

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1914.

SOCIETY, SPORTING,
WANT ADS.

* 17

NEW YEAR HOLDS
TEST FOR WOMEN
AS CITY RULERSAdvent of Sex as Voters May
Mean Radical Changes in
Election System.

SIZE OF VOTE BIG ISSUE

Redivision of Wards into Precincts
Depends to Large Extent on
Spring Primaries.

EXPENSE ALSO ANOTHER FACTOR

WHERE 'WE WILL' THERE'S A WAY
—Chicago's New Proverb.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Whatever else happens, 1914, the ladies' year in politics, is certain to be both interesting and expensive.

Five ordinary years out of six Chicago spends close to \$1,000,000 in paying the expenses of primaries and elections. For 1914 the election commissioners originally estimated they would need a mere trifle of \$1,400,000. The city controller cut \$40,000 off those figures, so the present best guess is—unless the ladies stay at home, instead of going to the polls—that \$1,360,000 will be needed to cover the cost.

Not, one hastens to state, that all the extra expense is caused by the admission of the fair sex to the duties and privileges of active citizenship. In the interest of reform the last legislature passed a law providing for extra registration days before the primaries in February and in September. That requires the services of judges and clerks and polling places for not only one, but two additional days, to say nothing of the time spent by the clerks in canvassing the 1,382 voting precincts into which Chicago is at present divided.

LEAVING the ladies entirely out of the question, at least \$325,000 is added to the extra cost of the city's election machinery.

It may be worth while saying that this boost in election expenses does not contemplate any further payment on the voting machines, which—the question is now in the courts—the city is alleged to have agreed to buy and pay for.

One is pleased in discussing the glad-some political prospects of 1914 to have done with sordid considerations. Every day the rooms of the election commissioners are filled with women asking for information, not only personally, but in the way of public addresses. Never was an election board better organized for such a purpose.

Col. Kellerman is an ex-president of the United Societies and a present director of the organization. He may, therefore, be expected to speak more or less officially on all subjects relating to personal liberty. Col. Taylor, in his capacity as bard, has written many ballads which are sung, with great enthusiasm, at prohibition rallies. Col. Czarniecki, while a lifelong abstainer from alcohol and tobacco, occupies a middle ground.

BUT, even so, things are not as easy as they might seem. Imagine yourself an election commissioner under these circumstances:

A lady's card is brought to your office. The lady follows. She is tall, young, and handsome. She wears a sable scarf and carries a sable muff. Both her hat and her smile are extremely fetching. She is becomingly embarrassed.

"I called to see if I was to be appointed a judge of election?"

"You have your application and notice with you?"

She searches her gold mesh bag in vain. "I put it on the library table just before I left the house. I'm afraid I have forgotten it. I hope I've done nothing terrible."

You reassure her on that point. "Are there any other applicants for the place?"

"Only one, a poor woman I recommended myself."

"THE law says that the judges of election must be householders. Are you married and have you any children?"

"Oh, yes, and I have one son. My husband is a business man on the south side."

"The other woman? She doesn't happen to be a widow?"

"Why, yes. She is a widow and she has four children. She supports them by going out to work."

"Then, madam, I am sorry, but if she is of good repute and character, if she can speak, read, and write the English language, and is skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, we shall have to appoint her. She is more of a householder than you are."

The Suffrage Movement.



guage, and is skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, we shall have to appoint her. She is more of a householder than you are."

You say nothing about the further fact that the antique law provides that the judges of election must be "men," feeling yourself sufficiently a hero without raising points which have been settled by unanimous agreement of all the political parties, backed by the legal opinion of your attorney.

IT may be doubted whether the new women voters of Chicago realize how much depends on their turning out in large numbers at the first primary and election to be held in the new year.

On Feb. 3 there will be an entirely new registration day, at which both men and women voters must qualify for the primaries held on Feb. 24, at which aldermen are to be nominated in every ward in the city. On March 17 there will be a second registration day, and on April 7 the aldermanic election will be held.

On the number of women who vote at this election will depend the redivision of the city into voting precincts. There are at present 1,382 precincts and the law provides that when 450 ballots are cast in a precinct new voting places must be established. The present average number of votes cast in a Chicago precinct is about 300. If, as some people anticipate, the new women voters are equal in number to the men it will require the doubling of the voting precincts. If they cast half as many ballots as the men it will even then require a redistribution.

BEFORE the election for state, county, and city officers is held on Nov. 3 the City of Chicago is likely to be divided into 2,762 voting precincts. That will demand five new judges and clerks for each of the new precincts at \$5 a day each, and double the present number of polling places, which cost on the average \$7 a day each.

In the effort to make the extra expense as little as possible, the election board has adopted the policy of using as polling places as many public buildings as possible. Last year voting booths were established in some sixty public school buildings. In 1914 the use of school buildings will be extended, as far as possible, and whenever the field houses in the small parks, the public baths, the police stations, and fire houses are properly located they will be called into service.

WOMAN AND 3 GIRLS MISSING.

Mrs. Sadie Selig Disappears from Home with Bottle of Poison—Husband Fears Suicide.

A woman and three girls were recorded as missing at the detective bureau yesterday. They all disappeared on Sunday.

Mrs. Sadie Selig of 4548 S. Lawrence avenue, who is said to have disappeared from her residence carrying with her a bottle of poison and who it is feared may end her life, was reported to be missing by her husband, S. J. Selig.

The girls for whom search is being made are: Anna Meek, 13 years old, 955 West Huron street; Eva Kiefer, 10 years old, 1431 North Halsted street; and Ethel Sempter, 16 years old, 703 Main street, Evanston.

NEW WOODMEN OF WORLD HEAD

W. A. Fraser Chosen to Succeed J. C. Root, Order's Founder, Who Died in Hendersonville Last Week.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—W. A. Fraser today became executive head of the Woodmen of the World, succeeding the late Joseph Cullen Root, founder of the order, who died at Hendersonville, N. C., last week. Mr. Fraser's succession was confirmed late last night by the executive council, United States Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas presiding.

FREE LUNCH GETS
SHORT REPRIEVE

Eloquence of Advocates of
Saloon Institution Wins
Three Weeks' Respite.

NOVEL ARGUMENTS MADE.

Three weeks' reprieve was given the saloon free lunch counter yesterday.

The city council committee on health met for the avowed purpose of imposing sentence on that popular institution, but withheld its hand. The stay came as a result of rapid argument by "friends of the workingman" and others loyal in the defense of the counter. They had restrained their fire until the advocates of the ordinance had presented their case. Then they descended on the committee.

Novel arguments of many varieties bombarded the aldermen. It was urged that the giving away of food is in conformity with Scriptural teaching, that in reality it is a factor toward temperance and sobriety, and that need for it is growing with the advance of the woman suffrage movement.

Suffrage an Argument.

In the front ranks of the defenders were Joseph Grein, former city sealer and former legislator, now a saloonkeeper at 126 West Randolph street; Michael Montague, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street; and Thomas Greif of 2227 North Western avenue.

"Many a time," said Greif, "I have seen a man get a bite at my counter when his wife was away from home at a meeting—some suffrage meeting. And there will be many more of them now that will have to rely on the counter since the women have got the vote."

"I know the floating population," said Montague, "and I know it is not made up of undesirables as has been charged. They are not brought here by the free lunch, but if you stop the free lunch you assume the obligation of feeding this army of men."

"The Bible says it is more blessed to give than receive, but your ordinance would permit selling and make it a crime to give away."

Whisky Drinker a Menace.

"The greatest menace to the community so far as the saloon is concerned is the whisky drinker. If a man has taken one drink of whisky he takes a bite of bread or a bit of meat, the next drink will be beer. He will reduce the 9 per cent alcohol to 4 per cent. I offer this as a temperance argument."

Do not put a law on your books that neither I nor other honest saloonkeepers will live up to," said Grein. "Don't make us lawbreakers when we want to be good citizens. That kind woman, Jane Addams, calls the saloon the poor man's club. Wipe out the lunch counter and it will be called a booze shop and that will be the first step toward wiping out the saloon."

W. J. McCarthy, secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Protective association, endeavored to stem the tide by reading letters from officers of similar organizations in other states where the free lunch has been prohibited. They said it was decidedly in the interest of the saloonkeeper "from both the moral and financial standpoint," as one put it.

Bats Most; Spends Least.

"It is true," wound up McCarthy, "that the man who eats the most lunch spends the least."

"We don't believe in putting up a decoy to keep a man hanging around," said Joseph Keegan of Randolph and Clark streets. "If you do away with the lunch we won't have a man's wife coming in to drag him out every night or two."

"If a man eats something he is not so likely to become intoxicated," said Axel Gustafson of the Breslin hotel. "The lunch promotes sobriety and temperance, instead of drunkenness and dissipation."

Grein offered to bear the expense of a referendum on the question among all the 1,162 saloonkeepers in the city as an answer to the repeated argument that 90 per cent of them favor the ordinance.

BANK DOORS SHUT;
OWNER NOT FOUND

Private Institution of C. J. L.
Kressmann & Co. in Trouble
at Clearing House.

TURNS DEPOSITORS AWAY

The private bank of Charles J. L. Kressmann & Co. at 154 West Randolph street was not open for business yesterday.

Mr. Kressmann, the sole owner, and Charles E. Fischer, the one employe, kept themselves aloof from reporters. When information was sought at the banker's residence in Park Ridge his wife slammed the door in the face of the reporter.

But late at night Attorney James N. Tilton announced that he had been in communication with Mr. Kressmann, that the bank would be open as usual tomorrow morning, and that every claim would be met in full.

Little knots of depositors during the day congregated around the door of the bank. They made no demonstration and dispersed in short order after Mr. Tilton talked with them.

Law and Banking.

Attorney Tilton has offices in the rear of the bank and uses the bank entrance for ingress and egress. When the lawyer opened his office he "opened" the bank. Tilton was surprised to find the monthly statements—made out by Fischer—lying on the counter. Ten o'clock passed without either Fischer or Kressmann showing up. Two persons came to deposit money, but Tilton had too much legal training to accept it. He phoned to Mrs. Kressmann, and she answered that her husband was on his way to the bank.

Tilton said he didn't know what to make of it. Several friends of Kressmann, whom he sent for, expressed themselves likewise. The banker's brother, Fred Kressmann, also was puzzled, but all were sure everything would come out all right. This was late in the afternoon. None of those assembled in the lawyer's office had heard from the banker but all were sure he was out raising funds.

They ascribed his difficulty to "slow assets," and said he had perhaps loaned out "too close."

Checks Returned "N. S. F."

Kressmann has been in the banking business for himself about seven years, three in his present location. He is not a member of the Chicago Clearing House association, but cleared through the Union bank at 25 North Dearborn street. To meet his obligations he kept a daily balance of between \$3,000 and \$5,000 at the Union bank. He was shy approximately \$2,000 on Tuesday's clearances, and about a score of banks which had cashed his paper received back checks labeled "N. S. F."

Kressmann became wrathful when he learned it, hurried over and criticized the Union bank officials for not meeting his obligations on a chance, and then announced his intention of withdrawing his account.

Kressmann, who is 50 years old, had a mercantile experience and worked for other banks prior to embarking in the business for himself.

WEEPS WITH JOY AT ARREST.

Aged Man Who Stole Blanket Expects to Keep Warm in the Bridewell.

John Flanders, who is 62 years old, burst into hysterical tears last night when he was arrested for stealing a blanket.

"O, stop your bawling," said the policeman disgustedly.

"Bawling!" cried Flanders. "I'm happy. I stole that blanket to keep warm. I couldn't get work to get a bed or buy a blanket either. Now I guess they'll send me to the bridewell for the winter and I won't freeze to death."

FEARS LOSS OF JOB;
SHOOTS HERSELF

Telephone Operator of Twenty
Years Tries to Die After
Fainting at Switchboard.

MAN "BLOWS LIGHTS OUT"

Stella O'Brien fell fainting at her switchboard in the central office of the telephone company on Monday. Going to her home at 1638 Humboldt boulevard, the 20 year old girl had another fainting spell. That was the end, she thought. She would be discharged because of ill health. So she tried to commit suicide. She shot herself in the abdomen. A physician was called and she was taken to the county hospital. It is thought she will recover.

Folks Police by Death.

The police came for Albert Wolff last night. He had a warrant charging confidence game. But Wolff preferred death to arrest. He committed suicide.

Wolff was 33 years old and a widower. He lived at 1742 North Park avenue. His specialty, the police say, was passing bogus checks. The complainant in this case was Valentine Lochbuehler, 3502 Lincoln avenue. Detectives Essig and O'Donnell had been sent to serve the warrant. Wolff made no protest. He asked but one favor as the three were going out.

"Let me blow out my lights," he requested. The policemen didn't catch the double meaning. They waited at the door. Wolff reached into a bureau drawer, snatched a revolver, and shot himself. He was dead when Essig and O'Donnell reached him.

Cora Rantz Tries to Die.

Miss Cora Rantz, 16 years old, attempted suicide in the juvenile home by swallowing poison. She had been arrested in a department store on a larceny charge, and is thought to have been despondent because of this. She lives at 1407 East Seventy-second street. She was taken to the county hospital.

John Deutsch of 741 Weed street shot himself through the heart at his home yesterday. He had been in ill health for some time. Inquest at the home this afternoon.

ETHER SPEEDS UP CASE

BEFORE SPEEDERS' COURT.

Doctor Who Carelessly Uncorks Vial Is Tried and Fined in Record Time—Court Adjourns for Air.

Speed records for cases in Speeders' court were threatened yesterday by the expedition with which Dr. Max Thorek of 2158 Douglas boulevard, was examined and fined \$15. As he stepped forward at the call the bailiff's eyes wandered, Judge Bowles coughed and stared, and the clerk batted for the window.

"I'm sorry," said Dr. Thorek penitently, "but the cork must have dropped out of this ether bottle in my pocket."

He put his overcoat in the window, testified hastily, did not tarry to argue about the fine, and left. Judge Bowles strolled over to the window, and court took a recess while the fumes were disappearing.

CHILD'S PHOTO IDENTIFIES MAN

Faded Picture with Telephone Number Reveals Name of Dead.

A faded photograph of a little child yesterday brought about the identification of James Meng, who collapsed at Wabash avenue and Madison street Tuesday night and died a few hours later at St. Luke's hospital. On the back of the photograph could be deciphered a telephone number, and by calling there the police found Meng's wife, from whom he had been separated for years. Meng formerly lived at 3273 Wrightwood avenue.

SEX HYGIENE WAR
BEGINS ON BOARD

Trustees Sonstebly and Mrs.
Vosbrink Introduce Resolution
Abolishing 'Personal
Purity' Course.

ACTION PUT OFF A WEEK.

Two Women Members Take Part
in a Lively Squabble Over
Report of Superintendent
Young.

The fight on the instruction in sex hygiene was begun yesterday at the meeting of the board of education. It showed a difference of opinion between some of the enemies of sex hygiene teaching.

Members of the board explained the difference as indicating that the attack was on Mrs. Ella Flagg Young rather than on the personal purity lectures.

Mrs. John MacMahon and Mrs. Florence Vosbrink engaged in a tilt over the report of Mrs. Young which was passed by the school management committee on Monday. Mrs. Vosbrink asked to have action on the report deferred until the next meeting. Mrs. MacMahon stated that she was the first and only consistent opponent of sex hygiene instruction, but that there was nothing in the report which indicated a continuance of the teaching of it, and that it ought not to be held up.

The matter was deferred, however, when John J. Sonstebly seconded the request. Mrs. MacMahon nominated Mrs. Young for superintendent of schools. Mrs. Vosbrink voted against Mrs. Young.

Real Battle Postponed.

The fight on the sex hygiene problem was put off until the regular meeting of the board next Wednesday.

Mrs. Vosbrink and Mr. Sonstebly then introduced a resolution asking that the teaching of sex hygiene be abandoned and that the superintendent be instructed to cease all further work along that line. The resolution, on the request of Mr. Sonstebly, was deferred for a week. There were several requests that it be sent back to the school management committee. Jacob M. Loeb asserted he would ask that it be sent to the school management committee when it is brought up at the board meeting next week.

Here Is the Resolution.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, Pursuant to the recommendation of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, then superintendent of schools, this board of education on July 9, 1913, authorized lectures on the subject of "Personal Purity," commonly known as "Sex Hygiene," to be given to the pupils in the high schools of our city.

Whereas, The lectures already given have brought forth strong protests from the parents of children who have attended the same, even though they were given under the direct control and supervision of Mrs. Young.

Whereas, The government of the United States has forbidden the transmission of parts of these lectures through the mails.

Whereas, The teaching of "sex hygiene" does not fall within the scope of the common school education as provided by the laws of the state of Illinois.

Whereas, These teachings and lectures are an unwarranted interference with the rights and prerogatives of the parents of the school children.

Resolved, That the teaching of "sex hygiene," under whatever name it may be called, by lectures or otherwise, be abandoned by this board of education and the superintendent of schools is hereby directed to discontinue all further work along that line.

Women Trustees Squabble.

When the report of Mrs. Young on the personal purity courses completed in November came before the board, Mrs. Vosbrink said:

"I move the report be deferred for two weeks."

"May I speak on that?" said Mrs. MacMahon.

"I have the floor," Mrs. Vosbrink replied. "I should like to speak on the motion," Mrs. MacMahon repeated.

"I believe I have the floor," Mrs. Vosbrink replied, "and I want to speak on my motion."

"It wasn't a motion," corrected Mrs. Sonstebly. "It was a request to defer, which I seconded, and Mrs. MacMahon has a right to speak on it if she wants to," Mrs. Vosbrink said down.

"As one who did my best to prevent sex hygiene instruction in 1911," Mrs. MacMahon said, "and as one of the two to vote against it last July, I believe I have a right to speak. The report of Mrs. Young says, 'If the board would continue the work it would be given only to first year high school pupils.' It finishes by saying that the superintendent is not ready to submit a plan for its instruction. I say if the report suits the main objecter it ought to suit any one. Seeing no point of contention before us in the report, it seems to me we are becoming alarmed without cause."

"I protest against the teaching of sex hygiene," said Mrs. Vosbrink. "I believe it has been a failure. From past experience and from personal experience I feel that it should be taken out of the schools. That's the reason I wish to have the report deferred for two weeks."

The question of the ousted members was brought up when Dr. Peter Clemensen introduced the new member, Ralph C. Oels.

"I wish to raise a question," said Mr. Sonstebly. "I want to get a written opinion from the counsel or the attorney for the board on the matter of who can accept resignations of board members. We meet today without knowing that Mr. Cameron has resigned, and we accept his successor. It is my belief that the board alone can accept the resignations of its members. The mayor merely appoints when there is a vacancy."

Mr. Reinberg said the counsel would have the opinion at the next meeting.

OTTO SCHULTZ HELD ON

CHARGE OF KILLING PARTNER

Witness Tells of Finding Weapon He Had Given to the Defendant in Dead Man's Pocket.

Otto Schultz, a carpenter at 4300 North Crawford avenue, was ordered held to the grand jury on a charge of murder by the coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the death of Otto Schaffer, 3711 Sheffield avenue, who was found in the carpenter shop last Tuesday night shot through the head.

Testimony that Schaffer was a partner of the owner of the shop, Otto Schultz, was given at the inquest by Felix Rauch, who roomed with the dead man.

Rauch also testified that Schultz asked him for a revolver about a week ago. The witness said he had told him he had none, but could borrow one. He identified the revolver found in Schaffer's pocket as the one he had lent Schultz.

MAYOR HARRISON
FORESEES 1914
AS BANNER YEAR

In Annual Message Predicts Big
Things for Chicago During
Next Twelve Months.

1913 ONE OF PREPARATION

Tells of Results Accomplished
and Lists Municipal Improve-
ments Planned.

PRAISES MANY CITY DEPARTMENTS

"The year of 1913 has been one of large accomplishment for the city of Chicago, but one of greater preparation."

This was the opening sentence of Mayor Harrison's annual message, made public yesterday. In it he recited the municipal history of the last twelve months, listing the advances made in transportation, street matters, but he emphasized that the great benefit of the year's work is yet to come. He indicated his confidence that 1914 will be a banner year for the city.

"Many substantial improvements have been effected during the last twelve months," proceeded the message, "and the progress that has been made in removing obstacles that beset other contemplated improvements is an assurance of the work that will be accomplished during 1914."

"Some of the obstacles that Chicago has found in her path and has labored to remove have been natural. Others that have developed have been little short of sinister, but against all headway has been made."

His first emphasis was on the elevated lines and the operating merger of the surface lines that is to go into effect Feb. 1.

Of first importance among the actual accomplishments of the year he listed the traction advances—the thorough routing and universal transfer service on the elevated lines and the operating merger of the surface lines that is to go into effect Feb. 1.

Points to Outer Harbor.

He listed first among the things to be looked forward to this year the construction work on the first pier of the proposed outer harbor.

"The work of building the superstructure will proceed as soon as the substructure is far enough advanced to permit," he wrote, "and it is hoped that the work will be pushed to completion before the end of the next twelve months."

In the same category he spoke of the outlook for immediate council action on the south shore plan and the passage of a corrected ordinance for the widening of Michigan avenue and the construction of the boulevard link. He announced that the assessment roll for the widening of Twelfth street will be filed about Feb. 1.

Speaking of the public utilities act he said: "Chicago will fight for the privileges of home rule which it has always zealously guarded. It is hardly possible that the city will submit to be stripped of its powers to govern itself, and on the theory it will be successful in its fight to regain home rule the law department is at work upon an ordinance for a union station and freight terminal which will be reported to the council when the committee on railway terminals has approved of the necessary provisions."

Says Gambling Is Eliminated.

"In the event the state commission shall assume jurisdiction Chicago will be in a position to present a concrete statement of the demands it insists upon as indispensable to a proper settlement of the terminal question."

Mr. Harrison gave the reorganization of the police department credit for "a marked improvement in public morals" and said that it has "eliminated the great majority of disorderly houses and has suppressed gambling entirely." He also attributed the absence of an "annual crime wave" to these new conditions.

In speaking of the installation of 4,000 new flaming are lights on the streets, bringing the total to 17,437, he blamed the engineering committee of the sanitary district for the lack of an extension of the contract between the city and the district for more new lights.

In this connection he spoke of the ordinances reducing the rates of the Commonwealth Edison company and the Chicago Telephone company. He said the installation of 12,000 street signs would be completed by Feb. 15. He said the ten new bridges built during the year will be in service within sixty days, and declared that new spans at La Salle, Franklin, and Monroe streets are "imperatively demanded."

Praises City Departments.

He praised the work of the health, building, public works, and law departments, reciting at some length the numerous tasks handled by the law force during the year. The most significant work of the finance department he held to be the "direct" sale of city bonds to purchasers "over the counter."

While the death rate for the year—the rate for December estimated—was 15.18, as compared with 14.08, the mayor held that a study of the figures showed a great improvement in the health of the city. This, he said, was true, although the deaths from the preventable diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, tuberculosis, and pneumonia and diseases of infants, had increased.

POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Twenty-five Million Dollars Taken In Is Fifth More than Year Before.

Receipts of the Chicago postoffice for 1913 showed an increase, it was reported yesterday, of more than \$4,500,000 over 1912. The total receipts of the year were \$25,333,345. This is an increase of 21.23 per cent over the previous year. Parcel post increased from 3,000,000 packages in January, the first month the new system was in operation, to nearly 10,000,000 packages in December, the end of the first twelve months.