

COST OF RUNNING CITY OF CHICAGO

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Revenues, Indebtedness, Assessed Valuation; Other Items Given in Report of Federal Dept.

The Department of Commerce announces that the costs of government for the city of Chicago, Ill., for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1922, amounted to \$163,079,761, which was a per capita cost of \$57.56. In 1917 the per capita cost was \$37.11, and in 1914, \$33.75, the totals for these years being \$97,849,451 and \$81,446,303, respectively. The per capita costs for 1922 consisted of expenses of general departments, \$34.89; expenses of public service enterprises, \$2.15; payments for interest, \$2.28; and for outlays, \$17.64. The chief expenditures for permanent improvements were \$2,587,000 for water supply system; \$4,212,000 for parks; \$5,968,000 for schools; \$11,190,000 for sewers; and \$24,960,000 for highways.

Revenues

The total revenue receipts for 1922 were \$153,560,705, or \$54.20 per capita. The per capita excess of governmental costs over revenue receipts was, therefore, \$3.36. However the revenue receipts exceeded the costs for the ordinary operation and maintenance and the payments for interest, excluding outlays, by \$14.28. The excess of per capita payments over revenue receipts is largely on account of permanent improvements, the costs of which were met by the issuance of debt obligations.

In Chicago property taxes represented 67.8 per cent of the total revenue for 1922, 56.5 per cent for 1917, and 56.0 per cent for 1914. The increase in the amount of property taxes collected was 16.0 per cent from 1914 to 1917, and 98.6 per cent from 1917 to 1922. The per capita property taxes were \$36.75 in 1922, \$20.39 in 1917, and \$18.73 in 1914.

Earnings of public service enterprises operated by the city represented 6.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1922, 3.9 per cent for 1917, and 9.8 per cent for 1914.

Business and non-business licenses were 4.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1922, 10.0 per cent for 1917, and 12.0 per cent for 1914.

Indebtedness

The net indebtedness (funded and floating debt less sinking fund assets) of Chicago was \$46.36 per capita for 1922, \$28.30 for 1917, and \$27.34 for 1914. Bond issues for the current year were more than \$6,000,000 for parks; \$8,000,000 each for sewers and highways; and \$28,000,000 for schools.

Assessed Valuations; Tax Levies

For 1922 the assessed valuation of property in Chicago subject to ad valorem taxation for the city corporation was \$1,666,247,773. The levy for all purposes for 1922 was \$128,640,423, this being a per capita of: Total, \$45.40; City operation, \$16.47; county, \$4.29; school district, \$15.92; sanitary district, \$2.52; park districts, \$3.56; and state, \$2.64.

In all of the data shown for this city the transactions of the independent school, sanitary, and park districts are included.

The statistics for Chicago include a percentage of the financial transactions of Cook county, the percentage being based upon the ratio between the assessed valuation of the city and that of the entire county. This treatment is desirable for comparability in cities of over 300,000 population because in a number of such cities the original county organization has been merged with that of the city.

AUSTRALIA PLANS SHIPPING BOARD

Move To Operate Government's Merchant Marine By This System Probable

Australia is preparing to set up a shipping board which shall operate the government-owned merchant marine of that country, according to a report just issued by the Department of Commerce. At present the government fleet is under the direction of a manager representing the government.

Australia's merchant marine has a book value of approximately \$60,000,000, but a market value of only \$20,000,000. During the two last years the government has lost approximately \$9,000,000 in operating the fleet.

The proposed plan is to have the government assume all losses of operation and depreciation to date and turn the fleet over to a shipping board at its market value. The board is to issue to the government debentures to that amount bearing 5 per cent interest, and is authorized to sell the ships or to operate them. The board is entitled to retain the whole of the profits until they amount to 25 per cent of its investment in order to build up a reserve. After the reserve is established, 50 per cent of the profits must be turned into the government treasury. As the board will start with no working capital, the government proposes to loan it 25 per cent of the investment, as above, or guarantee a loan to that amount from private bankers.

GRAND OPERA SCENES SHOWN AT INSTITUTE

Miniature Reproductions of the Stage Settings Attract Music Lovers

Lovers of grand opera may study scenes to be used in the operas of the forthcoming season in Chicago by visiting the Art Institute and viewing the miniature models of stage settings, which will be on exhibition in gallery G 55 until October 22. The Chicago Civic Opera will open the season at the auditorium Thursday night, Nov. 8, with Moussorgsky's masterpiece, "Boris Godunoff" with Feodor Chaliapin in the role of Boris. In the Art Institute collection of miniature stage settings, all designed by Julien Dove, there are no less than eight scenes from "Boris," showing the most interesting settings of the stage. There are four such models for Aida, three for Carmen, three for the Meistersinger, two for Madam Butterfly, and one each for Lakme, The Love of Three Kings, Edipo Re, Tristan and Isolde, Cavalleria Rusticana, Orfeo and La Jaccuquerie. Paintings of stage settings, also by Julien Dove, may be seen in the entrance corridor to the main exhibition rooms.

AMERICAN INDIANS IN BUSINESS LIFE

Many of Them Making Big Progress in Various Lines of Industry

The American Indian is investing heavily in the live stock industry, according to the Indian bureau of the Department of the Interior. At present he owns 1,659,000 head of live stock, with an estimated value of \$35,000,000. Under federal law, the Indian bureau is authorized to loan money to Indians to buy cattle and give them six years to pay the amount borrowed without interest.

That the American Indian has progressed not only in the live stock industry but in all other lines of business, is evidenced by comparative figures of 20 years ago with those of today. Twenty years ago there were 11,000 Indians engaged in farming, cultivating 362,000 acres of land. The value of their crops at that time was \$1,409,000, and their live stock value was \$8,188,000. Today there are 50,000 Indians engaged in farming, cultivating 891,000 acres of land, producing crops of an annual value of \$12,000,000 and raising live stock valued at \$35,000,000.

PAPER INDUSTRY TO AID FORESTRY PLANS

Closer Co-Operation Is Desired To Conserve Pulp Supply in America

Twenty representatives of the pulp and paper industry of the United States have been requested by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to form an advisory committee to co-operate with his department in formulating and carrying out forestry policies which affect the use of forest products in making paper and kindred products.

"The members of the committee, and through them the entire pulp and paper industry should become more directly concerned in the development of forestry policies and in the conduct of our research work," said Secretary Wallace in announcing the appointment of the committee. The research work of the Forestry Bureau concerning the pulp and paper industry is conducted at a laboratory at Madison, Wis., and in the forest experiment stations located at various points in the United States.

STUDENTS IN CHINA ARE MORE SERIOUS

Returning Professor Says They Give Better Attention Than Americans

"If students in America paid me the rapt attention at lectures that I received in China I should think they were 'guying' me," declared Professor E. C. Dudley yesterday (Tuesday) before a group of Northwestern university medical school students on the occasion of the sixty-fifth Founders' Day exercises held in the amphitheatre of the school at 2421 South Dearborn street. Dean Arthur J. Kendall welcomed the freshmen in the name of the medical school.

Professor Dudley, who is an authority on gynecology, has just returned from a prolonged stay in the Orient, where, in various universities in China and in the government hospital in the Philippines, he delivered a series of lectures on medical subjects. He spoke of "My impressions of China; medical and otherwise." He asserted it was a mistaken idea to suppose that banditry was a common, rather than an unusual, occurrence in China. He dared to say that hold-ups and a general disrespect for law and order were more prevalent in the United States. He dwelt upon the "punctilious courtesy" with which he was everywhere received.

Dean Kendall announced that on October 17 the four downtown schools of Northwestern—the medical, law, dental and commerce schools—would get together at a smoker to be held in the One Hundred and thirty-first Infantry Regiment armory. "The price of admission is enthusiasm," he said.

ILLITERACY MENACE TO AMERICA IS SEEN

STATISTICS ARE AMAZING

Show Large Percentage of U. S. People Lack Elementary Education; Subject of Discussion

The public discussion in connection with education week, November 18-24, will emphasize the growing menace of illiteracy in America.

Illiteracy statistics are usually quoted from the United States census, which is collected by inquiry in which citizens are asked whether they can read and write. Because many answer the question without knowing what it means, and others answer it affirmatively because they are able to write their names or copy a few words in English the percentage of illiteracy as set forth in the census figures is misleading. The census of 1920 shows the total percentage of illiteracy in the United States to be only six per cent.

Draft Statistics

This does not correspond, however, to other investigations. The most exhaustive, as well as most reliable, test of literacy was made during the mobilization of 4,000,000 men during the war under the draft act. It was absolutely essential from the standpoint of public safety and efficiency of the army to know whether men mustered into service could read instructions, write orders and otherwise prove themselves capable of understanding the English language. The government made a literacy test of every man drafted. The result was astounding and alarming. Over 25 per cent of the men called to service were unable to read and understand the English language and unable to write the English language, with the exception of probably their names.

This led government and educational authorities to an investigation of those who were not drafted, and the result has been the shameful disclosure that illiteracy, meaning inability to read, write and speak the English language to any extent, prevails among at least one-fourth of our population. In some sections of the country this percentage runs much higher.

Illiteracy in Cities

Illiteracy in the cities is very closely related to the problem of immigration. Statistics show that 67.8 per cent of illiterates in cities are foreign born. This large group is composed of those who can not write, read or speak to any extent in the English language. By virtue of this

fact, they are cut off from the possibility of reading American newspapers and engaging in discussion with American neighbors. They are condemned to the necessity of thinking in terms of the Old World. They are the prey of the labor agitator on the one hand and the unscrupulous employer on the other.

It reacts upon them not only mentally and spiritually, but physically. Proof of this is furnished by the New York State Industrial Commission. There are 800,000 factory workers in New York State who can not speak English. The commission estimates that a very high percentage of injuries and deaths to these workers is due to their inability to read and understand safety rules and signs.

Statistics of the U. S. Labor department show that the rate in accidents in the iron and steel industry, covering a period of years, was much higher among the non-English reading workers than among those who both read and spoke the English language.

Education Aids

The Ford Motor Car Co., officials state that since they have started night schools for the Americanization of their foreign born workers accidents in their plants have decreased 54 per cent. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is authority for the statement that 465,000 men are engaged in the mining industry who do not speak the English language and that the rate of accidents among this class of miners is twice as high as among those who do speak and read the English language.

The problems of Americanization and education are inter-allied. This fact is being realized more and more by all authorities. In a great many states the work of Americanization through the educational activities of the state is being stressed.

COUNTY OFFICIALS HONORED AT MEET

The five Lake county delegates who attended the Illinois conference of the Public Welfare association at Bloomington last week brought home honors.

Miss Mary Polmeter, county probation officer, was elected secretary of the general conference. County Judge Perry L. Persons served as chairman of the resolutions committee. The other Lake county officials who attended were Supervisor George T. McCullough, chairman of the county board, and Miss Margaret Hooper, head of the Hattie Barwell club.

Judge Persons also attended the county judges' convention which was held in connection with the welfare groups.

Announcing

the opening of

Highwood's New Dry Goods Store

Located opposite Chicago & Northwestern Depot in Flanagan's New Building

A Full Line of Men's and Ladies'

Furnishings & Dry Goods

Special Sales for Saturdays

Your inspection invited. Come in and get acquainted.

HIGHWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE

Highwood, Illinois

Special Sale for Friday and Saturday, November 2nd and 3rd, 1923

RAPP BROTHERS

Phones Highland Park 1677-1678

24 North First Street, Highland Park, Illinois

NOTICE—Ask to have our regular circular mailed to you. Leave name and address at office. We deliver your order free.

GENUINE HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE

the lb. 49c

BEST POT ROAST

the lb. 18c

- Carrots and Beets the bunch 7c
- Green Onions the bunch 10c
- Crisp Celery the bunch 25c
- Green Beans the quart 25c
- Celery Cabbage the lb. 8c
- Radishes the bunch 8c
- Long Green Cucumbers each 15c
- Florida Tomatoes the pound 20c
- Sweet Potato Squash the lb. 12½c
- Green Peppers each 5c
- Sweet Oranges the dozen 28c
- Fresh Lima Beans the box 45c

FLORIDA ORANGES

the dozen 28c

JUICY GRAPE FRUIT

2 for 25c

FRESH DRESSED BROILERS

the lb. 39½c

LEG GEN. SPRING LAMB

the lb. 39c

- Best Round Steak, lb. 35c
- Best Sirloin Steak, lb. 45c
- Best Porterhouse Steak 55c
- Native Flank Steak lb. 25c
- Shoulder Steak lb. 25c
- Rib Lamb Chops lb. 55c
- Loin Veal Chops lb. 38c

MALAGA OR TOKAY GRAPES

the pound 19c

- Rib Pork Roast, lb. 25½c
- Loin Veal Roast lb. 29½c
- Sh. Veal Roast lb. 25c
- Leg Veal Roast lb. 29½c
- Pork Shou. Roast lb. 15½c
- Breast Veal Roast lb. 12½c
- Rump-Corn Beef lb. 26c

BARTLETT PEARS

the basket 35c

BEST ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER

the lb. 51c

FRESH DRESSED STEWING CHICKENS

the lb. 34½c

FANCY ROASTING CHICKENS

the lb. 39½c

- Halibut Steak lb. 40c
- Fresh Lake Trout, lb. 35c
- Lake Sup. White Fish, lb. 40c
- Salmon Steak, lb. 35c
- Fresh Herring lb. 20c
- Fresh Perch, lb. 30c
- Gorton's Cod Fish box 38c

GOOD RIPE BANANAS

the dozen 25c

- Mil.-Hart Bacon piece lb. 29½c
- Mil.-Hart Ham lb. 27½c
- Dixie Bacon Squares lb. 18½c
- Salt Pork lb. 25c
- Salt Beef Tongues lb. 32c
- Fr. Spareribs, lb. 15c
- Frankforts the lb. 20c

BLUE PLUMS

the basket 89c

NEW DRY ONIONS

5 lbs. for 23c

FRESH CALVES SWEETBREADS

the lb. 65c

FRESH OYSTERS

Stewing qt. 69c Frying qt. 85c

- Fancy Jonathan Apples 25c
- 2 lbs. for 25c
- Fancy Cooking Apples 25c
- 4 lbs. for 25c
- Grape Fruit 2 for 25c
- Large Pkg. Graham Crackers, each 79c
- Swedish Wafers the pkg. 38c
- Himla Orange Pekoe Tea, per ¼-lb. 28c
- Jello, any flavor 3 pkgs. for 25c
- Queen Olives 14-oz. jar 33c
- Artichokes the jar 25c
- Ripe Olives large can, each 50c
- "Salino" Asparagus the can 15c
- Scookum Apple Butter the jar 15c

JUICY LEMONS

the dozen 45c

DEW DROP COFFEE

3-lb. can 99c