, John W. Eckhart, Lessing Rosenthal, Henry F. Eldmann, C. O. Setness, F. E. Erickson, D. E. Shanahan, Walter L. Fisher, John G. Shedd, F. H. Gansberger, Frank L. Shepard, Andrew J. Graham, John F. Smulski, I. T. Greenacre, Bernard W. Snow, John Guerin, Bernard E. Sunny, Joseph F. Haas, George B. Swift, C. H. Harrison, Graham Taylor, John W. Hill, Geo. J. Thompson, Frank G. Hoynes, Chas. J. Vopicka, Thos. M. Hunter, Edwin K. Walker, W. Clyde Jones, Charles Werno, Jas. M. Kittiman, R. A. White, Bryan Lathrop, D. R. Wilkins, James J. Linehan, John P. Wilson, Carl Lundberg, Edward C. Young, T. C. MacMillan, Michael Zimmerman, Chas. E. Merriam.

Dark meat is what the organized appetite of Illinois Democrats is hungering for just now. State Chairman Boeschstein announced the organization of the Illinois Colored Democracy

"with an entire staff made up of colored precinct committeemen elected under the new primary law." The organizers are D. J. Knighten, J. H. Coleman, James A. Easton, James Miller and E. F. Coleman. The membership is given as 430. Its headquarters are at 2710 State street.

The Democrats cannot afford to dodge the personal liberty issue in Illinois.

With high water pressure and a new charter with the prohibition features cut out Chicago would be on the high road to happiness.

United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins was unanimously endorsed for reelection by the Republican State Convention. The platform says: "He is a leader of men, with a record of eighteen honorable and useful years as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; with a record of more than five years in the United States Senate; with no stains of dishonesty on his private or public record; with a private life pure and above reproach, and well knowing the need of the state and nation."

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Our old friend Arthur Meeker, who is really a good fellow and an accomplished gentleman, with a great taste for educational matters has been named by the Republicans for University trustee. He will be elected. The full ticket is:

- Six-Year Term—Mrs. Louis H. Evans, Taylorville; Arthur Meeker, Chicago; Allen F. Moore, Monticello. Four-Year Term—A. P. Grout, Winchester. Presidential Electors-at-Large—John Anderson, Chicago; Walter Reeves, Streator.

The Republicans think they will have such a dead sure thing in Illinois that they may be badly surprised on election day.

Personal liberty is the issue that will not down in Chicago.

President John M. Roach, of the Chicago Railways Company, covered in his report the work the company expects to have completed by the end of the year.

"We constructed in 1907 20,428 miles of track," the report says. "During the present year we have already constructed, or have under construction, 30,302 miles of new track. Up to July 1 we had maintained our schedule for this work, but inability to get granite now seems likely to cut down the use"

son's mileage. We have contracts for sufficient granite, but are unable to get it."

A new building at the limits barns on North Clark street and repairs in many other terminal and power stations are projected in the reports, and 950 new pay-as-you-enter cars, it is reported, will be ready for use at the end of 1908 or the beginning of 1909, all equipped with motors of unusually high power.

The unexpected happens in politics as well as in everything else and Republican overconfidence may get a rude shock.

Harry R. Gibbons is being talked of by thousands of his friends for the Democratic nomination for City Treasurer. Mr. Gibbons has always spent his money freely for his party and is known far and wide as a big-hearted, whole-souled man. In business circles he has a great following without regard to party, and his nomination in the spring would be equivalent to his election.

By all means turn Grand Boulevard over to the auto people for a speedway. Some such speedway is necessary and it will relieve the pressure on other streets.

The Democrats in their State Convention paid great attention to the deepest kind of waterways and avoided all reference to personal liberty.

The Bryan Club at Riverview Park has disbanded.

Addison Blakeley's hat was one of the features at Forest Park Labor Day. It cast a shadow like a simoon.

The Democrats are so used to being beaten that they may get an overdose of success one of these days. Things like that are liable to happen.

Chief of Police Shippy has ordered a general inspection of the uniforms of the department for September 21.

Hon. Roger C. Sullivan, the able and popular National Democratic Committeeman, says that he never before met so many people in September who are for Bryan and victory. September is a great month for hay fever, but not for elections.

Corporation Counsel E. J. Brundage has started a division of trial attorneys in his office, with the intent of reducing the time and number of delays on the part of the city. Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert N. Hoyt will have charge of the division and will be

aided by Assistants Clyde L. Day, Frank L. Childs, Oscar H. Olson, George M. Bagby, Edwin H. Cassella, and Charles M. Hart.

Bryan spoke for three hours at Forest Park and never even referred to that pride of Illinois Democrats—the Ossified Man.

When you see it in The Eagle, be sure that it will be copied.

The people are beginning to think that the Government is afraid of the Beef Trust.

It is making a fine fight against the Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust and other trusts that never raise the price of food on the public.

But it has laid down its hand and quit badly in the prosecution of the Beef Trust.

The presidential campaign of 1908 is near at hand, and the Oil Trust and Tobacco Trust prosecutions are relied upon to furnish good capital for the party in power.

But Americans are a meat eating people, and the last cent has been extracted from them by the Beef Trust for their favorite food.

People do not eat coal oil. They do not eat all use tobacco.

But everybody eats meat. And every meat eater has been and is the victim of the most awful trade combine ever organized in the history of the world.

The Government sits supine while the beef barons grow rich at the expense of the people.

The time when a majority of the people can be fooled all of the time is past.

In this connection, the following from an article in the Chicago Record-Herald Thursday, Aug. 15, 1907, is of interest:

"It is thought the government has grown tired of prying evidence out of corporations and in return giving a contract of immunity. In every wrong act that has been uncovered thus far by departments of the government, the evidence has been given by one of the parties guilty of the alleged crime. This has led to many immunity baths, which now are thought to be distressing the administration."

employees; to exempt these same packers and others from paying their just share of taxes and to shift the burden of these exempted taxes on the poor man, then such a government is a farce. If a so-called government merely consists of a collection of high-salaried officeholders, whose principal object in official life appears to be to curry favor with tax-dodging corporations and the officers thereof, it is time that the people found out what those favors, so curried, consist of. The people are awakening upon this subject. The great majority of them are law-abiding, but they do not propose that the law-abiding shall be done by the poor alone, while the tax-dodging multi-millionaires can be a law unto themselves.

Chicago voters are opposed to sumptuary legislation.

The failure of the Government to proceed against the Beef Trust criminally under the Supreme Court decision of March 12, 1906, the open defiance by the Beef Trust of the United States Supreme Court and the permanent injunction granted against this awful trust by the Supreme tribunal January 30, 1905; the daring violations of the Anti-Trust Law by the Beef Trust—all these and more will be great questions discussed by the people in the campaign of 1908.

The Beef Trust must go to jail. Nothing less will satisfy the people.

Prohibition cranks are in a minority in this big town.

The Beef Trust will get what is coming to it some day. The Trust cannot run the government all of the time.

The Beef Trust is the foe of American labor. It imports most of its workmen in gangs, houses them in its own hovels and absorbs their earnings as if they were slaves.

Chicago wants no blue laws.

Illinois is not only the headquarters of the Beef Trust, but the people of Illinois are its principal victims.

Personal liberty will carry Chicago whenever it is an issue.

Sunday closing is a dead issue in Chicago.

Either we have a government or we haven't a government. If we have a government it should show that it exists by administering its laws for the benefit of the rich and poor alike. If we have no government, the sooner the people find out the fact the better, so that they can form a government. If a government exists merely to give private protection to packers and others when they have quarrels with their

The County Board Tuesday passed its annual tax levy for 1908 amounting to \$4,907,336.18. A resolution was passed authorizing the County Clerk and Treasurer to borrow seventy-five per cent of taxes assessed to defray necessary expenses, including interest on outstanding bonds. The amount of money to be borrowed to run the county for the rest of the year is approximately \$800,000.



THEODORE OEHNE, Member Charter Convention and Leading Citizen.

## DR. EVANS' GOOD WORK

The Active and Tireless Health Commissioner Has Made a Fine Record to Date.

Long List of New Laws Originating with His Department Please People.

Republicans and Democrats Hold Their State Conventions and Ratify Work of Primary Voters.

The Campaign Drags Along Very Slowly, but Will Open Up Before Very Long.

The Political Picnic Season Drawing to a Close and Work Will Soon Begin.

Below will be found a list of the ordinances passed by the City Council at the request of Health Commissioner Evans since May, 1907, and especially since September, 1907. Speaking of these in the Health Bulletin, Dr. Evans says:

Such a mass of progressive legislation means two things:

First. The City Council is unusually alert to the broader interest of the people. In matters of health this is true to an unusual degree. The public should understand that nearly every advance is opposed by some interest and that men involved or interested make very strong appeals to aldermen who oftentimes are under obligations to them. That our aldermen see the interests of the people and are guided by them, evidences a high degree of moral and intellectual bravery.

Second. It means that the laws of health are coming to be understood and appreciated by the people. At least one of these ordinances was efficiently presented to the council by the labor union which it concerned. Another was due to a mother's lobby. As soon as the people know that disease costs money and that they must pay, we will have a people's lobby. Can we not hope for the day when an alderman who fights to perpetuate a dirty basement bakery with low ceiling and bad air will get the votes of the proprietors and his friends but will be fought by all the customers and their friends and all the journeymen bakers and their friends.

In congratulating the community on better laws let us not forget the better administration of the laws due in great measure to two agencies:

First. The Municipal Courts—an improvement over the old justice system that spreads into all administrative fields. No other single factor has been worth as much to us.

Second. A mayor who insists that the health ordinances shall be observed. Milk and Cream—Bottles to have capacity blown in them. Introduced May 20, 1907. Passed July 8, 1907.

Milk and Cream—Samples collected by health department for analyses to be paid for by city. Introduced June 3, 1907. Passed June 17, 1907.

Consulting Health Board—To act in advisory capacity with Commissioner of Health. Mayor to appoint. Introduced June 3, 1907. Approved June 3, 1907.

Hospitals—License fee to be remitted when 20 per cent of cases are free. Introduced June 24, 1907. Passed July 8, 1907.

Zone of Quiet Around Hospitals—Introduced July 1, 1907. Passed November 4, 1907.

Smoke Inspection Department Established—Introduced July 1, 1907. Passed July 8, 1907.

Catch Basin Covers—To be cement, concrete, iron or stone. Introduced July 8, 1907. Passed June 22, 1908.

Department of Health regulating. Introduced December 9, 1907. Approved January 27, 1908.

Undertakers and Care of Dead—Important amendments to revised code. Introduced December 16, 1907. Passed February 3, 1908.

Catchbasin Contents—To be removed in iron or steel wagon boxes. Introduced January 13, 1908. Passed April 13, 1908.

Manure Shipping Stations—Establishment and regulation of. Introduced January 15, 1908. Passed April 13, 1908.

Tenement Houses—Restricting enlargement of tenement houses and other buildings according to size of lot. Introduced February 3, 1908. Passed March 23, 1908.

Milk and Cream—Rules of Department of Health regulating handling and sale of. Introduced February 17, 1908. Approved April 13, 1908.

Hospitals—New ordinance with largely increased powers for regulating. Introduced March 5, 1908. Passed June 4, 1908.

Dispensaries—Licensing and regulating. Introduced March 5, 1908. Passed June 8, 1908.

Meat Inspection—All meat food products in city to be inspected by Department of Health or Federal meat inspectors. Introduced March 16, 1908. Passed June 29, 1908.

Commission for Prevention of Pollution of Waters of Lake Michigan. Introduced March 23, 1908. Approved March 23, 1908.

Clean City Ordinance—To keep refuse, litter, etc., off streets, alleys, etc. Introduced May 4, 1908. Passed July 13, 1908.

Milk and Cream—Prohibiting sale of bulk milk and cream in stores where other merchandise is sold. Milk and cream to be sold only in bottles in stores. Introduced June 1, 1908. Passed June 22, 1908.

Milk, Cream, Butter, Milk, Butter and Cheese—Prohibiting sale of same unless obtained from cows that have passed satisfactory negative tuberculin test within a year. (Effective Jan. 1, 1909.) Introduced June 1, 1908. Passed July 13, 1908.

Iroquois Memorial Hospital—City to lease site for. Introduced June 17, 1908. Passed July 13, 1908.

Ice—Amending section of Revised Code in re fee for license. Introduced June 29, 1908. Passed July 17, 1908.

Midsummer Medical Inspection—Special corps for purpose of instructing mothers of congested areas in care of their children during hot weather. Introduced July 10, 1908. Passed July 17, 1908.

Removal of Refuse and Cinders, Abatement of Smoke and Odor from Gases—Applying especially to factories, forges, coal yards, brick yards, blacksmith shops and the like. Introduced July 13, 1908. Passed July 17, 1908.

Why doesn't Uncle Sam go after the Beef Trust? Why were not all the facts about this awful trust given to the public? The secret of the famous chapter five of the Garfield report on the beef trust is revealed. Chapter five was held in reserve or "suppressed"