



Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1893, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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TOO MANY HEADS

Chicago Railways Company Is Suffering from Division of Authority, and Too Much Top, to Last.

No Wonder the Road Is in the Hands of a Receiver, the Way It Is Being Run.

Dirty Cars and Poor Service Seem to Be the Rule Now-a-days and the People Have to Suffer for It.

Great Jealousy Said to Exist Between the Grand Divisions Into Which the System Has Been Subdivided to Stir Things.

An awful roar is going up about the way the City Railways Company is treating the public. Dirty cars, poor service and every traction crime is being charged up. The whole trouble is said to originate in the division of authority which now exists. The lines of this corporation are under the management at present of three general superintendents—one for the north; one for the northwest, and one for the southwest side. Each runs his territory as if it were a separate corporation. The boys are told to go out and do the best they can. If the company is treated all right—to the cube with the others. All practical railroad men regard this system as a laughing stock. There are too many chief subordinates. No wonder the road is in the hands of a receiver! No wonder the cars are overcrowded! No wonder accidents are occurring all of the time! Some of the new cars are a sight to look at. One would think that Joe Cannon had raised the tariff on soap and that American soap was out of the market, to look at them. As for water, the cars are washed outside when it rains—not otherwise. People have been laboring under the impression that the car lines were being consolidated. Foolish people! As often as the City Council passes an ordinance consolidating the lines the Chicago Railways Company divides the work. The three grand divisions of the Chicago Railways lines are as separate as Milwaukee and Cincinnati and much more dissimilar. There is no unity of action, at all. A man in one grand division is discharged for some reason or other. Up comes his union with a kick that men in the other grand divisions are promoted for doing the thing this fellow was discharged for. The spirit of jealousy between the grand divisions is said to run so high that cars are in great danger of being wrecked if they get in the way of a rival grand's car. The city council will have to take this matter up before long and insist upon a central and responsible authority in the Chicago Railways system upon whom to fasten responsibility. When the council takes such action and insists upon its authority being obeyed, the clouds will clear away and the Chicago Railways system again become a street railway for the accommodation of the people.

The Tribune says that following the return of W. W. Gurley, Henry A. Blair and Andrew Cooke from New York, all efforts now are being centered upon the clearing up of the financial tangles of the Chicago Railways company, in conjunction with the absorption of the consolidated company's lines. Incidentally, the three traction negotiators, who were in the eastern city for a week, would pave the way for a general merger of the two companies now controlling the surface lines, the Chicago City railway company and the Chicago Railways company.

Little is said about the proposed merger, and it is known only that the scheme is being kept in mind while the lawyers and bankers are arrang-

ing the affairs of the Chicago Railways company. The matter has been under discussion in New York, and Mr. Blair is known to be one of the leaders in the movement for consolidation of all the surface lines under one company, just as he expects ultimately to consolidate all of the traction lines, whether on the surface or above or below it, into one company. But the terms for such a consolidation have not been arranged yet, so no definite statement can be made. There is prospect, however, of an early settlement of all difficulties attendant upon the financing of the Chicago Railways company's extension of way over the Consolidated properties. While it is not known what attitude Judge Cutting will take, the proposition soon will be put up to him, to allow the executor of the estate of Charles T. Yerkes to turn over the four million and a half dollars' worth of general mortgage bonds of the Consolidated Traction company for income bonds of the Chicago Railways company at 50 cents on the dollar. As Judge Grosscup has given his approval to the reorganization plan and as every other interest that has come in, the members of the reorganization committee and its attorneys are confident that Judge Cutting will authorize the transfer.

Mayor Busse's plan to remove the South Water Street Commission houses to the West Side meets with the approval of everybody. If carried out it will be a great thing for Chicago.

The notorious "forest preserve" steal will probably go through on the "little ballot" because so many people vote "yes" on every proposition. The "little ballot" will be a big ballot Nov. 2. Proof sheets received by the election commission show that nine propositions will be submitted to the voters, the order being as follows:

1. Shall bonds for the purpose of constructing a city hall for the use of the city of Chicago be issued in the sum of \$3,500,000?
2. Proposed issue of \$3,000,000 of Cook county gold bonds for new hospital buildings in connection with the county poorhouse?
3. Proposed issue by the West Park board of bonds not exceeding \$1,000,000 for small parks and playgrounds.
4. Proposed constitutional amendment for initiative and referendum.
5. Shall the assembly enact a comprehensive and adequate state civil service law?
6. Shall the assembly enact a corrupt practices act, limiting the amount a candidate and his supporters may spend in seeking office, and providing for an itemized statement?
7. Adoption of the act for the creation and preservation of forest preserve districts.
8. Annexation of Edison Park.
9. Annexation of Morgan Park.

Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican state committee, who is personally managing the Illinois campaign and aiding in the Cook county fight, declared that the aggressive campaign being waged by the Demo-

crats had at last aroused the Republican voters all over the state. He declared that the wakening up of the Democrats was having a good effect on Republican workers all over the state, and particularly in Chicago.

It is the Republican chairman's idea that this increased interest being manifested by Republicans will not

the state was gathered by Chairman West from the prompt replies he has received from letters sent to workers in all sections of the state. About 4,700 letters were mailed to precinct workers, committeemen and other managers out in the state last Thursday. In the mail yesterday, Mr. West found 1,800 replies.

"We received answers from more than one-third of the men to whom we sent letters and received them within forty-eight hours," said Mr. West. "That may not seem of any importance to some people, but to me it is a good indication that the Republicans are shaking off their apathy everywhere and beginning to realize that it is time to do some work themselves."

It is generally a safe proposition to vote against anybody that the Bar Association endorses for office. Outside of the Undertakers' Union, there is no organization, according to recorded local history, that carries with it a more oppressive burden.

Firemen and policemen will never have their pay raised if the proposed "forest preserve" steal, on the little ballot goes through. The land sharks who are pushing this bar-faceted scheme will draw so much money from the public treasury that firemen and policemen and other public servants will have a hard time holding their salaries at the present figure.

Senator Cummins' speech at Orchestra hall drew various opinions from the politicians. The Republicans said it strengthened their campaign, while the views of the Democrats were expressed by County Chairman John McCarthy.

"The address of Senator Cummins," he said, "was all that was needed to prove the contention we have made in our text-book that there is no hope for the country in the insurgent movement. His endorsement of the standpat nominees of his party in Illinois, including as it does his 'vindication' of Speaker Cannon, means but one thing. It means that on whatever point the Republican officeholders are divided they are united in

NO LONGER FREE

Federal Officials and Employees Must Give Up Their Rights to Take Part in Party Politics.

Clerks and Examiners Who Were British Subjects When Appointed to Jobs the Only Ones to Rejoice.

Civil Service Reformers Have Won a Victory at Washington Which Puts a Damper on American Manhood Because It Holds Office.

Purely Literary Genius of a Foreign Brand the Main Guide to Victory and the Only Genuine Crown of Political Reward.

Former British officeholders and others who have drifted into Chicago during the past twenty years and secured their naturalization papers as American citizens since their appointment to Federal clerkships and examinations, etc., in this city, have reason to rejoice.

They will be no longer expected to

"warning against activity in politics by federal officers and employees," issued by the civil service commission for the information and guidance of government employees in the classified service.

The order, probably the most drastic that has been issued, has caused representatives of the National League of Republican Clubs to go to President Taft for his interpretation of the limits that are to be placed upon the political activity of government employees.

It has been established at the White House that although "activity at the polls on election day" is prohibited, no clerk will prejudice his standing by casting his ballot.

Clerks guilty of political activity are to be brought under ban of the commission, service upon political committees is prohibited, and no government employee is to be permitted to act as the officer of a political club or preside as chairman at a political meeting.

They are denied permission to edit newspapers in the interest of political parties.

Prominent Republican congressmen have had their attention called to the wide sweeping provisions of the order, but they have been unable to find any way to offset it.

There are persistent rumors floating about that it took money to get that scaly forest preserve act on the ballot.

It is said that the legislators were too smart to let the real estate sharks behind the forest preserve schemers have all the pie for themselves.

These rumors have become stronger than ever since James A. Patten told of that Evanston Park deal.

It is alleged that some of the men behind the forest preserve scheme have attracted attention before.

They have been in the public eye to some extent since the legislature adjourned.

If the voters are foolish enough to endorse the forest preserve job on the little ballot, the schemers will have their hands on the public money all right.

Mr. James A. Patten, the well known Board of Trade man, told of some bribe-giving in a speech which he made on Sunday afternoon at a meeting in Evanston. Mr. Patten said:

"I know of several rich men who, wishing to see Evanston beautiful, were anxious to have the city purchase land for a public park which was for the benefit of the whole people of the community. Before this could be done legally it was necessary to get a bill through the legislature at Springfield. The lawmakers refused to enact the necessary legislation for the improvement. The rich men interested finally paid members of the legislature \$2,500 to grant authority to the park for the people. There was a case where the rich men could hardly be held to blame. Later Evanston voted down the proposition, although since then it has secured parks."

Mr. Patten later was asked for further specifications regarding his

personal knowledge or "sandbagging" by legislators at Springfield. He said that the park proposition in which "several rich men" paid \$2,500 to secure an enabling act by which Evanston could have purchased land for parks if voters had approved, under an attached referendum proposition, dated back fifteen years.

"Some of those interested," said Mr. Patten, "are dead and those that are not certainly would object to the disclosure of their names. I would not disclose them, although I am well acquainted with the facts. None of those who favored the legislation had any interest in it other than to open a way to the improvement and beautification of Evanston."

Although the bill, thanks to the \$2,500 required to influence certain lawmakers, was passed, Evanston voters did not favor the idea of paying for and maintaining such parks as were proposed, fearing the increased taxation, so that it was voted down at the time.

Another experience to which Mr. Patten referred was the near passage of what was known as the board of trade bill in the general assembly of 1905. After passing the senate, it came over into the house and was up for passage on the final night of the session amid most exciting scenes. It failed of passage by only four votes.

"Can you recall the names of some of those whose votes could have been secured thus or who tried to open negotiations?" Mr. Patten was asked.

"Yes, I think so," replied Mr. Patten, "but there would be no object in doing so at this time. The statute of limitations has run. I mention the matter simply as another illustration of my contention that bribery at Springfield is not—at least, never has been in any matter of that nature and of which I have heard—a case of tempting the lawmakers by rich men, but is always an attempt to hold up persons of means who are asking for or opposing legislation. It is well known that what are called 'fetchers' or 'sandbaggers' at Springfield are bills introduced simply for the purpose of obtaining graft."

"I was not in the house chamber the closing night of the session, when the Speaker ordered all lobbyists from the floor, but I had been down there several times with members of the Chicago board of trade. These visits were followed by reports that I was there with a large sum of money to 'buy the bill through,' whereupon I became disgusted, threw up my hands, and came home."

The enrollment in the public schools of Chicago for the first month of the school year of 1910 shows an increase over the first month of 1909 of 3,869. The total enrollment for September, according to figures given out, was 265,552, as against 261,683 for September, 1909. The statement of attendance for the month shows that the conditions which last year allowed half-day sessions only for 10,000 pupils have improved so that there are but 2,682 pupils in half-day sessions this year, while there are but sixty-one half-day divisions, as against 227 last year.

The enrollment figures show that

only result in rolling up a big majority over the state but will save the Republican county ticket in Cook county.

Mr. West believes that the Republican ticket will be elected by from 15,000 to 25,000. At least, that is what he says.

The notion that the Republicans are throwing off their apathy out in

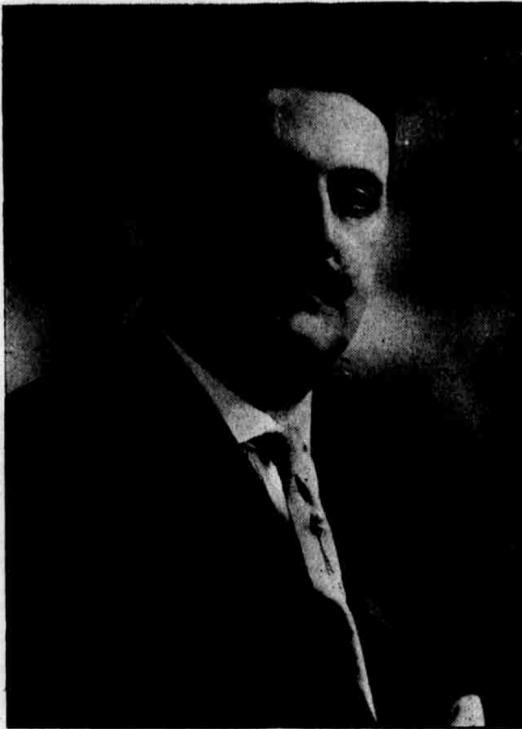
what to them seems the principal one—the necessity of remaining in office."

Government by so-called millionaires clubs must cease in Chicago if we are to have government by the people.

Hurry up those subways.

act like other American citizens and take an interest in American politics. American manhood is put under the ban and foreign "literary" ability given a political premium.

This joyful news to Tory officeholders was communicated first in a Washington dispatch, stating that working politicians at the Capital and elsewhere are greatly excited over a



FRANK A. VOGLER
Republican Candidate for Sheriff.