

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE COUNTY DEMOCRACY

Official, Political and General News from the Different Public Offices of Public Interest.

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

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THE FAIR

100, Adams and Dearborn Sts. Phone Exchange 3 Mail Orders Filled Chicago—Established 1878 by E. J. Lehmann

25,000 subscribers in less than two years. This shows that the public is with the new Automatic Company.

The Chicago Telephone Company, which is suffering so much from want of funds, according to certain city "experts" that it will have to raise telephone rates on the people in order to exist, paid 8 per cent in dividends last year.

Think of it! Eight per cent on twenty-seven million dollars!

This is the company that started with a capital stock of half a million and now has a capital stock of twenty-seven millions.

It pays 8 per cent annual dividend on twenty-seven millions and puts up a twenty-two story modern office building besides.

The people of Chicago are such easy marks that the phone crowd want to get more out of them and asks for an increase in rates at the hands of the City Council.

And two "experts" agree that this "poor" company is losing money!

In 1911 the Chicago Telephone Company paid 8 per cent in quarterly dividends of 2 per cent March 31, 2 per cent, June 30; 2 per cent, September 30; 2 per cent, December 30, 1911.

Here is a nice little nest egg of \$2,160,000 divided up among the stockholders.

When to this is added the profits paid the "parent" Bell Telephone Company, the amount grabbed off the people of Chicago is simply enormous.

Instead of raising telephone rates, the City Council should lower them.

The net earnings of the Telephone Trust increased from \$4,270,509 in 1900 to \$23,095,389 in 1910.

And yet the Trust wants to squeeze more money out of Chicago people.

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 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 competition in Chicago is needed and needed badly. The people are sick and tired of being forced to submit to the demands of the 'phone trust. They resent the gall of the trust in wanting the city to give it a monopoly and they are not going to stand for any such action by the city.

For years they have suffered patiently the wrongs put upon them by the trust and they have come to the position where they are not going to stand for it any longer.

The one thing that will put a stop to the high rates and poor service, from which the people of Chicago have suffered for years, is telephone competition.

Chicago demands 'phone competition.

Competition in the telephone field is necessary if the people are to get relief from present high rates for phone service.

Mayor Harrison made a popular move when he ordered a new report on the telephone situation. The "expert" whose report is now in the hands of the Council Committee favored the raising of rates and a general contribution to the necessities of the phone gang. His report strangely enough showed that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is owned body, boots and breeches by the

American Telephone crowd who control the telephone business of the whole country. His report also shows that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is obliged to buy all of its equipment from a notorious Electric Company which is also owned by the American Telephone Trust. This company makes its own prices for what it sells to the other concern and the people of Chicago are expected to pay for the profits of both subsidiary institutions of the Trust.

Chicago Daily News editorial, December 19, 1911: It has been the aim of the telephone company to do away with unlimited service as far as possible and to require all users of its instruments to go on the measured service basis. Opposition to the measured service plan is aroused whenever a patron of the telephone company is made to pay two tolls where one should be sufficient.

The ordinary person in attempting to telephone to a railroad passenger station, for example, is likely to ask for the wrong number for the purpose of his call, for so confusing is the array of titles and numbers in the telephone directory that it is often difficult to decide upon the department that is wanted. Frequently the information 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.

From a learned "Expert's" reports to the City Council we learn that: Telephone rates should be raised because the Bell Telephone Company owns the local telephone company.

Because the Western Electrical Company is also owned by the Bell Telephone Company.

Because the local telephone company is obliged to buy all of its equipment and necessities from the Western Electrical Company.

Because neither the Western Electrical Company or the local telephone company would have big enough profits.

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 renter 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.

The Chicago Telephone Company charges a much lower rental for its service in suburban towns than it does in the city. Yet the officers of the corporation have the gall to say that all of the big gain in its service reported at the annual meeting this year came from the country. This, of course, is a reason for raising the rates. The following from the Chicago Daily News shows how the phone people bank on the reports of the city "experts":

"Slight gains in revenues were reported to the stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company at the annual meeting, although there was a falling off in the profits in the city of Chicago itself. This loss was due, according to President Bernard E. Sunny's report, to the constantly increasing number of 'nickel a day' telephones, the revenue on which averages \$22.70 per annum as against a cost of operation, he said, of \$28.64, as fixed by one city expert, and \$25.28 as fixed by another city expert. The percentage of nickel telephones in Chicago increased 36 per cent in 1908 and 42 per cent in 1911. The company reports increased earnings in the suburban division, which offset the losses in Chicago."

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 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.

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

Its to suit the Bell Telephone, which owns them, if Chicago people were not pressed for a little more coin and their telephone rates raised.

Because the local telephone company has increased its capital stock from the original \$500,000 to \$27,000,000 and \$5,000,000 more in bonds.

Because the stockholders would not get big enough dividends on this immense stock issue if the people of Chicago were not squeezed.

Therefore the telephone company has the nerve to ask the City Council to raise the rates on the people of Chicago.

The people of Chicago are to be used as serfs by the Telephone Monopoly and the last drop is to be squeezed out of them.

In the meantime it would be well for the aldermen to inquire into the alleged relations, in the past, of certain city officials with the above electrical company, the twin of the local telephone company, both being owned by the Bell Monopoly.

The telephone gang want the council to raise the rates on all phones.

To abolish all flat phones and make everybody take measured service.

To put a nickel in every phone before connection is made.

Fire Marshal Seyferlich asserted that as practically one-half of the fire and police alarms are received by telephone, he did not favor the general installation of the "pay-in-advance"

people by excessive telephone charges. Telephone rates must be reduced and in time they will be.

The fact that one city council will barter away the people's rights is no reason why succeeding councils should do the same.

The fight for cheaper telephone service will go on until it is won.

The telephone trust contemplates another big public improvement. It is going to raise its dividend.

People who have been helping the telephone company to pay eight per cent stock dividends and to erect twenty story buildings want telephone rates reduced.

Chicago people demand a reduction of telephone rates.

A call or call at the most 2 1/2 cents a call would yield the telephone company a profit and save money for the people.

In big advertisements printed in Chicago daily newspapers April 15, 1912, the concern offering \$14,000,000 of telephone bonds for sale, quotes a letter from the president of the company in which it is stated that telephone—

"Earnings have shown a steady and substantial growth, having increased from \$5,129,338 in 1900 to \$15,478,390.87 in 1911, or an increase of over 300 per cent in the past eleven years." Why not give the public the benefit of this prosperity?

A "Con" Democratic organization which opposes Dunne for Governor and Maclay Hoyne for States Attorney ought to disband before it is lynched.

Is the State Highway Commission

which only gave Wilson six counties out of 102 in the state, at the primaries, now professes to be stuck on Governor Wilson. Whether he reciprocates the belated sentiment remains to be seen.

Cook County never had a better public official than Clerk of the Circuit Court Joseph E. Bidwill, Jr. He will be re-elected by a large plurality.

As member of the County Board of Assessors, Charles Krutckoff will prove the right man in the right place.

The candidacy of Stephen A. Malato for Municipal Judge deserves the votes of all good citizens. Mr. Malato's record as a lawyer is an able and honorable one in every respect, and he will make a good judge.

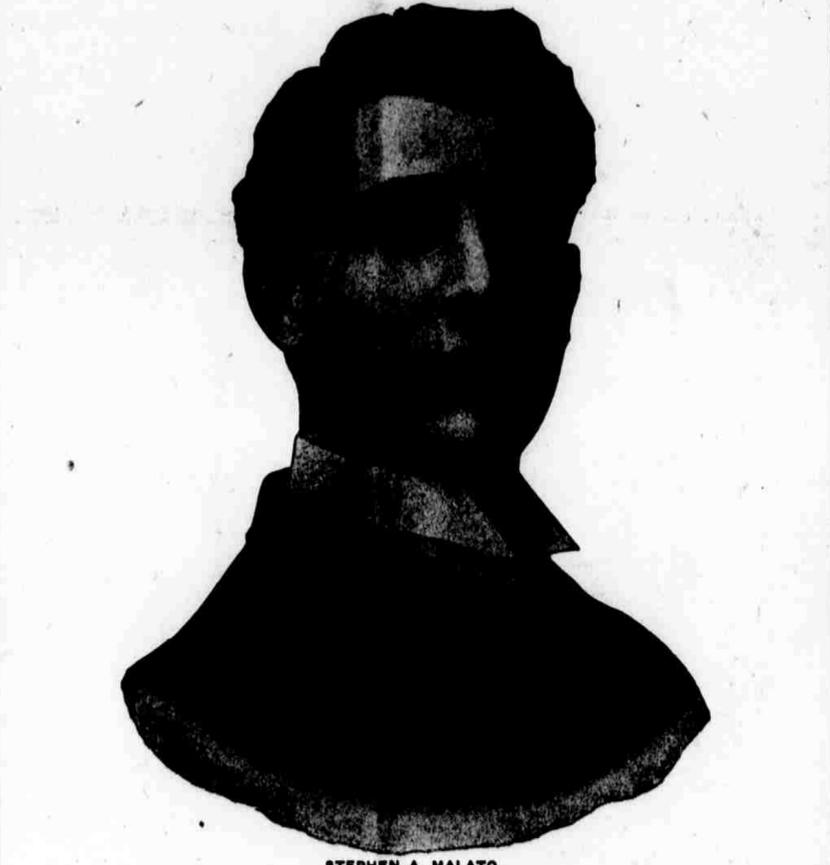
Joseph F. Conner's candidacy for Recorder of Deeds is daily gaining in strength. He is popular with all classes.

Arthur W. Fulton is making a fine campaign for Congress in the Sixth District. He has a splendid record to his credit and enjoys the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them.

William Kolacek, the popular President of the West Park Board, would make a splendid City Treasurer.

Robert E. Wilson has the Democratic rank and file of the sixth district with him to a man for re-election to the legislature.

Stephen A. Malato should be elected Municipal Judge. He is the type of man needed on the bench. Able, straightforward and fearless, he will



STEPHEN A. MALATO. Popular Democratic Nominee for Municipal Judge.

type of telephone instrument now being placed in various parts of the city by the telephone company.

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.

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

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.

The enormous dividends paid to its stockholders by the Telephone Trust are wrung from the pockets of the

working for the Barber Asphalt Company? We understand that before a certain gentleman became connected with the commission that the Barber Asphalt Company had fourteen men working through Illinois pointing out where asphalt roads were needed. They have cut this number down to four, we understand. The commission possibly does the work for them.

The local Democratic bosses are so busy framing up a "utilites" grab from the next Legislature that they have forgotten all about Wilson, the man they claim to have "put over" when they couldn't help it.

Vote for Maclay Hoyne and help bust the ring.

Congressman Lynden Evans will have little trouble in being re-elected in the Ninth District. His fine record has gained for him the support of all good citizens in the district irrespective of political affiliation.

The Con Democracy of Illinois,

prove a worthy judge. Mr. Malato's record as a lawyer, a public official and a citizen is a clean and honorable one. As a member of the Illinois legislature he proved himself to be a faithful and able representative of the people. The Municipal Voters' league says of him: "Member of legislature, 1898-1901, where his record was good. His colleagues of that day say he was intelligent and of right purpose." Mr. Malato's splendid success as a lawyer well fits him for a seat on the bench. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and is a lifelong Democrat. He has been a leader of the party in his ward and district and enjoys the confidence of the rank and file. Two years ago he stamped Cook county for the Democratic ticket, making in all forty-six speeches. He always tendered his services free of charge. During the Bryan campaign he managed the Italian department and spoke all over the county. He never received or never asked for any compensation for his work.

Charles Krutckoff will make a splendid member of the Board of Assessors.

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. Vice-Presidents. Aid. John Haderlein, Robert J. Roulston, Richard S. Folsom, Albert Schonbeck, Frank H. Novak, Charles C. Breyer, James McAndrews, John V. Keating, Simon O'Donnell, Frank V. Solon, Edward H. Morgan, James B. Bowers, Charles Vesley, N. G. Conybear.

Executive Committee. Daniel J. McMahon, Chairman. John A. Mahoney, Thomas Drury, Patrick J. Wall, Nicholas Lorch, Frank Pioner, Edward J. Roark, Stephen C. Dooley, Walter V. Magnus, John L. McNamara, James R. Pyne, William Moffat, Frank J. Ryan, John A. King, Stanley H. Glomski, Dr. F. E. Reichardt, H. E. L. Doggett, Moleworth King, Luke P. Collieran, Richard T. Hanrahan, M. E. Hughes, M. F. Sullivan, John H. Maney, Morris Wilson, Albert H. Putney.

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2nd Congressional District. Henry C. Schiacks, Edward J. Smith, Stephen Hunt, Henry Osborn, Chas. E. Hill, Albert Schaffner, John McCann, John I. Driscoll, Henry F. Hayes, John J. Curran, Thomas L. Byrne, Dr. J. B. Weintraub, John F. Nolan, F. B. Robinson, John D. Green, Frank Arnold, Robt. J. Cranston, Thos. F. Rowan, John Kavanagh, Louis Mueller, Thos. Howe., James Bumber, Chas. V. Richards, Thos. W. Corkell, Dr. Eugene B. Hartigan.

3rd Congressional District. Michael F. Ryan, Thos. B. Conroy, Mathew Raven, George W. Hinckley, F. H. Chambers, M. J. McCoy, Wm. J. Molnerney, D. E. Mulvey, James Hyland, J. V. Marlon, Patrick E. Dwyer, John E. Bright, 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. Brennan, James S. Ryan, E. H. Heide, 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. Meisterhein.

5th Congressional District. P. J. Coffey, Frank Zerrisek, Harry Schlick, Ed. Jedlicka, Isaac Cohn, Max Kutshal, Joseph Mendel, A. Nacker, Matthew Smith, E. J. McCarty, John Feinen, Peter Hoffma, James J. Hallman, John Waska, Wm. J. Peshek, James F. Denny, Tom Fitzgerald, Nicholas Stokes, William Altmeier, James H. Ryan, Geo. McKensie, Joseph Wirth, John J. Brady, Jacob Forts.

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 Georgeopolos, L. R. Buckley, Geo. C. Waterman, J. C. Dooley, Richard P. Hickey, M. J. Tierney, Max Le Beau, Fred Zimmerman, Geo. McMahon, Michael McCarty, C. Baldacci, Harry D. Stone, E. H. Comer.

7th Congressional District. N. G. Conybear, James M. Ward, James E. Mitchell, Fred J. Ross, G. W. Howe, Dr. E. C. Rehn, Geo. F. McFarland, Chris Nielsen, Dr. George Frost, John Leslie O'Brien, John W. Hand, Theo. H. Greenwald, Oscar Breitenbach, Robert F. Bickerdika, 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. Fynerster, Victor W. Hanco, Louis W. Greco, Gary J. Maulelle, H. F. Martin, Philip Papas, Jos. Walsh, Albert A. Bock, Henry Hogan, Martin F. E. Norton, E. H. Kadow, Matthew E. Clark, Nick Sarno, Morris M. Kankowitz, Frank Navigato, Timothy Finn, Michael Martin, Anthony Tortoriello, William A. Navigato, Joseph De Stefan, Alphonse L. Cummings, August Walrich, 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. Lauf, Geo. J. Byrnes, John S. Schneller, Norman P. Brodie, Daniel F. Rice, Michael P. Lomen, John B. Bercher, Carl W. Westerlind, Daniel L. Crutee, Chas. Oakley, Oscar Anderson, Geo. A. Manesky, D. E. 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 Lorenzana, Geo. C. Knight, Horace M. McCullen, Thos. J. Scherer, F. O. Anderson, Henry G. Weber, Barnard J. Baumer, Fred J. Rinkley, George Wilson, J. P. J. Jaeger, John J. Devine, David A. Rose, Frank C. Kellogg, James M. Slattery, Roy Barnett, Harry J. Geaney, John Fanning, Malcolm B. Steerett, Edward J. Healy, Chas. Dougherty, F. C. Adams.



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