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INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR, NO. 38.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

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HELP WEST SIDE

Prominent Business Men and Citizens Declare that New Pennsylvania Depot Will Boom West Division.

Andrew J. Graham, the Well Known Banker, Declares that Business and Property Will Benefit by it.

Certain Daily Newspapers which are Frequently Against the People's Rights are Backing Up the South Side Speculators in Their Fight.

The Motives of Some of the Men Who are Fighting the West Side are Not Very Easy to Fathom Just Now.

Certain daily newspapers are busily engaged in backing up the gang who want to drive the Pennsylvania depot from the West Side.

What the real motives of the South Side promoters of this scheme is, time will disclose. In the meantime the best business men on the West Side are working hard for the Pennsylvania plan, commonly called the Pennsylvania plan by its opponents.

The men who are fighting the West Side are circulating petitions which represent that the plan, which admittedly has the lead in the race of plans thus far, will, if adopted, make of the West Side "the back yard of the city," reduce the value of property in that section and render it difficult of access.

Andrew J. Graham of Graham & Sons, bankers, disputed these predictions flatly and declared that the Northwestern station has already trebled the value of real estate in its vicinity.

"I don't see where they can get any signatures to speak of to their petition," said Mr. Graham. "Ninety-nine per cent of the people over here are for the Pennsylvania plan. This is the only plan that will not damage property, as our petition states."

Mr. Graham and others, active in the campaign favoring the Pennsylvania plan, are circulating a petition that it is believed will answer the arguments of their opponents. It is as follows:

"To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, and the Members of the City Council, City of Chicago, Gentlemen: Whereas, the solution of the railway terminal problem is up for consideration by your honorable body, and

"Whereas, That part of the great West Side, west of the river and between Twelfth street and Kinzie street, has long been in an unsettled state owing to unsatisfactory railroad conditions existing on that side of the city, and

"Whereas, We believe that one of the principal factors to be considered in settling this question is the opportunity for immediate reconstruction and development, and

"Whereas, The effect of locating freight terminals on the west side and north of Twelfth street, is made a criticism of the west side terminal plans.

"Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, property owners and merchants of the west side, do respectfully petition your honorable body to grant to the companies proposing to build the west side terminal, the right to construct said freight and passenger terminals in the location designated in said plans, and for the following reasons:

"1. We believe that the west side plan as proposed is the only concrete and practical plan capable of immediate development and construction.

"2. We believe that the freight terminal to be located on the west side, where planned, is purely a local proposition, only affecting the property adjacent thereto and in no wise affecting other property.

"3. We believe that a single union terminal for a city like Chicago and what it is destined to be is impracticable and not for its best interests.

"4. We believe the west side plan is the only plan that will not damage property, whereas a relocation of terminals will benefit property in other

sections to the detriment of the west side.

"5. We believe that if the requests of the west side group of railroads are not granted the solution of this very important question, with the immense expenditure of millions for development and construction will be indefinitely postponed.

"6. We believe from the plans exhibited that the artistic effect, in line with the 'Chicago beautiful plan,' will be maintained and the west side become one of the attractive show places of Chicago."

Members of the harbor and subway commission met with George Weston, the city's representative on the board of supervising engineers, and A. L. Drum, representing the elevated railroads, for the purpose of drawing up a tentative set of figures on the cost of downtown subways, as contemplated, and the expense of operation. From these figures, it was announced, the commission would prepare a forecast as to what the city will ask in the way of rental for the use of the subways. The plan under consideration contemplates a scheme to amortize the original cost of the subways out of the earnings.

"The figures are not yet completed," James J. Reynolds, member of the subway commission, said. "We have taken from the merger scheme such figures as relate to subway cost and have submitted them to the representative of the elevated companies. They are being checked up and we hope that within a short time we shall be able to reach an agreement on the various items."

If the City Council was on the square with the people in the matter of the telephone ordinance there would be more to the "home rule" battle than there is.

It is hard to make people see the difference between being sold out by a State Commission and being sold out by a City Council.

State's Attorney Hoyne filed quo warranto proceedings against the South Side, Metropolitan and Union Elevated Railroad companies.

A similar move was made against the Northwestern several weeks ago, so that all the elevated roads now must defend themselves against the attack of the prosecutor. He asserts they are overburdened with stocks and outstanding liabilities and that he desires to squeeze out any watered stock he may find.

Hoyne's purpose, announced in a formal statement, is to get "more comfortable, convenient and rapid transportation." He says that at any time the suits appear to be a hindrance to the acquisition of these results the suits can be dismissed.

Judge John E. Owens of the County Court, who is always progressive, will establish a school for women voters under the auspices of his court. This official "school for voters" will be conducted on exactly the same lines on which the instruction of male voters is now handled in the election commissioners' office, except that the head of the department, and all the

clerks, will be women and the work of the new department will be altogether concerned with teaching women points of election law and election methods. The department will be entirely nonpartisan, it is said.

Lincoln Park West! What a chance there is here for a legislative investigation. A Park Commissioner secured a big piece of land on North Park Avenue, facing Lincoln Park. He erected a great series of apartments on the land. Then the park board paved the street out of the park funds after first declaring it a boulevard. Then the name was changed to Lin-

coln Park West, to further enhance things. Why is not North Clark Street called Lincoln Park Southwest, or North Avenue Lincoln Park South, or Lake View Avenue Lincoln Park Northwest? Is it because no Park Commissioner owns apartment buildings on them?

the excess at 5 cents a call will cost the subscriber more than he has been paying in the past.

What a farce!

Even if the proposed reduction of \$500,000 was genuine, the 400,000 Chicago subscribers would get less than 10 cents per month out of it.

are veterans in the service and others are from the Chicago Telephone Training School.

It was the plan of the company to distribute the Kansas City and Chicago girls among the various exchanges where vacancies are created

Whether it is utility "home rule" or not, Chicago people are bound to have phone rule.

After licking their chops at the Phone banquet, Chicago aldermen hate to lose good picking.

Ninety-six children have been bitten by unmuzzled dogs in Chicago since January 1.

Phone service as bad as ever.

Muzzle the dogs or kill them.

The worst "noise" nuisance in Chicago is the newsboy who bawls on Sunday morning and yells "double hextry here!" at all hours of the night in residence districts.

Three out of every four autos violate the tail light and number law.

If we are going to have "home rule" in Chicago, let it be a Commission chosen at the polls by the people. No Phone Trust boys should have anything to do with it.

Many Republicans want to see Albert J. Hopkins succeed Sherman in the United States Senate from Illinois.

A four-year term for aldermen makes it harder for the people to get at them.

Why not turn the regulation of public utilities over to the daily newspapers? They know how to do business with neatness and dispatch and would not find any fault with the job.

The way of the reformer is hard. Especially when he wants to get all the graft himself.

The city's delivery of the goods to the phone crowd did not help "home rule" very much.

There are 300,000 dogs in Chicago and only 23,000 of them licensed.

Aldermanic terms are to be lengthened to four years to oblige the Phone Trust.

The Phone Trust, under the old ordinance furnished 1,200 calls for \$5 per month on single lines.

Under the new one it will furnish but 900 calls for \$4 per month and

CHICAGO SLAVES

They Make the Richest Kind of Picking for the Greedy and Ever-Hungry Bell Telephone Trust.

Aldermen Who Care More for Monopolies than They Do for the Voters Have a New Scheme.

The Bell Telephone Monopoly Is to Be Given Permission to Stifle All Competition in This City and Defy the People.

By Getting the Approval of the City Council to Its Fine Little Scheme Permitting It to Buy Off Competition.

Chicago aldermen who sold out their constituents to the Telephone Trust should be remembered. Read this and don't forget:

St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1913.—One hundred strike-breaking telephone girls arrived in St. Louis from Chicago and Kansas City today. They were met at the Union station by officials of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company (Bell), who took them in automobiles to hotels.

Fifty policemen were on hand to preserve order, but there was no sign of violence. Some of the telephone operators from Chicago, it was stated,

by the strike, which was called yesterday.

New York.—Radical reductions in interborough rates of the New York Telephone Company were ordered Friday by the up-state public service commission. The company estimates that these cuts, together with others to be effective on the same day, July 1st, amount to about \$750,000 a year, part of which at least will be offset by increased number of calls. The commission says:

"We are satisfied that these reductions in toll rates are required in the interest of the public under the peculiar conditions which exist in the city of New York, where many hundred thousands of the population travel daily to and from Manhattan and the adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island City areas. These reduced rates are expected to contribute greatly to the needs and convenience of the people within the city and to stimulate effectively the increased use of the telephone."

Chicago is one big city where high phone rates prevail.

Boston, Mass.—The poor girls employed by the Bell system lost their strike for better conditions because strike-breakers from Chicago, New York and other cities were imported at once.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—Girl telephone operators in the employ of the Southwestern Telephone Company (Bell) struck here shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Officials of the company said that less than 50 per cent of the girls quit work, but union officials say the strike affected all the Bell exchanges in the city. The Kinloch lines are not affected.

At the offices of the company there was nothing to show a purpose on the part of the officials to treat with the union, and the statement was made that conditions had not changed since Monday. Yesterday announcement was made that the company would countenance no demands.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—Several Chicago aldermen who have been at Springfield fighting for home rule, arrived in St. Louis today to help break the phone strike. The aldermen say the Phone Trust can do no harm, as they are its friends and have just helped it out of a hole in Chicago.

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 employes 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.

Here is what the Telephone Trust says itself on this subject in its printed report:

"During the five year period between 1907 and 1912 the assets of the Bell Companies have increased \$311,000,000, while the capital obligations and payables outstanding have increased only a little over \$199,000,000. The surplus and reserves have increased from \$61,300,000 to \$164,200,000, or nearly \$103,000,000, even after setting aside \$8,845,000 for the benefit fund recently created for the employes."

People of Chicago are especially soft picking, it seems.

On page 352 of the council proceedings for May 12, 1913, in the telephone report, the council committee states that the Chicago company "IN COMMON WITH THE OTHER BELL COMPANIES of the United States" adopted in March, 1913, an employees' Pension disability and insurance plan, which would cost the company \$120,000 a year.

On page 8 of the annual report of the Bell Telephone system for 1912, the statement is made that the surplus and reserves of the company have increased from profits, \$103,000,000 in the past five years, "even after setting aside \$8,845,000 for the benefit fund recently created for the employes."

Chicago people can read both reports and draw their own conclusions, while paying out their good money.

The Telephone Trust will be fought by the people until it ceases to be a monopoly and until its charges are as reasonable as the government itself would charge for similar public service.

People who imagine that the passing of an ordinance by the City Council will do away with a public demand for better conditions and lower rates in the telephone service are mistaken. The telephone is a necessity to the people and no one knows this better than the monopoly which controls it.

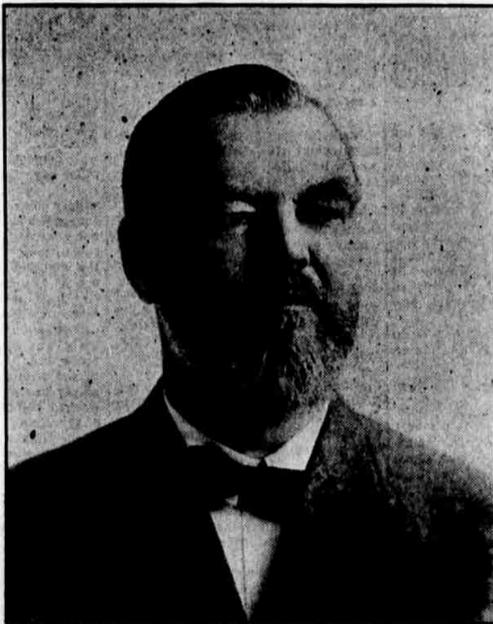
The purchase of newspapers or the purchase of public officials will not help the cause of monopoly.

The newspapers which support monopoly have lost their influence with the public, which is intelligent and possessed of a good memory.

Public officials who give away the people's rights or show favors to the telephone monopoly will not be forgotten.

On the contrary, they will be properly branded and will be retired to private life.

The people are in no frame of mind to be trifled with. They are showing this every day and at every election. The man who sells them out to a trust may win the approbation of some millionaire-owned daily paper, but the common citizen, who is insulted, neglected and overcharged by the telephone service, will not forget. There is one thing that the average voter has a knife up his sleeve for. That thing is the public official who favors the Telephone Trust.



ANDREW J. GRAHAM. Public Spirited Banker, Who is Fighting for the West Side.