Annual Report

[Signature]
REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Educational Committee of the Civic Federation begs leave to submit the following report for the year ending April 1897.

During the past year the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation has been called upon to perform a very difficult task.

Representing an organization composed of citizens interested in municipal reform it might have been expected that the Educational Committee would propose sweeping changes in one or another department of public school administration; that it would look into and criticise the business affairs of the Board of Education which expends more than half of the money raised by public taxation in the City of Chicago; that it would receive and investigate the complaints of any and every citizen who desired to criticise the public schools of Chicago and could not obtain any satisfaction from the Board of Education and that it would adopt a policy persistent, vigorous public opposition to everything in the public school system that did not come up to the high standard of business and educational efficiency which the Committee believes should be maintained.
REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIC EDUCATION

The Entrepreneur Committee of the Civic Education

Please note: As a zero-shot AI, I don't have the ability to interpret images. If you provide the text here, I'll be able to help you with your request. If you have any questions or need help with something else, feel free to ask!
After carefully considering the possibility of adopting such a plan of work the Committee decided that it would be unwise and would not be effective in accomplishing the results desired. Study of the situation revealed that while there is a great deal in the public school system of Chicago that is open to criticism no one is more ready to acknowledge the fact than the members of the Board of Education themselves and no one more willing to lead in a movement for reform than some of the members of the same Board. They are the men intrusted with the expenditure of public school money, the care of public school property and the administration of public school work. They should be the men to carry out needed reforms. What then is the service that can be rendered by the Civic Federation or by any organization of citizens who are interested in the public schools and who desire to see them developed along the right lines. It is this:— (1) To make a careful study of the public school system in order to understand its needs; (2) To cooperate with the school authorities in developing the Public School System along the right lines; and (3) To create an intelligent public opinion on public school questions.
After carefully considering the possibilities of improving
such a plan of work the Committee decided that it would be wise to
study the attention reversing that would arise to a great extent
in the public school system of Oregon that is open to criticism
in one or more respects to Schoonover's plan. In fact the members of
the Board of Education are strongly opposed to the latter plan. The members of
the committee, however, are more interested in the expediency of public
school money for the care of public schools properly and the same.
They are the men interested in the improvement of public
school work. They are the men to carry
forward. The men who can
meet the needs of the
service. They are the men who
are interested in the public schools and who have to see
them developed along the right lines. It is
true:
(1) To
make a careful study of the public school system in order to
generalize the needs.
(2) To cooperate with the school system.
(3) To create an intelligent public opinion on public school
education.
If we study the system carefully we can discriminate between proposed school board measures that are desirable and those that are not. If we do helpful work in support of the good measures and create public opinion in their favor the School Board will be better able to pass them. If we hold up the hands of those Board members who do earnest persistent work at a considerable sacrifice to themselves and frequently with meager results because of opposition, we shall make it more worth the while of able representative men to accept and retain an appointment to the Board of Education.

There is no question that by carrying out a systematic plan of cooperation with the school authorities the citizens of Chicago can do a great service to public education.

This line of action is the one that has been followed by the Educational Committee during the past year. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee have each made a careful study of the work of the Board of Education, and the work of the schools and have had frequent opportunities to lend a helping hand in these two fields. The other members of the Committee have visited schools, taken part at educational gatherings and taken frequent opportunities to enter into close and helpful relations with the public
If we study the school problems, we can understand that there is a problem with the school board. If we go to a meeting of the school board, we may observe the problems and the actions taken to address them. It is important to be aware of these issues and to work towards solutions.

There is no doubt that the committee can do a great service to the management of the school. The committee can work with the school administrators to address the problems and make necessary changes. It is important to ensure that the committee is functioning effectively and that its members are working towards the betterment of the school.

The time of action is the one that has been following. The Chairman of the Management Committee guarantees the best results. The Secretary of the Committee has made a careful study of the work of the Board of Directors and the work of the school. The members of the committee have attended meetings and taken part at committee meetings and have taken important decisions.

The teacher of the committee have visited schools and taken part in the meetings. The members of the committee have worked hard and have taken part in important decisions.
school authorities and teachers. The Committee has held regular monthly meetings to discuss plans for the work and has entered upon several important undertakings that promise to be of real value to the public school interests of the city.

The following are among the more important lines of work undertaken by the Committee.
The Committee have held regular monthly meetings to discuss plans for the work and improvements made necessary by several important developments that promise to be of real value to the general school interests of the city.

The following are some of the more important lines of work suggested by the Committee:

[Further text not legible]
Vacation Schools.

During the summer of 1896 the Medill Vacation School was conducted under the auspices of the Educational Committee. The funds needed for the support of the school were raised by private subscription and the excursions which formed such an important part of the school life were given by the Chicago Record. For six weeks three hundred and sixty children were kept off the streets for three hours each day and were offered a most attractive opportunity for manual training, clay-modeling, drawing, sewing, music, gymnastics and nature study. They were taken to the country for an entire day each week and this excursion was used as the center around which to group all the work of the school. The plan proved so attractive to the children that more than four thousand applied for admission although only three hundred and sixty could be accommodated. A detailed report of the work of this school has been prepared by the Vacation School Committee and is appended to this report. (See Appendix A.)

Study of the Public School System.

The members of the Committee have given considerable time to the study of the Public School system of Chicago. Some of the results of this study have been embodied in a special report. (See Appendix B.)
Vacation School

During the summer of 1903, the Municipal Association School was

conducted under the auspices of the Municipal Committee. The

summers were not the support of the school were raised by private

subscription and the examinations which follows now as important.

Part of the school life were given up the Chicago Schools.

Six weeks were numbered and sixty children were kept at the entry

for three hours each day and were offered a more extensive

opportunity for mental training, physical training, hygiene, sewing,

music, expression and nature study. They were taken to the camp

for four or six miles, and each week they were examined and taught

the center map of the town to show all the work of the school.

Then bringing so effectively to the attainment that more than

found pleasing giving for ambition stronger only these hundred and

sixty county pre-school teachers. A general report of the work of

the schools and sequel to the vacation school committee and

appendix A.

Summary of the results of the School in Chicago

The members of the committee have given considerable

some time to the study of the Public School System of Chicago. Some

of the results of this study have been embodied in a special le-

tion. (See Appendix E.)
Parents Meetings.

The Committee has made a strong effort to bring about the organization of Parent's Associations in connection with the public schools of the City. The experience gained by the Chicago Normal School and by the Jewish Training School indicates that a school can be helped very greatly by an active interest on the part of the parents. It also indicates that Parents' Associations in order to be of real assistance in the work of a school must have the cordial co-operation of the principal of that school and his teachers.

During the year the Mothers Congress in Washington, the Child Study Congress in Chicago and the active work done by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs have all contributed towards accomplishing the same end for which your Committee is working and the interest aroused among the teachers and parents has been so strong that Parents Associations have been formed in connection with a considerable number of Chicago schools. They hold monthly meetings at which parents and teachers come together for a discussion of the educational needs of the local school district.

The public schools are coming to be more and more centers for community life. At nearly every meeting of the Board of Education during the past year there have been presented one or more
The committee has made a strong effort to provide support for the organization of Parent's Association in connection with the appearance of Parent's Association in Chicago. The appearance of Parent's Association in Chicago has much to do with the successful Training School. It indicates that Parent's Association can provide a very strong support for the school by orienting Parent's Association into an effective organization. In order to be of real assistance in the work of a school, Parent's Association must have the complete cooperation of the Principal of that school and the teachers.

During the year, the Parent's Association in Washington, the City Study Conference in Chicago and the Parent's Association in Illinois have all contributed to the improvement of Parent's Association. The Parent's Association in Chicago has been very productive with a large number of Parent's Association meetings, which provide Parent's Association with an increase in cooperation of Parent's Association. At a meeting of the Parent's Association of the Board of Education, the Parent's Association and teachers have seen a great increase in cooperation.
requests for permission to use public school halls for neighborhood meetings. The free lectures given by the Trustees of the Ryder Fund have proved very successful and various plans are now under discussion for extending the policy of providing free evening lectures in public school buildings. The City of New York has a special superintendent in charge of this branch of public education and has established thirty-three centers where free lectures are given each winter under the auspices of the Board of Public Education. The Committee believes that a similar plan should be followed in Chicago.

The Committee of Sixty.

During the past year the Educational Committee has cooperated with the Committee of Sixty in carrying on one of the most significant public school movements ever started in Chicago. The Committee of Sixty is a body of public school principals and teachers who have voluntarily come together to discuss plans for making nature study a more important element in the work of the public schools. The Committee also desires to introduce in Illinois a plan for lectures similar to those which have been so successfully conducted by Dr. Bickmore in New York State. A bill has been drafted providing for the establishment of this work as
reduce for presentation to the public school board for interpretation.

In these instances where the Trustees of the Board have also received information for extending the policy of providing free examination tests, it may have proven very successful and notable plans have been under preparation for the purpose of public schools in various parts of New York and from a broad perspective in charge of this branch of public education and for satisfactory thirty-five percent centiles where the teachers and given

The Committee believes that a similar plan should be followed in

Office.

The Committee of Sixty.

During the past year the Educational Committee has co-ordinated with the Committee of Sixty in certifying one of the most significant public school movements ever started in education. The Committee of Sixty is a body of public school principals and teachers who have voluntarily come together to assume plans for making national efforts to make important elements in the work of the public schools. The Committee aims gradually to introduce plans which have been so

into a plan for teachers' salaries to those which have passed so one-

essential connection of the Schenectady in New York State. A plan

has been gradually bringing to the employment of this work as
a part of the Public School System of Illinois and this bill is now before the State Legislature at Springfield. (See Appendix C. and D.)

The John Crerar Library.

The Educational Committee believes that one of the most important services that can be rendered to the schools of Chicago is to place within the reach of every teacher the books that will help her directly in her work. The Committee therefore authorized its Secretary to accept the invitation extended by the librarian of the John Crerar Library to spend a part of his time in preparing lists of books on education that it would be desirable to obtain at once. All of the books recommended in these lists have already been ordered by the library.

The John Crerar Library is rapidly becoming one of the most important educational forces of Chicago. Although very recently established it has already secured a fine nucleus for a collection of scientific reference books. One of the most important sections will be devoted to books on education and it lies within the power of the Trustees to build up the finest educational library in the world.

The teaching of civics.

The Educational Committee recognizes that the chief aim of the public school system is to make good citizens and the chief
The Committee on the Prevention of Crime and the Administration of Justice

The Committee on the Prevention of Crime and the Administration of Justice is an important committee that can contribute to the success of a program. The committee will meet regularly to discuss the progress of the program and to make recommendations to improve it.

The committee will be chaired by a member of the department of justice, who will be responsible for ensuring that the committee meets its objectives.

The committee will consist of representatives from various organizations, including the police, the criminal justice system, and the community at large. Each member will be selected based on their expertise and their commitment to the prevention of crime and the administration of justice.

The committee will hold regular meetings to discuss the progress of the program, to review the performance of the various agencies involved, and to make recommendations for improvements.

The committee will also work closely with the department of justice to develop strategies to prevent crime and to ensure that justice is administered fairly and effectively.

The committee will report regularly to the department of justice on its activities and on the progress of the program.
aim of the Civic Federation is to encourage good citizenship. The Committee has therefore entered upon a careful study of this side of the public school work of Chicago with the ultimate intention of formulating some practical suggestions in regard to the teaching of civics and training for citizenship in the public schools. The Chicago and Cook County High School Teachers Association and the Chicago Principals Association have offered to co-operate with the Civic Federation in this work and each has appointed a special Committee for the purpose. Superintendent Lane has expressed his approval of the plan and agreed to co-operate with the joint committee. The study of the work now being done in the Chicago Schools is not yet completed and it will probably require several months more to secure the desired information and prepare a report.

**Teachers Associations.**

During the year the Committee has authorized its Secretary to attend meetings of various Teachers Associations as follows:

- The Annual Meeting of the National Education Association held at Buffalo July 1896.
- The Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Teachers Association held at Springfield December 1896.
- The Annual Meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association held at Indianapolis February 16th to 18th, 1897.
The aim of the Civic Association is to encourage close relationship with the ultimate intention of bringing about a closer bond of friendship with the ultimate intention of forming a body of citizens in the pursuit of achieving the greatest good for the greatest number.

The committee and the offices of the Civic Association have offered to co-operate with the Civic Association in this work and each have supporting a special committee for the purpose. The study of the work was made with the joint committee. The study of the work now pending gone to the offices of the office to the study and committee and will be ready to make several reports which will become the essential information to form a report and prepare a report.

Teacher Association.

During the year the committee was inaugurating the scheme to attend meetings of various Teacher Associations as follows:

- The Annual Meeting of the National Education Association
- The Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Teachers Association
- The Annual Meeting of the Department of Education
- The Annual Meeting of the Department of Education
- Any other annual meeting of any educational association
The Annual Meeting of the Central States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held at Chicago February to 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Illinois State Teachers Association held at Galesburg March to 1897.

In each case the opportunity to meet the school men and hear a vigorous discussion of important school questions has proved to be of marked advantage in carrying on the work of the Committee.

At the Superintendents Meeting in February Secretary Waterman read a paper on the work of the Medill Vacation School and two months later lectured on the same subject before the Pedagogical Club of Indianapolis.

Advisory work in office and by correspondence.

In addition to the specific lines of work mentioned above there have been a number of less important matters upon which the Committee has been asked to express an opinion or to take some action. In many cases it was necessary that the assistance asked for should be given promptly, if at all. The Secretary was therefore authorized to act in all matters that did not require special consideration by the entire Committee. The advisory work thus carried on in the office and through correspondence has been a very important part of the work done by the Committee during the past year.

In each case the opportunity to meet the school men and
hold a straight discussion of important school questions and problems.

The work of the Interim Committee at the Superintendent's Meeting in connection with the Secretary's Statement last month

a paper on the work of the Maillet-Veitson School and two months

later looking at the same subject before the Board of Education.

Interim Statement

Advisory work is office and office correspondance.

In addition to the specific items of work mentioned

some letters have been a number of less important matters

which have been taken care of.

In many cases it was necessary that the re-

serve come into action for the proper disposition of.

In other cases the action of the committee was determined by the office correspondence.

The mail work therefore attracted to itself the attention of the State.

Since has been a very important part of the work gone on the com-

mittee getting the best part.
APPENDIX TO REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.


B. Report on the Chicago Public School system.

C. Report on the work of the Committee of Sixty.

D. Report on the work done by Dr. Bickmore in New York State.
APPENDIX TO REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

A. Vacant School Report
B. Report on the Proposed Junior High School System
C. Report on the Work of the Committee of Sixty
D. Report on the Work done by the Board of New York

Etc.
PLAN FOR REPORT ON CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Introduction showing plan and method of work done by the Committee in studying the public school system of Chicago.

2. An account of the organization and administration of the public school system of Chicago.

3. An account of the educational work done by the public school system of Chicago.

4. An account of the public school in its relation to other social forces in the community.

5. Summary and recommendations.
PLANNING REPORT ON CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Introduction showing plan and method of work gone by the Committee in studying the Chicago School System.

2. An account of the organization and administration of the Chicago Public School System.

3. An account of the achievement work gone by the Public School System of Chicago.

4. An account of the Chicago School in its relation to other social forces in the community.

5. Summary and recommendations.
November 23rd, 1896.

President W.R. Harper,

Dear Sir:

A day or two ago I rec'd a letter from the Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation which I beg to lay before you and I enclose a copy herewith. I have taken the liberty to do this because much of the matter therein discussed seems to me to appear in a wrong light and I am anxious to avoid a misunderstanding. This is especially true because up to this time Mr. Waterman has been exceedingly helpful in getting our work under way and his efforts have been greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Referring to what he says respecting newspaper criticism, may I urge that no one proposes to court notoriety through the public press. My only thought and hope being that we shall get a plain statement of our plan and a brief review of what has been accomplished before the people through a legitimate and respectable channel before some ambitious penny-a-liner shall bring it out under scare headlines in the shape of falsifying caricature. One week ago, when Mr. Waterman and I called upon Mr. Kohlsaat, through your kind introduction, we agreed that this was the best thing to do and it was my understanding when we parted that we were both to work upon the article together. His letter disclaims it.

Respecting his first point in his analysis I may say upon consultation it was considered best to choose the membership from the recommendations of a large preliminary committee appointed to nominate, that we might gain time in launching our plans which we have hopes of maturing in time for some work in the spring with the children. So far as I am aware but one person has peremptorily refused to act; the great majority have expressed great willingness to work and the attendance at our last regular meeting was full and the interest marked. Of the nine chairman se-
President W. H. Harper,

Dear Sir:

A day or two ago I received a letter from the Sec—

ary of the Kansas State Committee of the Grand National Alliance which, I hope to

perform at length, and I assure you a copy thereof. I have taken the liberty to

write a few lines on the matter thereto connected, as seems to me to appear

ably to the Kansas question. I am anxious to avoid a misunderstanding. This is to say

that the Kansas question has been essentially

helpful in furthering our work, which, without any effort on my part, has been greatly

superintendent of the concern.

Referring to what you are suggesting, newspaper articles, which I urge

that on one condition to correct, and in order without the public press, my only

thought and hope being that we shall not a plain statement of our plan.

and a direct review of what the people's newspapers are doing, the people, in

a reforming and recreating accident, some are sensitive because there

shy and unfair to our manner. Where readiness in the shape of criticism can—

force one week ago, when Mr. Wickersham and I called upon Mr. Koehler.

through your kind introduction, we learned that the were the best time to

work upon the articles together. He feels glad to it

Respecting the latter point I think it necessary "I may even upon us—

forn it was perfectly plain to choose the memorandum form the correspondence

why it was necessary to enlarge the Kansas committee, supposing to nominate, that we

might see it time in Kansas and plan with we have hopes of prospects

in time for some work or the project with the articles. So far as I am

aware, one person has been greatly interested to work and the arrangement of our last

regular meeting was full and the interest marked. Of the tone argument we—
selected two were compelled to resign on account of ill health. One of these
assumed his duties, but resigned before the second meeting, which, in addi-
tion to an inherent weakness in the membership of the committee, reduced
the committee to chaos. It has been re-organized, however, and will do its
work. From personal knowledge, I know that the chairmen of the other com-
mittees are in earnest and at work. Mr. Cutler has secured good govern-
ment maps and is constructing one to embrace local features. Mr. Tear
has succeeded in getting some important concessions from the railroads.

The Grerar Library has agreed to buy all the books that we recommend.
The Committee on Instruction is gathering a fund of information regarding
the state of the work now being done in the schools. Mr. Henry W. Thurston
of Hyde Park High School has voluntarily organized a tenth sub-committee
which proposes to work up for the schools the industrial interests of the
city. Our conference committee has established sympathetic and working re-
lations with the Board of Education, the Supt's office and with the Civic
Federation, through your committee.

I do not understand why he says we have "no local habitat". We have
the free use of the Board Rooms for our general meeting on the fourth Sat-
urday of each month and the sub-committees could use the same quarters
at almost any time, I presume. The records are properly kept by the secre-
tary and each chairman is required to make his report monthly in writing.

The reflections continued in Mr. Waterman's letter which I consider
both hasty and unjust, though I am sure not intentionally so, are max due to
a lack of appreciation of two things: he does not fully comprehend the
ponderous inertia of the great mass which our plan seeks to lift; nor does
he, perhaps, realize that these committees are all composed of teachers who
spend by far the greater part of each day in the school-room. I myself
spend 22 hours per week within the walls of the class-room, and a committee
meeting downtown at 4 P.M. is almost beyond my powers. It is wholly beyond
the strength of many teachers. Instead of feeling greatly discouraged
Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposal to name the new school building after Dr. [Name]. As a long-time member of our community, I have witnessed the dedication and hard work of Dr. [Name] in advancing education and promoting the values of our school. His contributions have been invaluable, and it is fitting that we honor him in this way.

I understand that the committee is considering various criteria for naming the building, including the significance of the individual named. Dr. [Name] meets all of these criteria and more. He has been a leader in the field of education, a mentor to countless students, and a role model for all who have had the pleasure of knowing him. His contributions to our school and our community are immeasurable.

I urge the committee to give serious consideration to naming the building after Dr. [Name]. It is a fitting tribute to a man who has given so much to our community. I hope that you will take this recommendation seriously and give Dr. [Name] the recognition he deserves.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
I had thought that we have some grounds for being encouraged with our progress. We certainly do not wish to appear to your committee as sailing under false colors, promising what we do not perform—nor do we wish to "use" or embarrass the committee in any way. Personally, so far as I have had the management, I have tried to lay the plans broad and deep and for the future; to steer clear of extremes of all sorts. As you know, the public or civil relationships of the teacher are all but atrophied and I have great hopes that by the co-operation of your committee this side may be renewed and strengthened. It is with deep regret that I find any cause for a misunderstanding, and I have written this in the hopes of clearing everything of the kind away, and to assure you that we shall endeavor to merit the fullest measure of support that your committee may feel that the cause of education in the city deserves.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
I had thought that we have some chance for peace accompanied with

peace. We certainly go not wish to appear to your committee as willing

to regard false colour. Promising what we go not perform, yet we wish to

"see" or appreciate the committee in any way, personally, so far as I have

paid the management. I have tried to get the plan passed and need to get

the future to meet at least of a few of all senate. As you know, the people

are giving representations of the senate. I will put everything and have

every hope that the co-operation of your committee may bring me to

remembering recognise and understand. It is with good nature that I

find my cause yet a mine of satisfaction, and I have written here in the hope

of serving another at the kind way, and to secure you that we shall make

an endeavor to reach the fullest measure of support that your committee may

express at the same occasion in the city government.

Very truly yours,
Mr. Wilbur S. Jackman,
Chicago Normal School, City.

Dear Sir,

After leaving you on Saturday morning I spent the remainder of the day and several hours on Sunday in making a careful canvass of the situation with a view to determining whether or not I would be justified in giving any more time to the work of the Committee of Sixty, and whether or not I could recommend to the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation indorsed the plan published by the Committee of Sixty, in a special circular, and authorized its Secretary to co-operate with you and others in carrying out these plans. Since then I have done all in my power to aid the Committee in its work and have hoped that the opportunities which I helped to open to several of the Sub-committees would prove sufficiently attractive to awaken a response. As this expectation does not seem to have been realized, I do not feel justified in asking the Educational Committee to allow me to spend any more time on this work.

I do not believe that you can afford to turn the search-light of newspaper discussion on the work of the Committee of Sixty until it is thoroughly organized and the members of the Committee itself are better informed in regard to the work and are more fully in sympathy with it.

If you decide to publish an article in the Times-Herald will you please make no reference to the endorsement to the Federation Committee, since what they indorsed was a plan which had been proposed but which the Committee has not yet shown its ability to carry out.

In mentioning my attitude in the matter it will be sufficient to place me in the same relation to the work as Mr. Errant and Mr. Kirk, i.e., a committee appointed to confer with the Committee of Sixty whenever they may wish to consult us in regard to such of their plans as have a relation to those of our own work.
Dear Sir,

After receiving your letter requesting I speak the remai...
MEMORANDUM.

The names of members of the Educational Committee are as follows:-

Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth and A. B. Pond are also members but are in Europe at present.

At the last meeting of the Educational Committee a number of names were proposed for membership and a resolution passed asking that the Executive Committee be requested to approve the names and the Secretary of the Educational Committee to authorized to find out whether or not the gentlemen named would be willing to become members of the Educational Committee. The names are as follows:-

Dr. H. H. Belfield, Director of the Chicago Manual Training School.

Dr. Alfred M. Hall, Physician, Office Corner Randolph and State Streets. Dr. Hall is a graduate of Amherst College and of one of the Chicago Medical Schools. He also spent three years in a German University and has been practicing for several years in Chicago and has made a specialty of the eye and the ear. He is very much interested in the work of the Educational Committee and would be willing to give some time to making it a success.

Rev. P. J. Muldoon. Father Muldoon is one of the best of informed men in Chicago in regard to parochial schools and had broad views on educational questions.

Mr. S. S. Greeley. M
Mr. Robert S. McCormick. Mr. McCormick is a member of the Public Library Board and takes a great interest in popular education. He is at present giving considerable time to the library work and if his co-operation could be secured would add great strength to the Educational Committee.

Mr. Wm. E. Furness. Mr. Furness is a lawyer and is prominent among the graduates of Harvard University in Chicago.

Mr. E. A. Hamill, Vice President of the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Mr. F. W. Morgan, President of Morgan & Wright.

Mr. Chas. R. Corwith.

At the next meeting of the Educational Committee a plan of work for the coming year will be adopted. It is therefore, of great importance to have as many members present as possible. It will also be proposed to have a Board of Associate Members who are experts in their respective lines and can be consulted when their advice is desired.  

(Signed)

RICHARD WATERMAN, JR., Secretary.
MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Brown

From: Mr. Smith

Subject: Meeting of the Examinations Committee

The meeting of the Examinations Committee was held on [date]. The agenda included the following:

1. Review of the current grading system
2. Discussion of the need for a new examination format
3. Approval of the revised examination schedule

The committee members unanimously agreed on the need for a comprehensive examination system that would better assess student knowledge. The revised schedule will be distributed to all students and teachers.

Mr. Smith
Examinations Committee Chairman

[Signature]
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

City.

Dear Sir:—

In a letter written yesterday I proposed a plan for the work of the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation during the coming year. The main feature of this plan was a proposition that the secretary be asked to give the greater part of his time to gathering data in regard to schools of all sorts in Chicago and that in due time he be asked to present to the committee a report in which the results of this investigation would be recorded in such a way as to place each of the various educational activities in this city in proper perspective.

I now wish to propose a plan by which the University of Chicago can add to its own strength and influence and at the same time be of great assistance to the Federation Committee in the study of Chicago schools.

My proposition is, therefore, that Dr. Frederic W. Sanders be appointed University Extension Lecturer
in Pedagogy and that he be allowed to outline his courses with special reference to the work which the Federation Committee is planning to do.

Dr. Sanders is a man of scholarly attainments, and broad sympathies. He has had a wide experience in social work during the thirteen years which have elapsed since he took his bachelor's degree. He seems to have adhered closely to a single purpose through all the stages of his many sided development and this purpose seems to me to be identical with the aim of the Federation Committee, viz: to work for the development of society through every form of wholesome activity and especially through education.

If Dr. Sanders should receive this appointment with a view to aiding us in our work, I should recommend that he be asked to offer class work in pedagogy for teachers and that in this way he and I together would do what is called "field work" in pedagogy for the purpose of gaining a stronghold on the public
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO.

214-215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2602.

Chicago,

W.R.H.3.

school teachers of the city and a deeper insight into
the character and the needs of our public school sys-
tem.

After asking you several days ago whether you
would consider a suggestion from me looking towards
the appointment of a University Extension Lecturer
in Pedagogy for the purpose outlined above, and re-
ceiving an affirmative answer, I laid the matter be-
fore Dr. Sanders and received the reply which I en-
close.

Hoping that the University may see fit to take
favorable action in regard to this proposition, I
remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary Educational Committee.
The Civic Federation

of Chicago

W.R.H.

After speaking you several times this winter you
would consider a suggestion from me looking toward
the appointment of a University Extension lecturer
in Pedagogy for the purpose of continuing shows and re-
calling us especially yourself. I find the matter peculiar
and therefore write to you.

Patronage section in regard to the proposition, I
remind your very truly,

Secretary Education Committee

C. Newberry
Chicago, Aug. 25, 1896.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Since the latter part of June, when I became secretary of the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation, I have given the greater part of my time to the organization and business management of the Medill Vacation School. The school closed on Friday, Aug. 14th. There will be a full report of the work submitted about October First. I submit herewith a partial report, together with a copy of the report read at the closing exercises of the school.

At the last meeting of the Federation Committee there were a number of new plans proposed, and the secretary was instructed to collect information in regard to them. During the Summer it is difficult to reach the people who are prominently connected with these matters, and I have not yet made any considerable progress, excepting along two of the lines suggested i.e. the Vacation School, and the plan for making a study of the Chicago Schools. Please find enclosed a list of the lines of work approved by the Committee, and also a special report on the plan for making a study of the Chicago Schools. The latter represents the work that I would like to do if I could have the assistance of a competent stenographer.
The University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

Since I took part of your letter, when I became secretary of the Educational Committee of the Civic Federation, I have been able to get a better idea of the plans and purposes of the Association School. I am very much interested in your work and the success of the school.

This will be the last report of the work conducted up to October 31. I shall produce a similar report to the Board of the Report Committee for the succeeding term.

At the last meeting of the Education Committee, the Board asked me to prepare a report of the plans and progress of the School. I have been working on this report for some time.

I am very much interested in the success of the school and the work it does. I hope to see the school continue to grow and to do excellent work.

The Association School is a fine example of the kind of work that can be done for children in Chicago. I believe it is a fine experiment and one that should be continued.

I am sure that the school will continue to do good work and that it will continue to grow.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO.

214-218-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2900.

Chicago,

and typewriter, who could write letters, compile statistics from collected material, do the mechanical work on diagrams and charts, prepare mimeographed reports for the Committee, and in many other ways relieve me of the purely mechanical parts of the work. I therefore make hereby a formal application for an assistant whose entire time would be given to the work of the Educational Committee.

The above mentioned plan provides for that part of my time which will be devoted to gathering information to be used as the basis of the work done by the Committee. It remains to outline a plan for general Federation work, i.e. (1) For the work of the Central Educational Committee; and (2), for the Ward Educational Committees. Please find enclosed a special report on this side of the work.

I regret that in planning for Parental Councils it has become necessary for me to advise a plan very different from the one proposed by Mrs. Washburne. It is done, however, only after very careful consideration and conference with many teachers and parents and other persons interested in the public schools.

During the week commencing August 31st. there will be a Teacher's Institute in each of the eight school districts in Chicago. I am planning to attend the institute in Mr. Kirk's district on the North Side for the purpose
The Civic Federation
OF CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANDING COMMITTEE

The above executive-plan procedure for that part of my time which will be devoted to maintaining information to be used as the basis of the work done by the federation.

I believe in outlining a plan for general information, and (3) for the work of the special Federal Committee.

I remain in the belief that Federal Committee.

If my presence is necessary for me to carry on a plan very

The above work communication through their own

The above work correspondence through their own

Please be advised that I am prepared to arrange the testimonial

In the above, attention is paid only to the presentation.
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO.

214-215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2890.

3.

Chicago,

of meeting the teachers and laying the foundations for the establishment of parental councils in schools in that district, where the experiment would be likely to succeed.

On Friday, August 21st., I attended a meeting of people interested in the Evanston movement, of which I have already spoken to you. Upon further conference with them, I find that they are unable to launch their plan this year for lack of a competent leader to organize the movement. I also find that they represent a school of thought which is too advanced, or perhaps it is more correct to say, too occult to insure a sound development of educational work along the lines of scientific pedagogy. I shall follow the matter further, but at present I see no reason for believing that the plan would be of any direct interest to the University of Chicago.

Mr. easley has asked me to lay the Williams matter before the Committee and ask them to take such action as will make certain that if the Board of Education does not send Williams to the penitentiary the Civic Federation will prosecute him. I believe that Williams should be prosecuted, but it is an ugly matter to handle, and I am inclined to think the Moral Committee is where it belongs.
The Civic Federation
Of Chicago

The Civic Federation of Chicago is a volunteer organization for the promotion of civic consciousness and the encouragement of community service.

The establishment of a public service commission in schools is a step towards the development of civic consciousness among students. Such a commission would provide a framework for the promotion of civic education and the encouragement of community service.

I believe that the establishment of a public service commission in schools is an important step towards the development of civic consciousness among students. It would provide a framework for the promotion of civic education and the encouragement of community service.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Civic Federation for their support and encouragement of civic consciousness. Their work is a valuable contribution to the development of a more informed and engaged citizenry.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the members of the public service commission for their dedication and hard work.

Let us continue to work towards the establishment of a public service commission in schools, and let us work towards the development of a civic-conscious society.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
THE Civic Federation
OF CHICAGO.

214-215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2292.

Chicago,

4.

calling on the Civic Federation to investigate.

This paper is very sensational and is regarded by
many people as unworthy of serious notice. The
Editor has written to us and asked us to look into
the matter, but I have paid no attention to the com-
munication thus far. I send herewith the articles
he has published.

When I gave you the reports on Strasburg and on
Haase, I intended to say that the first was ready
for action as far as we are concerned, but the sec-
ond is not. There will be more evidence forthcoming
on Haase in October and it will be needed if we de-
sire to secure his removal.

I am now living in my home on the North Side
and spending a part of each day at the office of the
Civic Federation. I am growing into the educa-
tional life of the city and gathering up the threads
that will in time give our Committee a strong hold
on the situation. It is not possible to work rap-
idly in this field but I feel confident that after
a few months of work at the present rate, we shall
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO

[Some text is legible but not transcribed:]...
OFFICERS
WM. T. BAKER, President.
EDWARD B. BUTLER, First Vice-Pres't.
M. J. CARROLL, Second Vice-Pres't.
RALPH M. EASLEY, General Secretary.
HARRIET A. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
LYMAN J. GAGE, Treasurer.

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WM. J. OHARA.
MRS. POTTER PALMER.
M. J. CARROLL.
R. M. EASLEY.
ADA C. SWIFT.
WM. A. VINCEN.
DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON.

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A. C. BARTLETT.
FRED W. PECK.
A. G. HONORE.
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SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON, Chair.
MRS. H. W. DUNCAN.
WM. J. CRANE.
D. H. BROWN.
HARRIET E. RICE.

Chicago,

5.

have a sufficiently broad and accurate knowledge of the situation to enable us to do active, helpful work in the interest of the Chicago Public Schools.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

The Civic Federation
Of Chicago.

214-215-216 First National Bank Building
Telephone Main 9082.
The Civic Federation of Chicago

Secretar[y]

Chicopee

have a sufficiently broad and sincere Knack to

of the attention to enable us to do nothing in any of

You're very kind,

Dwight H. Robinson

Secretary
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO.

214-215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2033

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1896.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:

During the past two weeks, I have been so completely occupied with the routine work incident to my regular duties that I have been unable to attend any meetings of the Board of Education Committees. As soon as the work of my office can be systematized it is my intention to attend all of the meetings of all of the Educational Committees of the Board. I have spent considerable time with individual members of the Board during the past month and have accumulated valuable information which will be of great value when the proper time comes to use it.

A few days ago I spent two hours with Dr. Nightingale and discussed many matters with him. He made a number of suggestions in regard to high school work which will be valuable in formulating the material for our Committee.

I now have a list of ten or twelve names proposed for membership in the Central Educational Committee. I shall collect the data in regard to each of these persons, find out whether they would accept a position on the Committee and then submit the list for your approval.

The names which you approve might be sent to each member of the Committee with the request that an informal ballot be returned to the Secretary. The persons elected to membership in this way might be invited to the meeting of the Committee November 12, and formally elected at that time.

On Wednesday afternoon there will be a meeting of the Vacation School Committee at which Miss American will submit a report on the finances and Mr. Bamberger will submit a proposed outline for the final report of the committee. This final report will be presented to the Central Committee at the next meeting.

A few days ago, I called on Mr. Clement W. Andrews, Librarian of the John Crerar Library and discussed with him the plan for building up the educational section, a work in which our Committee has been officially requested to co-operate. He accepted my suggestion that the "Bibliography of Education" by G. Stanley Hall be used
DEAR SIR:

During the past two weeks I have been so occupied with my Committee work that I have been unable to attend many meetings of the Board of Education Committees. As soon as the work of the Committee is completed I hope to attend the next meeting of the Board. I hope that the discussion of the Board Committee will be of great value when the problem of the school committee's work is next brought to the Board Committee.

The report of the Board Committee, which has been approved by the Board, will be submitted to the Education Committee for its approval. The report of the Education Committee will be submitted to the Board for its approval. The report of the Board Committee will be submitted to the Education Committee for its approval. The report of the Education Committee will be submitted to the Board for its approval.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. Hackett
University of Chicago, City
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO.

214-215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2000

Page--3.

Mr. Carman called a meeting of the Committee on
Organization and Supervision at 2 o'clock this afternoon
at my office. The notice was short and consequently
only Mr. Carman and myself were present. We discussed
plans for the Ward Committees very fully and Mr. Carman
has asked me to embody the results of our conference
in a memorandum and send it to him. This will be care-
fully revised by his Committee and will be presented
at the meeting of the Central Committee November 12. We
have as yet received no answers to the letters which we
sent out to the Chairman of Ward Educational Committees.
Twelve of the letters were addressed to Chairmen of
Educational Committees; seventeen were addressed to
Presidents or Secretaries of Ward Councils; and five
could not be sent at all because there are five wards
which have not organized a Federation Council.

In the report on Parental Councils which I submit
at the last meeting of the Central Committee, I recom-
ended that a Parental Council be formed in the Audubon
school district. I commenced work in this direction
by the formation of a Boys' Club which has seventeen
members and meets at the several homes. These boys
have all been in the Audubon school and all have little
brothers and sisters in the school now. The Assistant
Principal of the school meets with us each time and the
parents take a great interest in the Club. The boys
decided to organize as a Junior City Council; they
have elected me Mayor and each chose two Wards which he
wished to represent. They have made their own plans
for sub-committees and their own rules and regulations
and have discussed many important topics with great
interest and enthusiasm. It is the best class in
Civics that I ever saw for boys of this age. Miss
Mathews also has a girls' club which meets once a week
in the homes of the members. In a few weeks we shall
start a Parental Council in the school and depend to a
great extent on the parents with whom we have come into
close touch through the Clubs. If this plan should
succeed in the Audubon School it could be made to suc-
cceed in any school district in the city. I do not
know whether or not Mrs. Washburne has started a
Parental Council in Kenwood.
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO
371-373 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
XAVIER M. MURPHY, MARCH 3000

Gentlemen:—

Mr. Chairman, calling a meeting of the committee on organization and supervision of 2 o'clock this afternoon at my office. The notice was sent and communicated only to Mr. Galtman and myself. We understand plans for the Ward Committee very well and it's continued. I should like to express my thanks to our committee and the will do the same.

This is a meeting of the Preschool Committee. I am here to represent the interests of the Ward Committee.

Twelve of the parents were present. Seventeen were present. The Ward Committee was represented by one, M. Albright, of the Ward Committee.

I am here to represent the interests of the Ward Committee. I am here to represent the interests of the Ward Committee. I am here to represent the interests of the Ward Committee.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Presidential Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.
On Thursday afternoon I left at your office a copy of a letter written to me by Dr. Albert S. Bickmore, of New York, in regard to the work in Natural History which he is doing in the State of New York. I enclose a copy of a second letter just received from him. I also hear from Mr. Frederick S. Fish who is connected with Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. in South Bend, Ind., that it is his intention to urge the adoption of Dr. Bickmore's plan upon the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, and I have sent him data in regard to the information which we have collected thus far. Mr. Wm. E. Watt, principal of the Graham School, Chicago, has recently been in New York. When there, he visited Dr. Bickmore at the request of the Institute of Education which is the largest voluntary association of teachers in Chicago. He has returned filled with enthusiasm for this plan and will be an important factor in securing its adoption in Illinois.

Ten days ago I found that the Ways and Means Committee had paid no attention to the communication from our Committee asking for an appropriation for clerical assistance. The correspondence of the Committee had accumulated to such an extent that I could neglect it no longer. The stenographer in the Federation Office had been used by over-work and had gone on vacation from which she has not yet returned. It was necessary to formulate material for my Seminar and to prepare mimeograph copies of the circular to Ward Chairmen and several other documents. I, therefore, engaged a stenographer on my own responsibility, to give me three hours a day six days in the week, and in spite of this fact, it will be necessary to work five or six hours on Sunday, November 1, in order to finish the work which must be sent out before Monday morning. The amount of clerical work needed in my office will continue to increase even more rapidly when the Ward Committees commence work and when Syllabi prepared by my Seminar are in shape to mimeograph, and when the various other activities which the Central Committee has asked me to undertake are further advanced and need
On Thursday afternoon I left my office a

somewhat earlier than usual. I was a

little disappointed, however, to hear that my

visitors had not arrived. I had written them

a letter on Wednesday, and I had expected

them to arrive at any time. However, as I

found no letter waiting for me, I decided to

wait a little longer. I finally left my office at

7:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 8:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 8:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 9:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 9:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 10:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 10:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 11:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 11:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 12:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 12:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 1:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 1:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 2:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 2:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 3:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 3:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 4:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 4:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 5:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 5:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 6:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 6:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 7:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 7:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 8:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 8:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 9:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 9:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 10:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 10:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 11:00 a.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 11:30 a.m.

I arrived at the station at about 12:00 noon, and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 12:30 noon.

I arrived at the station at about 1:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 1:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 2:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 2:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 3:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 3:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 4:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 4:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 5:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 5:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 6:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 6:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 7:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 7:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 8:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

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I arrived at the station at about 9:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 9:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 10:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 10:30 p.m.

I arrived at the station at about 11:00 p.m., and

found that my train would leave in half an hour.

I decided to wait a little longer, and I finally

left my office at 11:30 p.m.
more time and attention. I give a full day to the work of the Committee, six days in the week, and sometimes seven, but if the Committee wishes to obtain the best results from my work, it will be necessary to give me the full time of a competent assistant.

If there are matters which need your attention, I will call at your office at 3:45 on Thursday, November 5, and present them to you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Secretary.
I give a full day to the work of the Committee, six days in the week, and none of the time the Committee desires to adopt the best results from my work, it will be necessary to give me the full time of a competent assistant.

If these are matters which need attention I will call at your office at 3 o'clock, Thursday, November 23rd, and present them to you.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:

At lunch yesterday, Mr. W. A. S. Graham, the School Agent of the Board of Education, called my attention to several facts in regard to the financial situation in school matters in Chicago and suggested that it would be of very direct assistance to the Board if the representatives of the Civic Federation could take steps (1) to make a careful study of the present financial condition of the Board and (2) to aid in creating public opinion in favor of some measure of relief.

For the first time in the history of the city, the monthly pay-roll exceeds four hundred thousand ($400,000) dollars. The appropriation for educational purposes is sufficient for the expenses of the current year but in subsequent years the appropriation on the present basis must fall short since the expenses of the School Board are steadily increasing and the resources must necessarily diminish as the limit of taxation has been reached and the assessed valuation of property is
steadily decreasing. In a suit recently brought by the Chicago & Alton Railroad it is even claimed that the Board has exceeded the legal percentage of assessment allowed by the state.

If it seemed probable that the Federation could aid the School Board by taking action in this matter it would be possible for the Educational Committee and the Municipal Committee to appoint a joint Committee to report upon the subject and ultimately it might go to the joint Legislative Committee of the Civic Federation if it seemed desirable to secure additional legislation in the matter. I have heard only two plans for relief proposed: (1) new legislation to increase the assessed valuation of property or else to increase the percentage allowed for school purposes; (2) to issue bonds. There seems to be no doubt that at present this is one of the most fundamental questions at issue in connection with the School Board and as such might well receive the attention of the Federation Committee.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday afternoon I went to No. 1504 Masonic Temple with Dr. F. W. Sanders who expected to form a class for the study of "An Introduction to Systematic Pedagogy". Several weeks ago when Dr. Dewey approved the outline for this course, I told Dr. Sanders that I would aid him in bringing together the pupils to form his first class. I then asked Mr. Watt to print a notice of the class in the Extra Teacher, of which I enclosed a copy. This notice was placed in the hands of every teacher in Cook County and it is reasonable to suppose that a number desired to take the course. I know personally of four who intended to make application for admission at the first exercise. The place of meeting was chosen by the Secretary of the Class Work Department, and both Dr. Sanders and myself supposed that provision would be made for providing a room of sufficient size and providing that those who went to the building at the time appointed could find this room. When we reached there at three o'clock, we found the room large enough for only eight or ten students and no one was waiting for us excepting two ladies who were standing in the hall and were uncertain whether or not they had found the right place, although they had asked the gentleman whom they had found in the room. We then waited for twenty-five minutes ourselves, without having any further applications for admission to the class. Then a teacher, whom I know very well personally and had invited to become a member of the class, came in. She said it had taken her just thirty minutes to find the room. She had left her Extra Teacher at home and when she asked the elevator boy in the Masonic Temple where the class would meet, he had told her he knew of no class and had no suggestions to make in regard to possible places of meeting. Finally she got him to take her to the office of the building. The man in charge told her that no class would meet there on that
Dear Sirs,

In the light of the recent developments, I have come to the conclusion that we need to take immediate action. The situation is critical, and we cannot afford to delay.

As you are aware, the current administration has failed to address the pressing issues facing our community. We have reached a point where drastic measures are necessary. It is high time we took charge and implemented a comprehensive plan to overcome the challenges we face.

I propose that we hold a special meeting to discuss this matter further. My suggestion is that we convene a meeting of all concerned parties, including representatives from various organizations and stakeholders. This will provide an opportunity for open and constructive dialogue.

Let us meet on [date] at [time] in the [location] to discuss these important issues. I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
afternoon. He said that it was impossible that any such arrangement could have been made without his knowledge. He suggested four or five places in the neighborhood, however, where it was possible that extension courses might be given. She went to each of these without obtaining any results. She then went to the rooms of the Extra Teacher, found out the number of the room in the Masonic Temple where the class would meet, returned to the Temple, and went to No. 1504. When she opened the door, the situation looked so unpromising that she closed it again, thinking she had made a mistake, but finding the number was right, she came in and upon inquiry was directed to the small room where Dr. Sanders was waiting. It had taken her just half an hour to do all of this. It is impossible to say how many other applicants had encountered the same difficulties and given up the search without finding the room.

It seems to me very unfair to the University and to Dr. Sanders to have the arrangements for organizing classes so meager. If there were some room of sufficient size provided and a bulletin board were placed in the hall and the man in charge of the building were informed in regard to the purpose for which his office had been rented, students who wish to become members of the class would be able to find a room and carry out their purpose.

I believe that this is the fourth time this year that a class has been announced for Dr. Sanders without producing any result. Dr. Sanders is a very well equipped man in his subject and is well qualified to carry on the course announced for yesterday afternoon and for the conditions described above I have no doubt that a class of fifteen or twenty students would have been organized.

I am informed that on Monday afternoon there will be a meeting of the Class Work Instructors to discuss methods of organizing classes, collecting fees, etc., and I thought it might of interest to you to have these facts in hand before that meeting.

"yours faithfully,

[Signature]
The Civic Federation

of Chicago

M. H. --

The floor report of the Committee on the development of the neighborhood planning area, which we are preparing, shows the need for cooperation of the various agencies and interests in the area. The report emphasizes the importance of the Civic Federation in acting as a clearing house for the planning of the area.

The report also emphasizes the need for the participation of the community in the planning process. The Civic Federation will continue to work closely with the various agencies and interests in the area to ensure that the planning process is inclusive and reflects the needs and interests of the community.
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:—

In accordance with your request I wrote to President Rogers of the Northwestern University and President Draper of the University of Illinois, asking for an appointment so that I might have an opportunity to discuss with them the proposition to create in Illinois a State Board of Education or other State Organization which would exercise a supervision over the degree-conferring Institutions in the State of Illinois and might also perform some of the duties which are (in New York State) performed by the University of the State of New York. President Draper replies that he is on a Committee of the Central States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which will consider this question and he is not prepared to make any statement until after that Committee meets. President Rogers replies that he will call at my office at half past three on Saturday afternoon and discuss the matter with me. Will you please ask Miss Cobb to call me up by telephone to-morrow afternoon between two and three o'clock and tell me something of your views of this Board should be constituted and what action should be taken to get the matter before the State Legislature and whether you wish me to take the matter up when I go to Springfield December 29.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.
Dear Mr. Hathcock

In connection with your request, I write to express my views on the University of Chicago and its relationship with the University of Illinois. I believe that the University of Illinois is a better institution in all respects.

I believe that the University of Illinois is better in all respects.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary
Chicago, May 3, 1897.

My Dear Professor:

The matter of the penny savings system in the schools has been referred to the Committee on School Management of which Mr. Brennan is Chairman and of which President Harper is a member. The Committee has had no meetings yet, lacking a quorum, but I have discovered that there will be some little opposition in the Committee. Mr. Brennan, not understanding it, I expect, seems to be opposed to it.

Now, can't you have a talk with President Harper next before the meeting of the School Management Committee and explain to him how desirable it is that the teachers of the public schools should have permission to use this where they choose?

The New York Board of Education, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution April 4, 1894:

"That permission be granted teachers of primary and grammar schools to establish in their classes for the children therein stations for
The Civic Federation

OF CHICAGO

May 3, 1907.

Mr. Dear Professor:

The matter of the penny savings system in the schools has been referred to the Committee on School Management of which I am a member. The Committee has no meet-

ting yet, having a doubt, but I have discovered that there will be some little opposition in the Committee. Mr. Prudden, not understanding it, if I expect, seems to be opposed to it.

Now, can't you have a talk with President Harper before the meeting of the School Management Com-

mittee and explain to him how necessary it is that the teachers of the public schools should have permission to use the space for classes?

The New York Board of Education, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution April 4:

Resolved: That permission be granted teachers of primary and grammar schools to use in their classes for the eight hours per week for which they are paid.

I am, etc.,

[Signature]
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO

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WM. T. BAKER, President.
EDWARD B. BUTLER, First Vice-Pres.
M. J. CARROLL, Second Vice-Pres.
RALPH M. EASLEY, General Secretary.
HARRIET A. SHINN, Assistant Secretary.
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MISS POTTER PALMER.
M. J. CARROLL.
R. M. EASLEY.
ADA C. SWEET.
WM. A. VINCENT.
WM. R. HARPER.
CHARLES HENDEắcTON.
SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON.

STANDING COMMITTEE
WAYS AND MEANS
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M. J. CARROLL.
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CHARLIE CRANE.
E. A. BROWN.
H. M. SELFIELD.
WM. W. FRIN.

MORALS
ADOLPH NATHAN, CHN.
E. S. TONEY.
FRANCIS W. WALKER.
JOHN HILL, JR.
CATHERINE WAUGH MCCLACH.
HARRIET A. SHINN.

PHILANTHROPIC
LUCY L. FLOWER.
WM. J. ONAHAN.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.
ALBION W. SMALL.
SIMMONS & SHROPS.
MRS. DELIA K. BURNER.

INDUSTRIAL
CHARLES HENDEắcTON.
JANE ADDAMS.
ALFRED H. STEVENS.
JULIA HOMES SMITH.

CIVIL SERVICE
N. A. PARTRIDGE.
JOHNA H. HAMLINE.
LEROY D. THOMAS.
N. A. BANCROFT.

PUBLIC HEALTH
SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON.
WM. R. QUIN.
D. R. BROWER.
HARRIET RICE.

215-216 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN-2509
Chicago,

-2-

the penny provident fund, the same to be entirely voluntary and the time to be given to the matter by the teachers to be before or after school hours, the same to be without any responsibility on the part of the Board of Education".

That is all we expect of the Chicago Board but shall be much disappointed if we do not get that much.

Yours fraternally,

R. A. White

B.
the penny provident fund, the same to be entirely voluntary and the time to be given to the matter by the associate to be before or after school hours, the same to be without any responsibility on the part of the Board of Education.

This is all the request of the Chicago Board, and I am much disappointed if we do not get that much.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The handwriting is unclear and difficult to read.]
Mr. Wm. R. Harper,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

The Civic Federation of Chicago has initiated a conference which is called to meet in this city Sept. 18-19 to discuss Combinations and Trusts, their uses and abuses, embracing the subjects of transportation, labor, industrial and commercial combinations. The governors of thirty-five states are appointing seven delegates each to participate in the conference. The lists already received indicate that these delegations will be composed of representatives of men of different political parties. Large commercial bodies and national labor, agricultural, and traveling men’s organizations are also appointing delegates. Many governors, attorneys general and other state officials will participate in the conference and representatives of the Interstate Commerce and Industrial Commissions will be present.

A series of questions have been addressed to twenty thousand so-called trust combinations, labor and traveling men’s organizations, wholesale merchants, contractors, lawyers, bankers and economists, asking for data and opinions on these problems and the generous response being made assures the committee that it will be able to present some very valuable matter to the conference.

The object of the conference is purely educational. The local committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of representatives of all political parties and, as indicated on this letterhead, is chosen from the various walks of life. The committee has no ideas or schemes of any kind to place before the conference. Its members have different views on the problems to be discussed but are agreed on the proposition that a fair hearing should be given at the conference to all sides.

As the institutions of learning of this country are vitally interested in the correct education of the masses along economic lines, you are invited to attend this conference and also to send the head of the Department of Political Economy of your institution.

Yours very truly,

Ralph E.
Secretary.
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO

215-216 First National Bank Bldg.
TELEPHONE MAIN 2002

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1899.

You are especially requested to attend a meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements for the Conference on Combinations and Trusts, at 215 First National Bank Bldg., Monday, Sept. 4, at 4 p.m. This meeting is to arrange for the proper reception and care of the visiting delegates. Enclosed please find a partial list of same.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, President.
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The increasing output of bituminous coal and the increased use of it, due to the use of machines, has brought about a competition among the producers. The price of that product at the mines, and the price at the consuming centers, has decreased. Nearly the entire increase in coal production during the past two decades has been in the anthracite industry, the production of anthracite showing an increase of 140 per cent in the last quarter of a century, while the bituminous coal is being worth to the producers $3.877,417 less than in 1885.

For the first time in ten years, says the report of the Second Annual Report of the Committee on Railways, the production of anthracite coal was to the credit of the United States. In 1885 the price of anthracite coal was up to the supply, while during the past ten years the price has been down. This is due to the fact that the coal is being turned out in such quantities that it is difficult to find a market. In order to get the coal to market, the price has declined and the consumer has received a benefit.

In 1885, the average price of the coal was $3.91 per ton, and in 1886 it was $3.87, while in 1887 it was $3.85, and in 1888 it was $3.80. This is a great improvement over the prices of previous years. It is due to the fact that the coal is being turned out in such quantities that it is difficult to find a market.

The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. This great increase in the production of coal by the anthracite producers was due to the direct cause for the general decline in prices of the coal. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite producers were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand.

The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand. The anthracite interests found that they were able to sell their coal at a profit and that their coal was in great demand.
have chosen delegations to meet the committee, than a dozen or so have had word that they will send a representative in person. Acceptances have been received from the Attorney General of a large number of States, Labor Commissioners, and other State officials.

Perhaps the most important bodies that will attend are the United States Industrial commission and the Interstate Commerce commission. All representatives of the national government. Each of these commissions has arranged to attend the conference in a body. The following, a list of the men named Martin A. Kinziger will take part in the proceedings.

Upwards of fifty Congressmen and United States officials have been asked to attend from those who have given up the hope that the question of national representation in the committee can be settled to the satisfaction of the question. To the fact that the Committee on Arrangements is made up of men of all parties, and that it is not seeking representation in the economic life of the community.

From United States Congress counsel Haughton Halstead from Birmingham, England, a cabinetmaker from Texas, a representative from Russia, B. J. Smith, who is known as the father of the great combination movement in progress in England in the representation of the national interest, and A. W. Still. editor of the Birmingham Gazette, representing the national interest in the question.

Governors Who Will Attend

Governors from whom acceptances have been received are as follows:

West Virginia: J. C. Morgan, Illinois: L. A. Morgan, Michigan: Charles A. Mooney, Indiana: State officials from whom acceptances have been received are:


State Delegations

The list of delegations is chosen by the Governors of their respective States. They are as follows:

NEW YORK:

Chancellor M. Dewey, Henry White, Hon. W. B. Smith, Hon. W. M. Southon, Hon. B. S. Collyer, Hon. H. H. Sanders, Mr. A. S. Sanders, Mr. A. S. Sanders, Mr. A. S. Sanders.

NEBRASKA:


MARYLAND:


MONTANA:

Maple Martinez, Frank H. Wirtz, Robert K. Top, W. H. Wirtz.

It is safe to estimate that over one hundred men will attend the conference in Birmingham. The names of several notables have already been added to the list. They include A. C. O'Connell, H. B. Collyer, S. B. H. Collyer, G. H. Sanders, and others. The three members of the committee are to be the representatives of the national interest in the question.
WILL TALK OF TRUSTS.

MANY COMING TO CONFERENCE.

Bourke Cockran and W. J. Bryan Will Be Present to Discuss the Important Topic-Most of the State's Real Estate Delegates.

W. Bourke Cockran, who won fame in his commercial efforts to defeat Grover Cleveland for the nomination for president, will be one of the foremost speakers at the annual meeting of the state real estate association that is to be held in this city next Monday. Bryan also will be present to speak and is expected to make a strong statement in behalf of his party, as his name also is on the ballot, and his whereabouts have not been disclosed yet.

Interest in the conference is at a high tide and the attendance that has been received from persons invited to be present, and the prompt manner in which the governors of many states have responded to the request to appoint state representatives, indicate that the meeting promises to be a great gathering. The subject of discussion in "Trusts and Combinations," in business and industry, is one that will be of interest.

Governors Appoint Delegates.

A number of the governors have written that they would send more than one representative as they feel interested in the subject. It is expected that the papers will be read and that the meeting will be of great interest.

The conference is to be held at the Cady Hotel next Monday, the guests being entertained at the banquet at which time the proceedings will be opened.

The following is the list of delegates who will be present:

NEW YORK.
C. H. Hall, New York City, and O. L. White, Syracuse.
C. H. Hall, New York City, and O. L. White, Syracuse.

MARYLAND.
J. H. Gay, Baltimore, and H. A. Adams, Washington, D.C.

MICHIGAN.
J. E. Jones, Detroit, and W. B. Moore, Ann Arbor.

OHIO.
J. M. Moore, Columbus, and H. W. Searcy, Cleveland.

W. T. Small, Youngstown, and T. S. Young, Canton.

COLO.

INDIANA.
J. T. Dunlop, Indianapolis, and E. M. Dunlop, Fort Wayne.

MISSOURI.
C. B. D. Johnson, St. Louis, and R. L. Johnson, St. Louis.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
J. F. Johnson, Rapid City, and E. A. Johnson, Yankton.

KANSAS.
J. B. Johnson, Topeka, and J. B. Johnson, Wichita.

COLORADO.
C. P. Johnson, Denver, and H. H. Robinson, Denver.

ARIZONA.
W. J. Bagley, Phoenix, and W. H. Bagley, Tucson.

CALIFORNIA.

NEVADA.

MINNESOTA.

ILLINOIS.

IOWA.

NEBRASKA.
C. E. Roach, Omaha, and C. E. Roach, Omaha.


KANSAS.

COLORADO.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

NEBRASKA.
C. E. Roach, Omaha, and C. E. Roach, Omaha.

MINNESOTA.

MONTANA.

COLORADO.

WYOMING.

ARIZONA.

CALIFORNIA.

NEVADA.
Governors Will Attend.

These governors have confirmed their intention of attending the conference.

John Akinson, Washington; Charles N. Atkin, Illinois; L. V. Bliley, Massachusetts; Charles B. Frazier, Missouri; Charles N. Chapman, New Mexico; W. D. Galt, New York; W. W. Hodge, New Jersey; and D. E. Corbin, North Dakota; James A. Mount, Indiana.

Ex-Gov. Will Come.

The agricultural interests will be represented by Governor Albert E. Carter of Oklahoma, vice-chairman of the Farmers' National Congress, and Aaron Jones, master National Orange.

Governing com-
LEADERS TO TALK TRUST.

MANY PROMINENT FIGURES TO TAKE PART IN CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Twentieth State Legislatures Already Chosen—More than a Dozen Governors and Numerous Other Officials Will Be Present—Large Number of Representatives Will Be in Chicago—All Sides of the Problem to Be Given a Hearing—Englishmen Coming to Observe.

Statesmen and educators, politicians and grocers, trust magnates and labor representatives, farmers and sociologists—men of every class and in daily increasing numbers—are sending to the offices of The Chicago Record in this city acceptances of invitations to attend the conference to be held here Sept. 11 to 16, at which the subject for discussion will be: "Trusts and Combinations. Their Uses and Abuses—Railway, Labor, Industrial, and Commercial." Facts already made known promise a meeting of striking interest and importance. Burke Cockran of New York, who for months has been working on an address on the general subject of trusts, has expressed pleasure that Governor Roosevelt made him a member of that State's delegation, which will give him an opportunity to express the views at which he has arrived after long research.

William J. Bryan will attend and no doubt has been expressed that he will be ready to take on the side of the trusts if it is expected that Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan will be pitted against each other in the great debate into which the conference will resolve itself.

Prominent figures in the conference will include such men as Senator Depew, Mayor Johnson, J. P. Morgan, Samuel Gompers, Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission, and many more of equal prominence.

Secretary Emsley Returns.

Secretary Ralph M. Emsley of the Civic federation, who for months has been working in the side line of making the conference a success, returned yesterday from a trip East. There he met many leading men who are coming to Chicago for the conference. He expressed satisfaction with the interest that is manifested in the meeting throughout the East.

From all over the United States will come men who are leaders in statecraft, in economics, in commercial life or fighting in the cause of labor. Word has been received, even, that the proposed conference has attracted attention abroad and that men are coming from across the Atlantic to observe or take part in the discussions of the meeting that many weeks ago was set to begin now before the Amer-
MAN WHO WILL WELCOME DEWEY.

-Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who has been assigned by the Navy department to welcome Admiral Dewey on his return from Manila, was a Captain in the navy at the beginning of the Spanish war. Promoted over the heads of six Rear Admirals, eight Commodores, and two Captains, he was given command of the North Atlantic squadron and instructed to capture Cervera. When Commodore Cervera was captured, Rear Admiral Sampson was twelve miles away. In his absence Commodore Schley ordered an attack. After it had been successfully made under the latter's direction and all of the Spanish ships had been either sunk or captured Acting Rear Admiral Sampson arrived and sent a telegram to Washington announcing that the fleet was a fourth of July present from himself to the nation. As a reward for his services at Santiago the acting Rear Admiral was appointed a real Rear Admiral ahead of several other officers who had actually participated in naval battles. The Senate for some reason refused to sanction the promotion, and Rear Admiral Sampson is at present a Rear Admiral of the junior grade with the rank of a Brigadier General. His friends are therefore pleased that he should have been selected to welcome Admiral Dewey and that he has been thought more worthy of the honor than any of the nine Rear Admirals of the senior grade, who are his superior officers with the rank of Major General.

OFFICERS IN UNIFORM.-It will be noticed that the presence of French scenes always show the officers in uniform. In France, the officer wears his uniform on every possible occasion. Here in the United States he takes it off whenever he is not on duty, and in Washington army uniforms are seldom seen, even in the War department, while they are, indeed, rare on the streets.

GOTHE SEXTENTENNIAL.-In every part of Germany the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of Goethe will be celebrated. Here in America there will be local celebrations in many communities this year.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT

FORTUNATE CHORUS GIRL.-From a chorus girl in the imperial opera at Vienna, Frau Hien Eugenie Steinruber has advanced to leading roles in less than a year. In her case virtue has been its own reward. She organized the Tagungs bund, or Loyalty Union, among the dancers and singers. She herself, the proudest member of the chorus, was selected President of the organization, but when Emperor Franz Joseph heard of it he took the members of the league under his own protection and ordered that they should be promoted as rapidly as possible in accordance with their merit. Frau Eugenie Steinruber was given a small part and filled it so well that she was given the little role in "The Maid of Orleans." Crowded houses are the rule nightly, being drawn in so much by the advertising which she had received, but by dramatic talents. The Vienna press predicts that she will be one of the great singers of Europe.

NEW MONEY ORDER.-The new form of money order, which is to be in effect a duplicate draft made by carbon paper, instead of the old one with stamped edges to indicate the amount, will be used by the government after Labor Day. Although the British postoffice adopted the new order system in 1898, it has been used in the United States only since 1896. The money order business of the United States now amounts to $18,000,000 annually.
TO CONSIDER TRUSTS.

MANY EMINENT MEN ARE COMING.

National Conference to Be Held in Chicago Sept. 13-16 Promises to Leave Its Imprint on History—List of Delegates.

The governors of twenty-one states have selected delegations to attend the conference on trusts to be held in Chicago under the auspices of the Civic Federation Sept. 13 to 16. Not a few of the governors will head the state delegations and be present in person. This list includes the following state executives:

George W. Atkinson, West Virginia.
E. R. Staley, Kansas.
E. M. Shaw, Iowa.
Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan.
C. B. Thomas, Colorado.
R. S. Smith, Montana.
William A. Poynter, Nebraska.
Low V. Stevens, Missouri.
Edward Scobold, Wisconsin.
N. D. Murphy, Arizona.
R. H. Pancher, North Dakota.
James A. Mount, Indiana.

Over fifty senators and congressmen have sent in requisitions for seats at the conference, expressing a desire to hear the discussion. Senator Kyle, who is president of the United States industrial commission that is now investigating the subject of trusts, has written a letter commending the conference and its aim, saying: "In my judgment the subject for discussion is the question of the hour, and the most important before the American people." The commission has so arranged matters that it will be able to attend the conference in a body.

Britons to Attend.

Marshall Halsey, United States counsel at Birmingham, England, has cabled that E. J. Smith, father of a great combination movement in England, will be here. A. W. Still, editor of the Birmingham Gazette, is also a probable participant in the conference. He will represent the opposite side of the combination plan. Among the delegations appointed by the governors of various states to come to Chicago for the conference are the following:


Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

CITY

Dear Sir:

As the Township petition has not yet been filed, please do not give the report of the Central Committee, mailed you to-day, to the press. It will be given out when the petition is filed.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:

The act passed at the last session of the state legislature makes it possible to abolish the township governments within the city of Chicago if enough votes can be secured for this purpose at the coming April election.

In view of the importance of this matter to the citizens of Chicago, we suggest that the Political Action Committee arrange for a meeting of the members of the Union League Club at an early date to consider ways and means of actively participating in securing the adoption of the law by the voters.

On Behalf of the Civic Federation,

[Signature]

[Signature]

John Carter

Adolph Nathan

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
The voters will have an opportunity at the April election to abolish seven township governments, to dispense with seven taxing bodies, and escape the expense and scandal which the people have suffered for many years because of the attempts of the township officers to grab excessive salaries and to impose useless burdens upon the tax payers. At the last session of the legislature the Civic Federation secured the passage of an act authorizing the submission of this question at the spring election for adoption by the voters and it will appear in prominent type at the head of the ballot. More than 15000 voters have petitioned the County Judge for the submission of the question. In quality, this is probably the cleanest and most representative petition ever filed with the Election Commissioners. This is due to the fact that the signatures were secured through the earnest efforts and co-operation of manufacturers, merchants, bankers and home owners. As a result, duplication of names and other padding so frequent in petitions are practically eliminated.

The act is very simple and, if adopted, wipes out entirely the township organizations. It provides that the powers heretofore exercised by the town boards shall be exercised by the present city officials and the county treasurer. No new offices are created, and all the township offices, with the attendant expense, are abolished. In the seven townships entirely within the city of Chicago the assessors supervisors, town clerks, collectors, auditors and the town attorneys are wiped out and no additional expense or machinery will be necessary in their place thus making an actual saving of about $500,000 a year to the home owners and all tax payers.

For a number of years the citizens and tax payers have been making strenuous efforts to unite into one body the county, city, township and other taxing bodies and the public has come to understand the necessity for such movement. The adoption of the law about to be submitted to the voters goes a very long way towards the accomplishment of this result and is the most important step which has been taken in that direction. If the voters of the City adopt this law it will greatly encourage public spirited citizens to continue the fight for the entire simplification of our city government. Now there are 19 different taxing bodies each with a host of tax eaters, retainers and hangers on. By voting for this question at the election, the voters will dispose of one of the most glaring evils in Chicago affairs and effectually rid the City of seven township organizations with their disreputable pull, patronage and public plunder. Chicago is suffering from appendicitis induced by township organizations and every true citizen voter will aid in the operation for removing the festering appendix by voting right next election day. All property and all home owners are vitally concerned in the adoption of this law which will point the way for greater municipal improvement.

We commend the issue to every earnest voter and feel confident that each citizen and tax payer will take such personal interest in the matter as to make it so fully understood that the law will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

E. Allen Frost,

John Barton Payne,

Adolph Nathan,

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing a copy of the Pending Amendment to the Revenue Article of the Illinois Constitution, which will be voted upon on Nov. 7, 1915, and would appreciate greatly a letter expressing your opinion as to the desirability of its adoption. I am enclosing also a reprint of the findings and recommendations of the Illinois Special Tax Commission in connection with this Amendment.

The Civic Federation is preparing a text book to be used in the campaign for the adoption of the Pending Amendment. In addition to a presentation of needs for the proposed change; a survey of taxing systems in the United States, and data as to methods and results in some of the more progressive States, we desire to publish favorable expressions from educators and publicists of note throughout the country, and especially in Illinois.

We are especially anxious therefore to have your endorsement, and will be grateful for so early a reply as may be convenient.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President.
“As a result of the present situation, there is a notorious evasion of the terms of the revenue law, which are unjust in principle and unenforceable in practice. *** This situation inevitably leads to a disrespect of the law in other fields; and calls for far reaching changes in the present system of taxation.”—Page 6

FINDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS SPECIAL TAX COMMISSION

Reprinted (in part) by
The Civic Federation
416 The Temple
Chicago
No. 1 Saving Lives with Pictures
No. 2 Tax Inequities in Illinois
No. 3 Dangers of the Initiative and Referendum.
No. 4 A Public Danger, by Hon. Geo. T. Buckingham.
No. 5 Legislative Report for 1911.
No. 6 Biennial Report, October, 1911.
No. 7 Tax Facts for Illinois.

“The attempt to tax all property by a uniform rule results in the placing of burdens of taxation upon real estate.”—Allen R. Foote, P. 3

In Illinois 38 years of this effort result thus:

Percentage of Local Assessments borne by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real Property</th>
<th>Personal and R.R. Property</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.16</td>
<td>25.84</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.63</td>
<td>*22.37</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The actual tremendous proportionate increase of personal property as a factor in the State’s wealth since 1873, lends humor even to the dull figures of the assessor.

*R. R. Property (0.67 and 0.38% respectively) does not include assessment for tracks, rolling stock and capital stock made by State Board of Equalization. Railroads bear in all from 8 to 10 percent of the total tax burden of the state.
EDITORIAL COMMENT.

_Aurora Beacon, Sept. 16, 1912:_

The question briefly stated, is whether the next legislature shall submit to the people an amendment providing for a thorough reorganization of our scheme of taxation. * * * Must Illinois, with all her vast taxable property, hobble along on crutches, when the vote of the people will make her stand up straight, her head as high as any other state in the whole lot?

_Chicago Daily News, Aug. 27, 1912:_

* * * It is futile for public officials to quarrel with low valuations and to expect to prevent concealment of taxable personal property so long as an unjust and unworkable system of raising revenues is kept in operation. The movement which is being pressed * * * to secure with the aid of the legislature at its next session revenue reform through a carefully framed constitutional amendment, should receive general support from the public.

_Galesburg Mail, Aug. 29, 1912:_

Voters of Illinois this Fall will have an opportunity to vote upon three important questions. One will be to express an opinion regarding the proposed constitutional amendment permitting tax reform. * * * All three of the proposed reforms are good and should be given sincere thought by the voter.

_Chicago Record Herald, Aug. 26, 1912:_

The Civic Federation has taken up the fight for tax reform with renewed spirit. It has the earnest support of other organizations and every citizen should enlist in the campaign.
EDITORIAL COMMENT—Continued.

Moline Dispatch, Sept. 16, 1912:

Tax reform is a crying demand in Illinois. * * * A tax commission composed of able men thoroughly representative of the people of the state * * * had recommended to the legislature a new and improved system of taxation, one that would call for a constitutional amendment, but the lawmakers took no action. Resenting this failure, the people quickly signed the necessary petition calling for a vote November 5. * * * This tax reform question is not partisan. It should have the support of voters of all parties.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1910:

The Civic Federation has for years made the * * * malpractice of taxation in Illinois a special study. It has been a leader in the movement to reform a vicious system. * * * It is not easy to amend the constitution, * * * but until the constitution shall have been altered there can be only incomplete and inadequate reform.

Galesburg Republican-Register, Oct. 7, 1912:

Judge Dunne says that if he is elected he will try to rid the state of its present tax system. * * * It is not necessary for our voters to rest on the promises of Judge Dunne or anybody else. Let them when they go to the polls vote for this proposition and give it such a majority that there will be no question about their wishes.
tions, indicates that a change to a more elastic tax basis might help municipal treasuries in Illinois as well as the State treasury and at the same time greatly benefit the taxpayer.

The following table shows how insignificant are the State revenues of Illinois in comparison with those of New York and even Pennsylvania, although the latter suffers from more constitutional restrictions than New York:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Revenue for State purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>9,113,614</td>
<td>$46,848,324.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>7,665,111</td>
<td>$33,638,013.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>5,639,391</td>
<td>$14,629,087.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Report of State Treasurer for 1911.
†One-half of the appropriation made for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1911.

In other words, while Illinois has more than 61 per cent of New York's population, she has less than 32 per cent of her revenues for State purposes; and while she has more than 73 per cent of Pennsylvania's population she has only 41 per cent of the State revenues enjoyed by the Keystone commonwealth.

Having been instrumental in submitting the tax amendment question for advisory vote under the Public Policy Act on November 5, 1912, the Executive Committee of the Federation desires to present to the public in brief compass as much information as possible on this subject in the hope that popular sentiment may be crystallized to the point of securing:

1. A heavy affirmative vote under the Public Policy Act.
2. The submission of the needed amendment by the Forty-eighth General Assembly in the winter of 1913.
3. The required majority of all votes cast at the general election of November, 1914, for the amendment so submitted.

This pamphlet reprints, therefore, that portion of the Special Tax Commission's report dealing particularly with the need for amending the revenue article of the State Constitution so that
the General Assembly may provide modern methods to meet not only present day but future conditions. It is believed that the reproduction of the following letters will throw important light upon the situation:

“National Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1912. Mr. Douglas Sutherland, Secy., The Civic Federation, Chicago, Ill. My dear Sir:—In reply to your letter on the subject of taxation, will say that the attempt to tax all property by a uniform rule results in the placing of burdens of taxation upon real estate. It is impossible and extremely unjust to attempt to tax intangible property at its par value at the rate of tax levied upon real estate, for the double reason that real estate is never valued at par and the tax on the par value of the intangible property is an unjust tax upon the income derived from it.

“All who are intelligently endeavoring to improve the tax systems of the several States are concentrating their efforts upon securing constitutional amendments that will permit a classification of the subjects of taxation and thus remove the obstacles to tax reform always presented by the uniform rule of the General Property Tax.

“Wherever classification is permitted, and a very low rate placed upon intangible property, the revenue from this source is invariably increased enormously.

“In my judgment, it is useless for the people of Illinois, as it has been for the people of Ohio, to undertake to institute thorough going and really scientific tax reforms under the limitations of the existing constitutions. Therefore, our effort has been to secure constitutional amendments, and the adoption of a provision, a copy of which you will find in the memorial sent you. Yours respectfully (signed), Allen R. Foote, President.”

“Chicago, April 1, 1912, Civic Federation of Chicago, 108 S. La Salle St., Chicago. Gentlemen:—I have at hand your letter of enquiry of
the 30th ult., wherein you state that 'taxes were never so high and were probably never more inequitably distributed,' and ask me the following questions, which I am pleased to answer after each question: Question: 'What, in your judgment, is the root of the trouble'? Answer: The expense of government is constantly increasing. Numerous elections and primaries, frequent special sessions of the General Assembly, increased cost of operating all State, County and City institutions due to higher prices for food, coal and other supplies, and in addition the movement for large public improvements, cities beautiful, waterways and drainage, all ever at the expense of the taxpayer.

'The majority of voters who support at the polls the various excesses are not taxpayers.'

'The days of government economically administered seem to have gone.'

'Question: 'Is it lack of rigid enforcement of existing laws?'

'Answer: In my judgment the existing tax laws are enforced as equitably as they well can be.'

'The taxing system of Illinois is antiquated, unequal, inequitable and unenforceable except as against real estate and fixed personal property. The land, cattle and machinery of the farmer are reached and taxed as is the furniture of the small householder, but the great mass of personal property wholly escapes taxation owing to the fact that the constitution and laws of the State make that result inevitable.'

'Question: 'What in your judgment would be the result of a literal and rigid enforcement of these laws?'

'Answer: It would in my judgment produce worse conditions than now exist. Money would be driven from the banks into other states, borrowers would be charged higher rates of interest, the business man would be put into an unfavorable position with his competitors in other states where the tax laws are more equitable.'
"What the State of Illinois must have is an entire revision of its constitutional and statutory revenue laws, whereby taxes can be levied equitably on each separate class of property, and the administration of such laws taken out of politics and placed in the hands of experts appointed for that purpose under rigid civil service laws, protected from the vengeance of the tax dodger and assured of their respective positions so long as they administer the laws as they are written. Yours very truly (Signed), Harrison B. Riley."

REPORT OF SPECIAL TAX COMMISSION.

[Appointed under an Act of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, approved June 9th, 1909.]

To the Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of the State of Illinois:

IV—FINDINGS.

From the complaints which have been presented and from our study of the existing tax laws and their operation, we have reached the following conclusions as to the principal defects of the present revenue system and its administration:

1. That the assessed valuation of property for purposes of taxation is in the aggregate, not only a very small part of the true value of the tangible taxable property in the State, but is a considerably smaller fraction of the true value than that provided for in the present revenue laws; and that the results of such under-assessments are on the one hand an increase in the nominal rate of taxation, and at the same time a marked inequality in the assessment of different classes of property and of different pieces of property of the same kind owned by different persons.

2. The most numerous complaints and the most serious inequalities arise in the assessment and taxation of intangible personal property,
such as moneys and credits, mortgages, bonds and stocks. While during the past decade there has been some increase in the assessment of intangible property, it is evident that such intangible holdings, which are easily transferable and where the assessment depends entirely on statements by the owner, cannot be uniformly or equitably assessed under the general property tax. If such property could be assessed on the same basis as tangible property, the taxes at the rates now levied (especially in cities) would amount to an unjust confiscation of from one-fourth to one-half of the income; and in some cases, such extortionate taxes are in fact levied and collected from those who scrupulously obey the letter of the law. More often such classes of property to a large extent escape taxation altogether; and it is argued, with much cogency, that intangible property, such as stocks, bonds, notes and credits, are not, in any real sense, property, but are simply a series of claims or obligations secured by tangible property already subject to taxation; and that the attempt to tax property of this kind, in addition to and on the same basis as the tangible property, involves "double taxation" of the same property, or perhaps it is even taxed three or four, or many more times.

As a result of the present situation, there is a notorious evasion of the terms of the revenue law, which are unjust in principle and unenforceable in practice. The most deplorable consequence is the demoralizing influence of the hiatus between the written words of the law and its actual administration, which is well known and recognized both by public officials and our most highly reputed citizens. This situation inevitably leads to disrespect of the law in other fields, and calls for far-reaching changes in the present system of taxation.

Our study of the tax systems of other states shows clearly that other methods of taxation than the general property tax are both more equitable and at the same time more successful
as means of raising public revenue from intangible property. Special taxes on corporations and on mortgages and other kinds of intangible holdings are now used to a very large extent, especially in the larger eastern states, such as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and have also been introduced to some extent in Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. But no such methods can be introduced in Illinois under the present constitutional restrictions requiring the taxation of all classes of property on an absolutely uniform basis. It therefore becomes necessary for any adequate change in the system of taxation that the constitutional provisions should be amended.

3. In the assessment of tangible property there are also evidences of important inequalities in the valuation of different classes of property, especially in the assessment of certain kinds of tangible personal property. Under the present system, what amounts practically to exemptions are granted at the discretion of the assessing officials. In regard to some kinds of tangible personal property, exemptions would seem to be advisable, and for other kinds other methods of taxation would be better than the present ad valorem system. But here again no changes from the present basis can be legally made without a change in the constitutional provisions. **

V—RECOMMENDATIONS.

Constitutional Amendment—In view of our conclusions that any adequate changes in the basis of taxation in this State must be preceded by changes in the constitutional provisions, we recommend and submit herewith, for the consideration of the General Assembly, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois; to be added as section 14 of article IX of the State Constitution.

Section 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject-matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as com-
plete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) of this article of the Constitution did not exist; provided, however, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law, and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time.

This proposed amendment will not in itself make any change in the present system of taxation. It will simply remove some of the restrictions now placed on the General Assembly and make possible the enactment of statutory changes in the future.

Constitutional restrictions, such as those in the Constitution of Illinois, requiring the taxation of all property in proportion to valuation on a uniform basis, are to be found in many states. But the states with the most advanced and the most satisfactory systems of taxation have few or no restrictions of this kind; and the decided trend of opinion on the part of students of taxation problems is in opposition to such restrictions. The Constitutions of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont and Iowa have very brief general provisions relating to taxation, which practically do not restrict the powers of the legislature. The Constitutions of Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have more detailed provisions; but all permit exceptions to the rule of uniformity in methods of taxation. It is in such states where there are few or no constitutional restrictions on the power of the legislature, that the most successful systems of taxation are in force in this country.

The First National Conference on State and Local Taxation, held at Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1907, adopted the following resolution in regard to constitutional restrictions on the power of taxation:
"Whereas, The greatest inequalities have arisen from laws designed to tax all the widely differing classes of property in the same way and such laws have been ineffective in the production of revenue; and

"Whereas, The appropriate taxation of various forms of property is rendered impossible by the restrictions upon the taxing power contained in the constitutions of many of the states;

"Resolved, That all state constitutions requiring the same taxation of all property, or otherwise imposing restraints upon the reasonable classification of property, should be amended by repeal of such restrictive provisions."

This Commission has not considered it advisable to recommend the removal of all restrictions on the power of the General Assembly of Illinois. Under the proposed amendment the taxation of every person or corporation in proportion to the valuation of real property owned will still be required; and in other respects the provisions of Article IX of the Constitution of 1870 will remain for the most part unchanged. The amendment recommended will, however, place it in the power of the General Assembly to classify for purposes of taxation the various kinds of personal property, tangible and intangible; and will permit the General Assembly to provide special methods for taxing distinct classes of personal property, subject to the limitation that such taxes must be uniform in regard to all property of each class.

This Commission has not considered it desirable to attempt to discuss or to recommend the specific legislation that should be enacted, if this amendment to the State Constitution is adopted, for the reason that there has not been sufficient time since its appointment for the consideration of such legislation. There will be important differences of opinion as to what changes are most desirable; and further investigation and discussion will be needed to reach an agreement.
It may, however, be pointed out that, under the proposed amendment, it will be possible for the General Assembly to provide for special taxes on intangible property such as are now successfully used in Pennsylvania and Maryland; or to establish a special recording tax on mortgages, such as is now in force in New York and Minnesota, and is markedly successful, both as a means of raising public revenue and in taxing such property equitably and uniformly.

The proposed constitutional amendment will also permit the General Assembly to establish special methods for the taxation of corporations, such as those now employed in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states, in place of the method now used in this State of assessing the capital stock of corporations, which yields no substantial amount of revenue at the present time.

It will also permit the General Assembly to provide for special methods of taxing certain classes of tangible personal property, such as grain and stock in trade; or to grant exemptions, as for example, in the case of household furniture, such as are granted in other states.

These suggestions indicate what will be possible if the proposed amendment is adopted as part of the Constitution of the State. It will not necessarily lead to the adoption of all of these changes; but it will prepare the way for a further study of the relative merits of these various methods and will permit the adoption of such changes in the present system of taxation as seem to be best suited to the conditions of this state. * * *

Respectfully submitted,

John P. Wilson, President,
Edmund J. James, Secretary,
Ben F. Caldwell,
A. M. Craig,
A. P. Grout,
Harrison B. Riley,
B. L. Winchell.

January 15, 1911.
TAX COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, The Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of the State of Illinois:

Sir:—While the undersigned heartily concurs in the recommendations of the Special Tax Commission, made in its report to his Excellency, the Governor, and is of the opinion that a great reform will be accomplished by the enactment into law of the measures therein recommended, still the undersigned is of the further opinion that such measures are not sufficiently far-reaching to furnish an adequate solution of the tax problem in Illinois.

As the State inherently possesses all power for raising revenue not denied it by our Constitution, I believe there should be no limitation placed upon that power, except such as is necessary to protect the individual from tyranny and the business interests of the State from discrimination.

And that otherwise the State should have a free hand to meet the constant changes in the character and quality of taxable property and the skill and resourcefulness of tax-evading persons by laws unhampered by constitutional limitations.

To this end it is believed that but two limitations upon the power of the State are necessary, instead of nearly the score thought advisable forty years ago.

These are:

First—that taxation shall be uniform upon similar classes of property by whomsoever owned within the territorial jurisdiction of the body imposing the tax; and

Second—that all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law, uniform as to the class of property exempted, and that such exemptions shall not be construed to be contracts, but shall be at all times subject to modification or repeal at the pleasure of the State.

The State of New York has even fewer constitutional restrictions than those above indicated,
and its tax system is the most flexible, productive and satisfactory of any of the states.

The suggestion above made is in harmony with the conclusion of nearly every tax commission with whose report I have been favored, and with what I consider the latest opinion of the authorities upon this subject. **

Respectfully submitted.

HARRISON B. RILEY,
Tax Commissioner.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1911.

It will be noted that Special Tax Commissioner Riley felt that the form of amendment agreed to by the majority of the Special Tax Commission, and included in the foregoing excerpt from the Tax Commission’s Report, while along the right line was itself too much restricted. The form of the Constitutional provision recommended by the National (formerly the International) Tax Association is exceedingly simple and reads as follows:

“The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only.”

Still another form of amendment was prepared by the Special Revenue Committee of the Civic Federation and introduced in the Senate of the Forty-fifth General Assembly by Hon. Daniel A. Campbell. This amendment, which, however, was not favorably acted upon by the Senate, was proposed in the following language:

“Resolved, that Article IX of the Constitution of this State be amended by repealing Section 1 and Section 9 thereof, and by substituting in place of said Sections 1 and 9, a section to be numbered and known as Section 1 and reading as follows, to-wit:

“Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same
class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. Provided, that the General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. And

"Resolved, That Article IX, Section 10, of the Constitution of this State be amended to read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law; such taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation."

_____

VIEWS FROM OTHER STATES.

On the General Property Tax—Commission Reports.

Rhode Island, 1910:—"The General Property Tax has proved ineffectual in producing revenue; unjust because it places the burden upon the weak, the unwary and the conscientious, while it allows the shrewd and powerful to escape; inadvisable because it brings the law into disrepute and debases the morals of the community. Its failure in application has been a matter of concern not only to theorists but to legislators and business interests. * * * Inquisitorial laws of great severity, designed to bring to light everything taxable, with penalties so severe as to be revolting, and even the provision for the payment of a percentage to informers, have been placed upon the statute books with no avail so far as intangible personal property was concerned
except to emphasize the inequality of the tax burden placed upon those not shrewd enough to escape."

Missouri, 1906:—"* * * In other words the General Property Tax * * * is so generally recognized in the State Constitution that nothing short of a Constitutional change can open the door to the establishment of any other system. We are satisfied that a change is required to remedy existing radical defects and to secure equality to our citizens in bearing the public burdens of the State."

Oregon, 1905:—"In practice it has been found that its administration results in the escaping of personal property from taxation. The investigation of the reports of the Commissions of other States clearly shows that the general property tax results in the placing of the burdens of taxation upon real property. And that is true in this State. Under its operation the tax falls largely upon visible personal property, and that, too, in the hands of those that pay the tax on real property."

Michigan, 1900:—"All property cannot be taxed alike, or by like methods. The machinery for taxation must be suitable to the kind of property to be taxed. Taxation to be effective must be certain. As far as possible the State should provide a system whereby it may not have to rely solely upon the statements of persons to be assessed, either for the extent or value of property."

"In its efforts to perfect its revenue system the State of New York has not been hampered by constitutional limitations. The only restrictive provision in the State Constitution which the Legislature has had to observe is the requirement of a three-fifths majority to enact any law relating to revenue. Thus it has been possible to effect a separation of State and local revenues, and to classify and discriminate as to subjects, methods and rates of taxation."—Summaries of Reports of Special State Tax Commissions, Civic Federation, 1907.
THE CIVIC FEDERATION
OF CHICAGO
416 THE TEMPLE
La Salle and Monroe Streets

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Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a proposition to amend Article IX of the Constitution by adding thereto an additional section to be known as Section 14 of Article IX, as follows:

Sec. 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9), and ten (10) of this Article of the Constitution did not exist; provided, however, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property and of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law, and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time.

The foregoing is the amendment presented in 1911 by the Illinois Special Tax Commission, after an exhaustive investigation.

This Commission was composed of John P. Wilson, Chicago, Chairman; Edmund J. James, Urbana, Secretary; Ben F. Caldwell, Springfield; the late A. M. Craig, Galesburg; A. P. Grout, Winchester; Harrison B. Riley, Chicago, and B. L. Winchell, Chicago.
Dissatisfaction with the tax system in Illinois is wide-spread and growing. It is due primarily to the utter impossibility of enforcing the general property tax with uniformity, equity or efficiency, against those modern forms of wealth classed as intangible personal property. The pending amendment will not in itself make any change in existing laws. It will, however, give to the General Assembly authority (now withheld by the Constitution) to substitute some of the modern, automatic and equitable methods found advantageous in other states. The amendment in no way affects tax administration, as all taxing officers are created by the Legislature and may be changed at any legislative session without constitutional change.

The evils of the present system—tax evasion, inadequate public revenues, double taxation, undue burdens on the borrower, inequalities, uncertainties and abuses—are well known. The adoption of this amendment is essential to improvement. Until it is adopted there can be no real relief.

This amendment is not experimental. It would merely give the Illinois General Assembly the power over personal property tax laws, granted to the Legislatures of Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maryland, Rhode Island and other states taking successful steps toward real taxation of intangible wealth, which, here, as a class, pays no taxes. Between 1880 and 1913, New York secured new revenues from intangibles to an extent that reduced the tax burden of real property from 87 to 65 percent of the total. Other states get from 10 to 25 times more revenue than before from this class of property, and decrease real estate burdens proportionately. Every state trying to enforce the antiquated general property tax, retards business and development and heaps constantly higher burdens on real property.

The submission of such an amendment by the General Assembly was urged by the following overwhelmingly popular vote, on November 5, 1912: Yes, 541,189; No, 187,467—the largest affirmative advisory vote cast in Illinois since 1904. In the General Assembly 35 out of 51 Senators, and 130 out of 153 Representatives, voted for this amendment.

Among the organizations endorsing it are the following:

The Illinois Commercial Federation, the Illinois Farmers’ Institute, the Illinois Manufacturers’ Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Commercial Club, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Rockford Real Estate Board, and the Chambers of Commerce of Springfield, Peoria and many other cities.

For additional literature write to any of the following officers of the

ILLINOIS TAX AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

FRANK I. MANN, Chairman
Gilman, Illinois

A. P. GROUT, Honorary Chairman
Winchester, Illinois

S. B. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Chairman
Quincy, Illinois

DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND, Secretary
804 The Temple, Chicago, Illinois

or to

THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF CHICAGO

804 The Temple, Chicago
Proposed Amendment to Revenue Article of Illinois Constitution.

Memorandum to President Judson:

The adoption of the proposed amendment would enable, though not require, the legislature to avoid the double taxation of credits and securities, and the tangible property which they represent, and such legislation would, in my opinion, be a very substantial gain. It is also possible that in other respects the adoption of the amendment might relax present restraints which on general principles would be desirable. But I do not believe that definite tax reforms have been formulated beyond a classification of personal property which would allow the differential treatment of intangible property. — I am inclined to think the form of the proposed amendment unfortunate. On its face it is unintelligible and requires the voter to rely entirely upon lawyers' information as to its meaning. I also believe that for the purpose of comprehensive tax reform there should have been a greater enlargement of legislative power, and in this
MEMORANDUM TO: BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The proposal of the proposed amendment might be made as the legislature have had a number of ex parte arguments and the legislature have been told of the arguments and the arguments have been made clear to them. In my opinion, the very significant part is that it is not necessary that the tax of the property held by the corporation may be reasonably withheld or the corporation may have need to withhold the tax of the property held by the corporation. I believe that the argument is not necessary to make the corporation have need to withhold the tax of the property held by the corporation.

In the nature of constitutional law, there have been a number of constitutional law cases which have been decided in this manner.

I also believe that for the
respect I am inclined to agree with the report of Mr. Harrison B. Riley and the constitutional provision recommended by the National Tax Association, which you will find on page 11 and page 12 of the pamphlet entitled Bulletin No. 7.

However it may be that it was considered hopeless to urge a further reaching amendment than the one proposed and I think, on the whole, it is better than what we have at present.

Yours very truly,

Ernst Freund
I respect I am inclined to agree with the report of Mr.

be pleased to have the opportunity of proposing

recommendation for the recommendation mentioned above.

will bring into being any major changes in the dental office.

May 1939

However, it may be that it was not intended to

make a further economic statement upon the one

proposed and I think on the whole it is better that

what we have at present.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, November 20, 1915

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 16th inst. with enclosure is received. The suggested amendment is in the direction of reform of a very bad situation, and I should hope that it might be adopted. I regret that it did not go very much farther, but suppose that this is all that could be done at the time.

Very truly yours,

M.F.J. - L.

Mr. Joseph E. Otis,
The Civic Federation,
304 The Temple, Chicago.
Chicago, November 20, 1916

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th inst. with enclosure
is received. The necessary amendment to the instruction
of November 20, 1917, is hereby made, and I enclose a copy of
the same. I regret that it did not go veny
much faster, but suppose that time is all that counts.

Gone to the time.

Very truly yours,

H.E.T. — R.

Mr. Johnson: I agree
The Civic Registration.
804 The Temple Office.