



Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1899, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR, NO. 27.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,324

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Tuesday's Election Resulted in the Election of a Democratic City Treasurer, City Clerk and Superior Judge.

Every Alderman Running for Re-Election Was a Victor and There Were Big Surprises in Some Wards.

The Bond Issue Ballot Went Through by a Very Small Majority and the Town of Cicero Was Not Annexed.

In the New City Council the Democrats Will Have Forty-five Members, the Republicans Twenty-one and the Progressives Four.

Following are the results of last Tuesday's election:

Judge of Superior Court.

O'Connor (Democrat).....125,255

Thasman (Republican).....74,207

Laman (Progressive).....35,830

Benton (Socialist).....25,270

City Clerk.

Connerly (Democrat).....132,876

Peters (Republican).....59,952

Longenecker (Progressive).....44,849

Howe (Socialist).....24,445

City Treasurer.

Flynn (Democrat).....123,396

Peterson (Republican).....61,173

Moderwell (Progressive).....47,408

Vind (Socialist).....24,022

Annexation of Cicero.

Chicago Vote.

For.....124,826

Against.....51,420

Cicero Vote.

For.....371

Against.....1,644

Bond Issue.

For.....121,202

Against.....118,883

Vote for aldermen:

First Ward.—Andrew Donovan, Prog., 711; Michael Kenna, Dem., 4,358; Rice Wasbrough, Soc., 201; Kenna's plurality, 3,647.

Second Ward.—Alfred Tanser, Prog., 428; Thomas F. Ennis, Dem., 1,808; George F. Harding, Jr., Rep., 5,193; Samuel Block, Soc., 259; Hardings' plurality, 3,085.

Third Ward.—W. W. Mitchell, Prog., 2,886; Thomas D. Nash, Dem., 4,012; Sanford K. Huston, Rep., 1,653; Michael J. De Muth, Soc., 161; Nash's plurality, 1,728.

Fourth Ward.—Joseph F. Ryan, Dem., 5,648; Arthur W. Sullivan, Rep., 1,438; Carl J. Wegener, Soc., 434; Ryan's plurality, 4,216.

Fifth Ward.—John E. Jones, Prog., 318; Patrick J. Carr, Dem., 4,686; Joseph Pavolchik, Rep., 968; Henry P. Turner, Soc., 829; Carr's plurality, 3,720.

Sixth Ward.—Harley Franklin Porter, Prog., 1,809; William A. Harrison, Dem., 2,943; Theodore K. Long, Rep., 3,900; J. Clifford Cox, Soc., 131; Long's plurality, 957.

Seventh Ward.—Edward J. Hess, Prog., 253; Oscar W. Eckhard, Dem., 3,637; Bernard W. Snow, Rep., 3,465; John F. Caulfield, Soc., 344; Charles E. Merriam, Ind., 3,767; Merriam's plurality, 130.

Eighth Ward.—Thomas H. McKenney, Prog., 1,221; John R. Emerson, Dem., 3,210; John E. Tyden, Rep., 1,712; John Morrison, Soc., 537; Emerson's plurality, 1,498.

Ninth Ward.—Hiram Vanderbilt, Prog., 2,847; John Frystalski, Dem., 2,702; William O. Hunt, Rep., 693; Harry J. LeCren, Soc., 978; Vanderbilt's plurality, 145.

Tenth Ward.—William Schimpfelenig, Prog., 453; Frank Klaus, Dem., 2,362; James McClorey, Rep., 1,686; Joseph J. Thomas, Jr., Soc., 567; Klaus' plurality, 686.

Eleventh Ward.—William A. Downey, Prog., 243; Edward F. Cullerton, Dem., 3,258; John A. Feika, Rep., 3,134; Frank Raial, Soc., 393; Cullerton's plurality, 1,152.

Twelfth Ward (long term).—Stephen J. Napieralski, Prog., 402; Otto Kerner, Dem., 2,474; Rudolph Mulso, Rep., 2,511; Marcel Kulczycki, Soc., 688; Kerner's plurality, 568.

Twelfth Ward (short term).—Alexander Jasinski, Prog., 368; Joseph

I. Novak, Dem., 3,746; Otto Besserer, Rep., 2,499; Charles Beranek, Soc., 802; Novak's plurality, 1,247.

Thirteenth Ward.—Samuel P. Reese, Prog., 1,505; Thomas J. Ahern, Dem., 5,829; Nilsen H. Welch, Rep., 1,731; Joseph I. Granger, Soc., 407; John Edward Scully, Ind., 660; Ahern's plurality, 4,098.

Fourteenth Ward.—James N. Cowder, Prog., 570; Michael F. Maher, Dem., 3,630; James H. Lawley, Rep., 3,759; Charles Larney, Soc., 658; Lawley's plurality, 129.

Fifteenth Ward.—Henry Utpatel, Prog., 3,036; M. D. Grace, Dem., 2,878; Max Luster, Rep., 1,656; William E. Rodriguez, Soc., 2,292; Utpatel's plurality, 358.

Sixteenth Ward.—Stanley Henry Kuns, Dem., 3,435; Henry Schulenburg, Rep., 1,087; M. Sahud, Soc., 225; Kuns' plurality, 2,448.

Seventeenth Ward.—Charles J. Ryberg, Prog., 204; Theodore Lehn, Dem., 1,194; Lewis D. Sitts, Rep., 1,392; N. F. Holm, Soc., 112; Sitts' plurality, 201.

Eighteenth Ward.—Frederick H. Scheuermann, Prog., 392; Frank F. Gassolo, Dem., 3,074; Andrew J. O'Donnell, Rep., 2,443; George W. Perry, Soc., 787; John J. Cassidy, Ind., 1,837; Gassolo's plurality, 631.

Nineteenth Ward.—John Duff, Prog., 227; John Powers, Dem., 3,151; Joseph Edelson, Soc., 540; Powers' plurality, 2,611.

Twentieth Ward.—Samuel Heller, Prog., 1,291; Emanuel Abrahamson, Dem., 2,380; Sam Golden, Soc., 264; Abrahamson's plurality, 1,089.

Twenty-first Ward.—George F. Braun, Prog., 1,722; Ellis Geiger, Dem., 4,048; R. R. Baldwin, Rep., 1,242; Charles Roux, Soc., 485; Geiger's plurality, 2,276.

Twenty-second Ward.—Patrick H. Ragan, Prog., 972; Victor J. Schaefer, Dem., 4,860; Fred W. Forsberg, Rep., 841; Andrew Lahn, Soc., 1,095; Schaefer's plurality, 3,765.

Twenty-third Ward.—Jacob A. Hey, Prog., 3,617; Harry H. Lampert, Dem., 3,564; Alfred O. Erickson, Rep., 2,178; C. B. Robel, Soc., 492; Hey's plurality, 53.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—L. C. Hensel, Prog., 1,349; August Krumholz, Dem., 3,542; Joseph L. Cunningham, Rep., 973; John E. Noesen, Soc., 1,114; Krumholz's plurality, 2,193.

Twenty-fifth Ward (long term).—Harper E. Osborn, Prog., 2,204; Rurrell D. Jones, Dem., 3,063; Henry D. Captain, Rep., 5,193; Charles W. Greene, Soc., 288; Captain's plurality, 2,130.

Twenty-fifth Ward (short term).—L. D. Wallace, Dem., 2,205; Jacob Albert Freund, Rep., 3,773; Paul Pause, Soc., 314; O. I. Backus, Ind., 2,939; Freund's plurality, 568.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—Anthony W. Stahmeyer, Prog., 2,022; Albert J. W. Appell, Dem., 2,863; William F. Lipps, Rep., 4,596; Charles F. Hohman, Soc., 941; Lipps' plurality, 1,738.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—G. Ed. Trebing, Dem., 4,528; John G. Bueckle, Rep., 1,277; William F. Gubbins, Soc., 1,707; Frank P. Miles, Ind., 2,333; Trebing's plurality, 1,190.

Twenty-eighth Ward.—M. J. Dempsey, Prog., 1,717; Edward J. Green, Dem., 2,850; Harry E. Littler, Rep., 2,814; A. A. Wisnassa, Soc., 980; Littler's plurality, 889.

Twenty-ninth Ward.—Felix B. Janovsky, Dem., 4,216; George M. Tobey, Rep., 2,822; J. H. Carbray, Soc., 490; Janovsky's plurality, 1,394.

Thirtieth Ward.—George P. Latchford, Dem., 4,346; John W. Courtney, Rep., 949; Aaron Henry, Soc., 345; Latchford's plurality, 3,497.

Thirty-first Ward.—Anson H. Brown, Prog., 1,872; John H. Dorsey, Dem., 3,363; James A. Kearns, Rep., 3,797; William Henning, Soc., 599; Kearns' plurality, 429.

Thirty-second Ward.—Robert C. Thorne, Prog., 1,398; Thomas M. Crane, Dem., 3,960; Albert J. Fisher,

2,074; Rudolph Berkenhagen, Soc., 1,135; Healy's plurality, 2,969.

Alderman Snow did not gain much from his Telephone friends or the support of the Phone Trust newspapers. Charles E. Merriam beat him hands down, as everybody thought he would.

Who is the chief beneficiary of the "automatic gas shut off" device? This wholly unnecessary invention has been foisted upon the property owners of Illinois to benefit some one. Now, who is the beneficiary? The shut off scheme costs the taxpayers about \$200 for every building, and that it is not needed is proven by the fact that people existed without it for all time before the grafters behind it got to work.

The Northwestern local service is not improving. Ald. Hey presented an order directing the Committee on Local Transportation to take up for immediate consideration the question of the local service of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad and the matter of requiring all express trains of said road to stop at the Fullerton avenue express station.

John McGillen is living up to his reputation as a great political general.

The next big fight commences right away. Petitions for all the big county offices to be filled next year must be filed within nine months. This includes congressmen, legislators, sheriff, county treasurer, county clerk, Probate, County and other judges, and clerks of their courts.

Colonel Bernard A. Eckhart made a strong plea for immediate submission of the tax amendment to the constitution by the state legislature before the City Club. Advocates of the various constitutional amendments now pending at Springfield also spoke for the measures they favored. George E. Cole, president of the Initiative and Referendum League, spoke for the direct legislation amendment.

"The revenue laws of our great commonwealth are in crying need of revision," said Col. Eckhart, who represented the Commercial Club, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Civic Federation, the Citizen's Association, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago plan commission, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Industrial Club.

"That no adequate tax reform can

PHONE HOPE HIGH

The Trust Hopes to Get Its High Rate Ordinance Through the Council in Its Opening Hours.

Hopes that Its Pet Measure Will Go Through with Big Pile of Unfinished Business Very Quietly.

But the People Are Awake to the Situation and Want a Square Deal in this Matter When It Comes Up.

A Concern that Boasts of Its Profits and Its Great Dividends Ought to Be Made to Give the Public Justice.

The Phone Trust is in high hopes of getting its pet high-rate ordinance through the City Council in a quiet manner during the rush of the opening hours of the new body. There will be so much unfinished business to attend to that the Trust hopes that its hold on the public pocketbook will be retained by the passage of its fine scheme in the "omnibus."

The people of Chicago are aware of the fact that the Trust places its profits at \$103,000,000 for the past five years and that it pays eight per cent in dividends.

telephone rates worth speaking about, and a number of aldermen will be on the carpet for betraying their constituents.

According to Bemis' statements made in the past the people ought to enjoy a reduction of rates to the extent of from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

But that looks mighty uncertain now. Bemis has raised new issues.

E. W. Bemis, investigator for the council committee on gas, oil, and electric light, surprised the aldermen again Tuesday. The only reductions he would recommend in rates for the low priced classes of residence telephone service were of the "conditional" variety.

If his recommendations are acted on, the users of the "nickel a day" telephones will get their excess calls for 4 cents each by agreeing to accept "tick-tick" service.

In the same way subscribers to the 10 cents a day service could get a lower rate for their additional calls or they could exchange their two party line for a single party service entitling them to 800 calls for \$40 a year.

Mr. Bemis was instructed at the last meeting to report to what extent the rates for these two forms of service could be lowered by distributing the company's surplus between them. His failure to do so raised many questions.

Four cents for extra calls when the Automatic Company is giving all calls for two and a half cents each. The Phone Trust could do the same and make a big profit.

Chicago people have been sold out to the telephone trust by some of the Chicago aldermen.

This fact is proved by the Council records for the past year.

An "expert" showed that about \$900,000 should be divided among telephone users and rent payers in Chicago.

Then the Company pleaded that it was going to raise the salaries of its employees and pension them.

That would eat up most of this surplus.

A number of the Aldermen believed this, or pretended to believe it.

Chicago people will get no phone reduction.

And now comes the telephone trust in its annual report just printed, and says that after deducting nearly nine millions of dollars from its profits for the purpose of raising salaries and pensions, it has a net profit of nearly one hundred and three million dollars left. The Chicago Company is merely an underlying branch of this monopoly and all the stuff that we have been hearing at the Council Committee meetings has just been so much rot, pure and simple.

Has Expert Bemis, who is receiving \$50 a day from the City of Chicago for "expert work" on the telephone rates, been working in the interest of the city or of the Phone Trust?

Many members of the city council are asking this question, and thousands of telephone patrons want to know all about it.

ONE thing is certain. If "Expert" Bemis' report is accepted by the aldermen, there will be no reduction in

eft fund recently created for the employees."

Any Alderman who votes for the Trust after reading this statement should be retired to private life.

The new council can make or unmake its reputation on the telephone question. The people are alive to this issue.

Brother Bemis has a queer way of figuring things. The "Expert" apparently sympathizes with the poor Phone Trust, because his recommendation if adopted will keep the public from getting any money back when their guarantee fund is more than exceeded by the nickels in the slot.

The expert said that where advantage is taken of the price of calls in addition to the guarantee of one call a day, the subscriber must give up the right to a refund of cash paid when his coin box receipts fall below the guarantee one month and go above it the following month. He computed the total effect of this reduction as \$73,000, although he qualified by saying a less number of subscribers than he figured might accede to the nickel first condition.

Chicago Aldermen want to continue high rates for Chicago phone users. The Telephone Trust has sent to thousands of its subscribers printed copies of its annual report, covering the year 1912. This report shows that the Trust made a net profit of \$103,000,000 for the five years ending January 1, 1913, after deducting all contemplated salary raises and pensions.

How many efficient men are connected with the Chicago Railways management?

The Telephone Trust is gradually getting a strangle hold on the people through the City Council.

It has succeeded through its "expert" manipulators in having the following things pretty well fixed:

First—Rates are not to be lowered.

Second—No one is to be allowed to use a telephone for longer than five minutes at a time.

Third—"Nickel first" phones are to be installed everywhere as rapidly as possible.

Fourth—The big surplus of \$700,000 is not to be divided among phone renters in lower rates, but is to be kept by the Trust to pension such of its employees who do not die or lose their jobs before they get old.

Fifth—The Trust is not to be compelled to install automatic or other up-to-date devices in order that the people may get improved service.

Sixth—The city is to be kept under the surveillance of the Phone Trust and continue to earn eight per cent dividends for it, until further orders.

How many public officials are owned by the Chicago Railways Company?

The "blue print" graft at the city hall, according to a council committee, foots up over \$5,000 a year. The city should have a blue print plant of its own.



JOHN MCGILLEN, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee.

Rep., 4,990; John W. Deal, Soc., 516; Fisher's plurality, 1,030.

Thirty-third Ward.—Amandus E. Hostler, Prog., 1,263; Charles A. Reading, Dem., 3,113; Irwin R. Hasen, Rep., 4,917; Benjamin E. Olin, Soc., 1,209; Hasen's plurality, 1,805.

Thirty-fourth Ward.—Gideon Edelman, Prog., 1,331; Winfield J. Held, Dem., 4,784; Frank Zeman, Rep., 2,924; Steve Skala, Soc., 807; Held's plurality, 1,860.

Thirty-fifth Ward.—Everett S. Hughes, Prog., 1,141; Martin J. Healy, Dem., 5,048; Harry W. Skallerup, Rep.,

be accomplished without an amendment to the state constitution is universally conceded. As every one knows, the present system furnishes a reward to perjurers and imposes upon honest men heavy and unjust penalties.

"Intangible property practically escapes taxation altogether, and, as a result, we have a high rate burdensome to visible property, such as real estate, and inadequate revenue for the operation of our government."

Give us a referendum vote on telephone rates.

Therefore the people demand lower rates.

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