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THE FAIR

Chicago—Established 1878 by E. J. Lehman

bill," says Chairman Payne. "We are raising government revenue. We must not treat this matter from a moral standpoint, but from a business standpoint."

Did you ever read the "Story of the Harvester?" If you didn't you certainly have missed the tale of a fine smooth trust.

Get busy and get a copy. We have only one ourselves and the "Arabian Nights Entertainment" is not in it as a nerve sedative.

We reproduce the following from the esteemed Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., May 20.—The International Harvester trust is to be attacked by the United States government on the ground that it is a combination in unreasonable restraint of trade.

Officials of the department of justice have been studying the decision of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil case with a view to its effect upon the International Harvester and other prosecutions which Attorney General Weeks had in contemplation.

The proceeding will be civil and not criminal in character. The government will endeavor to bring about the company's dissolution in the same way that it has succeeded in destroying the Standard Oil combination. It is expected the suit will be filed in a federal court in Chicago.

The decision to prosecute the Harvester trust is the result of a thorough investigation which government experts have been making for some time. Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, was instructed by the senate several years ago to investigate this combination. His work has been comprehensive and thorough. He has had access to the books of the corporation, and its officials have been extremely obliging.

The department has not used the data obtained by Mr. Smith's agents, but has had its own men in the field. The International Harvester company has strenuously denied that it has any of the evil features which have predominated in such organizations as the Standard Oil. It claims that in its policy it has been actuated by sound business principles and that it has done nothing which could be construed as a violation of the law.

The information it gave to the commissioner of corporations, however, will not be used in its prosecution. The information upon which the department of justice has considered action has been secured independently and the government consequently is relieved from any liability as to its use or the manner in which it shall be used.

The International Harvester company is one of the great combinations of American capital. Not only does it operate in this country, but it has plants in Canada, and it has a tremendous foreign trade. In its ramifications it resembles the Standard Oil.

Some St. Louis breweries have a bad record. That they were engaged in working up Sunday closing sentiment in Chicago is a well known fact.

That some saloons run by St. Louis brewers in Chicago are permitted to run all night is also a well known fact, while saloons which sell Chicago beer are obliged to close at one o'clock a. m.

The following article, taken from the official organ of local liquor dealers, The Champion of Fair Play, in its issue of June 17, 1911, shows up St. Louis methods pretty well:

Things a saloonkeeper ought to know.

1. THAT the saloonkeeper is the greatest revenue producer for city, state or national government.

2. THAT, by virtue of his untiring labors in selling case beer for cost price, he made it possible for his boss brewer to ride in automobiles, take annual trips to Europe and seashores and count his dollars by the million.

3. THAT he is compelled under present conditions to sell many barrels of beer daily for purchase price (in cans), furnish water or carbonic gas pressure, ice, light, help, rent,

free lunch and high license in order to support his family.

4. THAT the saloonkeeper's wife and children are working without salary, cooking free lunch, cleaning up and tending bar in order to economize expenses so as to be able to pay the boss brewer the monthly beer and rent bill.

5. THAT, according to the estimation of the boss brewer, the saloonkeeper is morally, socially or otherwise unfit to hold political office or serve on a jury.

6. THAT he is continually cautioned by the boss brewer to be good, behave himself, keep mum on political questions, as that part of the program will be looked after by the boss, who is not a desirable citizen, and for that reason has a right to adjust matters politic, pertaining to the good and welfare of the saloon trade.

7. THAT he must not attempt to break the Sunday law, as the boss has arrangements Sundays with everybody except the saloonkeeper, to sell bottle beer, which is more profitable to the brewer than keeping saloons open on Sundays, which is perfectly lawful in the eyes of the governor and his servants, high and low.

8. THAT he must not allow any card playing in his saloon for a glass of beer or cigar, but must send his customers to a neighboring lido club, where they can play any game for any amount of money day or night.

9. THAT the boss brewer will not allow you to restrict the saloon business to a certain per capita system, as that would prevent him from putting more fools to work and curtail the sale of beer.

10. THAT the saloonkeeper is not allowed to ask questions or complain about paying high rent, as renting stores is not in his line, and is at all times attended to by the lease agent of the boss.

11. THAT ever since the boss brewers have organized themselves your credit has been suspended, and C. O. D. is the how-do-you-do in the morning from the beer driver.

12. THAT the boss brewer, in order to sell bottle beer on Sundays, gives the lido clubs prompt service, fixtures and police protection, as, in the boss' mind, the overworked saloonkeeper needs a rest on Sundays, and an opportunity to count his weekly profits.

13. LAST, but not least, the saloonkeeper must wake up and organize into one great body of men, assert your rights political or otherwise, meet conditions and problems as they exist, meet the demands of the consumer by making and selling the product they handle at a profit, quit working day and night for organized capital, thereby depriving themselves and family of the necessities of life, liberty and happiness, all of which they have so abundantly furnished for the boss brewer and the perpetual politician.

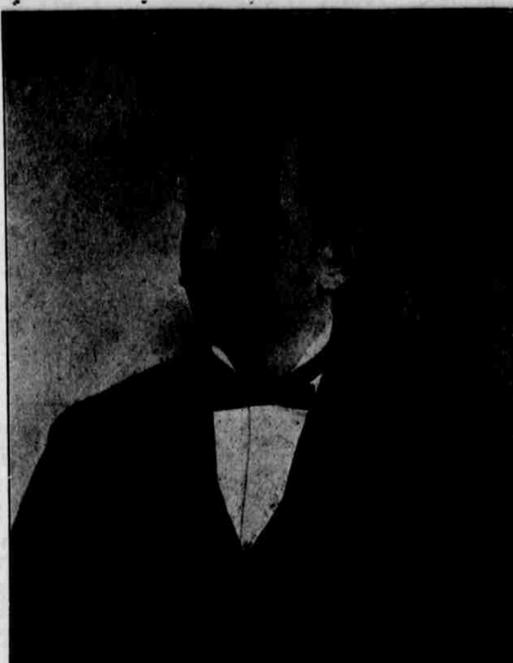
14. THAT, in order to again be accorded the full rights of citizenship and be classed as a legitimate business, they must as a legitimate business and township of the state of Missouri, take active part in politics regardless of the will and wishes of the brewer boss or the politician, fight for freedom and against hypocritical reform influence, assert your rights at the ballot box and become once more a free-born American citizen.

I. J. BAUER, 7523 Michigan ave., St. Louis, Mo. Organizer of the city of St. Louis and the state of Missouri. Call on me when you need me, anywhere.

Edward J. Brundage, who made a magnificent record as corporation counsel under Mayor Busse has returned to private practice as senior partner in the law firm of Brundage, Wilkerson & Cassels, hitherto known as Wilkerson & Cassels, with offices at Suite 1145 The Rookery. His term of service as head of the city's law department established a new record for length, being two days over four years. The previous time record was made by the late Judge Tuley, who served as corporation counsel a few days less than four years.

Mr. Brundage may also boast of having made an excellent record for ability and fidelity in this responsible position. His work was characterized by sound legal learning, he carefully safeguarded the public interests so far as they came within his province, and he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his associates and subordinates. He and his friends can always look back to this period of his career with satisfaction.

Beginning his business career as a clerk in a railroad office, Mr. Brundage studied law in leisure hours and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1892, receiving the degree of LL. B.



CHARLES J. VOPICKA. Well Known Brewer and Public Spirited Citizen.

from the Chicago College of Law in the following year. He was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives in the 41st and 43rd General Assemblies, and in 1904 was elected president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, filling this position with distinction. He was vice president for Illinois of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Noteworthy success came to Mr. Brundage early in life. He was born at Campbell, N. Y., 42 years ago, and educated in the public schools of that town and Detroit, Mich. He is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Royal League, the Columbian Knights, the University, Chicago Athletic and Marquette clubs.

What is the use of keeping up a public school system if the learning of trades is to be substituted for the learning of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history? If children are to learn trades let them go at once to work and learn them in a practical way instead of in the emotional and impractical manner now in vogue in Chicago public schools.

One fails succeeds another with one board of education and the vocational fad is the latest.

Plans to give Chicago school children such special training that even those forced to quit their classes at an early age will be equipped with a certain knowledge of one occupation or another are being completed by Dr. James B. McPatrick, president of the board of education.

Dr. McPatrick's plan, following the recommendations of Mrs. Ella Flag Young, superintendent of schools, that the old South Division High School be converted into a vocational school for girls, includes the opening of ten or more schools in which children will be trained along specific lines.

Statistics showing the number of persons employed in various occupations in Chicago in 1900 form the basis for the proposed vocational system. Of 886,000 persons who performed Chicago's industrial work, a half-million have been classified into ten divisions.

For each one of these groups it is proposed to open a school. Other groups may follow later. The plan, as outlined by Dr. McPatrick, does not include the simultaneous opening of the schools. One or two probably will be opened in the near future and the others gradually will be started when the experiment has proved the idea practicable.

"This plan is not entirely original," said Dr. McPatrick. "Similar systems have been in operation in Germany to a certain extent."

"Under present conditions a boy goes to an employer with a plea for work, declaring he can do anything. As a matter of fact, he can do nothing. He makes a bluff at doing this or that, but the employer soon finds out he has an untrained boy on his hands."

"We want to train the boys and girls so that when they seek a job they are able to tell the employer truthfully that they can do some one thing or other, and do it well."

It might be added that such a system has been in vogue in China for centuries and the result is a nation of laundrymen.

What Chicago people demand is a public school system which will give children an education.

Daniel L. Cruice, Democratic candidate for Superior Judge, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 30, 1868. Educated in the parochial and public schools of Buffalo, the University of New York and Chicago College of Law. He has the degree of LL. B. from Lake Forest University. While acquiring his education he gained a vast fund of experience, owing to the fact that circumstances required him, during the intervals between studies, to work on the Great lakes, the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and in the postoffice and railway mail service. Since attaining his majority he has devoted his spare time to progressive measures designed to bring government within the control of the people, and to that end has "stumped" the state in behalf of the initiative and referendum, public ownership of public utilities, direct election of senators and direct primaries. As a lawyer he is earnest and intelligent and his ex-

perience at the bar qualifies him for the bench. He deserves your vote.

Judge Joseph H. Fitch, Democratic candidate for re-election, is 63 years of age and has been a resident of Chicago since 1865. He was admitted to practice in 1881 and was Master in Chancery, Superior Court, in 1892-3. His practice as a lawyer was general in character, but lately he specialized in condemnation cases and special assessments. He was elected judge of the Superior Court in November, 1910, to fill a vacancy and received a plurality of nearly 20,000 votes. He has been on the bench but four months but at the Bar Association's recent primary he received the highest vote cast for any Democratic candidate and his vote was second among all the candidates. This vote was a deserved compliment and will serve as a valid argument for his re-nomination at the judicial primary. Judge Fitch may be considered a Chicago man, although born in Maine, for he came as a youth to this city in 1865 and secured his education here. He attended the Ogdon school, graduated from the Central High school, the Chicago university and the Union College of Law. He was Master in Chancery, as has been said, and for six years was court clerk of the County Court, under Judge Richard Prendergast. As a lawyer he has been markedly successful and has won many cases before the Supreme Court. In 1884 he married Elizabeth Goehagan and resides at 1703 Winona avenue. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute and the Iroquois club.

Following is the managing committee of the Democratic party in Cook county:

John McCarthy, chairman; William G. Legner, secretary; F. W. Bloch, treasurer.

Vice Presidents—Frank S. Ryan, Edward J. Novak, John McGillion, Peter Reinberg, Benjamin Rosenthal, Sergeant at Arms—Thomas F. Little.

Members at large: F. S. Feabody, McCormick bldg. Thos. J. Webb, 636 W. Randolph street. John W. Eckhart, 311 N. Carpenter street.

John J. McLaughlin, 145 La Salle street. Benj. Rosenthal, 170 Wabash avenue.

John McCarthy, Hotel Metropole. R. C. Sullivan, 150 Michigan avenue. George E. Brennan, 206 La Salle street.

William G. Legner, 960 N. Paulina street. E. J. Joyce, 1528 Turner avenue. L. P. Kelly, 208 Baird avenue. Stephen Malato, Ashland block. C. R. Jandus, 113 Clark street.

The complete list of Democratic ward committeemen follows:

- 1—John J. Coughlin, Michael Kenna, 2—Henry P. Downey, John B. Ryan, 3—Clem Kushne, Daniel Harris, 4—James M. Dalley, Henry Stuckart, 5—Charles Martin, Patrick Carr, 6—Wm. L. O'Connell, John P. Gibbons, 7—Edward F. Brennan, William Rothman, 8—A. Wisniewski, John Mack, 9—Dennis J. Egan, Benny Kramer, 10—Edward J. Novak, Paul Rissman, 11—Fred Rhode, Edward Straka, 12—Frank W. Biewersdorf, Anton Cermak, 13—William H. Rogers, William E. Skidmore, 14—Patrick A. Nash, Thomas F. Little, 15—John P. Tansey, Joseph Struss, 16—Stanley Kuss, Frank Koraleski, 17—William Dever, Stanley Kolesynski, 18—John Brennan, W. J. Gaynor, 19—John Powers, Thomas Gallagher, 20—John J. Hayes, George L. McConnell

- 21—John F. O'Malley, Jacob H. Hopkins, 22—Thomas Church, James J. Lyons, 23—Frank Brandecker, D. W. Sullivan, 24—John Hynes, Joseph A. Weber, 25—Harry R. Gibbons, William F. Quinlan, 26—Patrick F. Hayes, Matt Svort, 27—Neil Muhrie, Fred D. Breit, 28—J. J. Taguey, Joseph A. Swift, Thomas Conroy, 29—J. D. McCarthy, William J. Cronin, 30—James J. Long, Terrence Moran, 31—M. J. O'Connor, John P. Smith, 32—C. De Haan, John J. Leonard, 33—Frank S. Ryan, William P. Feasey, 34—John S. Clark, Michael J. Collins

The country members are: Frank H. McCulloch and James Teranah, Evanston; William H. Steita, Chicago Heights; J. J. O'Rourke, Harvey; Frank Keogh, Lemont; Ross C. Hall, Oak Park; Walter A. Lantz, La Grange; Louis Richter, Melrose Park; August Koelling, Arlington Heights; Charles Stoffal, Cicero; Anthony Hunt, Winnetka.

A stringent State law is needed to regulate the establishment of banks. There are too many wild-cat financial schemes now in existence in Chicago. Not wishing to compete with the big banks, irresponsible people are starting up small banks in the outlying districts of Chicago, from time to time. This practice has had disastrous results upon the business and financial interests of the entire city. Many hundred small business men and traders have been ruined by this class of institutions.

This nefarious practice should be stopped and the only way to stop it is by municipal legislation. A provision ought to be made in the city charter authorizing the city under its police power to regulate the establishment of banks and creating in pursuance of this work a board for the examination of all proposed new banking concerns. Such a board should be given ample power to examine into the financial standing of the promoters of these institutions, and none should be allowed to be licensed unless such as could show assets ample for the carrying on of their business, sufficient to cover the amount of their deposits, and sound and substantial enough to thoroughly protect their depositors.

There can be no question as to the right and the justice of the city to exercise such power under a properly constructed charter provision. If the city has the right to regulate plumbers, to regulate engineers, to regulate the electrical business, to regulate pawn-brokers and the scores of other business enterprises and industries over which it exercises unquestioned supervising powers, it certainly has a perfect right to regulate the banking business, which is of far more importance than anything in the line of business in the city, because upon the legitimate and honest business methods of these institutions depends the welfare of the entire city in its business and commercial life, while methods of a contrary kind indulged in by small, irresponsible speculative concerns only results in failures that involve injuriously the interests of the entire community. How often have we seen it that the failure of one of these little banks, started upon insecure and irresponsible foundations, and boomed by fraudulent and false representations, have dragged down to ruin hundreds of good, hard-working, thrifty and deserving citizens.

The licenses issued by the examining board, which, of course, should be composed of responsible citizens and able financiers, should be of a character that would be absolutely prohibitive of all schemes and projects for the establishment of phony concerns of this kind.

This would be welcomed by all sound and responsible banking houses, whether private or national. Banks like the Hibernian Banking Association, the Graham & Sons, the Union Trust Company, the South Chicago Savings Bank, the Commercial National, the Continental National, Drivers Deposit National, Illinois Trust and Savings, the Fort Dearborn National, Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, South Side State Bank, Merchants' Bank, National Bank of the Republic, State Bank of Chicago, and other banks that have weathered every panic and every storm for years deserve well of the people of Chicago.

And yet foolish people pass them by and hand their hard-earned money over to concerns that have not a single banker connected with them and whose leading men have been grafters either in political or private life, and who always have their hands out for easy coin.

We would like to see this Man Hole Grate probed to the bottom.

Judge Edward Osgood Brown has earned a high place in the estimation of the people of Chicago by his grand record on the bench.

Albert Hahn, the popular former alderman from the Twenty-fourth ward, is being boomed by many of his friends for County Commissioner next year.

Many Republicans are urging the nomination of Hayne R. Pearson, the well known attorney, for one of the nominations for Superior Court Judge.

Hans Luchow, the well known western manager for August Luchow, enjoys a well earned popularity among Chicago's leading business men.

John P. McCorty's long and clean record as a public official, a lawyer



ALBERT J. HOPKINS. Former United States Senator from Illinois.

and a citizen makes his candidacy for Circuit Court Judge a popular one.

The municipal bench must be cleaned out.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis for United States Senator sounds good to

a strong candidate for Superior Court Judge this fall.

John J. Coburn is a winner for Superior court judge. His candidacy is gaining in strength every day.

Clyde A. Morrison, the popular law-



EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE. Popular Lawyer Talked of for Judge of the Superior Court.

the Democratic rank and file throughout the state.

There are too many wooden manholes in Chicago.

W. D. Munhall, the well known and highly respected attorney, would prove

yer and publisher, would make a strong Republican candidate for Superior Court Judge next fall.

James S. Hopkins, the well known and highly respected lawyer and master-in-chancery, would make a splendid Superior Court judge.



JOHN J. COBURN. Democratic Nominee for Superior Court Judge.