

COUNTY DEMOCRACY

Officers and Committees of the Oldest Largest and Most Influential Democratic Organization in Chicago.

The Cook County Democracy is the oldest, largest and most influential Democratic organization in Chicago. Following is a list of the men filling the principal offices and more important committees:

President—Miles J. Devine.
Secretary—Robert E. Burke.
Treasurer—Peter Crot.
Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Powers.

Marshal—Captain James H. Farrell.
Attorney—George F. Mulligan.
Medical Staff—Dr. J. D. McGregor, Dr. Anthony Krygowski, Dr. Fred Van Arsdale.

Quartermaster—John G. Hoeger.
Asst. Quartermaster—Michael J. Hanley.
Sergeant at Arms—John H. Dullard.
Asst. Sergeant at Arms—Raleigh W. Taylor.

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1st Congressional District.
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3rd Congressional District.
 Michael F. Ryan, Thos. B. Conroy, Mathew Rawen, George W. Hinckley, F. H. Chambers, M. J. McCoy, Wm. J. Melnerney, D. E. Mulvey, James Hyland, J. V. Marlon, Patrick E. Dwyer, John H. Enright, A. C. Lutz, J. J. Mulvihill, Thos. Davies, Mat. J. Corcoran, John L. McNamara, M. J. Carberry, Henry H. Nichols, Hugh Manley, Clarence Warner, Wm. J. Hartney, Francis X. Busch, John C. Kraus, Meyer A. Bernstein, Edward J. Duffy, Frank B.

4th Congressional District.
 John B. Brenzas, James S. Ryan, E. H. Helde, Walter Shea, John H. Burns, Val. Schmitt Schmitt, Wm. T. Wallace, Jas. M. Furlong, J. M. Fitzgerald, M. C. Buckley, John V. Schmitt Schmitt, Wm. E. Furlong, Everette Jennings, Marius Olsen, Martin J. Sweeney, James Hynes, John C. Baker, Martin Garski, John Dillon, Jeremiah T. J. McShea, Patrick J. Rowan, John J. Cullinan, Fred C. Ewert, Dr. P. A. Murphy, H. Meisterlein.

5th Congressional District.
 P. J. Coffey, Frank Zerriack, Harry Schlick, Ed. Jeddicka, Isaac Cohn, Max Kutchal, Joseph Mendel, A. Nacker, Matthew Smith, E. J. McCarty, John Feinen, Peter Hoffman, James J. Hallman, John Waska, Wm. J. Peshek, James F. Denny, Tom Fitzgerald, Nicholas Stokes, William Altmeier, James H. Ryan, Geo. McKenzie, Joseph Wirth, John J. Brady, Jacob Portz.

6th Congressional District.
 James W. Casey, John J. O'Donnell, Ralph C. White, Frank L. White, Hyman Liderman, Frank T. Scanlan, Clarence Dullard, W. F. Cummings, Danl. Dowling, John W. Christie, Francis P. Burnett, William Geogopoulos, L. R. Buckley, Geo. C. Waterman, J. C. Dooley, Richard P. Hickey, M. J. Tierney, Max Le Beau, Fred E. Zimmerman, Geo. McMahon, Michael McCarty, C. Baldacci, Harry D. Stone, E. H. Comer.

7th Congressional District.
 N. G. Conybear, James M. Ward, James R. Mitchell, Fred J. Rose, C. W. Howe, Dr. E. C. Rehm, Geo. P. McFarland, Chris. Nielson, Dr. George Frost, John Leslie O'Brien, John W. Hand, Theo. H. Greenwald, Oscar Breitenbach, Robert F. Bickerdike, Frank H. Landmesser, J. A. O'Donnell, Ellis W. Paul, Henry Breyer, Joseph Grein, Frank DeLaby, Dan H. Rote, Geo. W. Levin, J. Edw. Clancy, John M. Kennedy, William Goodman, Geo. L. Franck, Fred T. Schwartz, Herman Peters, R. O. Gilbert, W. F. Kelley, Wm. H. White.

8th Congressional District.
 John P. Quirk, Patrick O'Rourke, Michael Yarusso, J. A. Fensterlie, Victor W. Hanko, Louis W. Greco, Gary J. Mauliele, H. F. Martin, Phillip Pappas, Jos. Walsh, Albert A. Bock, Henry Hogan, Martin F. E. Norton, X. H. Kadow, Matthew E. Clark, Nick Sarno, Morris M. Kankowitz, Frank Navigato, Timothy Finn, Michael Martin, Anthony Tortoriello, William A. Navigato, Joseph De Stefano, Alphonse L. Cummings, August Weinrich, John Schwartz, James J. Monahan.

9th Congressional District.
 G. A. Canisius, Thomas E. Golden, Andrew A. Collins, C. E. Hayne, J. P. Fitzgerald, Fred Schulz, W. H. Lauff, Geo. J. Byrnes, John E. Schneller, Norman P. Brodie, Daniel F. Rice, Michael P. Lonon, John B. Bercher, Carl W. Westerlund, Daniel L. Cruce, Chas. Oakley, Oscar Anderson, Geo. A. Manasty, D. R. Murphy, George Wilson, Dr. Arthur L. Meyer, Nick Protapas, William Payne, Jacob Emerich, Jr., Ray R. Coombs, John Muldoon, John M. Mullen.

10th Congressional District.
 Wm. J. Carroll, William H. Rose, Albert J. W. Appell, Serafino Conforti, George Bloedorn, Max Goldenrath, Joseph H. Fitch, Fred Lorenzen, Geo. C. Knight, Horace M. McCullen, Thos. J. Scherer, F. O. Anderson, Henry G. Weber, Bernard J. Baumer, Fred J. Rinkley, George Wilson, J. P. Jaeger, John J. Devine, David A. Rose, Frank C. Kellogg, James M. Slatery, Roy Barnett, Harry J. Ganey, John Fanning, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Edward J. Healey, Chas. Dougherty, F. C. Adams.

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THE FAIR

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CHARLES S. DENEEN.
 Delegate at Large, Republican National Convention.

swore before the Grand Jury that they did not know how the funds were procured for the bribery."
 This report was signed by William Kent, formerly a well known alderman and reformer of Chicago and six other members of the committee appointed by the mayor of San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1908.

Telephone rates are entirely too high in Chicago. The Aldermen have a chance to lower them. Will they do it?

All telephone patents should be confiscated by the government when they become the exclusive property of the Telephone Trust. The following from an editorial in the Chicago Daily News of July 17, 1911, hits the case exactly:

"In an argument before the national senate's interstate commerce committee, Senator Keaton recently urged several modifications of the Sherman antitrust law. One of them provided that when any patent granted by the government is used to build up a trust or combination the patent shall be forfeited."

A telephone company that pays eight per cent dividends on twenty-nine millions of stock is making too much money. The people are paying too much for telephone service.

Penny telephones are to be established in Detroit and there is no good reason why they should not be established in Chicago. The following dispatch from Detroit explains itself: "Reduction of local telephone rates 50 per cent for the average user, elimination of the distinction between 'residences' and 'business' telephones and the establishment of a rate of \$3.30 per month and 1 cent each for outgoing messages in excess of 200 per month on single party lines, with no limit on incoming calls, are provided for in an ordinance, on which a common council committee began hearings."

The Telephone Trust doesn't want much from the City Council. It only wants the phone rates raised a trifle. They are not high enough at present to swell the dividends of the local and the parent company.

It only wants permission to install pay-in-advance slot machines all over the city, because people are not losing enough nickels already.

It wants the people to bear more of its earning expenses than they do now.

It wants them to deposit a nickel before they can get police or fire protection on an emergency call.

It wants the city to give it free rein to carry out its designs on the public.

It wants a great deal more.

What aldermen will sell out their constituents to help this monopoly?

The telephone trust is the most grinding of the many trusts that exist in the United States.

It snuffs out competition by the power of its money and the people are like so many serfs to be used at its own beck and call.

The rising tide of indignation will never subside until the whole telephone trust and its aides and abettors are punished.

Charles F. DeWoody, division superintendent in the Department of Justice secret service, returned from a trip on which it is reported he has been gathering information for the Attorney-General regarding the alleged Bell telephone monopoly.

It is reported that an investigation national in its scope, is being carried on by the forest of Attorney-General Wickersham looking to the filing of proceedings for the dissolution of the alleged trust. An exhaustive investigation has been going on in Chicago. It is said, of the operations of the Bell syndicate alleged to be in violation of the Sherman law.

"You have been West it is understood for the purpose of getting data bearing on the alleged telephone trust, have you not?" DeWoody was asked.

"That is a matter that I cannot possibly discuss. There is nothing that we can announce regarding any such investigation," was the reply.

- Harbor Division. Fourth floor. North end.
- Department of Health. Commissioner of health, 7th floor.
- Bureau of food inspection, 7th floor.
- Bureau of sanitary inspection, 7th floor.
- Bureau of contagious diseases, 7th floor.
- Bureau of vital statistics, 7th floor.
- Department of Law. Corporation counsel, 5th floor. South end.
- City attorney, 6th floor. North end.
- Prosecuting attorney, 6th floor. North end.
- Special assessment attorney, 2d floor. South end.
- Local Transportation Committee. Third floor. North end.
- Local Transportation (Traction Expenditure). Third floor. North end.
- Bureau of Maps and Plans. Fourth floor. North end.
- Mayor's Office. Fifth floor. North end.
- Mayor's Office. Fifth floor. Center.
- Municipal Court—New City Hall. Courtrooms, 8th, 9th and 11th floors.

COUNTY OFFICES—NEW COURT HOUSE.

- Sheriff's Office. Fourth floor, room 423.
- County Treasurer. Second floor, room 212.
- Records of Deeds. First floor, room 120.
- Registrar of Titles. First floor, room 120.
- County Clerk. Second floor, room 233.
- County Comptroller. Fifth floor, room 511.
- Coroner. Fifth floor, room 500.
- County Surveyor. Fifth floor, room 426.
- Custodian. Third floor, room 311.
- County Court. Sixth floor, room 602.
- Clerk County Court. Sixth floor, room 600.
- Superior Court. Eighth floor.
- Clerk Superior Court. Fourth floor, room 437.
- Circuit Court. Seventh floor.
- Clerk Circuit Court. Fourth floor, room 412.
- Probate Court. Sixth floor, room 643.
- Clerk Probate Court. Sixth floor, room 623.
- Board of Review. Third floor, room 337.
- Board of Assessors. Third floor, room 312.
- President County Board. Fifth floor, room 523.
- County Commissioners. Fifth floor, room 537.
- County Attorney. Fifth floor, room 507.
- Civil Service Commission. Fifth floor, room 549.
- Jury Commission. Eighth floor, room 824.
- Law Library. Tenth floor.
- Superintendent Public Service. Fifth floor, room 519.

Why is it that the telephone company has not been obliged to remove its poles and bury its wires in the costly, newly paved north side alleys? leys?

Great graft, crooked contractors and the board of local improvements must be abolished.

Since the city council forbade grocers or peddlers to sell by measure and forced them to sell by weight the price of vegetables has quadrupled.

Forbidding poor peddlers to cry their wares and yet permitting roller skating and motorcycling in the streets is a fine method of stopping the noise. No graft in peddlers.

Dangerous fads should be kept from the children in the public schools.

Alderman Bellfus was a very popular man until he adopted the City Forester fad and was accused of taking the control of shade trees and street lawns away from people who planted them. The result is that the public is after him good and strong. He ran for City Treasurer and was beaten by 20,000 majority. Then he ran again for alderman in a ward where he was supposed to have a walk away and barely scooped in by a few hundred votes. The people have learned that he is not invincible and will beat Bellfus and his fad before they get through.

Municipal judges, or any other judges for that matter, should not be chosen at a general election.

Taxes are not high enough already in the opinion of some officials. Big special assessments for paving alleys where telephone poles and telephone wires are in evidence are being ordered in all directions.

As a great payroll graft the board of local improvements is a success.

The county democracy is perfecting its organization in every ward in Chicago.

Aldermen who get \$3,000 a year ought to earn the money and do something for the public.

Aldermen who expect the votes of the people again cannot harass the public and toudy to the telephone crowd with impunity.

How hard some of the aldermen work for the telephone company! It is simply wonderful.

The telephone company may have silenced some of the kicks about tick-tack phones, but the people are not satisfied and demand lower rates.



ROY O. WEST.
 Delegate at Large, Republican National Convention.

mation bureau at a railroad station, when appealed to, refers the inquirer to another telephone number in the same building. This necessitates the payment of a second toll. Telephone operators are careful to prevent the second call from being made without the payment of a second nickel.

Both the railroad companies and the telephone company should do their best to see that the arrangement of department names in the telephone directory is sufficiently clear to enable inquirers to call the first time for the number they really want.

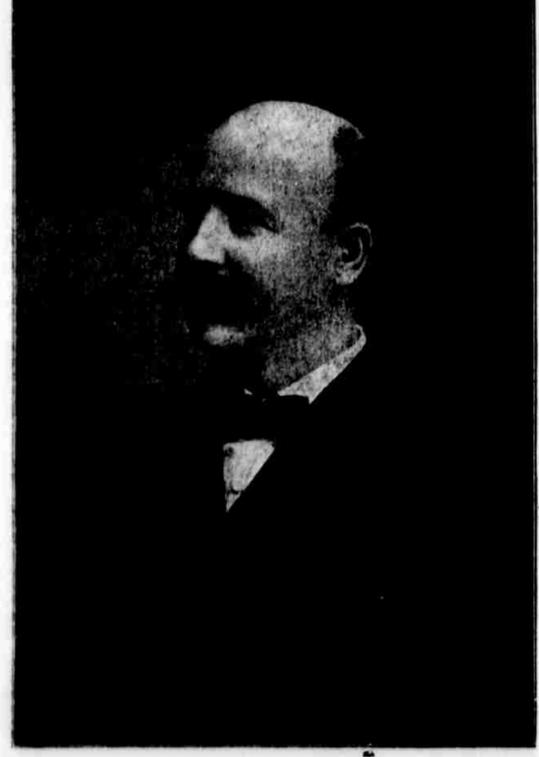
The city ought to have a bureau of complaints to which appeals for the improvement of faulty conditions of service might be made by patrons of local public utility corporations.

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone ringer pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company gobbles them all. The phone

renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

We take the following from page 24 of the "Report on the Causes of Municipal Corruption in San Francisco as disclosed by the investigations of the Oliver grand jury and the prosecution of certain persons for bribery and other offenses against the state," made by a committee appointed by the mayor of that city and published by order of the board of supervisors, city and county of San Francisco, January 5, 1910:

"The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company bribed the Supervisors to prevent the Home Telephone Company or any other organization from obtaining a telephone franchise in San Francisco. No attack of any kind on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was threatened by the Supervisors, and the sole purpose of the crime was to maintain a profit which might be cut by the competition of business rivals. The Supervisors were paid in all over \$50,000. The managing committee of the board of directors of the company



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