

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Tables Turned for U. S. Senator Luke Lea



WASHINGTON—Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee is congratulating himself upon having turned the tables on his colleagues, Senator William R. Webb. When Mr. Webb found himself suddenly lifted from the presidency of a disciplinary school for boys to a seat in the greatest legislative body in the world he sent for Mr. Lea, who, while still a young man, already is a veteran legislator. He wanted advice from the man of Washington experience as to how he should conduct himself upon his first appearance in the senate.

Mr. Lea complied most willingly, telling the professor-senator that he should wear a Prince Albert coat, fasten his necktie down in the back, allow himself to be escorted to the presiding officer's desk by his colleague, and how, then, he must shake hands with the president pro tempore.

"That," said Mr. Lea by way of final remark, "is the formula for becoming a senator—after you get to Washington."

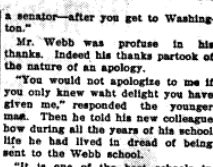
Mr. Webb was profuse in his thanks. Indeed he thanks partook of the nature of an apology.

"You would not apologize to me if you only knew what delight you have given me," responded the younger man. Then he told his new colleague how during all the years of his school life he had lived in dread of being sent to the Webb school.

"It is one of the best schools in the south," he said in explanation, "and the professor has the reputation of being the finest disciplinarian in the country for boys. When I was a youngster I was not looking especially for discipline, but my father had different views, and many times was on the verge of sending me to Professor Webb to be straightened out. This was the dread of my life."

"And that," he added, "is the reason why I felt so delighted to add him with a bit of advice about his late position into the senate. When it really came to the point of his sending for me and asking me to instruct him I knew that at least I had reached the period of life where I need not longer stand in fear of being sent to Professor Webb for discipline. I had the best of it. I felt really really triumphant."

## Rolls of the Immortal Orators Are Still Uncloued



DO the boys still "speak pieces" Friday afternoons in school? Do they still chatter the almost endless such diabolical oratorical dynamics as are created when the schoolboy mind grasps the full power of "Somebody to the Gladiators"? Do they still recite "Abou Ben Adhem"? Is "The Helmet of Navarre" still held up as the oriflamme of a host of mailed battalions arising upon the pleasant lands of France? Is Webster's reply dead? Are the rolls of the immortal orators of a silk-hat generation clouded over with the dust of an unappreciative schoolboy generation? Do they still decline—as we used to—while that grandest of teachers, Charles Bedford Young, looked on?

Because if they do—here's a piece from a real orator. It fell from the lips of one of the most interesting men in congress, Judge Adamson of Georgia. He is the man who is said to have dressed in a white suit and never to have rearranged his toilet, but the typhoon interfered not a whit with his wit or speech. Just imagine you are a schoolboy, and the speaker of that Friday afternoon class in oratory, the punch and ginger, could you tear the air if you had this? Try it.

"If maledictions mean hatred the fierce denunciations of the dual and clamorous minority in this house would destroy every patriot there and permit the return to power of that horde which has held high carnival of discrimination and robbery with short internmentations and hindrance for fifty years. That gallant old king, warrior, priest and poet in high place are anxious about their information and reckless about their statements. He might have been tempted to sing in the sweetest strains of adoration verse his religious opinions about the discredited politicians, the dissensions of divided political camps quarrelling over the method of their destruction while railing at the victors and indulging in the wildest flights of hyperbolic language. Selah."

and newstand looked pensive and unoccupied.

"You don't seem to be selling many nickel cigars for 10 cents this evening," said the hawker.

"Man, the ladies may have adopted many many tracts and notions, but they have not yet as a class become heavy smokers. I have some sensational newspapers on my stand which would publish Sunday articles about how women have become enslaved to the cigarette and to Lady Nicotine and all I would be as hard up as those gentlemen who sit around this hotel office every evening and discuss million-dollar deals. With this house full of fair guests my trade is confined to you."

of the big hotels was crowded with women and girls. It was one of the numerous excursions in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn and in the winter. These excursions are a great educational aid to the excursionist. They see the wheels of government go round, they exercise their proprietary rights in the national city, they get a better balanced idea of the magnitude of the American government and of the machinery of government, and they strengthen their pride in Washington.

But, while one, and also many, of the hotels were packed tight with these woman excursionists, and while the clerks behind the office counter were buttonholing and happy smiles, they talked their sweetest and showed their best manners and their best clothes, the young man at the cigar

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."

Public utility corporations are in favor of the state commission idea rather than separate commissions in the city or rule by city councils, it is said. The general opinion prevails that the utility concerns would prefer no legislation on the subject at this time unless they get the state commission idea.

The legislative grind is to be a continuous one this week, with the working life of this assembly's time clock set for expiration Friday night. Practically continuous sessions of three or four days will be held this week and into the following week.

On Saturday next, when the gavel will fall and with it table all bills that passed by adjournment of the next Friday night session.

About 200 bills on first and second reading on the house and senate calendar are already dead, because practically it will be impossible to take action on them with the calendars choking with bills sent from one house to another.

Anti-trust, corrupt practices and the Harkin ordinance saloon license bill are among the big subjects the house is to tackle in the final week.

When the house adjourned at noon

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."

Public utility corporations are in favor of the state commission idea rather than separate commissions in the city or rule by city councils, it is said. The general opinion prevails that the utility concerns would prefer no legislation on the subject at this time unless they get the state commission idea.

The legislative grind is to be a continuous one this week, with the working life of this assembly's time clock set for expiration Friday night. Practically continuous sessions of three or four days will be held this week and into the following week.

On Saturday next, when the gavel will fall and with it table all bills that passed by adjournment of the next Friday night session.

About 200 bills on first and second reading on the house and senate calendar are already dead, because practically it will be impossible to take action on them with the calendars choking with bills sent from one house to another.

Anti-trust, corrupt practices and the Harkin ordinance saloon license bill are among the big subjects the house is to tackle in the final week.

When the house adjourned at noon

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."

Public utility corporations are in favor of the state commission idea rather than separate commissions in the city or rule by city councils, it is said. The general opinion prevails that the utility concerns would prefer no legislation on the subject at this time unless they get the state commission idea.

The legislative grind is to be a continuous one this week, with the working life of this assembly's time clock set for expiration Friday night. Practically continuous sessions of three or four days will be held this week and into the following week.

On Saturday next, when the gavel will fall and with it table all bills that passed by adjournment of the next Friday night session.

About 200 bills on first and second reading on the house and senate calendar are already dead, because practically it will be impossible to take action on them with the calendars choking with bills sent from one house to another.

Anti-trust, corrupt practices and the Harkin ordinance saloon license bill are among the big subjects the house is to tackle in the final week.

When the house adjourned at noon

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."

Public utility corporations are in favor of the state commission idea rather than separate commissions in the city or rule by city councils, it is said. The general opinion prevails that the utility concerns would prefer no legislation on the subject at this time unless they get the state commission idea.

The legislative grind is to be a continuous one this week, with the working life of this assembly's time clock set for expiration Friday night. Practically continuous sessions of three or four days will be held this week and into the following week.

On Saturday next, when the gavel will fall and with it table all bills that passed by adjournment of the next Friday night session.

About 200 bills on first and second reading on the house and senate calendar are already dead, because practically it will be impossible to take action on them with the calendars choking with bills sent from one house to another.

Anti-trust, corrupt practices and the Harkin ordinance saloon license bill are among the big subjects the house is to tackle in the final week.

When the house adjourned at noon

## Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing

ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to see on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these tin signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of general establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and engaged investment in many kinds of



## Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing

ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to see on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these tin signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of general establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and engaged investment in many kinds of

## Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing

ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to see on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these tin signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of general establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and engaged investment in many kinds of

## Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing

ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to see on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these tin signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of general establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and engaged investment in many kinds of

## Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing

ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to see on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these tin signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of general establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and engaged investment in many kinds of

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."

Public utility corporations are in favor of the state commission idea rather than separate commissions in the city or rule by city councils, it is said. The general opinion prevails that the utility concerns would prefer no legislation on the subject at this time unless they get the state commission idea.

The legislative grind is to be a continuous one this week, with the working life of this assembly's time clock set for expiration Friday night. Practically continuous sessions of three or four days will be held this week and into the following week.

On Saturday next, when the gavel will fall and with it table all bills that passed by adjournment of the next Friday night session.

About 200 bills on first and second reading on the house and senate calendar are already dead, because practically it will be impossible to take action on them with the calendars choking with bills sent from one house to another.

Anti-trust, corrupt practices and the Harkin ordinance saloon license bill are among the big subjects the house is to tackle in the final week.

When the house adjourned at noon

# GOVERNOR DUNNE'S HARBOR MEASURE

## Dunne Vetoes the Kleiman Bill on the Last Day

TAXPAYERS WOULD BE HIT

Corrupt Practice Act Attacked on Second Reading in the House and Materially Altered—Action on Proposed Law Postponed.

Springfield—With his first veto sent to the present general assembly Gov. Edward F. Dunne returned Governor his approval the Kleiman Calumet harbor bill, which recently passed both houses.

This was the last day under the law on which the governor could have prevented the measure from becoming a law. If he had withheld action until midnight it would have gone into effect July 1 without his signature.

As reasons compelling him to veto the measure Governor Dunne states that the Kleiman bill might impose voluminous burdens on the taxpayers of Chicago. He says that the work of excavating 500,000 cu. yds. of Calumet would cost at least \$2,000,000.

To acquire the riparian rights around the Calumet, build connecting water ways with Lake Michigan and the Calumet river, and build bridges would, the governor declares, necessitate further voluminous expenditures.

Governor Dunne adds that the owners of riparian rights and of land which will be benefited by this improvement should give release and quit claim deeds before the work is done.

The message was laid on the table in the house. His friends said they saw little hope of passing it over the governor's veto. On third reading the veto in the house was 90 to 43 and in the senate 28 to 21.

Governor Dunne's corrupt practices bill was attacked, materially altered by the house when it came up an second reading.

Representatives Browne, McLaughlin, King and Mitchell attacked the bill.

Shanahan and Brown declared that the provision that a candidate in his campaign must not spend more than 50 per cent. of his salary would allow enough to send out circular letters to voters and pay the postage.

Thereupon the bill was amended, the members of the 50 per cent. of allowable expenses all disbursements for printing and postage.

Representatives Browne, Thomas Curran, Hillen, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Mulcahy and Trivette voted to kill the bill. Action was postponed.

"Home-rule" in the control of the corporation is the big issue of the final week. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel; Alderman Charles E. Merriam and other councilmen are headed this way to protest against the public utility commission bill as it now stands with article 6, the home rule portion, stricken out.

Governor Dunne is to go before the senators and urge them to restore the home rule features.

"I want home rule for every city in the state," said the state senator, "and I will urge the senate to put back in the bill article 6. If this fails, then it will be my endeavor to especially urge that Chicago be given the right to control its public utility corporations."