

The Chicago Eagle

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

HENRY F. DONOVAN.

An Independent Newspaper, Fearless and Truthful.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$2.00 PER YEAR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO HENRY F. DONOVAN, Editor and Proprietor, 804 TEUTONIC BUILDING, TELEPHONE MAIN 5913.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1876, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Established October 5, 1859.



By Henry F. Donovan.

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The Chicago Eagle numbers among its subscribers the most influential, most prosperous and most respected men in Chicago.

It reaches nearly every man of standing in the community and all men who are moulders of public opinion or directors of public affairs.

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It is read by Government, State, County and City officials. It is read by a big percentage of the legal fraternity, including bench and bar.

It is the favorite of Chicago's leading business men. It reaches all classes in their homes.

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PROSPERITY THAT SHOULD LAST.

Optimism is strong in the world of finance and commerce. The coincidence of opinions expressed in a single day recently by four of the foremost figures in the financial and industrial life of the country certainly has its significance. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh is struck by the hopeful appearance of the business situation throughout the country and expresses the belief that the completion of a tariff bill satisfactory to the people will bring rational and permanent prosperity. James J. Hill, railroad king and one of the keenest judges of business probabilities in the United States, declares the outlook fine in all directions, with the country only waiting for a settlement of tariff agitation to turn in and make things hum. Outside of railroads the steel industry is most keen to the ebb and flow of prosperity and to the premonitory signs. Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation board of directors and President Corey of the same corporation, one addressing a commercial club in the West and the other speaking as he sailed for Europe, declare that the clouds of the last year and a half are growing thinner and thinner and soon will disappear entirely. The "picking up" process has been pronounced in the steel business for some months, and now a long spell of clear



ANDREW J. RYAN, Brilliant Attorney and Public-Spirited Citizen.

weather is seen. Leading business men throughout the country, experts on conditions affecting trade, and the weight of their opinion to that of these more celebrated figures in the financial and industrial world. All along the line there is practically uniformity of belief that the country is fast recovering the condition of industrial health that prevailed prior to the disturbances in the fall of 1907, and that with tariff agitation ended prosperity will have an unobstructed track.

NATIONAL FORESTRY.

They are discussing the question of national forestry in England, and an enthusiastic advocate of the scheme writes to the Spectator that there should be an organized department as there is in France and Germany. He cannot see why a national forest should pay on one side of the channel and not on the other, and he relates some interesting experiences of his own to prove the value of tree planting. He says that a dozen years ago he planted some thousands of Corsican pine without any preparation of the ground beyond placing little plants in the grass or bare arable fields, the soil of which was such that only the hardest working man could make a bare living out of it. But, bad as this soil was, many of the trees grew twenty to thirty inches in height in a year. In another place, where cultivation of the land was impossible, he planted Sitka spruce, and during the last year some of these trees have made a growth of three or four feet. Of still another experiment the writer says: "I sowed a poor, ill-placed field with acorns about thirteen years ago, running the acorns in with the plow, and it is now a promising wood. People laugh at this as a means of making a living, but a state which does not die, is in a different position. I plant because it amuses me, and I like to see the things young. We should remember that a wood is its own cultivator and finds its own manure, its own moisture even in the hottest summers, and for many years requires little labor." It is obvious that the State could do much better than the individual and also that it would have acted wisely if it had tried to prevent waste. We are more fortunate in this country because the problem of conservation was pressed upon us while the country was comparatively young, but already enormous damage has been done and we need not only to conserve the old but to encourage the growth of the new. As the English correspondent shows, it is possible to grow timber to advantage. This can be done by private owners, who may thus assist in the work of conservation, and the government should be able to accomplish much on the land that it reserves.

THE ONES WHO NEED HELP MOST.

Although in many States deaf mutes and the blind receive special training to enable them to earn a livelihood, others of the handicapped, such as cripples, are not so provided for, and must frequently beg or go to the workhouse or starve. But a hundred cripples were cared for last year by the Employment Bureau for the Handicapped, a branch of the New York Charity Organization Society, which, although not organized until April, received about thirteen hundred applications for employment, and found places for more than half the applicants. Some corporations and business houses refuse to employ the physically defective, on the ground that they are peculiarly liable to accident and injury; and a careful canvass is necessary to find positions which they can fill. But there are such places. There is no reason why a one-armed man should not be a faithful watchman, or why a legless man should not be valuable at a factory bench, or why a lame woman should not earn her board and a little more by doing light housework. Although as a rule they receive small wages, it is surely better for them and for the community that they should be usefully employed and self-supporting. In Chicago, as well as in New York, and it may be in other cities, the special problem which these unfortunates present has been taken up for solution, and already with ex-

cellent results. But philanthropists now raise the point, and with good reason, that there is no community, large or small, in which a helpful mission to the handicapped cannot be carried forward. A church guild could undertake it; a charitable association which is organized on reasonably broad lines might branch in this direction; even an individual could accomplish much. The need is so imperative that, once it is clearly stated, money and service will be forthcoming, and many an employer will be glad to find places for the handicapped men, who ask nothing but honest work.

ALL HOLLAND IS HAPPY.

Seldom has the birth of a child been of so much national and international importance as the recent birth of a princess of the Netherlands. The present queen herself was the only child of King Willem III.; was born when her father was sixty-three years old, and had reigned thirty-one years; and if King Willem had died without direct issue, the crown would have been worn by a German prince. The same result would have followed if Queen Wilhelmina had died childless, and that would have been to the Dutch people a great national calamity. Not only would their beloved House of Orange, with its long line of sovereigns, have become extinct, but the stranger who would come to rule over them would be a prince of an alien race, and of that very race from which the Dutch people believe they have the most to fear. A glance at the map of Europe will show those who are most unfamiliar with European politics why that is so. The little kingdom of the Netherlands shuts off the German Empire from all but a short strip of the North Sea coast. Were the resistance which the kingdom can offer the only obstacle, no one doubts that Germany would soon find a pretext for absorbing it. But there are other powers, and particularly Great Britain, which would oppose such a move, and the German Emperor is not one to provoke a great war to obtain that which no doubt every German covets. But if the throne of the Netherlands should be occupied by a German prince, the internal opposition to annexation would be weakened, and that might ultimately be accomplished without war which at present is impossible. So the little princess has been welcomed because the Dutch people love their royal house and their charming queen, and because they see in the helpless infant a security for their national independence.

EAGLETS.

Albert G. Wheeler commands the confidence and highest esteem of every business leader in Chicago.

William McCoy, the well known hotel man, is one of Chicago's most popular and public-spirited citizens.

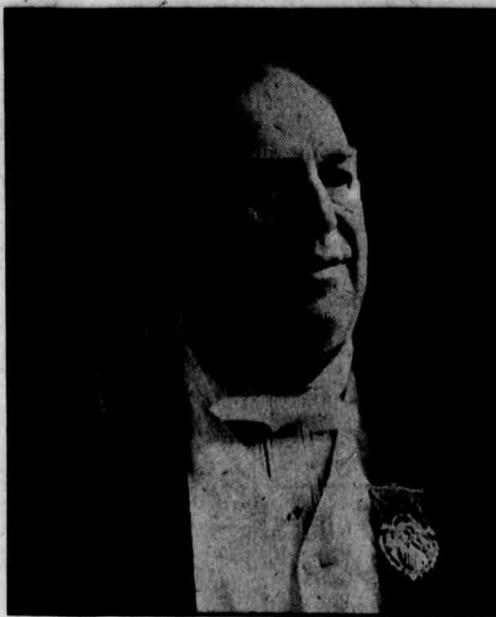
No lawyer in Chicago has a bigger army of friends and admirers than has James S. Hopkins, the able master in chancery.

Jacob W. Loeb, the well known lawyer, enjoys a popularity in Chicago that extends from one end of the city to the other.

One of the ablest and best liked business men in Chicago is Frank H. Jones, vice-president of the American Trust & Savings Bank. Mr. Jones would make a good state treasurer for Illinois.

W. S. Johnson, the successful and well known attorney, has a big army of friends in Chicago, every one of whom would like to see him elected to the Superior Court bench next year.

The judges of the superior court met on Monday to arrange for the summer vacation schedule and to dispose of other business. The selection of judges to sit in vacation time to hear emergency matters was first discussed, after which the election of officers for the court was taken up. Vacations will begin July 19, ending Sept. 18. The following assignment



JOHN I. MARTIN, Prominent Democrat and Lawyer, Who Has Located Law Offices in Chicago.

for that period was made: July 18 to 24, Judge Ball; July 25 to 31, Judge Kavanagh; August 1 to 7, Judge Chetlain; August 8 to 14, Judge McEwen; August 15 to 21, Judge Dupuy; August 22 to 28, Judge Chetlain; August 29 to September 4, Judge Barnes; September 5 to 11, Judge Freeman; September 12 to 18, Judge Ben M. Smith. Judges Dupuy and Chetlain were elected chancellors. Judge Ben M. Smith was assigned to supervise the arrangement of the law calendar, while Judge Kavanagh will be the motion judge.

Alderman Arthur W. Fulton is making the kind of an alderman the people like in the council. He is an aggressive and hardworking official and is always ally to the best interests of the people.

A new law firm has been established by Hon. John I. Martin, that will be welcomed by the bench and bar of Illinois, Cook County and the City of Chicago. Associated with him are C. V. Donovan and John M. Dickson. Their offices have been established in suite 814 Hartford Building, 140 Dearborn street, southwest corner of Madison. The combination of legal talent in this association of well known practitioners is such that cases covering all divisions of the law may be safely entrusted to their keeping.

Colonel John I. Martin, the head of the firm, is one of the best known men in this nation. As sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic National Committee and many national conventions he has made the intimate personal acquaintance of literally thousands of the most prominent men of affairs of America. Colonel Martin has had a legislative career that in itself would constitute honor enough for an ordinary man. He represented his home district in the city of St. Louis for four terms and was the presiding officer of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri by unanimous vote of both parties. As proof of the regard in which this sterling gentleman is held are resolutions of thanks engrossed on parchment, presented to him by the Democratic National Committee, together with a large and handsome gold badge suitably inscribed. On each occasion during all these years he has been unanimously re-elected by the committee to succeed himself and he now holds this office as in the past and will manage the next Democratic National Convention. In public affairs outside the scope of politics proper Colonel Martin has been and continues prominent. He is a member of the executive committee of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association, and represents this organization in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at the annual meetings in Washington. The membership of this body includes the most distinguished men as well as the greatest financiers in America, and to be of it is a high distinction. The Colonel is also the popular sergeant-at-arms of this Congress. This many-sided good citizen, soldier, statesman and man of affairs is also a very good lawyer. For years he has been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Missouri and Illinois and also the Supreme Court bar of the United States. He has won many difficult cases, and his success before juries has made his name almost a household word. He is a friend of justice, law and order, but foremost in his big heart is the thought of the common people, the everyday men and women of America, and all the movements that make for the happiness of humanity.

F. D. Meacham's splendid record as a member of the Board of Review is in keeping with his long and honest business record. James C. Martin, the able lawyer and former magistrate, enjoys a well earned popularity all over Chicago. Many good men are being mentioned to fill the vacancy in Congress from the Sixth district, caused by the election of William Lorimer to the Senate. Dr. Carl L. Barnes, Zina R. Carter and John Dadie are strongly

talked of for the Republican nomination and John J. McLaughlin and Alderman Nicholas R. Finn for the Democratic.

Albert J. Hopkins can be sure of one thing and that is that he is held second to none in the estimation of the people of Illinois.

P. H. Heffron, the well-known Chicagoan and proprietor of the widely known buffet at 70 Randolph street, is a man whom to know is to like and respect.

In City Attorney John R. Caverly Chicago has a public official who is ever faithful to the best interests of her people.

Perhaps the only sure way to beat a tax on inheritances will be not to die.

Kidnaper Boyle gets off with a life sentence. He ought to be exceedingly grateful.

Every time the public succeeds in forgetting May Yohe she up and gets married again.

Probably some day an inventive genius will patent a scheme for putting cow catchers on torpedoes.

"Preachers," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "are not infallible." Why, no. They contradict each other frequently.

One sweetly solemn thought comes to us o'er and o'er; the Panama ditch is nearer dug than ever it was before.

Our idea of a true philosopher is a man who is able to explain away his faults to the satisfaction of himself.

Count Boni is coming to this country to hunt grizzly bears. If the bears find it out there will be trouble for Boni.

When a woman says that all men are brutes, you can make up your mind that she isn't having her own way with one of 'em.

If the young Turk have any respect for old age, they will not insist that the sultan jump through a hoop for the amusement of the people.

One of the Standard Oil lawyers argues that the concern is not a trust. He must think there is a prejudice against trusts in this country.

People may continue to preach about honesty being the best policy without fear of hurting the business of the cash register manufacturers.

Being only a human, the weather man cannot always be expected to guess it right, although he has been known to hit it twice in succession.

One of the members of the new Turkish cabinet is Madmoud Ekrem Bey, minister of pious foundations. They must be determined to have this ministry established on rock bottom.

Fashionable tailors announce that the men will have their hips padded this spring. We take pleasure in announcing, however, that there is no probability that even the most stylish men will be required to wear rats.

A Pittsburg man who thinks he is a great painter has been examined by alienists, who decided that he is crazy. Other people who think they are great in various lines of endeavor should get under cover before the alienists pounce upon them.

The head of the Italian department of the New York police was assassinated lately, while in Palermo, at work on plans for keeping Italian criminals out of the United States. Thus is it again proved that criminals are fools, for in no other way could the importance of the work on which this



FRANK O. LOWDEN, One of the Most Popular Members of the National House of Representatives.

police man was engaged have been so well shown.

American missionaries have been accused of encouraging the Koreans to rebel against the Japanese government. Prince Ito, in answer to a letter of the American ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, says that there is no truth in the charge, and that the mission-

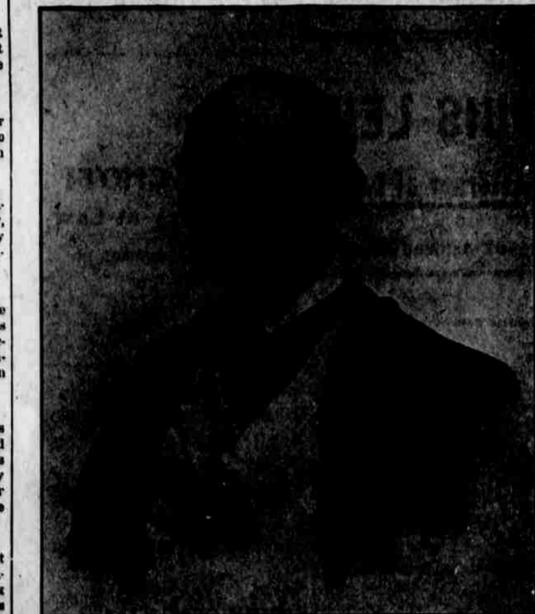
a part of other ancient religions, the Jewish among the rest, that interest is not right. "Usury" has come down to us with a bad sense, not because it originally meant excessive interest, as it does now, but because our ancestors disapproved all payment of premium for money lent. Antonio, in "The Merchant of Venice," was not an exceptionally generous man in lending



ARTHUR W. FULTON, Able and Hard-Working Member of the City Council.

aries are co-operating with the government in its work of educating the people. Missionaries have no motive for meddling in politics in countries where the government does not hinder but assists their efforts.

It is said that one of the depositors in an American savings bank will accept no interest, for he is a Mohammedan, and his religion forbids it. It is



HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL, Who Ably and Faithfully Represents the Ninth District in Congress.