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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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## DIX IS THE MAN

### The Popular Governor of New York Will Be the Next Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

### Regarded as Safe and Sound by the Business Interests He Is Sure of Enough Votes to Win.

### His Masterly Address Before the Bankers Club of Chicago Caused Much Enthusiasm for Him Even Among Life Long Republicans.

### He Believes in Industrial as Well as in Universal Peace and Can Unite All Elements in His Own Party.

Governor John A. Dix of New York will be the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

He will carry New York.  
He will carry New Jersey.  
He will carry Connecticut.  
He will carry Indiana.  
He will carry Illinois.  
He will be elected.

He is the only logical candidate of the Democratic party because he is safe, sane and patriotic and cannot be beaten.

Governor Dix made a great speech before the Bankers' Club of Chicago last Saturday night in the course of which he said:

"It is a privilege as well as a pleasure to visit your city of magnificent proportions, with its noble churches, its schools of art and science and literature, and its institutions of technical training to equip young men and young women with practical knowledge to meet the responsibilities of life.

"Chicago is a miracle of American energy and enterprise, teeming with the modern spirit of interest in all that elevates a nation and enriches the lives of men. The temples of justice and the great humanitarian institutions which ennoble your city are an expression of civic pride and philanthropic purpose that honor your citizenship.

"I come with a sincere belief that this nation of ours can maintain its commanding position as a pioneer in the enduring progress and civilization of mankind, only in the measure that there is participation in public affairs, in civic control and in municipal, state and national government, by patriotic and unselfish men of business in every state in the Union.

"It is not a true conservation of energy for men of power and influence in American life to exaggerate existing evils and, by vituperation and appeals to prejudice and passion, seek to array brother against brother and class against class.

"The time has come for words of peace and justice. Economic and political evils have existed and do exist; they exist in every country in the world. Reform is needed in many directions. Yet it remains absolutely true that this nation of ours is sound in every fiber, is still the land of opportunity and that in business and finance its leaders and prominent figures are unsurpassed in the world for high aims, personal honesty, clean conduct and fidelity to ideals.

"While we may feel that we have of late adopted some queer ways of supporting this ideal, yet our country still holds for the poor man a horizon not bounded by a vista of inevitable dependence on charity. Here any man can speak to any other man without a lurking feeling of condescension; and a civil word from a poor man is not always a covert hint for a gratuity.

"The prosperity of the state depends upon the rational conservation of the energies of its citizens as much as on the conservation of its natural resources.

"The relations of 'capital to labor'—it is a well-worn phrase; yet capital and labor are, if not synonymous,

at least interblending terms; for the capitalist is a toiler, even if only with his brain; and the laborer is a capitalist, even if his sole capital be that of brawn. Employer and employed are coming to a better understanding. Industrial peace, through arbitration, is coming to be the rule, where a few years ago it was the exception.

"We have no right to think that all is for the best in the country in which we live. Agitation is the parent of progress, the agitation founded on high moral purpose that in these days regards political corruption, business dishonesty, economic injustice and oppression as evil forces born of the same spirit of greed and selfishness and declares them crimes against the people and treason to the state.

"Rational agitation demands that we cannot rest placidly in the political ideas of past centuries and the individualistic methods that governed in the economic world up to the last decades of the nineteenth century. Combination and co-operation are the great facts and forces of the age in which we live. We are confronted with the problem of how to make these great forces serve the people and advance the sum total of human happiness.

"We are suffering from a plethora of laws and regulations aimed at the conduct of business. What with new interpretations of existing laws, additions without number to the statute books and attempts to regulate and supervise every effort of human endeavor, business enterprise is discouraged and checked, the field of employment diminished, the rewards of labor decreased and the financial and industrial future rendered unstable and insecure. Is it not time to stop and consider?

"Gigantic business enterprises that can be established only by combination and co-operation are as necessary in these modern times as long distance telephones, four-day steamships between New York and Europe and eighteen-hour trains between Chicago and New York.

"The annihilation of so-called big business in this country is impossible, and if it were possible would force a backward step into the dark days of demoralized conditions, with low wages and uncertain employment for labor, and destructive losses for employers and investors.

"The world needs industrial peace, peace founded on justice, right, and human brotherhood. The world needs economic peace. The world needs a cessation of demagogic attacks and appeals to class prejudice. The industrial strike was once the accepted means of settling disputes between labor and capital, but today it is superseded by the arbitral tribunal.

"Why stop here? Why should not disputes between the nations be settled in like manner? Why should not war, with its train of horrors, with its pecuniary and industrial losses, far outliving its duration, follow the code duello and the industrial strike to the limbo of things that were?

"Here, too, labor will strike hands with capital; for no element of our community is today more alive to the criminal waste of war, to its vast toll in men, in money, in industrial stagnation, than is the intelligent working class from whose ranks the

food for cannon is most largely recruited.

"I exhort you bankers to exert your powerful influence for peace; for peace industrial; for peace economic; for peace international.

"In conclusion, permit me to express my unbounded belief that the patriotism, the intelligence, the ener-

or colossal achievements in invention, trade and commerce. We are concerned, too, with the higher aims of modern civilization. And America is destined to lead mankind in the ways of social and economic justice, and the arts of humane living."

Besides Governor Dix, George Ade spoke, making a humorous address on "Bankers I Have Met."

Preceding, he addresses the club elected officers. F. O. Wetmore of the First National Bank, was elected president, to succeed L. A. Goddard, who was toastmaster. The other officers elected were W. D. C. Street of the Clearing House Association, as secretary and treasurer, and Nelson A. Lampert of the Fort Dearborn National, and Frank A. Hanky of the Northern Trust Company, as directors.

Old Man Sunny of the Sunny Brook Telephone crowd, was quite well known in Chicago forty years ago as manager of the old Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company. He is perfectly harmless and has some wonderful young assistants to pilot him.

A person named Charles E. Zollars, of whom we have heard before, is causing much comment and some amusement by posing as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court on the "Independent ticket." Men like Zollars are wise to confine their aspirations to easily beaten "Independent" lines.

The Sunny Brook Telephone monopoly looks as if it was all in—a slot.

The telephone company is still grabbing the nickels and everything else in sight.

The Sunny Brook Telephone Aldermen are being carefully tabbed by their constituents.

Ballots for the bar primary or judicial candidates have been mailed to members of the Chicago Bar association. They will be made returnable on next Wednesday, so that the announcement of the lawyers' prefer-

## 'PHONE SLAVERY

### The People of Chicago Pray for Deliverance from the Grasp of the Awful Bell Monopoly.

### Chicagoans Forced to Pile Up the Profits of Three Different Corporations and Thus Boost Stock Dividends.

### The Bell Monopoly Owns the Local Telephone Company and the Western Electrical Company and Makes One of Them Patronize the Other.

### As the Bell Company Wants a Big Profit Itself It Is Easy to See Why Telephone Rates Are to Be Raised.

The sheet anchor of the Telephone Monopoly in Chicago is said to be the Department of Electricity of the City of Chicago. This is believed by some to be the rottenest department in the city government and to exist mainly for the benefit of electrical machineries and dealers in electrical machinery and appliances. A glance at the

ties on them only cost \$18.91 per year. Who gets the benefit of this enormous extravagance for electric lamps which are in bad order part of the time?

The annual report of the Chicago Department of Electricity shows that the total number of public street lamps in service on December 31st, 1910, was 37,994. Of these, 12,368 were municipal electric-arc lamps, 893 rented arc lamps, 11,990 gas-mantle lamps, 5,426 gas flat-flame lamps and 7,319 gasoline lamps. The cost of rented arc lamps is \$75 a year, municipal arc lamps \$81.95 a year, mantle gas lamps \$18.91, open-flame gas lamps \$15.41, and gasoline lamps \$26.40.

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 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 sers 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.

To abolish all flat phones and make everybody takes 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" type of telephone instrument now being placed in various parts of the city by the telephone company.

the manufacture of Bell telephone apparatus and supplies." In 1904 a contract was entered into between the local telephone company and the electrical company, both of them owned by the Bell monopoly, whereby the local company agreed to purchase all of its supplies from the electric company. Under the terms of this contract the electrical company agrees to deliver to the telephone company all telephone appliances manufactured under the license of the Bell Telephone Company. The local telephone company, on the other hand, agrees to purchase all its supplies from the electrical company.

Here we have a fine sample of how the parent monopoly makes the subsidiary monopolies pile up profits for each other and the public pays the freight.

On page 52 of the report of this "Expert" to the City Council we find the statement made that the Bell monopoly charges a rental of 62 cents per station for each set of instruments used.

This would amount to \$122,500 yearly, but the expert discovered that the local company really paid the parent company \$355,711 last year.

About this enormous overcharge the "expert" naively says on page 52 of the report now in the hands of the Council committee: "In justification of the payment of the difference between these amounts, or \$222,411, the Chicago company receives certain services from the parent company which it is claimed are worth the amount paid.

These services consist of technical advice and counsel and the use of apparatus patented by the parent company.

What do you think of that? And then the aldermen are asked to raise the rates on the people to help the local company out.

Any alderman who votes to raise rates should be outlawed.

Rates are twice as much as they ought to be at the present time. They should be reduced.

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.

All telephone rates are now subject to revision every five years.

The telephone company wants the city to raise rates and abolish the provision in the ordinance calling for revision every five years.

They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get away.

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this subject.

Will the aldermen show any sympathy for the people?

The telephone company wants the public to pay high rates because of the improvements it has put in the service. If this kind of reasoning holds good, then Marshall Field & Co. and



JOHN P. HOPKINS, Popular Former Mayor of Chicago.

and the wonderfully practical capacity of the American people will be equal to every emergency and to every trial.

"As a nation our material development has been the wonder of the world. Yet our interest and pride are not centered alone on vastness of territory or greatness of population,

once can be made on Thursday, Oct. 26. The names of the candidates are to be printed on the ballots in alphabetical order.

Edward F. Dunne will have little trouble in landing the Democratic nomination for governor next year.

last annual report of this department calls attention to the enormous amount of the taxpayers money expended annually upon street arc lamps.

Who gets the profits? The city pays \$81.95 per year for each one of its electric arc lamps, while gas lamps with Welsbach man-