

# FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Chicago Has an Abundance of Them to Deal With.

## SERIOUS CONDITIONS FOR 1904

Municipal Expenses Are Increasing and the City's Revenue Is Decreasing—The Town Too Big for Its Pocketbook.

Chicago.—How to make one dollar do the work of two is the problem that confronts the officials of Chicago this year. The various departments have asked for appropriations totaling \$18,000,000. The revenue of the city for the year will amount to but a little more than \$9,000,000.



Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

For years the city has scrimped and saved in a vain effort to make both ends meet. The charter of the city does not permit more than a very limited indebtedness. There is no way of bonding the city so that future generations will have to pay for present needs, though it is proposed to present to the voters of the state at the next election for members of the state legislature a new charter for the city which will permit a municipal indebtedness not to exceed five per cent. of the full value of all the property within the city limits. Without some such relief the city is on the high road to the bow-wows.

Dirty streets, inadequate fire and police protection, a complicated and expensive form of government is some of the ills from which the city is suffering, and for which there appears to be no immediate remedy. All of these things existed last year when the city had \$11,500,000 for corporate purposes, and ended the year about \$1,000,000 in debt besides—a debt of unpaid bills.

The difference between last year and this is just about 20 per cent. But that 20 per cent. must be saved principally by a reduction in the number of employees in such departments as the police, the fire, the street cleaning, etc., rather than in the reduction of official salaries, which are fixed by law. The \$105,000 paid the aldermen as salaries, the \$10,000 paid the mayor, and all the other official salaries will be paid as usual.

### Too Much Territory.

Chicago's greatest difficulty is its size. The town is too large in area for the value of its assessable property. The city limits enclose 122,240 square acres, or 1.91 square miles of territory. On the property within this area the equalized valuation is \$411,424,280. The valuation on half that territory in New York city proper is double that amount, and the rate of taxes is considerably higher.



Walking a Rural Police Beat.

Chicago's 122,240 square acres would make a good sized Texas ranch, and within it may be found a number of fair-sized Illinois farms.

Western avenue is the longest street in the city. It extends for 22 miles north and south within the corporate limits, and both ends of it are but a country road running through productive corn fields and extensive garden patches. Yet these farms and gardens are a part of Chicago and entitled to police protection.

Just what proportion of the \$2,863,000 expended by the police department last year was devoted to the giving of police protection to these farms is hard to say, but it was no inconsiderable amount. Of the 2,863 policemen in the city a goodly number are engaged in walking beats in the rural districts. A standing punishment for slovenliness on the part of the patrolman is assignment to one of these rural beats where he will find but little company other than the farm animals or the dairy maids. The crossing policeman of the business district who falls to keep his trousers pressed and his shoes polished suffers banishment for a time to the farming districts, where he must wade through the mud of unpaved streets and break paths through the snow drifts of winter.

### Paved and Unpaved Streets.

That portion of Chicago that is as densely populated as large cities are generally supposed to be is fairly well cared for in the way of paved streets and alleys. It is the abutting property owners who must pay the bills for these improvements, and so the work progresses as the population grows.



Going to a Farm House Fire.

Some idea of what the farm section of Chicago amounts to may be had from the statement that of the 4,173 miles of streets and alleys in the city, only 1,373 are paved, the remaining 2,800 being dirt roads, not even up to the general country standard. On the south, especially, these dirt roads

wind through native forests that have as yet hardly resounded with the ring of the woodman's ax, save where the early homesteader made his clearing. In these forests the enterprising subdivider has platted town lots and erected wooden dwellings for sale or rent. A scattering population live in these, and, like the farmers of the city, are entitled to the luxuries of city government.

Fire protection is one of the things these scattering settlements and the farmers are supposed to have, and they get as good as the city can give. A proportionate number of the 1,413 fire alarm boxes of the city are scattered through these districts, and there is scarcely a day passes but one or more of the 125 fire engines are sent plowing through the mud or snow to reach an isolated farmhouse fire.

The city employs in its fire department 1,175 men, at a cost of \$1,699,000 annually. The underwriters of the city complain bitterly of a lack of fire protection, and to give adequate protection Chief Musham asks for \$500,000 more this year than he had last. Instead of this increase, however, he must manage to get along with more than \$300,000 less, and if he is to accomplish this it may be expected that more farm houses will burn in 1904 than were destroyed by fire in 1903, as the tendency is to leave the farms to shift for themselves and revert to the bucket brigades of the olden days.

### A City of Hustlers.

But, though hampered by inefficient laws, a charter that is more applicable to a village than a city of 2,000,000 people, and burdened with a vast, and partly sparsely populated territory, that means more expense than revenue, Chicago is making the most of every advantage, laughs at its hardships, does the best that it can under adverse circumstances and hustles to better them.



The severe criticism that fell upon the building commissioner's department because of the Iroquois fire caused a request for the employment of more inspectors on the part of that official. Instead of more he must get along with less.

The police department has claimed that much of the reign of crime with which the city has struggled for some months was due in part to inefficient lighting, and that department of the city government wanted more money so that the number of lights might be increased. It will get 20 per cent. less. Here, again, the farming districts of the city prove expensive. They are within the city limits and must be lighted. The city is paying for 5,282 electric lights, 24,828 gas lights and 6,068 gasoline lights every night. Many of the first two classes and practically all of the last class are found in the farm districts. It is no unusual thing to find a long line of lights shedding their rays on a farm yard, a wheat or corn field, or a garden patch. The gasoline lamps are strung along country roads over which the night traveler is an exception rather than the rule, but the roads are inside the corporate limits. It is an evidence that the city is growing in territory faster than she is growing in assessable wealth.

That the dirty streets will have to be born with is evidenced from the fact that the \$1,282,000 which failed to keep them clean last year has this year dwindled to about an even \$1,000,000.

### Enforcing the Law.

The agitation for a strict enforcement of law which followed the Iroquois theater fire is bringing results. One law which it seemed impossible to enforce was the midnight closing of the saloons of the city. For a time it looked very much as though the saloon element was predominant, and the element opposed to their joys being open all night helpless, but they close now sharply at midnight.

The city has more than 7,000 saloons, and it is safe to say that of this number there is less than one dozen that can be found open after the stroke of 12. Whether this is but one of the city's periodical virtuous spells, or whether it will last is yet to be seen. Efforts have been made to accomplish the same results before, but there has always been determined violators who seemed to have sufficient pull to keep them out of the hands of the authorities, and permit them to run as they pleased.

The present crusade has driven from the city a number of the noted saloon characters of the levee districts. "Mushmouth" Johnson, a colored tough, is typical of these. After a fight extending over several months his license was revoked and he was forced out of business and out of the city. Another persistent violator was a saloon and restaurant located near Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue on the South side. It not only kept its doors open all night, but it was filled with private drinking rooms for months after they had been placed under the ban. An influential police officer was interested in the place, and it was in his own district, but after it had been the scene of several striking scandals its "pull" failed to work, and its license was revoked. It is now open again, but minus the private rooms, and its doors close at midnight.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

# Newer Ideals of Peace

By MISS JANE ADDAMS, Of Hull House, Chicago.



With the gradual spread of brotherly love between nations as between men, with the spread of broader humanitarianism, war will in time become morally impossible, as it is, by the increasing expense of machines and munitions of war, becoming financially impossible.

As Tolstoi and Verestchagin have worked for peace, by presenting to the world, each in his own striking way, the horrors of war, the negative side of the question, as it were, the newer ideals of peace, seem to be the other, the humanitarian side. Our various charitable and benevolent societies and institutions, our laws for the preservation of life and health, all work to teach us the value of human life, and when this new, this broader humanitarianism, is spread worldwide, war will be a moral impossibility.

The theory of evolution of the survival of the fittest and all the brute struggle that lies behind that theory, is now known to thinkers, sociologists, philosophers, to apply only to the animal world, to brute life.

The fittest man in a community is not the man who crushes his rival in business, who survives all his rivals, but the man with the greatest and broadest sympathies. The desire to crush out others, whether commercially or physically, is a sure sign of arrested development. As we go on to a deeper understanding of the philosophy of life we avoid combat more and more.

People understand one another better when they do not combat one another, and as they understand one another better they see more and more the uselessness of combat, the desirability of peace. It will be so with nations; it is becoming so. As the bravest individual is not the man who goes about armed and looking for trouble, but is the man who goes unarmed and trusting his fellows, so is the bravest nation the one that trusts other nations, not the one with the largest standing army. Switzerland to-day is the bravest nation in the world, and the world will in time come to realize this truism.

# What To Do With the Boy

By HON. LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury.



It may always have been so, but it is especially true to-day that the world is producing a higher type of womanhood than of manhood. In all our towns and cities there are more young women whom you would welcome to your homes as daughters-in-law than young men whom you would welcome as sons-in-law. There are reasons why this is so, but there is no excuse. There is nothing in the world so neglected as the boy. There is little place, scant room for him. He is welcome in the home as a baby and he is welcome as a man, but there is scant welcome for him as a boy.

We chaperon our girls—and not too carefully—but we leave the boy to choose his associates and his environments, with much advice and very little guidance. Girls are naturally winsome, gentle, companionable, and they win their way to and are welcome in all homes. But I do not know of many homes where boys are invited. About the only door that swings with sure welcome to the boy, about the only chair that is shoved near the fire especially for the boy, about the only place where he is sure of a cordial greeting, is where you do not desire him to go.

It is about the hardest thing in the world to get hold of a boy—to get a sure grip on him. It's pretty hard to win the companionship of your boy. You think you know something about him, but perhaps that is very little. Very likely he knows more about you than you do about him. Yet that boy is hungry for companionship, and he will have it. He wants the companionship of boys. Nothing will take its place. I think boys as a rule prefer boys' schools. If permitted they will quit the public schools if given nothing but young girls as teachers. They may remain under the tuition of matronly women, but not under the tuition of girls. It is not a question of who is the better teacher. It is a question of companionship.

If the twentieth century shall succeed in finding the boy, it will be because the boy succeeds in finding himself.

# Why Women Should Vote

By HON. JOHN L. BATES, Governor of Massachusetts.

WOMEN receive the benefits of our educational system. They outnumber the young men in all our schools, colleges and universities. Equally with men do they pay their taxes, and they are held equally accountable for infractions of the law. They are equally interested in the economic and efficient management of civic affairs. They should have the same right as men, if they so desire, to vote for those who are to represent them in that management—and that, too, irrespective of the question whether other women similarly situated desire to exercise that right.

I respect that conservative feeling entertained by many, who, while convinced either as to the benefit or the harm that would result from a complete extension of the suffrage to women, fear the consequences involved therein, and therefore object to the adoption of a constitutional amendment, with its practically permanent settlement of the question. But that there are subjects on which the women should have the right to vote has been recognized for years in the granting to them of that right in the elections of school boards, and it cannot be said that in its exercise they have not shown equal wisdom with the men.

# Industrial Education

By DR. WILLIAM A. COLLEDGE, of Armour Institute, Chicago.

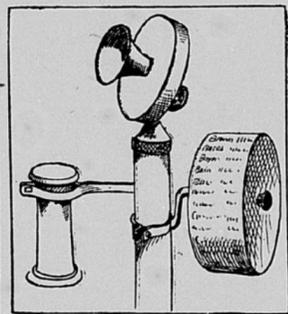
IT IS a trite saying that we live in a wonderful age, when the marvels of inventions, of science and of art have sprung from the brain of civilized man in a manner unknown in the history of the past, and yet I am of the opinion that the majority of us permit these words to slip from our lips without a clear realization of their meaning. No country presents such industrial opportunities as the United States, but let us remember that these opportunities are not for every person. They are for those men who have trained and disciplined their ability. Never in the history of man has the industrial world presented such opportunities to honest endeavor as to this generation, but these opportunities are for educated ability.



## ROTARY DIRECTORY.

A Useful and Unique Piece of Furniture for the Office of the Busy Business Man.

The needs of the hustling business man are always in the ascendancy in the mind of the inventor and a contrivance lately completed, and patented has as its purpose the helping of the hurried man in his hurry hours. The affair is described by the Detroit Free Press as a rotary telephone directory, a cylinder attached to the telephone arm bearing on its periphery the names and telephone numbers of the principal concerns with which business is done. A thumbscrew at the side enables the telephone user to rapidly turn the cylinder and find the concern he is desirous of talking to. As the names are, of course, arranged alphabetically, the ease with which the desired information is obtainable through this method is apparent.



THE ROTARY DIRECTORY.

rectory, a cylinder attached to the telephone arm bearing on its periphery the names and telephone numbers of the principal concerns with which business is done. A thumbscrew at the side enables the telephone user to rapidly turn the cylinder and find the concern he is desirous of talking to. As the names are, of course, arranged alphabetically, the ease with which the desired information is obtainable through this method is apparent.

### Natural Gas in England.

According to recent investigations of the geological survey of Great Britain, there are prospects that considerable stores of natural gas may yet be found in southern England. It is known that pockets of gas occur in the Wealden and Purbeck beds of Sussex, and they have yielded in times past limited quantities of gas. Below these beds there are considerable thicknesses of sands and sandstones, belonging to the Portland series, which form natural reservoirs and are worthy of investigation.

### Nitrate Mining in Chile.

The nitrate mines of Chile, which furnished the world's supply of that fertilizer, yielded one and a quarter million tons last year, which furnished work for 23,000 men.

## CONCRETE FENCE POSTS.

They Ought to Become as Hard as Granite, Without Any Reinforcement with Steel.

Dealers in Portland cement are apparently unfamiliar with the idea of making fence posts out of concrete, and cannot give precise figures indicating how much stronger those would be than wood. Of course, a good deal depends on the kind of wood employed. However, well made concrete ought to be as hard as granite, even without any reinforcement with steel. A correspondent of the New York Tribune Farmer has suggested that a post having a triangular shape, each side tapering from five inches at one end to three inches at the other, and about seven and a half feet long, would prove a good thing. A New York dealer in cement agrees with him, and regards reinforcement with wire unnecessary.

Whatever screw eyes or other supports for horizontal fence wires were desirable ought to be inserted in the mold at the beginning, for they could not be introduced after the cement had hardened. A V-shaped trough of the right length, and with sides corresponding to two sides of the post, would make a good mold. The concrete could be squared off with a trowel even with the upper edges of the trough, so that the material would need to be inclosed only on two sides. As the posts should remain in the molds a day or two before removal, it might be wise to have a rather large number of the latter, to prevent waste of cement and to avoid prolonged delay in the process of manufacture.

If a good grade of Portland cement were used, satisfactory results should be obtained from a mixture composed of one part of cement, three of sharp sand and five of fine broken stone. Only enough water should be used to make a stiff mortar, being mixed first with the cement. The sand and stone should be thoroughly and evenly combined with the other ingredients.

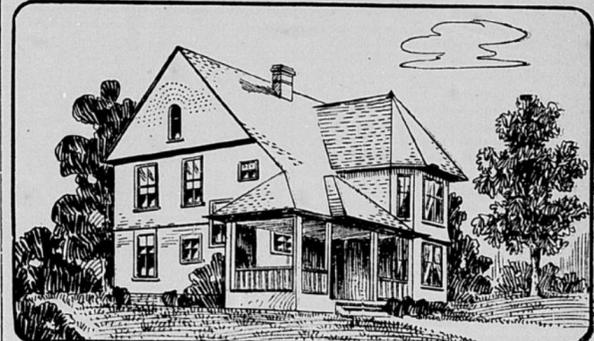
### Storing Coal Under Water.

Steam coal stored under water for two or three years is reported, as a result of experiments recently closed by the British government, to have lost only two per cent. of its calorific, or heat producing, value. On the other hand, the surveyor states that some railroads have observed a deterioration of about ten per cent. and the British navy estimated a loss of 50 per cent. by prolonged air storage.

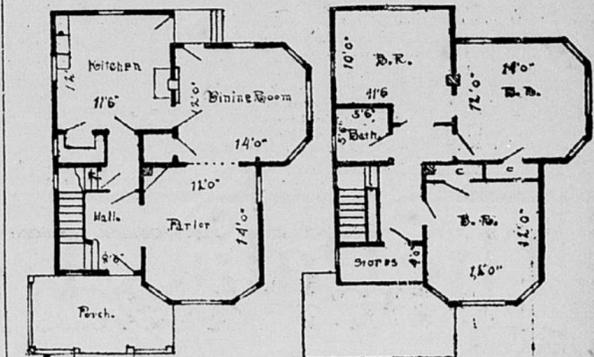
### Liquors Artificially Aged.

Liquors may be aged artificially by gradually cooling them, in the case of brandy, down to 200 degrees centigrade below zero, and the gradual bringing them up again to the normal temperature. The frigorific laboratory in which the new discovery is to be applied, will shortly be established in Paris.

# Comfortable Cottage Home to Cost About \$2,000



THIS is a pleasant little house, compact and comfortably planned to save money and steps. The exterior is extremely good, and the house has always been admired where built. It can be stained in red, green or brown, or in combinations of these colors, and, in a well-shaded place, would do in white or gray. But it is prettier in the darker colors. There is a pretty little porch, entering a good hall with neat and well-board or dresser. Range with horizontal boiler. The collar stairs go down under the main stairs. On the second floor are three pleasant bedrooms, with good closets and a bathroom. Plain plumbing. There is space for two rooms in the attic, but they cannot always be included in the cost as estimated, though often they can. The timber and finishing wood and flooring are to be the usual local woods.



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

planned staircase, with which a very good effect can be made. The parlor at one side has a bayed end and a corner mantel; it has a wide arch into the living-room, where curtains can be hung. The dining-room also has a bayed end and a mantel. Also a large china closet. In the kitchen is a good pantry, and over the sink there is a hanging cupboard or dresser. The first story is for cheap houses. The second story, gables and roof, shingled. Foundation of stone or brick, as may be the cheapest. Inside finish is natural or stained wood. First story, 8 feet 6 inches ceiling; second story, 8 feet, width, 27 feet, not including porch projection; porch, 12 feet over all.—Philadelphia Press.