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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR, NO. 6.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11 1911.

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AN EVEN BREAK

Six Republican Candidates and Five Democratic Candidates Are Victorious at Judicial Election Held Tuesday.

Marcus Kavanagh Leads, Followed by McSurely, Fitch, Freeman, Barnes, Pam, McKinley, Goodwin, Foell and Sullivan.

The Defeat of the Salary Grab Propositions and Size of the Vote Cast Shows the Interest People Took in the Election.

Now That the Judicial Campaign Is Over with Political Leaders Are Preparing for the Big Fight Next Year.

The Republicans and Democrats practically split even in Tuesday's election. Six Republicans, Kavanagh, McSurely, Freeman, Barnes, Pam and Foell being elected, and five Democrats, Fitch, McKinley, Goodwin, Sullivan and McGorty were winners.

The vote was a good sized one for a judicial election, there being cast over 200,000 ballots.

Judge Marcus Kavanagh, as the Eagle predicted, led the whole ticket, which goes to show the high esteem in which this brilliant jurist is held by the people.

The vote was close as a whole and not till the final returns came in from the county was the fate of some of the nominees known.

The final order in which the candidates of the two principal parties for Superior court ran was as follows: M. A. Kavanagh.....R.....110,398 W. H. McSurely.....R.....101,963 J. H. Fitch.....D.....94,412 H. V. Freeman.....R.....90,948 A. C. Barnes.....R.....90,545 Hugo Pam.....R.....89,879 M. L. McKinley.....D.....88,027 C. N. Goodwin.....D.....80,823 C. M. Foell.....R.....79,941 D. E. Sullivan.....D.....79,031 McKensie Cleland.....R.....78,293 D. L. Cruice.....D.....76,282 E. A. Dieker.....R.....74,657 J. J. Joburn.....D.....74,202 W. T. Stanton.....D.....69,281 J. J. Sullivan.....R.....68,059 D. G. Ramsay.....D.....67,458 A. J. Redmond.....R.....67,376 T. J. Dawson.....D.....64,809 Ross Hall.....D.....54,340

It was a great race between John P. McGorty and Thomas Taylor, Jr., for judge of the Circuit court, Mr. McGorty being elected by a plurality of 804. Following is the vote by wards for Circuit court judge:

Ward	Rep.	Dem.
First	625	1,067
Second	1,718	1,170
Third	1,893	1,110
Fourth	586	1,528
Fifth	806	1,854
Sixth	2,732	2,885
Seventh	2,541	1,854
Eighth	1,361	1,114
Ninth	438	658
Tenth	462	997
Eleventh	706	1,462
Twelfth	1,529	2,685
Thirteenth	2,208	2,010
Fourteenth	1,511	1,897
Fifteenth	1,645	1,416
Sixteenth	479	416
Seventeenth	837	1,133
Eighteenth	476	1,055
Nineteenth	453	1,373
Twentieth	2,094	1,876
Twenty-first	1,351	1,384
Twenty-second	815	1,058
Twenty-third	1,397	1,492
Twenty-fourth	1,215	1,759
Twenty-fifth	5,664	2,770
Twenty-sixth	2,885	2,483
Twenty-seventh	3,276	2,070
Twenty-eighth	2,188	1,937
Twenty-ninth	585	1,223
Thirtieth	1,911	2,097
Thirty-first	2,381	2,785
Thirty-second	1,511	1,897
Thirty-third	1,735	1,340
Thirty-fourth	1,798	2,081
Thirty-fifth	2,392	1,971
Total	61,502	66,759
Country towns	9,868	8,055
Grand total	71,410	74,814
Plurality		804

The state fight will now be on in earnest. With the judicial election a thing of the past, all the energies of the political leaders and aspirants for office will be turned to the big campaign next year.

The Republicans have been engaged in a merry war for some time past and from now on there will be no let-up. The progressives under the

leadership of Walter Clyde Jones have been campaigning throughout the state and are already claiming victory, while on the other hand Governor Deneen and his followers say they are not worrying over the result. Then there is the long list of candidates for the governor's chair, like Richard Yates, L. Y. Sherman, Senator Hurlburt, Senator Magill and countless others who can see nothing but victory for themselves. A dark horse like Col. Frank O. Lowden, in the opinion of many, will have the call when the nominating time comes. The governor is saying very little, but is sawing wood and his friends predict that he will be in control when the time comes. A boom for him for United States Senator has been started, but whether he would consent to be a candidate is not known.

On the Democratic side their hasn't been much stirring in the fighting line. Former Mayor Edward F. Dunne is conceded to have the call for the nomination for governor. There are many candidates for governor in the field, but Judge Dunne's strength as a vote-getter makes his candidacy the leading one. Col. James Hamilton Lewis is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator and that he will win it looks certain. The fight next year will be a hot one from start to finish. Never since 1892 has the Democratic chances looked so bright and the leaders are anxious to take advantage of their opportunity and carry the state, while the Republicans are just as anxious to retain their control. Both parties have bitter factional fights within their ranks and that there will be surprises not looked for is a prediction that you can stick a pin into.

And the salary grabs also ran.

The daily press, as usual, got bumped on its selections.

And now for the big campaign.

Lawrence Y. Sherman is the latest aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor. The list of candidates is growing larger every day and if it keeps up much longer will include about every Republican politician in the state.

Watch out for surprises in the state fight.

The fight for congressional seats promises to be interesting.

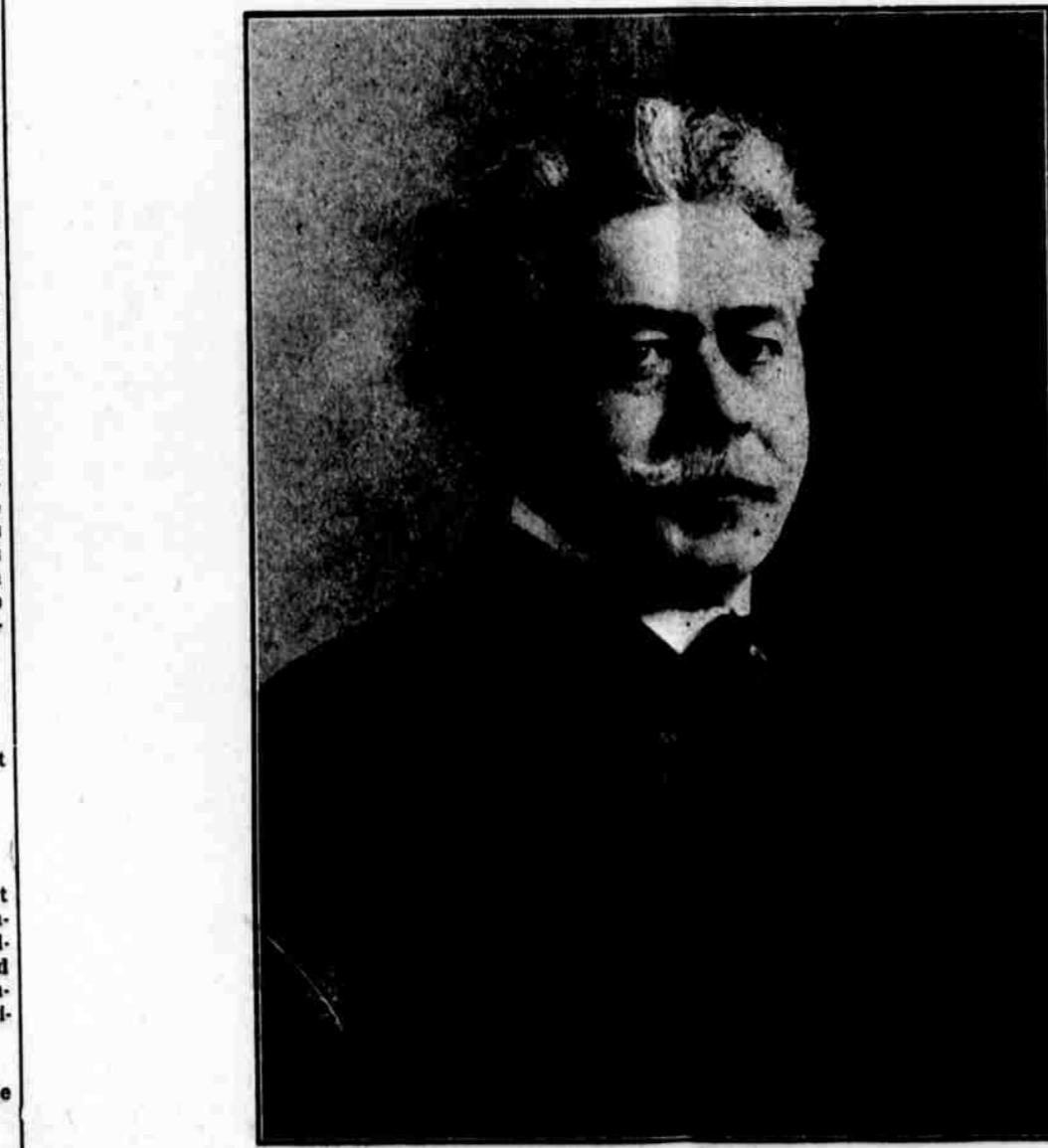
An outer harbor is needed and needed badly.

The aldermanic primary will be next.

The regular Democratic organization worked hard for the success of the ticket. John McCarthy, chairman of the Managing Committee, said after the election:

"The result of the election is not only a triumph for the Democratic party, but a triumph for the truth as well. The party never had a harder battle than the one which resulted in the election of a good share of its

candidates. It had to overcome not only a campaign of misrepresentation, but also treachery in its own ranks. It was practically without the means of stating the truth about its candidates except by public meetings, the letters, literature and paid advertisements. Men who called themselves Democrats worked openly to defeat



MARCUS KAVANAGH. Re-elected Judge of the Superior Court, Receiving the Highest Vote of All.

the candidates of the Democratic party.

"In spite of all it won a great victory and swept a county that was Republican for eighteen years. The result of the contest between John P. McGorty and Thomas Taylor, Jr., showed the strength of the Democrat-

ic organization, as compared with the Republican one. Neither candidate was favored over the other in the various endorsements made and it was a straight party fight between them. The Democrats won and proved that Cook county is Democratic."

It didn't take the voters long to make up their minds what to do with the salary grab propositions. They were beaten overwhelmingly.

Following is the vote on all propositions:

Establishment of civil service in Municipal court and increase in salaries of judges:
For 35,542
Against 79,881

Majority against 35,339
Changes in Municipal court procedure and salary increases for chief bailiff and chief clerk:
For 32,303
Against 75,353

Majority against 43,150
Bond issue of \$4,655,000 for new bridges:
For 107,888
Against 34,604

Majority for 73,284
Bond issue of \$760,000 for funding city judgments:
For 95,409
Against 42,992

Majority for 52,417
Bond issue of \$1,000,000 for new west side park:
For 32,194
Against 18,602

Majority for 13,592

The progressives seem to have trouble in progressing among themselves.

The plan to create a sanitary district comprising the north shore towns failed Tuesday. In Waukegan the vote was 188 for the creation of the district and 561 against the plan. The total vote for the plan in the interested towns was 505, and 701 against it. Opposition developed when efforts

'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 monopolies and dealers in electrical machinery and appliances. A glance at the

while gas lamps with Weisbach mantles 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 37,594. Of these, 12,366 were municipal electric-arc lamps, 893 rented arc lamps, 11,590 gas-mantle lamps, 5,428 gas flat-flame lamps and 7,319 gasoline lamps. The cost of rented arc lamps is \$75 a year, municipal arc lamps \$61.95 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.

The telephone gang want the council to raise the rates on all phones. 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.

From the learned telephone expert whose report was submitted to the City Council in May, 1911, we learn on pages 49 and 50, that the Bell Telephone monopoly that reaches all over the country, owns a controlling interest in the local telephone company and the Western Electrical Company. "The latter is purely a manufacturing company," says the report, "engaged in

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 53 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