

HOW TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT

It Must Not Be Confused with Any Other Question.

INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT

Judge of Election Will Hand You a Special Ballot with the Large One.

Put a X in Square Marked "Yes" Opposite Proposition Calling for the New Charter Amendment.

Voters at the coming election will be given by the election judges, in addition to the large ballot containing the official candidates, a special ballot containing several propositions which are to be voted upon. This consists of the constitutional amendment and two or three questions of public policy. The amendment was adopted by the last legislature and is submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection, and is popularly known as the Chicago New Charter Amendment. It must have a majority of all the votes cast throughout Illinois in order to be ratified. It will probably be the first of the several propositions on the special ballot in all of the counties of the state and will appear in the following form:

Proposed Amendment to Constitution.	YES	X
	NO	
Amending Article IV of the Constitution by adding thereto another section to be numbered Section 34, authorizing the General Assembly to provide by statute a charter or scheme of local self-government FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO.		

VOTE YES

How to Vote on the Amendment.
Every voter should vote on this proposed amendment one way or the other. It is advocated by leading men of all parties and all sections of the state as a measure that will benefit the whole state, although designed particularly for the relief of Chicago from her present governmental difficulties. In order to vote for the amendment the voter must mark a cross in the square adjoining that in which is printed the word "yes." A cross marked in the square opposite the word "no" would be a vote against the proposition.

The amendment must not be confused with any other question on the ballot. It should not be neglected by any voter in any part of the state. No citizen of the state can claim that an amendment to the constitution for whatever purpose does not concern him. A question affecting the state constitution affects every voter. The constitution is made by the people and can be changed only by a majority

the whole people as expressed in the votes cast at the regular election.

Election judges are especially requested to inform themselves on the nature and object of this amendment so that they may be able satisfactorily to answer such questions about it as the voters may ask. Briefly stated, the amendment, if adopted, will enable the legislature to grant Chicago broader charter powers—that is, a larger degree of home rule so that the city may remedy the governmental defects from which it has long suffered. It cannot harm any other part of the state, but by relieving the legislature of a great burden of work and making it free to devote more time to bills from other districts it will prove a measure of general economy and a benefit to the state at large.

The press, the pulpit, and the judges of the courts in all sections of the state are adding their voice to that of the leaders of all the political parties in urging all voters to mark their ballots for the measure by placing a cross opposite the word "YES" on this proposition.

A PARADOX OF MUNICIPALITIES

A City of Great Wealth and Prosperity on Its Uppers.

One of the most prominent real estate dealers in Chicago said the other day, in speaking of the constitutional amendment by which it is hoped to get a new charter for Chicago, that the city is a good deal of a paradox.

"Chicago has been growing rapidly and steadily in population," he said, "not only by the extension of the city limits, but from the influx from nearly every state in the Union and from almost every civilized country on the globe. Not only that, but she has increased quite as rapidly in business. From 1890 to 1900 her manufacturing establishments increased from 10,000 to 19,000—nearly doubled in that ten years. There has been a correspond-

ing swelling of individual wealth not confined to the few rich but distributed among immense numbers as proven by the enormous growth of savings bank deposits. Our mercantile establishments are among the greatest in the world; the number and extent of the building enterprises begun this year is astonishing—perhaps has never been excelled in any previous year—and from indications it will continue through 1905.

"And yet in the face of all this, Chicago as a municipality is making no progress—is not keeping step with the municipal improvements of other cities. It is not as agreeable a place of residence as it was a quarter of a century ago. The city is chronically poverty-stricken. Where are our attractive improvements? We can't build school houses and police stations as fast as they are needed, and they, as well as other absolutely necessary improvements, are made out of the tax levy. Capital comes here to make more capital, and then it goes to New York. Capitalists do not choose this as a place of

residence and permanent investment. They call the town disagreeable and unsightly. They don't tarry for enjoyment—the facilities are lacking. Compare the number of first-class hotels here with those of New York, or even in little Boston. And we are growing no better in these respects. "As I said, the city treasury is always empty, and borrowing two years ahead on its income. Extravagance? Waste in administration? Figure up the appropriations necessary to properly police, and light, and clean, and drain the city, and build all the school houses and fire and police stations, and pay for the new equipments in various lines, and then square it with the tax levy for the year if you can. Municipalities are not managed with the economy of private concerns, but that's not the main trouble with Chicago. It's as economical, as efficient, here as in any eastern city, on the average, and yet when we go down there for awhile and come back we feel ashamed of our municipal appearance and conditions. We hate to acknowledge it.

"Curse politics all you please, but we are following a niggardly policy. We are floundering under a system long outgrown. We need a new charter. It's our only salvation. Every man who has a dollar's interest in Chicago ought to be working for this constitutional amendment. And the people of the state should help—they will gain something by it, and cannot possibly lose, for Chicago with one-third the population of the state pays nearly one-half the state taxes. What adds to the wealth of Chicago adds to that of the state, and authority to handle our own affairs would stop our monopolizing so much of the time of every legislature with them."

Don't neglect to vote for the constitutional amendment. The more you have been in Chicago the more you will know the city needs it. No amendment, no charter for Chicago. No new charter, a lot more trouble for the legislature to the detriment of the state at large.

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