



Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1889, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1889, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR, NO. 41.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS WHOLE NUMBER 1,211.

## NAMED BY DUNNE

### The Governor Announces a Large Number of Appointments, including Park Commissioners and Members of State Boards.

### The Telephone Trust is Likely to Lose its Hold on the Public with the Government's Aid.

### The United States is Determined that Although the Phone Trust is Powerful it Cannot Own All the People at Once.

### Daily Newspapers May Be Purchased by It, but the American People Are Too Intelligent to Be Bought and Sold.

Governor Dunne has made the following appointments:

Lincoln Park board—William H. Rehm, vice Fred L. Wilk; Leo A. Auer, vice Bernard T. Jung; vice Francis T. Simmons; Timothy J. O'Byrne, vice Bryan Lathrop; Daniel F. Rice, vice Charles H. Wilson.

West Park board—John Andra, vice John F. Smulski; James C. Denvir, vice William C. Eggert; Michael Kolassa, vice William Kolacek; Edward Mullen, vice Joseph O'Donnell.

Board of pardons—Charles E. Jennings, Marion county, vice Ethan Allen Snively.

State board of administration—James Hyland, Chicago, vice B. R. Burroughs.

Rivers and lakes commission—Walter A. Shaw, Chicago, vice Isham Randolph.

Industrial commission—Peter Angsten, Chicago.

Good roads commission—James Wilson, Cook county.

Live stock commission—J. F. Brown, Knox county.

Fish and game commission—J. C. Dittmar, Stephenson county (chairman), John B. Vaughan, Macoupin county, original.

Illinois and Michigan canal commission—Sherman L. Marshall, Fulton county, vice W. A. Rosenfield; Henry P. Dwyer, Grundy county, vice Charles Anderson.

Member of state board of charities—Edward F. Cary, Cook county, vice John T. McNally.

Pure food commissioner—W. Scott Matthews, Jackson county, vice A. Hanby Jones.

Chief factory inspector—Oscar F. Nelson, Cook county, vice Edgar T. Davies.

Chief inspector private employment agencies—Richard J. Knight, Cook county, vice William H. Cruden.

Attorney insurance department—Archibald McKinley, Cook county, vice Richard Yates.

Member board of pharmacy—Lee L. Hrazek, Cook county, vice J. F. Shreve.

Superintendent south side employment office—John Rowland, Cook county, vice G. M. Tobey.

Superintendent north side employment office—August A. Berkes, Cook county, vice Charles McMahon.

State deportation agent—Joseph C. Callahan, Cook county, original.

Colonel on governor's personal military staff—James K. Finn, Cook county.

Member architects' examining board—Michael B. Kane, Madison county, vice F. L. Oswald.

Members dental examiners' board—N. W. Cox, Alexander county, vice Charles F. Prunty; Charles F. O'Connor, Cook county, vice E. F. Hazell; O. H. Seifert, Sangamon county, vice T. A. Broadbent.

Member barbers' examining board—James Ahern, Cook county, vice Charles E. Evans.

Superintendent industrial school for blind—William F. Schultz, Cook county.

Trustees eastern state normal school, Charleston—C. C. Lee, Coles county, vice Scott Burgett; R. W. Briscoe, Edgar county, vice H. Marshall; Edward B. Rogers, Champaign county, vice John Culp; E. E. Elston, Cumberland county, vice Clarence H. Oxman; J. M. Hicks, Jasper county, vice Brent H. Pinnell.

District fish and game wardens—

Dennis F. McCarthy, Cook county; Alva M. Clavin, Whiteside county; J. M. Entwistle, Mason county.

Assistant state fire marshals—Thomas J. Walsh, William J. Hannan, Patrick Cannon, all of Chicago.

Chicago remains supreme at the mercy of the Telephone Trust, thanks to her aldermen. The city council has gone on record in favor of Telephone monopoly and the Fone Fed Press fans the enthusiasm of the telephone serfs in public office. Other cities have more public spirit. Chicago people should digest the following from the Pacific Coast:

Portland, Ore.—Dissolution of the alleged telephone monopoly on the Pacific coast by the American Telephone and Telegraph company—the so-called Bell telephone trust—is sought by Attorney General McReynolds in the civil anti-trust suit filed here today.

The government charges the giant corporation and its subsidiaries with absorbing independent telephone companies to destroy competition and create a monopoly in Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho in violation of the Sherman law.

This is the first attempt ever made to apply the federal anti-trust statute to the telephone situation.

The action was taken in the west because the attorney general believed there existed a peculiar situation demanding immediate attention to cure evils said to have been brought about by unfair practices and illegal combinations.

The attorney general asks the court to compel the Bell companies to relinquish control of the Independent Telephone company of Seattle, the Home Telephone company of Puget Sound, the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone company, the Interstate Consolidated Telephone company, and the Independent Long Distance Telephone company.

If necessary to accomplish the dissolution, the court is asked to appoint a receiver for the properties.

An immediate injunction or restraining order is asked by the government to prevent any further steps in pending foreclosure suits to transfer the physical properties of the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone companies to the Bell companies.

Bell companies by reducing rates below a paying basis by giving free service and by threats, it is alleged, have forced several independent companies forming links in the long distance system of the Northwestern company to violate their contracts for connections with the Northwestern company and to give their business exclusively to the Bell concerns.

Acquisition by Bell interests of the Independent Telephone company of Seattle, a link in the Northwestern system, it is added, destroyed competition in that city.

The bill recites the sale to the Bell interests for \$550,000 of the Home Telephone company of Puget Sound, although the company was appraised at \$2,927,132.

A Washington dispatch says that Attorney General McReynolds acting in testing the applicability of the Sherman anti-trust law to the "telephone trust" in the civil suit filed at

Portland, Oregon, against the alleged

monopoly on the Pacific coast revived discussion of the probable ultimate policy of the Wilson administration toward the general telephone situation.

The selection is one of three suggested courses:

Enforced competition under the Sherman law.

Tolerance and encouragement of monopoly under federal regulation.

Government ownership and operation of the telephone.

While Attorney General McReynolds has not reached a conclusion, it is understood that his disposition is to leave the general telephone trust problem to the interstate commerce commission for the present.

The frequent drawing of telephone officials on Cook County grand juries is remarkable.

Governor Dunne has issued calls for special primaries and elections to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Justice John P. Hand of the Supreme Court, Judge Leslie D. P. Terbaugh of the tenth judicial circuit

and Judge A. M. Otman, probate judge of Peoria county.

The primaries will be held Saturday, September 13, while the election will come Monday, October 20.

The president of the Chicago branch of the phone trust has not been drawn on a grand jury for two months.

The average alderman is regarded as a stiff by a number of citizens. This is an injustice to many able and meritorious men who give up their time for the people and do much good for the city. The aldermanic stiff, properly speaking, is the fellow who is led by the nose by the Fone Fed daily press and the Stock rioters Union, otherwise the M. V. L. They never fool the public long.

The amount of graft that will be gobbled before that subway is fairly commenced is hard to compute.

Mr. D. J. Normoyle, an able Chicago lawyer, has been named by Governor Dunne to fill a vacancy on the state board of arbitration. Mr. Normoyle later on will be given some form of an attorneyship. He may be made attorney for the insurance department, succeeding former Governor Richard Yates.

Bets are freely offered that the telephone trust wins out again in the council.

Representative McAndrews may become a candidate for City Treasurer or something else when his term expires next year. A number of candidates are already in the field for his Congressional seat. It is believed, however, that if McAndrews should change his mind he will be renominated without any trouble.

Several alleged restaurants on State street have the gall to put signs in front of their joints to the effect that there is "dancing every evening." This disgrace to Chicago should be stopped. John C. Reza, a hotel manager, told the council committee on licenses that the high-class hotels are opposed to dancing in restaurants.

"It's a prostitution of the business," he said. "No possible good can come from it. Think for a minute whether the respectable class of business men would permit their daughters to attend this class of festivities which are

The demand for state control and direction of Chicago's water system is growing daily. People want more water and state control will insure it, at cheap rates, without meters in every house.

With an inexhaustible supply of pure water right at its door, Chicago has the poorest water service of any city in the world.

Many great cities go hundreds of miles for their drinking water and

## WATER PROBLEM

### Chicago People Demand that the State of Illinois Take Hold of and Run Their Water System.

### The Only Way to Get Good Service and Do Away with Meter Graft and Inefficiency.

### There Should Be a Pumping Station at the Lake End of Every Section Line and a Sufficiency Would Result.

### Enough Money Is Collected from Water Rents and Spent for Other Purposes to Build and Equip Two Hundred Pumping Works.

ter department were properly applied, there would be a pumping station at the lake end of every section line in Chicago.

This would give an abundance of water for the homes, the lawns, the streets, the offices, the shops and every place in Chicago where water is a necessity.

There is only one way out of the chronic water difficulty in which Chicago finds itself.

All this dreary drivel about "home rule" must be dropped and the State of Illinois asked to run our water system on a non-partisan and common sense principle. With a competent board of engineers controlled by the state and appointed by the governor, running the Chicago water works, the city would have an abundant supply of that life giving and life sustaining fluid.

There is no other salvation for Chicago in the matter.

Under local control the Chicago water works system turns wholly on graft and every cry for relief only awakens the cupidity of dealers in water meters and other appliances for circulating hoochle that will do the most good to hoodlers and the most harm to Chicagoans.

With phone rates as high as ever and taxes 75 per cent higher than ever, Chicago has had all of the Aldermanic home rule that it wants.

Chicago gives to its people the poorest water service of any city in the world for the money they pay for it. With an exhaustible body of fresh water at her door Chicago is constantly talking about installing water meters in every flat and in every home to stop "waste." This is in the face of the fact that the enormous surplus in the water fund is constantly being appropriated to meet other expenses of the city government. Instead of being used to extend and build up the water system, water meters in every flat in Chicago would bring on a pestilence in this big city in a short time.

The fellows who are shouting for water meters are grafters.

Every man who talks of water meters or water waste in the homes of Chicago should be charged as a public enemy.

The people cannot have too much water.

To limit its use means pestilence and disease.

New York goes 168 miles for fresh water and the great aqueduct which carries it to her people cost over \$500,000,000. It is one of the marvels of modern times and ranks alongside of the Panama Canal as one of the wonders of the world.

Liverpool, England, is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct which brings a supply from Wales and yet there is no talk of "waste" over there. Other European cities go even farther for their supply of water.

But Chicago, with an abundance at hand, is always howling about "waste."

Who is behind this water meter graft anyway?

An enormous sum is diverted from the water fund every year to supply the wants of other city departments as you can learn from the recommendations of the finance committee to the city council in the printed council reports.

If the water fund was properly used,

a pumping station could be built at the lake end of every section line in the city.

If this was done you would hear no more about "water waste" and the necessity for meters in every house.

The water meter graft is looting its head up again.

It is proposed to tax every lot in Chicago from \$200 to \$500 for water meters, besides the great expense it will entail upon all users of water.

Chicago has an immense water fund. If part of it was devoted to wards building pumping stations at the lake end of every section line in Chicago there would be no water famine anywhere.

It is astonishing what men the water meter people can influence to their way of thinking.

Some men who ought to know better are taking for water meters, "more than that the 'high pressure' scheme is no asset."

According to some advocates it will only cost thirty or forty millions of dollars to install meters and a "high pressure" system. The poor will have to pay the cost.

With half this sum additional pumping stations could be built which would more than supply the demand.

A well known engineer who was advocating "high pressure" and water meters said the other day, according to daily papers, that one of the chief troubles in Chicago was the very high consumption of water, which averaged about 2,000 gallons per capita daily, caused largely by waste and underground leakage from broken connections. As a remedy for waste he recommended water meters. The test of the water pressure made in the loop shows an insufficient pressure, but he said that the city was installing a large number of water mains, none under eight inches, and these would materially improve the pressure.

The health of the city demands plenty of water for everybody.

The installation of meters would limit the consumption of water and raise the price of living on the poor.

Water rates would have to be raised in the residence districts and tenants would have to pay the water rates after the landlords had paid an exorbitant rate for installing water meters.

This form of graft is particularly objectionable to Chicago people. They will not stand for it.

It hits everybody and it is unnecessary.

Competition and lower rates in the telephone field are demanded by the people of Chicago.

So strong is this feeling growing among all classes of the community that the efforts of the telephone trust to stifle competition and keep up rates will fall in the long run.

What an awful combination this telephone trust is.

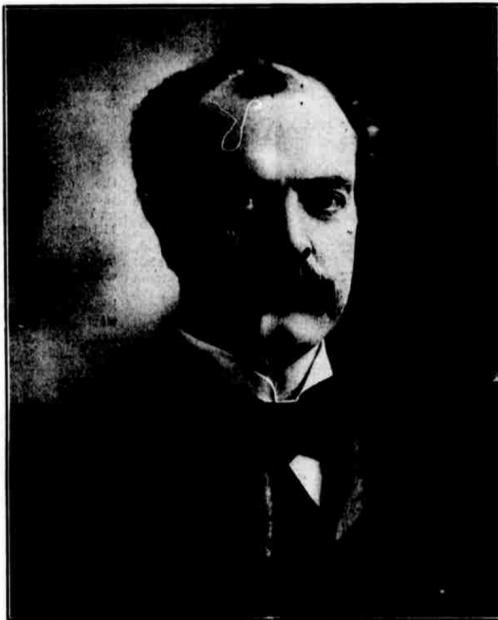
It controls the telephone service in every great city of the country.

It controls the Western Union Telegraph Company.

It controls the General Electric Company.

It controls the Western Electric Company.

And it keeps up rates in order that the people may be milked of great dividends for stockholders.



EDWARD F. DUNNE. Popular Governor of Illinois.