

## Chicago



## Eagle.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1885, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Office of Publication, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE.

Published Weekly.

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THIRTIETH YEAR, NO. 33.

Subscription Rate, \$2 Per Year in Advance.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

12 PAGES.

SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS

WHOLE NUMBER 1542

## STAND BY SCULLY

Friends of the County Judge Loyal to Him at All Times, More So Now Than Ever

His Public Record Is Pointed to With Pride as a Vindication of His Bench Career

Judge Thomas F. Scully has never had more friends than he has at the present time.

It takes adversity to prove just how many friends a man really has.

The unhappy controversy between States Attorney Hoyne and Judge Scully which is deplored by all Democrats has certainly not hurt Judge Scully.

It has brought his friends to the front from all walks of life and he numbers them by the thousands.

As an alderman he served the people with honesty and distinction and won the approbation of the Municipal Voters League and all other critics of municipal affairs.

As judge of the Municipal Court, bench and bar united in his praise. As county judge he administered the affairs of that difficult office so ably and so impartially as to win a re-election in which friend and foe combined to do him honor and to increase the size of his majority.

### DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN WANT PATRONAGE

Democratic aldermen met with the Democratic Managing Committee at the Sherman House and decided to stand up for their rights as Democrats.

Resolutions were adopted by the conferees stating that it was not the purpose of the caucuses to bind any alderman or deprive him of his individual judgment.

Following is the most important part of the resolutions adopted:

"Whereas it is of the highest importance to the people of Chicago that the problems of reconstruction be at once undertaken and solved, and

"Whereas the solution of these problems has been hampered and frustrated by persistent diversity of opinion and differences of judgment; therefore be it

"Resolved, That weekly meetings be held for the presentation of plans and the exchange of thought upon such plans to secure as far as possi-

ble united action for the passage of legislation and the execution of such plans; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is not the purpose to bind any alderman by caucus vote or to deprive him of his individual judgment thereon, but to offer through discussion the opportunities to enlist support for the most constructive measures."

Ald. Ross A. Woodhull acted as chairman of the session, and Ald. A. J. Cermak was secretary. At the last session Dennis J. Egan, secretary of the managing committee, presided but only aldermen did the talking.

"The Democrats in the council are in the majority," said Ald. Woodhull, "and it is only right that we should take the initiative in the important matters before the council. The majority has claimed credit for a lot of things originated and carried through by the Democrats. We want the credit for what we do, and that's the reason for the caucuses."

### SMOKING ON CARS

An effort on the part of Alderman Cermak, Novak and Timothy Hogan to have the City Council order Health Commissioner Robertson to rescind his anti-smoking order on the surface and elevated cars failed Monday by a vote of 28 to 35.

The proposition was not killed, however, as the committee on public health was directed to make an investigation and report on what action is most advisable.

Alderman Cermak argued that when the order was issued last November there were over 4,200 cases of influenza and pneumonia in the city, while today only fifty-six are on record.

### TO HOUSE FILMS

"On June 15, we start constructing what we consider the last word in fire proof buildings at South Wabash avenue and East 9th street, next to the Y. M. C. A. hotel, costing \$1,125,000," said Charles C. Pyle. "It will be the home of the thirty-eight exchanges in Chicago which are now

### AGAINST SEARCH AND SEIZURE

While the council declined Monday to adopt Alderman Cermak's resolution against the measure the license committee was authorized to act with full power after it completes an investigation of the scope of the proposed law. The committee is composed of a majority of "wet" aldermen.

Alderman Cermak said the measure would prove "a powerful weapon in the hands of blackmailers and would in many cases lead to riots and murder." He said its purpose is against the principles of a free government and that professional prohibitionists would profit by obtaining employment from the commission which would have charge of enforcing the restrictions.

"This pernicious piece of legislation is being fathered by the Anti-Saloon League, the same organization which is trying to deprive us of additional revenue," he added.

"And let me tell you this city will not get an increased tax rate. The league already has a move on foot for putting the tax question to a referendum."

He made veiled charges that money was used to persuade members of the legislature to vote for the national prohibition amendment.

Cermak is the "wet" leader in the

scattered among ten different buildings. If those exchanges are somewhere in the loop now, they've got to go. The law is in effect a year from May 1. We'll have the building finished on time.

"Chicago is a great film center. Express wagons, delivery wagons of all

## FARE PLAY FAIR

President Leonard A. Busby of the Chicago Surface Lines Issues a Statement on the Subject

Calls the Attention of the Public to the Facts as they Appear From the Figures

President Leonard A. Busby of the Chicago Surface Lines says:

"The seriousness of the situation we are all facing has not been changed for the better by the decision of the commission. This situation has been pointed out time and again. I do not think it is necessary to add any-

own practically all of the securities and who have seen the value of their holdings drop on the market steadily for several weeks.

The commission, regarding 1919 revenues, held that the \$34,000,000 estimate of the surface lines was \$2,000,000 less than it should be, and the decision further deducts \$44,100,762 from the companies' capital account of \$156,481,859 as an improper charge against the sum upon which interest must be paid by the nickels of the public. The decision gives the probable net earnings as \$8,600,000.

This sum, it says, represents 7 per cent upon a valuation of \$123,000,000 and 5 1/2 per cent upon the companies' claim of \$156,481,859. It is held sufficient in that it will meet the lines' interest on their bonded debt and, after division of profits with the city, render the companies \$8,100,000 free and clear.

Of the companies' claim to their \$156,481,859 capital account the decision says:

"It is not contended that this estimate of value is based upon any positive evidence as to either the actual cost of the properties, their present fair value, or the cost to reproduce them, less depreciation. The stated amount is computed in accordance with the provisions of the settlement ordinance and represents what the city would have to pay if it took over the properties."

"This valuation includes many items which cannot be said to represent property devoted to the public use, in consideration of the compliance by the companies with certain conditions specified in the ordinance, among which was adherence to the 5-cent fare, the companies, in determining the valuation at which the city might take over the properties, were permitted to include these items. The companies will not be permitted to repudiate the condition as to fares, and, at the same time, to insist upon this valuation.

"Examining the valuation claimed by the companies, we find that included in it is \$55,775,000, which is the aggregate of amounts agreed upon between the city and the companies at the times the settlement ordinances were passed as representing the value of those properties at those times in case they should be taken over by the city.

"Included in this primary amount of \$55,775,000 were items of \$3,754,303 and \$5,262,598, allowed as values for the purpose of purchase by the city to the Chicago City Railway company and the Chicago Railways company, respectively, for their old franchises. Many of these franchises had expired.

"The primary valuation of \$55,775,000 includes other items, which appear from the reports of the traction valuation commission to cover organization expenses, brokerages, carrying charges, paving, etc.

"These items aggregate at least \$8,000,000 and under the evidence we cannot include this amount in a proper valuation of these properties for rate making purposes.

"It appears from the evidence of petitioners that a large amount of the tangible property included in the primary valuation of \$55,775,000 was replaced during the period when the roads were rehabilitated and reconstructed. It is stated that at least \$14,794,666 of this tangible property was so replaced. This item of \$14,794,666 therefore appears from the evidence to represent property which is no longer in existence or used by and useful to the companies.

"The valuation of \$156,481,859 as asserted by the companies includes, in addition to the primary valuation of \$55,775,000 above mentioned, \$100,706,359.51, which, it is claimed, was expended for improvements, additions and extensions made subsequent to the passage of the settlement ordinances. These additions to actual cost were made in accordance with the provisions of the settlement ordinances and represent amounts which the city is required to pay in case it

takes over the property of the companies.

"This commission has adopted the rule that bond discount, or brokerage, is not a proper capital charge.

"Petitioners have included in their valuation of these properties an item of \$4,096,375, the allowance specified in the ordinances for bond discount, or brokerage. They have not presented sufficient evidence to show that any portion of this item should be included in a proper valuation of the properties."

"The commission allows the lines' \$9,000,000 depreciation fund to stand, but refuses to make additions for 'good will' and 'going value,' following a rule laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the Des Moines gas case.

The decision says in regard to labor:

"It is probable that there will be no material change in the general labor situation for some time following the end of the war, and our conclusions in this case are based upon the assumption that wages will continue substantially upon the scale established by the national war labor board. Well known facts indicate, however, that estimates for steel, rails, coal and other materials, made on the basis of war prices, will not have that degree of permanency which entitles them to be considered as fixed elements in adjusting rates."

"The commission is of the opinion and finds that upon this showing made the requirement of a reasonable return upon the fair value of the property actually used in the public service will be satisfied if the net earnings of these properties reach the sum of \$8,600,000. This represents a return of 7 per cent upon a valuation of \$123,000,000 and 5 1/2 per cent on the \$156,000,000 capital account of the companies."

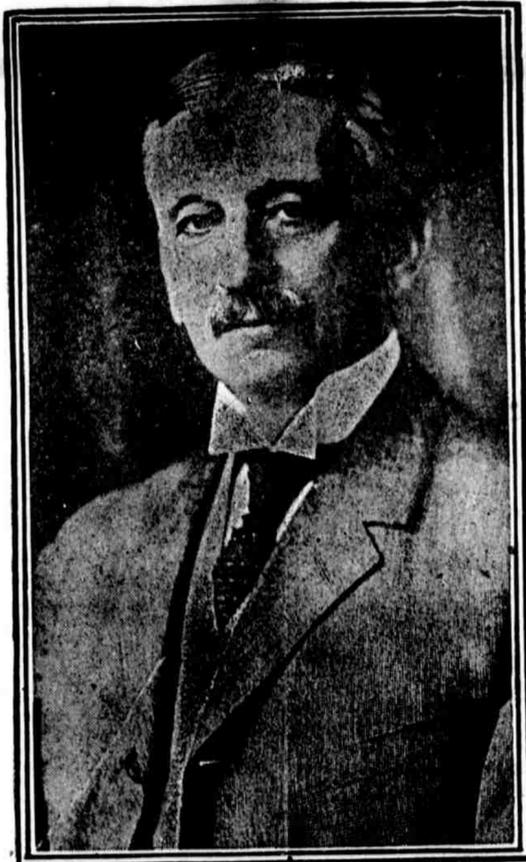
The minority opinion, by Commissioner Lucey, favored a 1 cent increase until Jan. 1, 1920, and meanwhile he proposed that a revaluation of the companies' properties should be made by the commission's engineers.

### RINGER CLAIMS VICTORY

Charles Ringer, Republican, who lost his race for assessor Nov. 5, may snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. In the recent of ballots now proceeding in Judge Poell's court, his tabulators say he is leading Michael K. Sheridan. The count has been on since the middle of February, and yesterday the first six wards were finished. Totals as given by the Republicans show that in the first five wards Ringer has made a net gain of 1,100 votes. The returns in November showed him beaten by 846 votes, so that now he is in the lead with a margin of 254. The Democrats contend that in the remaining wards Sheridan will have the net advantage, but Ringer's managers scoff at this.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The free federal employment offices will come into permanent being again soon, co-operating with state and municipal agencies, according to Dr. R. L. Prentiss, federal director, who returned to Chicago from a Washington conference. "The bill will be brought before the next Congress and I anticipate no material opposition," he said. "A bureau of employment in the Department of Labor will be created, with a director general appointed by the president. The money appropriated by the government will be disbursed in proportion to population."



JOHN G. SHEDD.

President of the Great Corporation of Marshall Field &amp; Company.

## IN THE LEGISLATURE

## Work of Illinois Lawmaking Body

The Senate Elections Committee on Monday reported the primary bill to the senate. This is the bill that changes the method of electing precinct committeemen, and reconstitutes the system of electing delegates to state and national conventions, but does not change the essential points in the nomination of elective officers.

The senate committee on license reported out the Anti-Saloon league's bill to enforce the prohibition laws—not the search and seizure act—including the feature of the appointment of a state commissioner at a \$6,000 annual salary.

The Anti-Saloon league is striving for a vote upon the house bill on search and seizure that is identical with that passed last week in the senate.

The house appropriations committee reported out a revised bill that

makes important changes in the original form of the administration's excise bill relating to corporations.

The same committee reported out bills carrying \$80,000,000 for road construction, including all of the \$60,000,000 bond issue.

Gov. Lowden vetoed house bill 7, extending to veterans of the world war the same privileges under state civil service that are enjoyed by civil war veterans, for the reason that members of student army training corps are specifically excluded from the proposed act.

The senate passed twenty-five bills. One of these was the blue sky bill backed by Secretary of State Emerson, introduced by Senator Kossinger. The senate determined that it would not adjourn so that members could attend the homecoming of the 14th field artillery, but the senate's committee, which will be present, consists of Senators Brady, Dalley, Curtis, Austin, Clark, Gorman, Broderick, Glackin, and Hughes.

The house passed the McDavid bill that establishes \$80 per month as the minimum wage for school teachers, and the Shurtleff bill prohibiting the publication or distribution of discriminatory matter against any creed, class or nationality.

kinds are driving up to awkward back doors. They're always getting into a jam; they have to wait for a chance to load or unload. The moving picture industry has become so gigantic that delivery alone must have a home all its own. It will be a twelve story skyscraper, 95 by 165 feet in size. There can't be any fire. Vaults will hold the films—a dozen or more vaults on each floor. Each vault will have a chimney, a seventy inch vent for every 100 reels.

"If they should catch fire they couldn't explode. The smoke would seep through into the open air and the heat would start overhead sprinklers showering water. The fire soon would be over.

"There'll be a clubhouse on the roof and four little exhibition rooms which can be united into one. There also will be an exhibition room on each floor."

council. Supporting him was Alderman John Coughlin, who said:

"That law will permit strangers to enter your home and I say as long as I have any strength in my body no man will enter and take anything from my house."

Corporation Counsel Ettelson was directed to submit an opinion to the committee on the powers contained in the bill.

Laurence R. Adams, the popular manager of the fine Brevoort Hotel, is one of Chicago's prosperous citizens and one of the best liked hotel men in the United States.

Charles Mollitor, a recognized leader in the machinery trade, is one of Chicago's leading and most reliable business men. His name is honored wherever he is known.