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Legislative Spendthrifts

Facts Brought Out in the Fergus
Suits, Disclosing the Operations
of the Easy Money Mill at
Springfield

Compiled and Edited by

FAYETTE S. MUNRO

(Attorney-at-Law)

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By

FAYETTE S. MUNRO

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Legislative Announcements

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CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

OF CHICAGO
ESTABLISHED 1874
INCORPORATED 1913

ROOM 1607 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING
11 South La Salle Street
Telephone—Randolph 7488

Chicago, May 1, 1916.

Honorable Fayette S. Munro,
Highland Park, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Having learned that you have some thought of telling in book form the story of the Legislative Injunction Suits, which have received the moral and financial backing of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, we feel impelled to join in urging that you do so. In our opinion the people of the State are entitled to a more detailed statement than has yet been given of the facts of public interest brought out by the suits and by the incidental investigation of state affairs.

Very truly,

George E. Cole
SHELBY M. SINGLETON
FREDERICK Z. MARX
MOSES E. GREENBAUM

encl

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is generally known that John B. Fergus of Chicago filed, on July 9, 1915, four injunction suits, commonly called the "Mileage Bill," "Omnibus Bill," "Deficiency Bill" and "Private Relief Bill." In August, 1915, an additional bill, known as the O'Hara Bill" or "Committee Expense Bill," was filed.

Upon my return from Springfield, following the interview with the Governor, as set forth in the chapter, "LET THE BOYS HAVE IT," great difficulty was experienced in securing some person or group of persons to file the bill as suggested by Governor Dunne. While each person interviewed admitted that something ought to be done, they preferred to have someone else take the initiative.

I was invited to take lunch with a small group of men who were interested in public questions. This group included Lawrence P. Boyle, John A. Watson, Sidney J. Sax, Edward F. Cummings, Robert F. Kolb, E. Milton Zola, E. A. Zimmerman, John B. Fergus, Harold Snell, S. J. Duncan-Clarke, Thos. D. Knight and others. When I detailed to them my story, they decided to back up any litigation which would correct the evils presented. John B. Fergus was selected as the man in whose name the bill would be filed.

In the preparation of the bills and the carrying on of the litigation, which has taken us twice to the Supreme Court, John A. Watson has performed a great service. He is an eminent lawyer in the City of Chicago, with a large practice. His advice and judgment have been of greatest value.

Mr. Watson and I desire to acknowledge our personal obligation to the law firm of Stevens & Herndon of Springfield. They have contributed their services as local attorneys.

J. J. Mitchell, expert accountant, at my solicitation, made a trip to Springfield and spent several days going over the records. He received his expenses, but made no charge for his services.

We are indebted to Roswell B. Mason, Master in Chancery in the City of Chicago, for a material reduction in his fees.

The Citizens' Association of Chicago is one of the oldest organizations engaged in general welfare work. For nearly two generations this body of men have assisted in the enforcement of the laws. Their officers are public-spirited citizens who give a considerable portion of their time to matters of public concern and for which they receive no material return. The present Board of Directors consists of Frederick W. Burlingham, Francis E. Bromell, George E. Cole, Charles Dickinson, Joseph Donnersberger, Bernard A. Eckhart, Moses E. Greenebaum, Robert S. Hotz, George R. Jenkins, Frederick Z. Mark, Augustus S. Peabody, Eugene E. Prussing, Wilford C. Shurtleff, Julius Stern and Edward C. Wentworth.

Mr. Watson and myself appealed to this Association for help. We recognized that it would be too great a burden for our group of men to carry on. The Association received us cordially and accepted and undertook to raise the necessary funds for expenses, it being expressly understood that Mr. Watson and I would donate our legal services.

The Citizens' Association made a public request for funds and received a few dollars less than \$3,000. With considerable care, we have been able to carry on five law suits for over a year and still have some of this money left, all bills being paid through the Citizens' Association.

The public is indebted to this Association and to its secretary, Mr. Shelby M. Singleton, whose large experience and ability are well known.

We wish to also acknowledge the courtesy which we have received at the hands of Patrick J. Lucey, Attorney-General of Illinois, and Lester H. Strawn and A. R. Roy, his assistants. While the contest has been severe,

our opponents have conducted themselves with due regard to professional amenities.

These acknowledgments would be incomplete without a reference to Judge Creighton. James A. Creighton has served continuously as Judge of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County for thirty-five years. His docket is crowded with important cases. He is a man well advanced in age and his work is stupendous. Because of the importance of the litigation, he gave the better portion of his vacation in August, 1915, to consider the matters presented.

LET THE BOYS HAVE IT

I have been personally acquainted with Governor Edward F. Dunne for a long period of time. During my service in Springfield I consulted him frequently with reference to legislation. During all that term I had no reason to believe that he was otherwise than a man of the highest integrity. This was particularly noticeable in his attack at the opening of the session upon the jack-potters. His statement denouncing the members of his party who had participated in the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate brought forth a torrent of abuse from Lee O'Neil Browne and other members upon the head of the Chief Executive. So long as the Governor of Illinois was opposed to this class of politicians, I was with him.

While not a member of the Legislature in the session of 1915, I was interested in securing appropriate legislation whereby the state would acquire and own a large park on the Rock River. A society interested in preserving natural scenery asked me to go to Springfield to secure proper legislation with regard to this park. This society was composed of philanthropic people and they agreed to present the park to the State.

Having been a member of the Legislature, I was extremely interested in legislation in general. I spent many hours in the gallery, observing the course of prospective bills.

There was considerable talk about a mileage bill. The operation of the anti-pass law compelled the members to pay their carfare and a number of them strenuously objected to paying out any money for transportation. On the other hand, a large number of the members were familiar with the constitutional restriction forbidding special appropriations for legislators. On the day the bill came before the House, a number of men protested against its passage, presenting the constitutional

restriction. These opponents presented their arguments to a "packed" jury.

The legislature had already appropriated over \$1,000,000 to the farmers of the state and the appeal of Lee O'Neil Browne that "charity should begin at home" was still ringing in their ears. It was a matter of only \$26,000 and between the individual members and their pro rata share of that sum of money there existed simply the Constitution as a barrier. It passed the House by a vote of 103 to 29. As this vote was being taken I wondered what Joseph Medill or Judge Scholfield, who helped draft the constitutional restriction, would have said had they been present! The oath which the members of the Legislature take was prepared by these men with great care. They felt certain that a legislator would not subscribe to that oath and then openly violate the Constitution. The oath is in part as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, * * * nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

After the passage of the bill and its certification to the Senate for its adoption, but before a final vote had been taken, I felt it my duty as a citizen to call upon the Governor and enter my personal protest against such a flagrant violation of the Constitution. I was received cordially by the Governor and laid the matter before him.

I assumed that the Governor would veto the bill when it reached him. He was frank with me. He said a number of the men in the Legislature had come to him with a proposition that instead of direct legislation they would appropriate a sufficient sum of money for incidental expenses and each member could receive his mileage money out of such an appropriation. The Governor stated he didn't think such an action wise and that they should appropriate the money directly to themselves and not "beat the devil around the bush."

I called to his attention various constitutional provisions and the Governor said that while he was aware of these provisions, he had decided to "LET THE BOYS HAVE IT."

My disappointment was very great and I expressed myself to the Governor in quite strong terms. When he ascertained how strongly I felt upon the matter, he turned to me and said:

"Munro, if you feel so badly about it, why don't you file a bill?"

In my practice I had never had occasion to examine the right of a taxpayer to institute proceedings involving State appropriations, and had it not been for the suggestion of Governor Dunne, the litigation and the five injunction suits would probably never have been instituted.

The attitude of the Governor caused me to believe he had lost control of the Legislature. "The boys" were running the State, and to them the Constitution seemed only a scrap of paper.

This led me into an investigation of other appropriation bills and finally into an examination of a great number of the vouchers and records of the State. The information which I have secured in preparing for the various cases has given me the data which is detailed in this book. I have mentioned the fact that Governor Dunne won my regard because of his attack upon Lee O'Neil Browne and other members of the House. Since 1913 much water has gone over the dam and Lee O'Neil Browne is to-day the staunch supporter of Governor Dunne. The crowd which generally votes with Browne apparently are likewise in the Governor's confidence. He has appointed men to office at the suggestion of Browne. He has approved appropriations amounting to \$40,000 in which Browne was interested.

The attitude of "LET THE BOYS HAVE IT" has permeated the administrative departments of the State. The Public Treasury has been assaulted from all angles. Its official defenders have refused to fight.

THE MILEAGE BILL

In the old "public be damned" days, when the big railroad corporations of Illinois formed an integral part of our political organizations, there came into existence the railroad pass.

Some officeholders had come to look upon free railroad transportation as a legitimate perquisite of their positions at the time the constitution was adopted in 1870. In the convention which gave the present basic law to the state there was much debate as to whether or not there should be included in the document a specific provision forbidding officeholders from receiving such favors from the big transportation companies.

Such action was not taken because the delegates insisted that the very ground work principles of the Constitution forbade by inference any such practices and that the oath taken by legislators and other officials should prove an effective barrier against the acceptance of railroad passes:

But within a decade it had become the regular thing for men in public office to receive such gratuities and they justified the acceptance of passes upon the ground that the railroads simply were honoring the official positions and not the men who held them. Within the second decade the pass had become a great legislative factor. The judicious distribution of transportation among members of the General Assembly was getting results for the railroads at Springfield. Legislatures were slow to pass bills that embarrassed railroads and were responsive when it came to enacting laws desired by them.

The distribution of passes was extended to nearly all elective officers within the borders of the commonwealth, certainly to all who had anything to do with granting or withholding favors from railway interests. City aldermen, county board members, legislators and judges all were recipients of these free traveling certifi-

cates. Nearly every elective official who was offered passes accepted them up to a few years ago, when public opinion began to frown upon the custom.

In 1915, the members of the Legislature for the first time in their experience were obliged to pay actual cash for their transportation. Many schemes were suggested by which they could secure this transportation. The reason for resorting to some indirect method was the Constitution. Now, the constitution provides in several sections that there shall be no increase in compensation or perquisites during the term for which a man is elected. It also provides that the members of the Legislature shall receive, besides their salary, their mileage to and from Springfield and \$50 for all other expenses. This means one trip each way. They had already been paid their \$2,000 and their \$50 and their mileage.

I presume that the first scheme suggested emanated from the fertile brain of Lee O'Neil Browne. At least, he took an extremely active interest in attempting to secure its enactment.

It was that the Legislature pass a bill giving to each member of the Legislature \$1,000 for a private secretary. This plan would work out admirably, because they could employ a private secretary for considerably less than \$1,000 and keep the difference—or they could do their own work as private secretary and keep the entire \$1,000.

When the matter finally came up in the House, Browne was insistent upon this plan. He stated they were about to vote a million dollars to the farmers whose cattle had been slain by the State as the result of the foot and mouth epidemic, and he suggested while they were giving away a lot of money they shouldn't forget themselves; in fact, that "charity should begin at home."

The plan of securing mileage through the method of an appropriation for private secretaries didn't take well with the public and the bill was not passed.

The legislators were determined to secure their mileage, so a resolution was introduced which provided for twenty-one round trips at two cents a mile each way. On June 3, 1915, there were considered by the House three

bills: First, the mileage bill—an appropriation of \$26,270.18; second, a bill to relieve the members of the Legislature from the provisions of the anti-pass law; third, a bill increasing the salaries of the members from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

All three of these bills passed the House and the first and last received the approval of the Senate and the Governor.

The suggestion of Lee O'Neil Browne that "charity should begin at home" was taken to heart and acted upon in a substantial manner. The proposition to relieve the members of the General Assembly from the anti-pass law while the rest of the State paid transportation is a fine illustration of what often happens—the failure of a legislative body to have any respect for public opinion.

Now, these bills did not pass either the House or the Senate without strenuous objection. Representative Atwood brought up the bill which exempted the members of the Legislature in the operation of the anti-pass provisions of the law. Mr. Rothschild led the fight against the bill. On second reading, he was aided in this respect by Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Houston, Mr. Igoe and Mr. Kane and opposed by Lee O'Neil Browne, Merritt and Butler. (House Debates, pages 864-874.)

In the Senate, objection to this bill was made by Senators Hull and Keller (Senate Debates, 394-402), and the proposition was turned down.

It should be remembered that the mileage bill came up in two forms: a resolution and an appropriation act. The resolution—known as House Joint Resolution No. 20—specified that each member of the House should have twenty-one round trips at two cents a mile, while the appropriation act set forth the amount of money necessary.

In the debate upon this question the greatest opposition was developed in the Senate, where Senators Hull, Smith and Canaday led the fight, and were opposed by Senators Barr, Denvir, Daily and Cleary. (Sen. Deb., 518-520.)

We now give the names of the men who voted for and against both the resolution and the bill .

IN THE HOUSE

Those voting on the resolution in the affirmative are:

Bippus	Graham, T. E.	Prendergast
Boyer	Griffin	Purdunn
Brewer	Harvey	Rentchler
Brinkman	Helwig	Rethmeier
Brown, W. M.	Hilton	Rostenkowski
Burns	Hruby	Ryan, Frank
Burres	Igoe	Ryan, F. J.
Butler	Jackson	Ryan, J. W.
Curren, C.	Jacobson	Santry
Curran, T.	Leech	Seif
Dahlberg	LePage	Shurtleff
Dalton	Lipshulch	Smejkal
Desmond	Lyle	Smith
Devereux	Lynch	Stewart
Donahue	Lyon	Thompson
Donlan	Maucker	Tompkins
Dudgeon	McCabe	Trandel
Epstein	McCormick	Turnbaugh
Farrell	McGloon	Turner
Felts	Meents	Tuttle
Festerling	Moore	Vickers
Fieldstack	Mulcahy	Walsh
Foster	Murphy	Weber
Franz	O'Connell	Williamson
Gardner	O'Rourke	Wilson, R. E.
Garesche	Placek	Young
Gorman		Yeas .....79

Those voting on the resolution in the negative are:

Barker	Campbell	Flagg
Basel	Cooper	Graham, W. J.
Bentley	Davis	Green, C.
Boyd	DeYoung	Green, E. W.
Bruce	Ellis	Groves

Hubbard	Perkins	Thomason
Kane	Provine	Thon
Kasserman	Richardson	Tice
Madsen	Rothschild	Vursell
Mason	Rowe, W.	West
Mitchell	Scholes	Wilson, H.
Morris	Strubinger	Mr. Speaker.
Pace	Taylor	Nays .....38

Present but not voting are: Messrs. Atwood, Stanfield.

The foregoing resolution was accompanied by an appropriation act, which was known as House Bill 882. This bill appropriated \$26,270.18 for the mileage of the members. The vote on this bill occurs on page 957 of the Journal and is as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative are: Messrs.

Barker	Epstein	Igoe
Bippus	Fahy	Jackson
Boyer	Farrell	Jacobson
Brewer	Fieldstack	Kilens
Brinkman	Foster	Leech
Brown, W. M.	Frankhauser	LePage
Browne, L. O'N.	Franz	Lipshulch
Bruce	Gardner	Lyle
Burns	Garesche	Lynch
Burres	Gorman	Lyon
Butler	Graham, T. E.	Maucker
Campbell	Green, E. W.	McCabe
Conlon	Griffin	McCormick
Curren, C.	Hamlin	McGloon
Curran, T.	Harvey	Meents
Dahlberg	Helwig	Merritt
Dalton	Hennebry	Mitchell
Desmond	Hicks	Moore
Devereux	Hilton	Morrasy
Donohue	Hoffman	Mulcahy
Donlan	Holaday	Murphy
Dudgeon	Hruby	O'Connell
Elliott	Hubbard	O'Rourke

Pierson	Scanlan	Trandel
Placek	Schuberth	Turnbaugh
Prendergast	Seif	Turner
Purdunn	Shephard	Tuttle
Ray	Shurtleff	Vickers
Rentchler	Smejkal	Walsh
Rethmeier	Smith	Weber
Roderick	Stanfield	Williamson
Ryan, Frank	Stewart	Wilson, R. E.
Ryan, F. J.	Thon	Young
Ryan, J. W.	Tompkins	Mr. Speaker
Santry		Yeas .....103

Those voting in the negative are: Messrs.

Bentley	Kessinger	Rothschild
Davis	Lantz	Rowe, W.
Devine	Madsen	Scholes
DeYoung	Mason	Thomason
Ellis	Morris	Tice
Flagg	Pace	West
Graham, W. J.	Provine	Wilson, G. H.
Huston	Quisenberry	Wilson, H.
Kane	Rinehart	Wood
Kasserman	Roe, A.	Nays .....29

In the Senate, Resolution No. 20 was voted on on May 19, 1915, and the record (Senate Journal 896) is as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative: Messrs.

Abt	Dailey	Landee
Bailey	Denvir	Latham
Baldwin	Glackin	Meeker
Bardill	Gorman	Olson
Boehm	Haase	Roos
Broderick	Harris	Sullivan
Canaday	Herlihy	Swanson
Carroll	Hughes	Womack
Coleman	Hurley	Yeas .....26

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus	Ettelson	McNay
Austin	Franklin	Pervier
Campbell	Hull	Piercy
Cliffe	Jewell	Smith
Compton	Manny	Woodward
Cornwell		Nays .....16

When House Bill No. 882, which made the appropriation, came to the Senate, the vote was taken on June 10, 1915, and appears on page 1313 of the Senate Journal, as follows: Those voting in the affirmative: Messrs.

Abt	Dailey	Keller
Andrus	Denvir	Latham
Baldwin	Franklin	Meeker
Bardill	Glackin	McNay
Barr	Gorman	Olson
Boehm	Haase	Roos
Broderick	Hamilton	Shaw
Canaday	Harris	Smith
Carroll	Herlihy	Sullivan
Cleary	Hughes	Swanson
Coleman	Hurley	Womack
Curtis		Yeas .....34

Negative:

Campbell	Compton	Piercy
		Nays .....3

Twenty-one Round Trips at Two Cents a Mile

The resolution stated that each member should receive a sum of money based upon twenty-one round trips at two cents a mile. It made no difference whether the member—as in the case of Medill McCormick—resided at Springfield throughout the entire session or whether he made numerous trips to other parts of the State, for which his carfare had been paid. It is not on record that any man, except Medill McCormick, refused to receive his check on the ground he had previously been paid or that he had not traveled. A number of representatives and senators did not take or cash their warrants. Representa-

tive Devine of Dixon made a strong fight in the House against the passage of this bill and when he received his State warrant, indorsed it back to the State and wrote a letter to the auditor returning his check and stating his reasons therefor. A large number of the representatives and senators did not cash their warrants. The following is a list of the representatives and senators who did not accept the money or cash their warrants:

Representative Wm. H. Basil
Representative Wm. H. Bentley
Representative R. Boyd
Representative Thomas Campbell
Representative John L. Cooper
Representative F. R. De Young
Representative DeGoy B. Ellis
Representative W. J. Graham
Representative Carl Green
Representative C. A. Gregory
Representative John P. Devine
Representative W. C. Kane
Representative John Kasserman
Representative H. C. Kessinger
Representative M. McCormick
Representative W. T. Morris
Representative Walter Provine
Representative Clifford Quissenburg
Representative W. E. Rinehart
Representative I. S. Rothschild
Representative D. E. Shanahan
Representative R. S. Taylor
Representative J. W. Thomason
Representative G. H. Wilson
Representative Harry Wilson
Senator Michael B. Bailey
Senator F. C. Campbell
Senator M. H. Cleary
Senator Adam C. Cliffe
Senator Wm. A. Compton
Senator Edward C. Curtis
Senator John Dailey

Senator Samuel A. Ettelson
Senator Kent E. Kellar
Senator Walter I. Manny
Senator Clayton E. Pervier
Senator W. Duff Piercy
Senator Morton D. Hull

The effect of the decision in the Supreme Court was that each man who had received this money was obligated to pay it back to the State. While a number immediately paid it back, those who failed to pay came under the operation of a certain provision of law to which the attention of the Auditor of Public Accounts was called, namely: that where any man owes the State any money and the State is about to make a payment to him, the Auditor shall deduct from his warrant the amount so owing.

Furthermore, there is a provision in the Constitution to the effect that certain persons owing the State money are disqualified from holding any public office until such debt is paid.

It is understood that nearly all, if not all, the members who accepted the mileage have repaid the State.

PADDING THE PAYROLL

The Senate Chamber is in the north wing of the third floor of the capitol building. There are several committee rooms and two cloak rooms connected with it.

To keep this room, as well as the committee rooms, cleaned, a corps of janitors was employed by the Senate and paid per diem upon a payroll certified to by the Lieutenant-Governor. It appears from these payrolls that the following gentlemen worked for the following number of days and received the following amounts:

Parker, Dowell, janitor, 176 days at \$2.50.....	\$ 440.00
Madden, Richard, janitor, 176 days at \$2.50.....	440.00
Roche, D. J., janitor, 60 days at \$2.50.....	150.00
McCullom, Ferrol, janitor, 112 days at \$2.50.....	280.00
Carson, Miller, janitor, 176 days at \$2.50.....	440.00
Rushkewicz, Frank, janitor, 167 days at \$2.50.....	417.50
Schmitz, Sam, janitor, 136 days at \$2.50.....	340.00
Hull, George, janitor, 97 days at \$2.50.....	242.50
Finley, Clarence, janitor, 96 days at \$2.50.....	240.00
Curran, Michael, janitor, 96 days at \$2.50.....	240.00
Total	\$3,230.00

On the face of the payroll, these ten men worked their relative number of days and received the amounts of money for services performed for the State. On the 11th day of July, 1915, I subpoenaed before the Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Dowell Parker. At the time of his subpoena he was working as a janitor in the State House on the Secretary of State's payroll. He was cleaning floors on the first floor of the capitol building. He is a colored man with a reputation for being a good worker.

Parker came and gave his testimony in a straightforward way. He said he was employed as a janitor in the Senate, starting at the beginning of the session in 1915, and staying until its close; that his duties were to see that the Senate Chamber was thoroughly cleaned each day, the papers picked up and the various committee

rooms put in proper shape; that he worked throughout the entire session; that Miller Carson also worked and helped him and that the two of them did all the janitor work that was done from January 6 to June 30, 1915, in the Senate Chamber or Senate committee rooms.

Q. Who else was janitor besides you? A. Miller Carson.

Q. Did you work throughout the session of the Senate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Carson work throughout the session of the Senate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know a janitor by the name of D. J. Roche in the Senate? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know a janitor by the name of Ferrol McCullom? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know a janitor by the name of Miller Carson? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of Frank Rushkewicz? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of Clarence Finley. A. I believe I do know him.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of Michael Curran? A. No, sir.

Q. Can you name any other janitors other than yourself and Carson who were doing any work in the Senate during the session? A. No, sir.

Q. Who were doing any work in the Senate during the session? A. No, sir.

* * * *

Q. Did you see any men around there ventilating the windows with long poles? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. I saw a tall, slim fellow, sometimes, you know; why, whoever the sergeant would be close to he would tell to ventilate the rooms, and they would do so.

Q. Do you know how many acted as ventilators? A. I don't believe there was but one.

Q. Were you there much of the time the Senate was in session? A. Sometimes I would spend half a day after my work and then I would come back about noon,

after I had my breakfast, and then, when they assembled again, I would settle down and wait until evening, thinking I would get a chance to clean up.

Q. And Carson would do the same? A. Yes, sir; we had to take care of the rooms and the committee rooms, too.

Q. Did you do any work in the Lieutenant-Governor's rooms? A. Well, one or two mornings his janitor was sick and we did that out of courtesy.

Q. Who was the janitor? A. Ben Savage.

Q. He had only one room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many rooms did you and Carson have? A. I don't remember how many.

Q. And nobody helped you? A. No, sir.

For years past it has been a smart and clever thing to put men on the payroll as janitors or clerks who, in fact, perform no services but draw their salaries.

The House likewise had a number of janitors on the payroll. Champ Singleton, who said he had been a janitor in the State House for three and one-half years, testified as follows:

Q. Do you know E. J. Cruthis? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Anton Soci? A. No, sir.

Q. Henry P. Hess, do you know him? Ever seen him around there? A. Don't know him.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of P. H. Everhart? A. No, sir.

Q. A janitor by the name of Alonzo Leath? A. No, sir.

Q. A janitor by the name of O. A. King? A. I know Anthony King.

Q. What does he do? A. Janitor.

Q. Do you know Sam Taylor? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Ben Simonton? A. I just got acquainted. He came from Chicago.

Q. Is he a janitor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Charles Martin? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of George Groves? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of Peter McDonald? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a janitor by the name of Normilie? A. No, sir.

According to Auditor Brady's report, the men mentioned are down as janitors, drawing salaries from the State for work in the House.

In my practice as a lawyer, I was consulted some six years back by a man who was on the House payroll during the entire session. As a matter of fact, he told me he didn't go to Springfield but twice during that session—and then to collect his warrants; that thereafter he wrote to the Auditor to send him his warrants and the Auditor told him they had been cashed. He then went to Springfield and found the representative who had so generously secured his appointment had cashed all the rest of his pay checks and kept the money. He consulted me about bringing a suit against the State or against the representative for his money. I told him that if the State's Attorney or Attorney-General knew his story he was very likely to go to the penitentiary and the representative with him.

In former days, payroll-stuffing has been the custom, but it never reached such a limit as it did in the Senate in 1915. Of course, no one actually knew before the present date that the janitors didn't show up at all. This is the first time that men have gone under oath in a court proceeding and proof has been offered of these practices. The eight janitors in Senate whom Parker claims performed no janitor services drew from the State Treasury \$2,790. In the House, Curthis received \$262.50 and \$105 extra pay; Soci, \$277.50; Hess, \$225; Everhart, \$252.50; Simonton, \$322.50; Martin, \$207.50; Leath, \$90; Normile, \$70.

The *modus operandi* by which these men are put on the payroll is through the executive committee and jobs are apportioned according to the PULL which the individual senators may have.

Sometimes it appeared that a clerk was assigned to a committee and that the chairman of the committee never

saw him throughout the entire session. A reputable senator who wasn't in the fake payroll business would be put out to find that the clerk to his committee was on the payroll without showing up. An instance of this was the committee on insurance. Of this committee, Cornwell was chairman. His committee clerk was one George Austin. When Cornwell sought to call his committee together he hunted his clerk and couldn't find him. Throughout the entire session Senator Cornwell was making inquiries of every senator concerning the whereabouts of George Austin. He asked the Lieutenant-Governor and his clerks and was unable to find anybody who had ever seen George Austin. It then occurred to him Austin would sign for his warrant, so he went to the Auditor's office and told the Auditor he would like to have Austin come and see him. Cornwell was anxious to know what he looked like. This had no results, and later, during the session, he again applied to the Auditor, making the same request. Senator Cornwell now informs me he never saw George Austin throughout the entire session. However, Austin appears to have drawn \$261 as a committee clerk or secretary.

On May 26, Senator Ettelson offered Senate Resolution No. 60 (Sen. Debates, p. 717). This resolution is quite typical. It reads as follows:

“Resolved, That Charles F. Trick be appointed and he is hereby appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Law Secretary of the Senate at a per diem of \$6.00 per day, to date from April 5, 1915.

“That Frank Oberman is appointed bill distributor at \$1.50 per diem, to date from April 5, 1915; that Myrtle Murk is appointed special stenographer at \$4.00 per diem to date from May 5, 1915; that Lou Casey is hereby allowed pay as page from the day of his appointment at \$1.50 per diem, less the amount he has already received.”

Testimony of Mr. Herbert shows that in the year 1915 he was general manager of the Rex Typewriter Company.

“Q. Do you know Charles F. Trick? A. Yes, sir.

“Q. Did he work for the Rex Typewriter Company?
A. He did.

“Q. About when did he go to work for that company? A. I should say during the week of January 1, 1915.

“Q. How long did he continue in the employ of the company? A. Until May 1, 1915.”

The Rex Typewriter Company was located in the City of Chicago and in addition to his testimony Mr. Herbert produced the canceled pay checks of Mr. Charles F. Trick for the period from January 1, 1915, to May 1, 1915.

In the Senate there were twenty-four pages; that is to say, for fifty-one (51) senators, twenty-four (24) boys were hired to carry their messages from their desks to the clerk. That is the primary duty of a page. A senator offers a resolution and calls a page, who takes the resolution to the Clerk of the Senate. The Senate Chamber is comparatively small and the distance from some of the senators to the clerk's desk does not exceed four feet. Nevertheless, it was necessary to employ twenty-four pages to serve the fifty-one men. Now, these pages drew a total salary of \$3,933.

Another duty which the pages have is distributing the printed bills on the senators' desks in the morning before the session. Apparently this service was too burdensome for the twenty-four pages so the Senate appointed twelve men, who are called bill distributors. These twelve men lightened the burdens of the twenty-four pages so the senators were able to receive the bills on their desks.

The law makes a schedule of prices for the services of the various employes of the House and Senate. This is known as the Hurburgh bill and was introduced and passed at a time when Senators Hurburgh, Magill, Jones and Hay had redeemed the State of Illinois and defeated the old Senate crowd. At the time of the passage of this bill the conditions of the House and Senate payroll were thought to be bad, but were, in fact, about half as bad as at the present time. This particular enactment which

is on the statute books specifies that the various employes shall receive their pay for each legislative day. Now, Sunday is not a legislative day. If it is a legislative day, then the various adjournments by the House and Senate have been unconstitutional, because the Constitution prescribes just how long a single house may adjourn.

It has always been considered that Sunday is not a legislative day. Nevertheless, clerks, stenographers, pages, policemen, ventilators, janitors—in fact, the entire payroll charged up throughout the session for Sundays. They likewise charged up for days when the Legislature was not in session and a large number of them secured twenty days' additional time after the session had adjourned *sine die* and in addition to that the good-natured and kindly Senate and House passed resolutions which gave bonuses to the various men. These bonuses sometimes ran up as high as \$500.

This is not all. In addition to the foregoing, it would be found that extra employes had been serving the State unbeknown to the senators and, of course, it would be unjust that these various persons should go without remuneration. Therefore, their names were discovered and the last few days resolutions were passed paying these various parties in a lump sum for the months of service which they had performed. An illustration of this is George F. Campbell. Now, Mr. Campbell testified on July 11, 1916. It seems that he is regularly employed and has been for the last three years as house detective of the Leland Hotel in Springfield. Mr. Campbell—an affable gentleman—stated that he had lost no time in his hotel employment during the past three years; that he goes on duty at six o'clock in the evening and works until five o'clock each morning. When asked if he did any work for the State he said he was an enrolling and engrossing clerk in the Senate and that he was paid \$388.

As to the time during which he did his work in the Senate, he stated he went to work at nine-thirty o'clock in the morning and worked until six in the evening; that

he performed his services regularly from the time he went to work until the end of the session; that he received \$4.00 a day. When asked about his sleep, he stated he got home at 10 minutes past five a. m. and got up at eight a. m. and that it was a regular thing during the session.

An interesting series of items appears among the legislative vouchers, namely, the personal expense accounts of employes. The statute under which they are employed makes no provision for any expense accounts. It would be ridiculous for them to have expense accounts because of the fact all their supplies are furnished by the Secretary of State. At the beginning of the session an appropriation is made to this official and he is authorized to purchase the necessary supplies. This includes typewriter paper and typewriter supplies for the various committees. In fact, it includes all the normal, necessary expense which the Senate as a whole or its committees as a whole should have.

Nevertheless, a large number of employes, according to their statements, on their own initiative, purchased lunches and supplies for senators, for which they were reimbursed. Without attempting to go into the detail of this particular practice, an instance or two may suffice. In the chapter entitled, "The \$10,000 Matter," appears the name C. S. Close. Mr. Close appeared before the Master on July 10, 1915, was sworn and testified that since June 30, 1915, he had been regularly employed by the State as Janitor to the Lieutenant-Governor at \$2.00 a day. Ben Savage, who previously occupied this position, testified his duties between sessions were to take care of the one room occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor; that there would be periods of a month at least when the Lieutenant-Governor would not appear at Springfield, during which time he very carefully dusted the desk, picked up the papers and otherwise cleaned the Lieutenant-Governor's room. Those were his entire duties. Now, Close has been engaged in this position since the adjournment on June 30, 1915. Up to January 1, he had no connection with the State of Illinois, but between January 1 and June 30, 1915, he drew out of the State Treasury \$2,265.60.

One of these items is for incidental expenses, which amounted to \$564.90. As to what made up this sum of money, he testified he bought newspapers for the senators; that he purchased lunches for the senators and paid out small items of \$1.00 or \$2.00 a day; that he kept the items on a spindle, which he had since lost or destroyed. Questioned as to what senator he bought lunches for, he couldn't state. His testimony was very indefinite on his expenditure of this amount of money and is as follows:—

Q. I notice on page eighteen of the report which I have recently referred to, that there is an item paid to you of \$25.50 for traveling expenses. Did you get that money?

A. Have you got the voucher there?

Q. I am referring to this printed report, which says C. S. Close, amount paid for traveling expenses, \$25.50?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Would it help you out any if you saw the voucher?

A. It might come to my memory.

Q. Now, on the same page, 18, there appears C. S. Close, amount paid for incidental expenses, \$564.90. Did you get that money?

A. I believe I got that voucher, sir.

Q. What was that for?

A. Well, that practically covered five months' work in the office and incidentals.

Q. You mean your salary for five months' work?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did it cover?

A. That was incidental expenses that was paid out.

Q. By you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On State affairs?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of the incidental expenses?

A. Well, I just don't believe—the expense is so large—that I can recall what they were, the various ones. At different times newspapers were bought, lunches were

bought, telegrams were bought and postage was bought, and I kept an account of that.

Q. Did you keep an itemized account of each one?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not. They were coming in every day, probably a dollar or two dollars a day, and just simply came up that way.

Q. The newspapers, were they for yourself?

A. They were for all of the senators and for the office.

Q. Did the senators ask you to buy newspapers for them?

A. I got the papers for them.

Q. The lunches, who were they for?

A. Well, they were for everybody, I guess.

Q. Where did you get them?

A. Got them upstairs sometimes and sometimes over at the Pan-American when we worked nights.

Q. Were those the lunches for the senators?

A. I believe they were.

Q. Senators asked you to go out and buy lunches for them?

A. I believe they did.

Q. What senators asked you to buy lunches for them?

A. I could not tell you that now.

Q. Can you name one?

A. No, I don't believe I can.

Q. Do you remember of ever getting any lunch for any particular senator?

A. No, sir.

Q. You can't recall that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Ever buy any sandwiches for any senator?

A. I probably did.

Q. Do you remember any particular one?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were the lunches for anybody else except senators?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, this only occurred, you say, during the night sessions?

A. Different times; yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean you bought lunches during regular sessions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did the night sessions start?

A. I don't remember that now.

Q. About how many night sessions were there?

A. I don't remember that neither.

Q. Now, you have mentioned newspapers and lunches, what else were these incidental expenses for?

A. For various things that came up; I just can't tell you what they were.

Q. But you advanced out of your own pocket this sum of \$564.90 for State expenses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say it would average one or two dollars a day?

A. I just cannot tell you what it was; I mentioned one or two dollars—it might have been less.

Q. Have you got the spindle with those items on it?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. What did you do with them?

A. As they came in I just simply marked them down and after the session was over we put them away.

Q. You just kept advancing this money until it got to be \$564.90, keeping track of it; is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you keep any bank account at that time?

A. My own private bank account.

Q. Where did you keep that?

A. In the bank.

Q. In Springfield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What bank?

A. Sangamon Loan.

Q. Did you deposit the check of \$564.90 when you got it?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. You remember how you cashed it, whether you got it from the State Treasurer, a Treasurer's check, or did you cash it in currency?

A. Well, that I cannot just recall.

Q. Now I have mentioned your salary as messenger to the Senate and your extra services on the educational committee, and your expense account. Did you draw any other money from the State during that period?

A. I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. You don't remember it?

A. I might as we go on.

Q. You got twenty days' extra pay, didn't you?

A. I believe I did, sir.

Q. What was that for?

A. I suppose if you will look in the record you will find out.

Q. You are testifying?

A. It is a matter of record, that is all I know.

Q. There is no record of the work you did, is there?

A. Only by resolution of the Senate.

Q. I am not talking about that, I am asking you what services you performed?

A. Finishing up and taking care of the bills in the office as they came in.

Q. That was after June 30th, 1915?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Twenty days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the same period of time you were drawing a salary as a clerk in Mr. O'Hara's office?

A. Yes, sir.

So much for Senate methods.

While in the House there may have been employes whose names appeared upon the payroll and toiled not; it was with considerable difficulty that resolutions were passed approving of such transactions. This is indicated by a debate between the Speaker and Lee O'Neil Browne.

It appears in the volume entitled "HOUSE DEBATES," on page 291, and is as follows:

"THE SPEAKER: Do you want a roll call on this proposition? If the members of the House want to add to the payroll I will insist that they go on record. Read the report so that the members will know what they are doing."

"THE SPEAKER: The House will be in order. I desire to state this for the information of the House. The chair stated that he would not pad the payroll of this House, and the chair desires to say now that he will never certify any amount for back pay for any man who has not performed proper service for that pay, and the chair knows that these men have not performed any duties for which they should be paid. It is a raid on the treasury and if this House wants to do it and have its clerk certify to it, it can do so, but the Speaker will refuse to do it."

"MR. BROWNE (La Salle): I know, personally, that Jesse Hawkins has been on the job from the time this session opened. I know he has performed his service willingly and has worked hard. I know he has done it just as faithfully as he could do it, and the Speaker knows it, and every member of this House knows it."

"THE SPEAKER: I will ask the gentleman from La Salle (Browne) what duties he performed and who directed him to perform them?"

"MR. BROWNE (La Salle): I don't care what duties he performed or who told him to, he has performed them as House messenger for everyone in this House."

"THE SPEAKER: The chair desires to state that those men who are supposed to be doing work and are not on the payroll have not performed any duties other than those which they desired to perform themselves. If anybody here is trying to embarrass the chair regarding the padding of the payroll, they will find they are mistaken. There are more men on the payroll now for certain places than are needed."

"MR. BROWNE (La Salle): I assume that the Speaker of this House is not going to try to set at naught the will of this House."

“THE SPEAKER: Absolutely not.”

“MR. BROWNE (La Salle): If this House votes this thing down, well and good, but if it votes it up, you have no right to say you will not certify it.”

“THE SPEAKER: I will not swear to what I know is not so.”

“MR. BROWNE (La Salle): You don't have to swear to anything.”

“THE SPEAKER: You or no other member of this House will get me to certify back pay for any man who didn't earn it. If the House wants to do it, the clerk will have to certify to it, but the Speaker will not do it.”

MR. BROWNE (La Salle): If this House votes for it and passes it, I think you will.”

“THE SPEAKER: And the chair thinks it will not. The question is upon the report of the Contingent Expense Committee, reporting back these resolutions with the recommendation that they do not pass. Upon that question the clerk will call the roll.”

“THE SPEAKER: The question is on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reporting these resolutions back with the recommendation that they do not pass, and that the men be not added to the payroll. The clerk will call the roll. (Roll called by clerk.)

“THE SPEAKER: On this question the ‘yeas’ are 86 and the ‘nays’ are 30. The report of the committee is adopted.”

The resolution read as follows:

“WHEREAS, A. W. Schevers has worked faithfully, performing duties as Assistant Messenger of the House; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, That he be selected by the House of Representatives as Assistant Messenger, at a per diem of \$4.00, and, be it further

“RESOLVED, That he be paid at said per diem from and including February 18, the date of organization of the House.”

Eighty-six members of the House stood against this resolution, but the following went on record for it:

Browne, L. O'Neil	Franz	Mitchell
Butler	Gorman	Morris
Conlon	Graham, T. E.	O'Connell
Dalton	Griffin	Ryan, Frank
Desmond	Hennebry	Ryan, F. J.
Donlan	Hilton	Ryan, J. W.
Epstein	Hoffman	Santry
Fahy	Jacobson	Seif
Fieldstack	Lipshulch	Smith
Foster	McGlooin	Wilson, R. E.

JOY RIDING ON THE STATE.

Each General Assembly of the State of Illinois is authorized to appoint three committees, known as—

Committee to Visit State Charitable Institutions;

Committee to Visit State Penal and Reformatory Institutions;

Committee to Visit State Educational Institutions.

The statute which creates these committees limits their members to seven: two from the Senate and five from the House.

The second section of the law which creates these committees reads as follows:

“The *members* of such committees shall also report *their* actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their said duties and the same shall be allowed and paid, but no committees or members of committees out of the General Assembly shall receive any pay for services rendered or for expenses incurred in visiting said State Institutions otherwise than as provided by this Act.”

In 1915, the following members were appointed:

Committee to Visit Charitable Institutions:

(House) Foster, Chairman; Campbell, Vickers, Griffin and Elliott.

(Senate) Abt, Chairman; Latham and Boehm.

Committee to Visit Educational Institutions:

(House) Hilton, Chairman; Flagg, Barker, Pace and Ryan.

(Senate) Latham, Chairman; Bardill, Carroll, Meeker.

Committee to Visit Penal Institutions

(House) Ryan, F. J., Chairman; Atwood, Graham, T. E., Gregory, Donlan.

(Senate) Jewell, Chairman; Franklin, Hamilton, Campbell, Tossey.

In 1913 the expenses of these committees were—as follows:

William P. Holaday—Expenses Joint Committee visiting Charitable Institutions	\$ 674.70
Joseph Carter—Expenses House Committee visiting Educational Institutions	454.13
John R. Hamilton—Expenses Senate Committee visiting Educational Institutions	219.57
W. H. Hoffman—Expenses House Committee visiting Penal Institutions	262.00
F. Jeff Tossey—Expenses Senate Committee visiting Penal Institutions	197.25
Total	<u>\$1,807.65</u>

In 1915 a voucher was issued and paid, as follows:
Voucher No. 72530.

Senator Sam Latham.

To expenses incurred by Committee appointed to visit State educational institutions.

Expended by Latham and Hilton.....	\$3,131.65
Expended by Close.....	10.00
Expended by Meeker.....	12.32
Due Beardsley Hotel.....	39.75
Expended by Senator Carroll.....	104.15
Due Weston	27.53
Representative Pace	26.00
	<u>\$3,351.40</u>

Voucher No. 72,565 reads, in part, as follows:

Chicago & Alton Railroad,
 Traffic Department.

Merle W. Dancy, May 24, 1915.

Passenger & Ticket Agt., Springfield.

To the Committee on Educational Institutions, 49th General Assembly, Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

I give you herewith statement of transportation furnished for your trip of inspection to the educational institutions of the State.

From—	To—	Via.	No. of Pass.	Rate	Amt.
Springfield	Normal	C. & A.	40	....	\$ 50.00
Normal	Chicago	C. & A.	46	2.48	114.08
Chicago	DeKalb & ret.	C. & N. W.	48	2.32	111.36
Chicago	Macomb	C. B. & Q.	48	4.04	193.92
Macomb	St. Louis	C. B. & Q.	48	4.16	199.68
St. Louis	Carbondale	Ill. Cent.	50	2.55	127.50
Carbondale	Mattoon	Ill. Cent.	47	2.72	127.84
Mattoon	Charleston	Big Four	48	....	50.00
Charleston	Mattoon	Big Four	49	....	50.00
Mattoon	Champaign	Ill. Cent.	47	....	50.00
Champaign	Eldorado	Ill. Cent.	6	3.57	21.42
Champaign	Chicago	Ill. Cent.	18	3.40	61.42
Total					\$1,157.00
Due Pullman Company for cars Strelna and Laertes, 8½ days at \$45 per car per day.....					765.00
Total					\$1,922.00

It therefore appears that the entire expenses of this committee amounted to \$5,273.40.

This may be explained by the testimony of Chairman Hilton, whose fame as a boxing devotee is well known, which, in part, is as follows:

Q. I see there are mentioned here two special cars?

A. We had two special cars. Well, I don't know, but I suppose we did have to have one, and we had such a big committee—we had a large car and a small car.

Q. You speak of a big committee. The regular committee was how many? A. Five from the House and five from the Senate, including their families.

Q. Did they have their families with them? A. Yes, their families were all there.

Q. Anybody else, Mr. Hilton? A. Well, now, I could not say as to that. Everybody was introduced there as "So and So's wife" or "So and So's brother" or "So and So's sister." There was a large committee. I would say 60 or 61 or 62.

Q. Now in the various places where you came, did you sleep in the cars? Were they sleeping cars, in other words?

A. The most of the committee did not sleep on the cars all the time.

Q. But as a general rule that was the purpose of the cars, so that when you got to a town you could stay over night in the cars? A. If they wanted to, they could go to a hotel and stay there if they saw fit, and they put in their bill, and it would be paid.

Q. I notice that Mr. Latham puts in a bill of \$3,131.65, and then also some individuals. Do you care to see that, Mr. Hilton? Those are the bills. (Handing papers to witness.) Was that first item, \$3,131.65, divided, or did Mr. Latham spend that money? A. No, we deposited some money, some of the money in a Springfield bank and took some with us, and we paid in checks all the big items, except small items of refreshment for the ladies and children; candies and lunches and stuff of that kind. I paid it in cash, and where we would go and get a little time the party would be split, and they would have to come back, and they might hire a taxi or automobile to come back to the car or something, and we would have to settle for that.

Q. Was it the Ridgley Bank in Springfield that you had reference to? A. I think it was.

Q. Now, as I understand you now, in paying this money out you did not confine it to members of the committee, but that was to anybody that was along with you? A. The committee and their families. We had, of course—we had, I think, two or three pages and we had them to come along, they helped the women folks in different places.

* * * *

Q. Now, at the various institutions like the Normal School, were you not entertained by the schools? A. Well, yes, but in regards to eating, the folks did not like to hardly eat at these chairs, you know, with the arms on like Thompson's restaurant—some of the women folks did not like to, and some of the men folks, and they would want to go out and look up a good restaurant and have a meal.

Q. In the entertainment at the University, didn't they make provision for giving you some meals? A. If

anyone wanted to take them, yes; but there was not very many wanted to eat them because—

Q. Often they preferred to go to restaurants? A. Yes, sir, because you sat in there with all the students, you know, and there was several of the committee that was on that committee before, two years before, and they knew the conditions, and they wanted—they went to a hotel and had it charged up.

* * * *

Q. The committee was composed of nine members, according to this report that I have here, of Mr. Latham's, and were out seven days. Now the additional number, do you say, were the members of the families of the committee—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the pages— A. Well, there was not only three pages. There might have been four at one time, but I know I went—at the Alton depot at Springfield there was 10 or 15 pages, and I told them they could not come along, it was too crowded. I believe there was not over three or four pages at any time. There might have been four, I won't say; but every page over there likes to go on them trips, you know, and you don't like to chase the boys away, but I told them we could not take them and we only took one or two from the House.

Q. I see you had Close. Do you remember seeing him? He is down here for \$10. A. That is something that he must have gotten away from the party and had to get back or something, and put in his bill for \$10; everything was itemized.

Q. Was the \$3,131.65 itemized? A. I believe it was, dollar for dollar, and I think we were owing \$104 or something about that amount after everything was settled up that members had put in for.

* * * *

Q. You stopped over in Chicago for a couple of days in between trips? A. Yes, sir, at the Hotel La Salle.

Q. Did the whole party go to the La Salle? A. Mostly all of them, they all went to the La Salle.

Q. Were Flagg, Barker, Pace and Senators Bardell and Meeker on the trip? A. That little Frank? Yes, he was with us all the time. He was there and his brother or someone else.

Q. Pace? A. Yes.

Q. Barker? A. Yes.

Q. Flagg? A. Yes.

Q. And Senator Meeker? A. Yes, Senator Meeker was there.

Q. Senator Bardill? A. Yes.

Q. Senator Carroll? A. Senator Carroll.

Q. Were you with the committee that went to Mr. Russell to get the advance of the \$3,000. A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Russell object to paying out that money at first? A. No, I don't think he did.

Q. Was anything said at that time about the necessity of having a large sum of money because they were to pay the carfare? A. No—carfare, I don't believe that was mentioned. I don't remember it ever being mentioned.

Q. They simply asked for \$3,000. A. Yes.

Q. You say he did not object to it? A. Not to my knowledge. I cannot say, but right now I would say that he did not object, and I do not think he objected.

* * * *

Mr. Russell has testified it was customary to advance moneys to these committees, and that the entire committee called on him and requested \$3,000.00; that he advanced the sum of \$3,000.00 out of his personal funds.

The committee to investigate charitable institutions presented two vouchers, as follows:

Voucher No. 72629.

State of Illinois to A. M. Foster.

Expenses incurred as Chairman of the Committee investigating charitable institutions of the State, April 15 to April 27.

Received in connection with Senator Abt from State Treasury starting on trip, \$1,200, of which \$752.67 was used as House appropriation.

Hotel, meals, etc.	\$ 666.50
Extra railroad fare.....	52.50
Automobile hire	93.00
Representative Griffin, personal expenses.....	55.00
Representative Vickers, personal expenses.....	59.00
Mr. Weston's expenses.....	22.75
Thomas O'Connor	44.25
Incidentals	154.25

Total	\$1,147.25
Amount received	752.67

Balance due\$ 394.58

O. K. A. M. Foster, Chairman,
O. K. Boyer,
O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73146.

To Senate in favor of Paul W. Abt, Chairman, Senate
Committee on Charitable Institutions.

To meals and hotel bills for Senate members on investigat- ing tour of said institutions	\$375.00
For automobiles, boat fares and checking baggage	75.00
For incidentals, telegrams, telephones, etc.	139.25

Total\$589.25

Approved: Abt, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut.-Gov.

By reference to Voucher No. 72565, it appears that there were from twenty-one to forty members who accompanied this committee; that they had one Pullman car. The total amount of the voucher is \$1,734.58. Upon this voucher appears the item: Chicago to Dunning, 30 passengers, special train, \$75.00.

A witness connected with the State Department, who had charge of this trip, has testified that the trip was arranged in the Public Utilities Commission, and, through an oversight, the special train ordered from Chicago to Dunning was started at an hour which was inconvenient for the members, and that in consequence he, alone, rode in the special train from Chicago to Dunning and return. The members of the committee and their friends took automobiles and drove from Chicago to Dunning and return.

The committee to visit the penal institutions made out the following vouchers:

Voucher No. 72550.

Expenses, being money paid out by W. S. Jewel, Chairman Senatorial Committee, to visit State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Paid by check to F. J. Ryan, House Chairman of said Committee, to apply on expenses.....	\$ 31.38
To Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. by meals.....	4.25
To Hotel La Salle, Chicago, hotel expenses for party.....	128.91
To M. A. Franklin, Member of Committee, expenses.....	19.50
To A. E. Taft, employe, expenses	12.00
To F. E. Campbell, Member of Committee	31.36
To meals	73.40
To amount paid out in cash, railroad expenses, cab fare, hotel bills and incidental expenses	211.45

Total\$512.25

Payable, out of Committee expense, etc. Barratt O'Hara, W. S. Jewel (Chairman), Penal Visiting Com.

Voucher No. 72582.

State of Illinois to Frank J. Ryan, Dr.

Statement of expenses incurred by Frank J. Ryan, Chairman of Committee on visiting penal institutions, on trip from April 29 to May 3, inclusive.

To expenses St. Louis going	\$125.00
To expenses St. Louis returning	113.50
To meals on dining car	39.50
To expenses at Hotel La Salle and other expenses	223.00
To meals on dining car en route to Chicago.....	32.50
To incidental expenses of Mr. Gregory	10.00
To incidental expenses of Mr. Atwood	2.50
To incidental expenses of Mr. F. Sullivan	10.00
To incidental expenses of Mr. Donnevan, Clk.	5.00
To porterage on trains	25.00

Total\$586.00

O. K., Frank J. Ryan, Chairman of Com.

O. K., Thomas A. Boyer.

O. K., D. E. S. Speaker.

By reference to the bill of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, it appears that this committee reached forty members, and that they had one special car, the total bill amounting to \$804.90.

It will thus be seen, by adding up the expenses of the three committees, that in 1915 there was spent \$11,094.96, as against \$1,807.65 in 1913.

The members of the Legislature presented bills for hotels, railroad fare, taxicabs, automobiles and incidental expenses. One item, however, was not overlooked, and that was the giving of tips for personal service.

One member of the General Assembly handed out \$25.00 (see Voucher No. 72582), and the Waterway Committee presented to the Auditor and Treasurer for settlement a bill, shown as Voucher No. 72576, which is as follows:

Voucher No. 72576.

Statement of the money expended on account of expenses of the Waterway Committee on April 8 to 11, 1915, inclusive, while engaged in tour of inspection of the proposed waterway from Joliet to Peoria, as follows:

April 8, 1915—	Fee to Pullman porter for handling baggage, etc., Springfield to Joliet	\$ 10.00
	Fee to waiters for serving meal during trip from Springfield to Joliet	10.00
	Caring for baggage at Joliet.....	10.00
April 9, 1915—	Fee to waiters for breakfast at Joliet...	10.00
	Fee to waiters for serving dinner at Ottawa	10.00
April 10, 1915—	Fee to waiters for serving breakfast at Ottawa	10.00
	Caring for baggage at Ottawa and La Salle	8.00
	Railroad fare, 16 members of Committee, Peoria to La Salle	32.00
	Lunch for members of Committee at Peoria	10.00
	Fee to employes on boat, La Salle to Peoria	10.00
April 10 & 11—	Hotel accommodations for 34 members of Committee at hotel in Peoria	196.04
April 10, 1915—	Fee to hotel employes at Peoria.....	10.00
April 10 & 11—	Transportation of 34 members of Committee from Peoria to their respective homes	205.40
	<hr/>	
	Total	\$531.44
	Amount received	500.00
	<hr/>	
	Balance due Michael L. Igoe	\$ 31.44

O. K., Michael L. Igoe.
 O. K., Thomas Boyer.
 O. K., D. E. S. Speaker.

HEADS I WIN AND TAILS YOU LOSE.

A custom has existed in the State of Illinois which has placed a premium upon the contest for seats in the House and Senate. The custom is this:

If a Senator is elected by the official returns, he takes his seat and the defeated candidate brings a contest. At the conclusion of the contest, both parties, the man who lost, as well as the man who won, present their bills for expenses as well as attorney's fees, and the State pays both the winner and the loser.

In the event the contest is decided in favor of the person bringing the contest, the State pays the salary, \$2,000.00, to the man who was originally seated, and then pays the entire salary, \$2,000.00, a second time, to the person who was successful in the contest. Regardless of whichever way the contest turns out, the State pays the expenses of both sides, including the lawyers, and also pays a double salary at the conclusion of a successful contest. At the last session of the Legislature there were two notable contests: Baldwin v. Byrnes and Austin v. Strauss. The returns of the election showed both Baldwin and Austin to have been elected, but the canvassing board, consisting at that time of State Treasurer Ryan, Auditor of Public Accounts Brady and Attorney-General Lucey, decided that Byrnes and Strauss were elected. Baldwin and Austin brought a contest.

Austin v. Strauss.

I will take up the case of Austin v. Strauss first, and deal with it from the point of view of State expenditures. Senator Austin is a banker, residing in Oak Park. He is a man of means and employed, before the session began, Myer J. Stein as his attorney to carry through the litigation. As a careful business man, he made a contract with Mr. Stein to pay him a regular monthly salary until the completion of the contest, and also to pay his expenses.

At the conclusion of the contest Mr. Austin paid Mr. Stein his final check, marking the same "Receipt in full," and discharged him as his attorney. The total amount which he paid Mr. Stein was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$600.00 salary, in addition to his expense account.

Senator Austin has testified in court that he presented no bill against the State for either his personal expenses in the contest or for his attorney's fees, and that he never knew of any money being awarded in connection with the contest. It seems, however, that Myer J. Stein presented his bill to the Senate as attorney for Mr. Austin and received \$1,000 from the State.

As a digression in this subject-matter, it is worthy to note that Myer J. Stein was on the Senate pay-roll under the title of law secretary to the Senate. In that position he received \$10.00 a day (including Sundays), and his regular pay was for 175 days and twenty extra days, making \$1,950.00 for the entire session. Now, as previously stated, the total number of days from January 6, 1915, to June 30, 1915, is 176 days. The contest in which Mr. Austin was engaged occupied parts of the months of January, February and March. During this time Mr. Stein drew three salaries:

One as the legal representative of the Senate;

One as the attorney for Mr. Austin;

And still a third salary of \$1,000.00 for representing the election committee in Mr. Austin's contest.

In the contest of Austin v. Strauss, Strauss was finally defeated and he put in a bill for his loss of time. In the bill which he presented, he stated that in carrying on this contest he had suffered severe losses in his business because he had been obliged to investigate records, etc. For his expenses and loss of business the Senate allowed him \$500, and allowed his attorney, Frank Ayers, the sum of \$1,000.00.

Baldwin v. Byrnes.

In the contest of Baldwin v. Byrnes, Senator Baldwin was successful in displacing Thomas Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes' expense account allowed by the Senate was \$819.20. Sen-

ator Baldwin's expense account was also \$819.20. The Senate allowed Frank T. Stanton and Frank J. Corr as legal services and attorneys' fees for Thomas Byrnes, \$2,000.00; and allowed Charles A. Williams and Chauncey M. Miller, as attorneys representing Senator Baldwin, the sum of \$2,000.00.

The State of Illinois was further penalized in these contests by the expenses of the elections committee. The chairman of this committee was Senator Kent E. Keller, and protracted hearings were had in the City of Chicago. This required the hiring of hotel rooms and the paying of traveling expenses of all committees, taking of testimony and payment of stenographers' fees. To carry on this committee work, Senator Keller secured from the Treasurer, or rather, as is claimed, from Andrew Russell individually, the sum of \$8,500.00. This the Senator proceeded to deposit in the State Bank of Chicago, and upon this account he drew his checks in favor of the various members of the committee for their personal expenses, as well as for the rooms, etc. The total expenditures of these two contests, so far as the committee is concerned, is as follows:

SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Twenty-third District.

Henry Austin vs. Joseph Strauss.

Disbursements for employes and general expense	\$2,071.13
Kent E. Keller, member of sub-committee	588.37
John T. Denvir, chairman of sub-committee	317.20
C. Haase, member of sub-committee	461.40
W. A. Compton, member of election committee.....	455.45
Martin B. Bailey, member of election committee	408.00
E. S. Smith, member of sub-committee	501.35
John A. Swanson, member of sub-committee	317.20
Wm. E. Corris, stenographer	1,017.85
	<hr/>
	\$6,137.95

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Percival G. Baldwin vs. Thos. F. Byrnes.

M. H. Cleary, chairman of sub-committee	\$ 586.80
Adam C. Cliffe, chairman of sub-committee	450.00
Peter E. Coleman, chairman of sub-committee	516.15
Fred B. Roos, chairman of sub-committee	350.00

Dan Herlihy, chairman of sub-committee.....	350.05
Disbursements for employees and other expenses.....	3,132.76
Roberts and Devlin, stenographers	2,016.00
N. Elmo Franklin, member election committee	77.65
Raymond D. Meeker, member election committee	77.00
Total	<u>\$7,556.41</u>

It thus appears that the cost to the state of Illinois of the two senate contests amounted to \$21,832.76.

It has been generally understood that if the House and Senate would agree not to pay any expenses of any contest, there would be fewer contests in the State of Illinois. At the most, the expenses of the loser should not be paid.

An illustration of how ridiculous it is to pay the expenses of both sides is typified in the House. The conditions are much different there than in the Senate, for the reason that at each election three men are elected from a district. Now, it is claimed the law requires that any contest shall include as defendants all those who were in the election. Thus the House, if four men were running in the election and three were elected and the loser decided to contest, he would not bring his suit against the highest or lowest man, but would include all the men who were elected. This rule would apply even in a case where one man received, we will say, 20,000 votes; another man, 8,000, and another man 4,500. We will assume the contestant claimed he received 4,600 votes and was therefore entitled to displace the last man. Now the contest would nominally be against all three. In the House each of the men who are thus contested would hire a separate lawyer, incur separate expenses and ask that they be reimbursed, although the two high men could not under any circumstances be displaced from their seats. If there were more than four running, then the other defeated parties would likewise be made parties defendant.

In one contest, which happened in 1913, the official reports show the following result:

Mitchell	18,277
Grunau	15,499
Harris	8,438
Farrar	8,295
Anderson	7,401½
Guy	387½

A contest was brought by Farrar and he was successful in unseating Harris. When the hearing was called, the sub-committee, which was composed of Maurice J. Clark, John Griffin and A. N. Abbott, finding that Guy was not represented by an attorney, voluntarily appointed ex-Senator Thomas J. Dawson to represent Guy. Mr. Dawson then proceeded to represent Guy in the hearing. At the conclusion of the matter, Dawson presented a bill to the committee of \$590.00. When the bills were presented to the entire committee, this was disallowed, but the following bills were allowed and paid:

Farrar, successful contestant.....	\$700
Ball, attorney for Farrar.....	\$500
Mitchell for expense.....	\$350
Poulton, attorney for Mitchell.....	\$500
Grunau, sitting member, for expense.....	\$350
Longenecker, attorney for Grunau.....	\$500
Harris, formerly a sitting member, ex- penses	\$289
Cunnea & Christiansen, attorneys for Har- ris	\$500

The allowance of these expenses and fees indicates clearly the custom. Neither Mitchell nor Grunau were in any danger of being unseated. The real contest was between Farrar and Harris.

Grunau's attorney was obliged to meet the objection presented by the supposed defect in the nominating petitions of the Progressives.

As I have said, all this grows out of the willingness on the part of the State to indulge these various parties and brings about litigation.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

The 49th General Assembly will be noted for one thing: the desire of its members to travel. Committees and sub-committees found it necessary to make investigations throughout the State. I am not now referring to the larger committees, like the committees to visit the State institutions or the Deep Waterway Committee, nor am I referring to those special committees appointed by special resolutions; but to what is known as the *standing committees*. In both the House and the Senate there were regular committees whose duties last throughout the entire session. In the Senate there are twenty-six of these committees.

The Appropriation Committee would create sub-committees, dealing with various topics, and these sub-committees would incur special expenses. Taking our information from the vouchers, we find there was a sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee in the Senate, which visited the Home for the Blind in Chicago. This committee was composed of Senator Swanson, Senator Broderick and Senator Herlihy, all of whom reside in Chicago. The bills are as follows:

72514. Senator John A. Swanson. June 2. Sub-committee appropriations Com. To expense for visiting the Home for the Blind in Chicago:

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$11.40
Hotel bill, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60
Total	<u>\$25.00</u>

O. K. John A. Swanson, Barratt O'Hara. Payable out of Com. Expense Fund, 49th Gen. Assem.

72515. Daniel Herlihy. Sub-committee Appropriations Com. to expense for visiting Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, Ill.

June 2, railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return....	\$11.40
Hotel, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60

\$25.00

Payable from fund for Com. Exp., 49th G. A.

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara.

72518. Senator John Broderick. Sub-committee of Appropriations Commission. To expenses for visiting Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, Ill.

June 2, railroad fare, Springfield, Chicago and return....	\$11.40
Hotel bill, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60

\$25.00

O. K. O'Hara and Curtis.

The somewhat remarkable similarity of the expense bills of each of the Senators leads one to the conclusion that in satisfying their natural desires, there was a remarkable unanimity. Under the head of hotel bills, meals, etc., each Senator spent exactly \$7.00. In the matter of automobile hire, each Senator spent \$5.00, and in the matter of incidentals, each spent \$1.60. The total for each bill came to exactly \$25.00.

To the man who pays the taxes and whose money is thus expended, the \$5.00 items are of great interest. The Chicago Home for the Blind is located at 1900 Marshall Boulevard. It would seem that the committee could have found one automobile and have made this trip, thereby probably saving the State some money.

On June 3rd or 4th, it seems it became necessary for the same sub-committee to visit the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, and the following expenses were incurred:

72513. Senator John A. Swanson. June 3 and 4. Sub-committee of Appropriation Commission. To expenses for visiting Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, Ill.

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$11.40
Hotel bill, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60

Total\$25.00

O. K. John A. Swanson, Barratt O'Hara. Payable out of Committee Expense Fund, 49th General Assem.

72516. Daniel Herlihy. Sub-committee Appropriations Commission. To expense for visiting Home for the Blind, Chicago, Ill.

June 4, railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$11.40
Hotel bill, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60
Total	<u>\$25.00</u>

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara.

72519. Senator John Broderick. Sub-committee of Appropriations Commission. To expenses visiting Home for the Blind, Chicago, Ill. June 4.

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$11.40
Hotel bill, meals, etc.	7.00
Automobile hire	5.00
Incidentals	1.60
Total	<u>\$25.00</u>

The Eye and Ear Infirmary is located at 904 West Adams Street, which is five blocks from the Chicago & Alton depot. There is a street car on Adams Street which operates regularly east and west, passing the door of the Infirmary.

The foregoing observations apply only to the matter of expense account. There is still another question which these vouchers raise:

It will be noted that the date of the visits to the Home for the Blind was June 2nd. By a reference to the Senate Journal of June 2nd, it appears that the Senate convened at ten o'clock A. M., and that shortly thereafter Swanson offered an amendment to a bill introduced by Senator Cliffe; that in the afternoon session, which convened at two o'clock, Senators Swanson and Broderick vote upon the first bill presented; that another bill is presented on which Senators Swanson, Broderick and Herlihy are recorded as voting; that there were seven other roll calls, in all of which the three Senators participated, and the Senate session adjourned at 6:30.

By reference to the Debates, it appears Senator Swanson carried on quite a long debate on one of the matters in question. It is found on pages 825 and 826 of the Debates. Again, Senator Swanson is in the Debates on pages 834, 835, 836 and 837. On page 851, Mr. Swanson again is shown to have offered an amendment.

The Senate convened at ten o'clock on June 3rd. Shortly after its convening, Mr. Swanson called up for second reading House Bill No. 392. (Senate Journal, page 1145.) Upon the first vote taken, Senators Swanson and Herlihy appear to be voting in the affirmative. (Senate Journal, page 1152.) This vote was followed shortly by another on the same page, in which Senator Swanson and Senator Herlihy also take part. There are four roll calls following, in which both Senators Swanson and Herlihy take part, and then comes a roll call (Senate Journal, page 1160), in which Senator Broderick is recorded as voting. These are all the roll calls on June 3rd. On June 4th, the Journal shows a perfunctory session, with an adjournment until the following Tuesday.

From the vouchers, it appears that another sub-committee, composed of Senators Gorman, Swanson and Broderick, visited the penitentiary at Joliet. The vouchers are as follows:

72551. Senator Gorman, Sub-committee of Senate on Appropriations, May 26 to 27. To expenses visiting the Penitentiary at Joliet, two trips:

Railroad fare, etc., Springfield to Joliet and return.....	\$15.00
Automobile hire	6.00
Incidentals	4.00
	\$25.00

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara. Sub-committee, Swanson, Broderick, Gorman.

72552. John A. Swanson, Sub-Committee of Senate on Appropriations, May 26 to 27. To expenses visiting the Penitentiary at Joliet, two trips:

Railroad fare, etc., Springfield to Joliet and return.....	\$15.00
Automobile hire	6.00
Incidentals	4.00
	\$25.00

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara. Sub-committee, Swanson, Broderick, Gorman.

72553. John Frederick Broderick, Sub-committee of Senate on Appropriations, May 26 to 27. To expenses visiting the Penitentiary at Joliet, two trips:

Railroad fare, etc., Springfield to Joliet and return.....	\$15.00
Automobile hire	6.00
Incidentals	4.00

\$25.00

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara. Sub-committee, Swanson, Broderick, Gorman.

By reference to the Senate Journals, pages 1013-1072, it appears that the Senate was called to order at ten o'clock on Wednesday, May 26th, and shortly thereafter Mr. Curtis called up Senate Bill 364, and Messrs. Swanson and Gorman appear to be voting in the affirmative. Immediately thereafter, Senator Curtis called up three other bills, and in each case Senators Swanson and Gorman appear to be voting in the affirmative. There were twenty-three other roll calls on May 26th in which Senators Gorman, Swanson and Broderick participated. Toward the close of the session Senator Swanson made a motion to suspend the rules. The session adjourned at six o'clock P. M. On the next day, May 27th, the Senate convened at ten A. M., and thereafter a roll call was had upon the Waterway Bill.

Messrs. Gorman, Swanson and Broderick all appeared to be voting in the affirmative. Mr. Swanson was chairman of the Waterway Committee in the Senate.

Thereafter there appears three roll calls, in which each of the Senators participated, and the Senate adjourned at 2:25 P. M. to reconvene on Saturday, May 29th.

Additional Vouchers.

It appears that there were many other committees in both the House and Senate that visited various portions of the State. The vouchers for traveling expenses varied widely. It will be noted that some members charged the State only for their actual railroad transportation, while others found occasion to use many taxicabs, and deemed it necessary to spend money for other purposes.

In the "Committee Expense Bill" it is contended that any member of the Legislature cannot draw from the Treasury more than \$50, as provided in the Constitution. The vouchers herewith:

Voucher No. 73160.

To expense of J. R. Moore, Springfield and return.....\$ 56.30

Voucher No. 74064.

Expense account of William L. Corris. Transcript of proceedings, House Committee on Public Utilities.. 500.00

Note: The O. K. on this is as follows:

Awful but O. K. M. McCormick.

O. K. Thomas A. Boyer, David E. Shanahan.

Voucher No. 73159.

F. A. Lande, expenses to Cairo and return, to inspect levees, May 13 to May 17 31.60

Voucher No. 73158.

Expenses, Lande and Pervier 13.46

Voucher No. 73154.

Expense account, John Dailey, railroad fare, Peoria to Chicago and return\$ 6.00
 Taxicab to hotel and station 1.25
 Meals en route 3.00
 Parlor car two ways 1.00
 Tips 1.00

May 21, 1915.

Railroad fare to Chicago and return 6.00
 Taxicab to hotel and station 1.25
 Meals en route 3.00
 Parlor car two ways 1.00
 Tips 1.00

Total\$ 24.50

Voucher No. 73153.

State of Illinois to John Dailey, Dr.

Railroad fare to Chicago and return.....\$ 6.00
 Railroad fare, Chicago to Waukegan and return 1.40
 Taxi from hotel to station and return 1.25
 Meals en route 3.00
 Parlor car, two ways 1.00
 Tips 1.00

May 1, 1915

Railroad fare, Chicago to Peoria, one day.....	3.00
Railroad fare, Chicago to Waukegan and return	1.40
Taxicab, hotel to station	1.25
Meals en route	2.00
Parlor car .....	.50
Tips .....	.75
Total	\$ 22.55

Approved: Samuel Ettelson; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73152.

State of Illinois to John A. Swanson.

Railroad fares for members of Committee.....	\$ 86.50
Meals for members of committee	13.50
Hotel bills	20.50
Incidentals and telegrams	4.35
Total	\$124.35

Approved, John A. Swanson, Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 73151.

Cafe Check, Peoria. Dated, 6-3-15.

Senator John Dailey, Waterway Committee.

Bill rendered Cafe	\$ 4.00
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O. K. John A. Swanson; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73150.

F. Jeff Tossey. Expenses as member of Fish & Game Committee.

Railroad fare	\$ 14.80
Sleeping-car fare	3.50
Hotel	5.50
Meals	5.25
Boats, fares	2.50
Incidental	1.50

Total

\$ 33.05

Approved: Bardill; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Note:—This bill does not give any date nor any place of destination.

Voucher No. 73149.

Senator Herlihy.

Expenses, trip to Elgin, May 15, 1915	\$ 15.00
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Approved: Roos; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73147.

Expenses of Roos.

Trip to Elgin, May 15, 1915\$ 25.00
 O. K. Roos; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73204.

State of Illinois to Charles E. Franz. For expenses incurred as member of Sub-Committee on Fish and game on trip to Spring Grove.

Railroad fare, Freeport to Chicago, Chicago to Springfield\$ 10.96
 Berth 2.00
 Taxi and meals 2.25
 Total\$ 15.21

O. K. Arthur Roe, Chairman.
 O. K. Thomas A. Boyer, Chairman.
 O. K. D. E. Shanahan, Speaker.

Voucher No. 73169—June 17, 1915.

State of Illinois to Frank J. Lecnard, Doorkeeper.

Springfield to Chicago\$ 5.95
 Incidental and expressing 6.00
 Chicago to Springfield 4.70
 Total\$ 16.65

Approved: Thomas A. Boyer.
 O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73170.

State of Illinois to Michael Hennebry.

Expense as member of Sub-Committee on Fish and Game visiting fish hatchery at Spring Grove, May 3.

Railroad fare, Pullman, etc., Chicago and return\$ 15.15
 O. K. Arthur Roe, Chairman.
 O. K. Thomas Boyer.
 O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73205.

State of Illinois to Frank Dalton, Dr.

Expense incurred on trip to Spring Grove, member of Sub-committee, May 3.

Railroad fare, Chicago and return\$ 11.40
 Meals en route 3.50
 Total\$ 14.90

O. K. Arthur Roe, Chairman.
 O. K. Thomas Boyer.
 O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73398.

State of Illinois to Donlan, Dr.

Expense on Sub-committee on trip to Pontiac, April 3.
Railroad fare, etc., Springfield to Pontiac, and return..\$ 6.64
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73399.

State of Illinois to Donlan, Dr.

Expense incurred as member of Committee on Civil Service on trip to Chicago for hearing on Sanitary Civil Service bill.
Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return, Pullman, etc.\$ 11.40
O. K. Thomas Boyer.
O. K. J. J. O'Rourke.
O. K. D. E. S. Speaker.

Voucher No. 73691—June 18, 1915.

State of Illinois to J. P. Maloney.

For Committee expenses occasioned as Member of 49th General Assembly.
To railroad fare\$ 5.25
Hotel and incidental expenses 4.00

Total\$ 9.25

Approved. Robert Scholes, Chairman, Elec. Com.

O. K. Thomas A. Boyer, Chairman, Committee on Expenses.
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 73757—June 17, 1915.

State of Illinois to John D. Turnbaugh.

For Committee expenses occasioned as Member of 49th General Assembly.
Four days hotel, \$7 per day\$ 28.00
Railroad fare Springfield to Chicago and return..... 7.40
Sleeper 2.00

Total\$ 37.40

O. K. Thomas A. Boyer.
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 73521.

State of Illinois to R. J. Barr, Dr.

Expenses as Member of Senate Waterway Committee and
of Sub-committee on House Bill, as H. B. 914.

To railroad fare	\$ 18.75
Hotel, meals, etc.	16.50
Total	\$ 35.25

O. K. Swanson, Chairman, Waterway Com.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

Note:—No date or other information is given than the
above.

Voucher No. 77881.

Senator Charles McNay

Expenses, railroad fare, meals, hotel, etc.

Trip of Fish & Game Sub-committee to Spring Lake, Ill. \$ 25.00

Approved. McNay.

Approved. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77697.

State of Illinois to T. B. Scouten.

For moneys expended in behalf of Senate Committee in
attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Odette Allen, wife
of Warden Edmund Allen of the State Penitentiary,
June 22, 1915, for flowers, railroad fare, hotel, cabs
and incidentals\$167.70

Approved. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Payable from Contingent Expense Fund.

Note:—Not approved by Curtis.

Voucher No. 77262.

State of Illinois to Edw. J. Smejkal, Chairman,
Committee on Appropriations.

Transportation, Chicago to Springfield and return.....	\$ 7.40
Pullman fares	4.00
Springfield to Joliet	2.96
Pullman fares	2.00
Ottawa to Chicago	2.00
Telephone call, Chicago and long distance.....	15.00
Telegraph	10.00
Postage	5.00
Bus, taxi and car fares	10.00
Express	1.00
Incidental expenses	50.00

Total\$109.36

Approved. Edw. J. Smejkal, Chairman.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72697.

State of Illinois to Michael Igoe.

To expenses incurred while serving as member of Sub-committee to visit Bartonville State Institution, May 10 and 11.

Railroad fare, hotel expense at Bartonville and other expenses\$ 10.75

- O. K. Dudgeon.
- O. K. Smejkal.
- O. K. Thos. Boyer.
- O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72696.

Sub-committee to visit Milwaukee to hear evidence in connection with woman's eight-hour bill in favor of C. M. Madsen.

Railroad fare\$ 11.30

Expenses 1.70

Total\$ 13.00

- O. K. Turnbaugh.
- O. K. Boyer.
- O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

State of Illinois to James H. Vickers.

Expenses as Chairman Sub-committee on licenses in connection with boxing bills. La Salle Hotel, April 16, 1915.

Voucher No. 72691.

Placek, member of committee, railroad fare, etc.....\$ 11.40

Voucher No. 72692.

J. J. O'Rourke, member of committee, railroad fare, etc. 11.40

Voucher No. 72693.

S. B. Turner, member of committee, railroad fare, etc.. 11.40

Voucher No. 72694.

T. P. Devereux, member of committee, railroad fare, etc. 11.40

Voucher No. 72695.

J. H. Vickers, member of committee, railroad fare, etc.. 22.50

Total\$ 68.10

- O. K. Festerling.
- O. K. Boyer.
- O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72690.

Member of Sub-committee to visit Cahokia mounds for the purpose of purchasing same for State Park, Dr., to Wm. M. Brown, May 28 and 29.

Railroad fare, hotel bill and cab hire.....\$ 98.00
O. K. William M. Brown, Chairman.
O. K. Smejkal.
O. K. Boyer.

Voucher No. 72689—May 19, 1915.

State of Illinois to Boyd.

Expense from May 13 to May 17 to visit Cairo, Mound City and Shawneetown to inspect levees\$ 31.60

Approved. Smejkal.
Approved. Boyer.
Approved. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72687.

Scholes, Chairman.

Expenses of Sub-Committee to Chicago.

Railroad fare\$ 7.40
Room, three days 7.50
Other expenses 3.70

Total\$ 18.00

Approved. Scholes.
Approved. Boyer.
Approved. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72688.

State of Illinois to Michael Fahy.

Expenses as member of Sub-committee on appropriations.

Railroad fare to Lincoln and return, hotel, etc.....\$ 7.75
Henry Schuberth, fare to Lincoln and return, hotel, etc.. 8.50

Total\$ 16.25

Approved. Smejkal.
Approved. Boyer.
Approved. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72686.

Expenses of Bippus; Sub-committee meeting in Chicago hearing, House Bill 194, round trip.....\$ 7.40

Approved. Festerling.
Approved. Boyer.
Approved. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72685.

Expense Robert Jackson, re Sub-committee meeting in
Chicago, hearing on House Bill 194.
Railroad fare to Chicago and return\$ 7.40
O. K. Festerling.
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72684.

Expense J. M. Mason; Sub-committee meeting in Chi-
cago, hearing House Bill 194.
Round trip to Chicago\$ 7.40
Telegram44

Total\$ 7.84

O. K. Festerling.
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. Shanahan.

State of Illinois to Thomas Curran et al.

Voucher No. 72674.

Thos. Curran, expense on May 1 for hearing on House
Bill 406; railroad fare, hotel, meals.....\$ 23.40

Voucher No. 72675.

T. P. Devereux, Member of Committee; railroad fare
Springfield to Chicago and return 11.40
Dinner 2.00

Voucher No. 72676.

Capt. Farrell, Member of Committee..... 13.40

Voucher No. 72677.

C. L. Fieldstack, Member of Committee..... 13.40

Voucher No. 72678.

J. J. O'Rourke, Member of Committee..... 13.40

Voucher No. 72679.

J. W. Epstein, Member of Committee..... 13.40

Voucher No. 72680.

Joseph Placek, Member of Committee..... 13.40

Voucher No. 72681.

Giblin, Clerk of Committee 13.40

Voucher No. 72682.

Leonard, Sergeant-at-arms 13.40

Voucher No. 72683.

J. H. Vickers, Member of Committee 13.40

Total\$146.00

State of Illinois to Joseph Placek, Chairman.
 Meeting of Sub-committee on Licenses and Miscellany in
 Planters Hotel, Chicago, 2 to 5 p. m., April 26, 1915,
 on the subject of House Bill No. 565.

Voucher No. 72668.

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Rent	8.00
Incidentals	2.00
	\$ 21.40

Voucher No. 72669.

J. J. O'Rourke, Springfield to Chicago and return, and incidentals	\$ 13.40
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Voucher No. 72670.

S. B. Turner, Springfield to Chicago and return, and in- cidentals	13.40
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Voucher No. 72671.

J. W. Epstein, Springfield to Chicago and return, and incidentals	13.40
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Voucher No. 72672.

T. A. Boyer, Springfield to Chicago and return, and incidentals	13.40
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Voucher No. 72673.

T. P. Devereux, Springfield to Chicago and return, and incidentals	13.40
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Total	\$ 88.40
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O. K. Festerling.

O. K. Boyer.

O. K. D. E. S.

State of Illinois to F. A. Garesche.

Expenses incurred as Chairman of Committee on Charities
 at a hearing in Chicago, April 19, on House Bill
 924.

Voucher No. 72662.

Fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Meals	4.00
Room for hearing.....	10.00
	\$ 25.40

Voucher No. 2965.

Thomas Curran, fare and sleeper	\$ 11.00
Meals	4.00
Total	\$ 15.00

Voucher No. 2966.

J. J. Gardner, fare and sleeper	\$ 11.00
Meals	4.00
Total	\$ 15.00

Voucher No. 2965.

G. T. Lipsitch, same expense	\$ 15.00
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Voucher No. 2968.

J. O. Ewing, same expense	15.00
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Voucher No. 2967.

Giblin, Clerk of Committee, same expense	15.00
Total	\$ 15.00

O. E. Rorer.

O. E. D. E. S. Speaker.

State of Illinois to G. T. Lipsitch.

Expenses incurred on trip of Sub-committee on Charities and Corrections to Pontiac, April 2.

Voucher No. 2969.

J. J. Gardner, fare and meals	\$ 6.54
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Voucher No. 2970.

J. O. Ewing, fare and meals	6.54
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Voucher No. 2971.

M. Fair, fare and meals	6.54
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Voucher No. 2972.

A. Rosenshewski, fare and meals	6.54
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Voucher No. 2973.

Giblin, Clerk, fare and meals	6.54
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Voucher No. 2974.

G. T. Lipsitch, fare and meals	6.54
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O. E. Rorer.

O. E. Shannon.

State of Illinois to J. W. Epstein.

Expenses incurred by Sub-committee on Revenue, visiting Chicago to consider House Bills Nos. 502 and 503. (No date given.)

Voucher No. 72649.

Egstein, Chairman.	
Room at Morrison Hotel	\$ 10.00
Railroad fare to Chicago and return	11.50
Incidentals	2.00
Total	\$ 23.50

Voucher No. 72650.

M. Fahy, railroad fare Toineca to Chicago and return. \$ 16.30

Voucher No. 72651.

G. A. Dahlberg, railroad fare and incidentals. 13.90

Voucher No. 72652.

C. L. Fieldstack, same expense. 13.90

Voucher No. 72653.

R. J. Mulcahy, same expense. 13.90

Voucher No. 72654.

Ryan, same expense. 13.90

Voucher No. 72655.

A. Burke, Clerk of Co., R. R. fare. 11.50

Voucher No. 72646.

Homer J. Tice to Sub-committee, Appropriations
Committee, Dr.

Expenses visiting Illinois University, May 14 and May
15.

Car fare, hack fare and meals

Approved. Smejkal.

Approved. Boyer.

Approved. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72647.

Expense account, W. A. Hubbard, Sub-committee visiting
University of Illinois.

Hotel and railroad fare

Approved. Smejkal.

Approved. Boyer.

Approved. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72648.

To Thomas A. Boyer, Sub-committee, Appropriations
Committee, Dr.

Expenses trip to University of Illinois, May 14 and 15. \$ 10.85

Approved. Smejkal.

Approved. Boyer.

Approved. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72566.

State of Illinois to Israel Dudgeon.

Expenses Sub-committee to visit Bartonville, May 10 and 11.

Railroad fare and incidentals	\$ 10.75
O. K. Dudgeon.	
O. K. Boyer.	
O. K. Smejkal.	
O. K. D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72567.

State of Illinois to Thos. N. Gorman.

Expenses as member of Sub-committee to visit Bartonville, May 10 and 11.

Car fare, hotel expenses and incidentals.....	\$ 5.00
O. K. Dudgeon.	
O. K. Boyer.	
O. K. Smejkal.	
O. K. D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72568.

State of Illinois, Dr., to Charles Curran.

Expense of Sub-committee of appropriation to Elgin Hospital, April 24.

From Springfield to Elgin and return.....	\$ 9.68
Miscellaneous expense	12.18
Total	<u>\$ 21.86</u>
O. K. Curran.	
O. K. Smejkal.	
O. K. Boyer.	
O. K. D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72569.

State of Illinois to J. J. O'Rourke.

Expense of Sub-committee to visit Elgin Hospital.

Springfield to Elgin and return.....	\$ 9.68
Miscellaneous expense	2.50
Total	<u>\$ 12.18</u>
O. K. Curran.	
O. K. Smejkal.	
O. K. Boyer.	
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.	

Voucher No. 72570.

State of Illinois to Michael Igoe.

To expenses as member of Waterway Committee, as follows:

Apr. 17, 1915, Chicago to Ottawa and return.....	\$ 3.40
Apr. 17, 1915, Pullman	1.00
Apr. 17, 1915, Expense at Ottawa	2.00
Apr. 25, 1915, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	7.40
Apr. 25, 1915, Pullman	4.00
Apr. 25, 1915, Expenses in Chicago	4.00
May 1, 1915, Chicago to Ottawa and return.....	3.40
May 1, 1915, Pullman	1.00
May 1, 1915, Expenses at Ottawa.....	2.00
Total	<u>\$ 28.20</u>

O. K. Boyer.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72571.

State of Illinois to S. F. Tompkins.

Expenses, Sub-committee on Waterway, April 24.

Railroad fare	\$ 7.46
Expenses	2.75
Railroad fare, Chicago and return.....	2.00
Hotel	3.00
Return railroad fare	3.66
Hotel	1.00
Total	<u>\$ 19.87</u>

O. K. Igoe.

Approved. Boyer.

Approved. D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72572.

State of Illinois to S. F. Tompkins.

Expense Waterway Sub-committee, May 1 and 2.

To Ottawa and return	\$ 10.43
Hotel	3.00
Total	<u>\$ 13.43</u>

O. K. Igoe.

O. K. Boyer.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72575.

State of Illinois to Israel Dudgeon, Dr.

Apr. 18, expenses incurred as member of Sub-committee on waterways. Railroad fare, hotel and other expenses at Ottawa	\$ 5.00
Apr. 25, 1915, round trip, Springfield to Chicago.....	7.40
Apr. 25, 1915, parlor car	1.50
Apr. 25, 1915, hotel expenses	5.00
Total	\$ 18.90
May 1, railroad fare, hotel and other expenses at Ottawa..	5.00
Total	\$ 23.90
O. K. Igoe.	
O. K. Boyer.	
O. K. D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72576.

Statement of the money expended on account of expenses of the Waterway Committee on April 8 to 11, 1915, inclusive, while engaged in tour of inspection of the proposed waterway from Joliet to Peoria, as follows:

April 8, 1915, fee to Pullman porter for handling baggage, etc., Springfield to Joliet.....	\$ 10.00
April 8, 1915, fee to waiters for serving meal during trip from Springfield to Joliet	10.00
April 8, 1915, caring for baggage at Joliet	10.00
April 9, 1915, fee to waiters for breakfast at Joliet.....	10.00
April 9, 1915, fee to waiters for serving dinner at Ottawa	10.00
April 10, 1915, fee to waiters for serving breakfast at Ottawa	10.00
April 10, 1915, caring for baggage at Ottawa and La Salle	8.00
April 10, 1915, railroad fare, 16 members of Committee, Peoria to La Salle	32.00
April 10, 1915, lunch for members of Committee at Peoria	10.00
April 10, 1915, fee to employes on boat, La Salle to Peoria	10.00
April 10 and 11, hotel accommodations for 34 members of Committee at hotel in Peoria	196.04
April 10, fee to hotel employes at Peoria	10.00
April 10 and 11, transportation of 34 members of Committee from Peoria to their respective homes.....	205.40
Total	\$531.44
Amount received	500.00
Balance due Michael L. Igoe	\$ 31.44
O. K. Michael L. Igoe.	
O. K. Thomas Boyer.	
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.	

Voucher No. 72578.

State of Illinois to John Griffin.

Expenses incurred on Sub-committee of Appropriations
Committee on trip to Pontiac Reformatory.
Railroad fare, Springfield to Pontiac and Chicago and
return\$ 9.40
Meals etc. 3.65

Total\$ 13.05

O. K. Arthur Roe.
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. Smejkal.
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72579.

State of Illinois to Otto C. Sonnemann.

Expenses incurred, trip to Joliet, visiting Illinois North-
ern Penitentiary, as member of Sub-committee on
Appropriations, March 6-17.
Railroad fare\$ 11.52
Hotel, meals, incidentals 6.00

Total\$ 17.52

Approved. Smejkal.
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72580.

State of Illinois to S. F. Tompkins.

Expenses of Sub-committee of Appropriations to Joliet
Prison, April 21, 1915.
From Springfield to Joliet and return.....\$ 9.32
Hotel bills, two days 6.00

Total\$ 15.32

Approved. Smejkal.
O. K. Boyer.
O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72581.

State of Illinois to J. J. O'Rourke.

Expenses of Sub-committee of appropriations to Joliet
Prison. April 22, 1915.

April 22, 1915, from Springfield to Joliet and return..\$ 9.32
 Hotel bills, 2 days and extras..... 6.00

Total\$ 15.32

O. K. Smejkal.

O. K. Boyer.

O. K. D. E. S.

Note:—The foregoing vouchers appear on the letterhead of Thos. E. Graham. Apparently Sub-committees visited Joliet Prison on different dates.

72543.

Sub-committee on Labor to John A. Swanson.

To expenses, attendance, etc., Chicago and Peoria, etc., on Senate bills.

Railroad fare, etc.\$ 20.00

O. K. Baldwin.

O. K. Harris.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

72544.

Mr. Harris.

Bill of Hotel Jefferson, dated May 25.....\$ 5.05

O. K. Baldwin.

O. K. Harris.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

72545.

R. D. Meeker, expense.

Railroad fare\$ 3.42

Sleeper 2.00

Railroad fare 3.70

Sleeper 2.00

Three meals 4.00

Total\$ 14.12

O. K. Harris, Chairman, Labor Com.; Barratt O'Hara.

72546.

W. A. Compton.

Railroad fare to Chicago\$ 3.70

Pullman 2.00

Railroad fare from Chicago 3.70

Pullman car75

Hotel and meals 6.50

Taxi50

Total\$ 17.15

O. K. Harris, Chairman Labor Com.; Barratt O'Hara.

72547.

George W. Harris.

Sub-labor Committee Expense in Chicago.

April 26, meals\$ 3.00

O. K. Harris, Chairman Labor Com.; Barratt O'Hara.

72548.

Senate Committee on Labor. Geo. W. Harris to Hotel La Salle.

April 26, rental of college room\$ 10.00
O. K. Harris; Barratt O'Hara.

72539.

George W. Harris; on account Sub-committee on Labor Committee to Peoria.

May 21, fare to Peoria..... \$ 3.00
Parlor car50
Porter25
Dinner 1.50
Fare to Chicago..... 3.00
Parlor car50
Porter25
Meal 1.50

Total\$ 10.50

O. K. Baldwin, Barratt O'Hara.

72540.

Sub-committee eight-hour law, La Salle Hotel, May 17.

P. G. Baldwin.

Fare to Chicago.....\$ 3.70
Sleeper 2.00
Porter50
Dinner 1.50
Fare to Springfield..... 3.70
Sleeper 2.00
Porter50

Total\$ 13.90

O. K. Baldwin; Harris, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara.

72541.

Sub-committee, eight-hour law, Peoria, Ill., May 24.

P. G. Baldwin.

Fare to Peoria.....\$ 3.00
Parlor car50
Porter25
Dinner on train..... 1.50
Dinner in Peoria..... 1.00
Fare to Chicago..... 3.00
Parlor car75

Total\$ 10.00

O. K. Baldwin, Harris, Barratt O'Hara.

72542.

Sub-committee on Labor, etc. Albert J. Olsen, to expenses necessarily incurred on Senate bills.

Railroad fare, hotels, etc.....\$25.00
O. K. Baldwin, Harris, Barratt O'Hara.

72535. William L. Corris. May 4, 1915.

To transcript of proceedings for the Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Labor, Mines and Mining, held at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, April 26, 1915; 1 day's attendance\$ 10.00
Transcript 83 pages—10 copies \$1..... 83.00
Expenses, railroad fare and sleeper, Springfield to Chicago 11.40

Total\$104.40

O. K. Chairman on Labor, Lieut. Governor.

72536. William L. Corris.

To transcript of hearings before Senate Committee on Labor, Mines and Mining, in regard to proposed legislation in re, Woman's Eight-hour Bill and Minimum Wage Bill; hearings held at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, and Jefferson Hotel at Peoria, Ill., 234 pages, 10 copies \$1.....\$234.00
Expenses Springfield to Chicago and return..... 11.40
Springfield to Peoria and return..... 6.30

Total\$251.70

O. K. Harris, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara.

72537. Arthur A. Allen.

Stenographer attendance at Sub-committee hearings 4 days, Chicago to Peoria.....\$ 40.00
Transcript for members, 10 at 10c each..... 100.00
Railroad fare, meals and Pullman..... 13.75

Total\$153.75

O. K. Harris, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara.

72538. Patrick J. Carroll.

For expenses on Sub-committee of Senate on Labor, Mines and Mining, as follows:

May 17, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.....\$ 8.00
Automobile 3.50
May 16 to May 18, Springfield to Chicago and return.. 7.40
Sleeper, two each way..... 4.00
May 24 to May 28, Springfield to Chicago to Peoria and return 8.60

Sleeper	4.00
Auto in Peoria.....	1.50
Auto in Chicago.....	1.00
Telegrams	1.75

Total\$ 40.75

O. K. Baldwin, Harris, Barratt O'Hara.

72531.

Expenses of Sam W. Abt, Account of Sub-Committee
visiting Monks Mounds, Madison County\$3.40

O. K. Abt, Curtis and Barratt O'Hara.

72532.

J. G. Bardill; same expenses as above.....\$3.10

O. K. Abt, Curtis and Barratt O'Hara.

72533.

Expenses account incurred by J. G. Bardill (for two),
account Fish and Game Committee trip to Spring
Grove Hatchery, May 3.

Railroad fare Highlands to Chicago.....	\$ 17.00
Pullman	4.00
Chicago to Springfield.....	7.40
Pullman	1.50
Meals	2.00

Total\$ 31.90

O. K. Bardill, Chairman, Fish and Game; Curtis; Bar-
ratt O'Hara.

72534.

Clayton C. Pervier. Expense incurred as member of
Sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee,
visiting Cahokia Mounds, near East St. Louis, May
29, as follows:

Railroad fare, Springfield to St. Louis.....	\$ 2.10
One meal .....	.50
Railroad fare, East St. Louis to Galesburg.....	4.10
Sleeper	2.00
Railroad fare, Galesburg to Buda.....	.92
Breakfast .....	.30
Livery, Buda to Sheffield, 5 miles.....	1.00

Total\$ 10.92

Approved: Abt, Curtis, Barratt O'Hara.

72520-1-2.

To expenses Sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, to visit Chicago State Hospital, to wit: May 28 and 29.

72520	E. J. Hughes, for railroad transportation, Pullman, meals, hotel and incidentals.....	\$ 20.00
72521.	John Broderick, same as above.....	20.00
72522.	Frederick Roos, same as above.....	20.00

Total\$ 60.00

Approved: O'Hara and Curtis.

72523-26. Sub-committee of Committees on Appropriations, to visit State Colony for Epileptics at Dixon.

72523.	G. W. Harris, railroad fare, hotels, meals.....	\$ 15.00
72524.	F. B. Roos, same as above.....	15.00
72525.	F. J. Tossey, same as above.....	15.00
72526.	A. C. Cliffe, same as above.....	15.00

Total\$ 60.00

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Curtis.

72527. May 20, 1915. Appropriations Sub-committee to Eastern Illinois Normal at Charleston. Senator W. S. Jewell two days and expenses May 16 and 17..\$23.76

W. S. Jewell.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, President of Senate.

72528. Appropriations Sub-committee to Eastern Illinois Normal at Charleston.

John R. Hamilton, 1 day's expenses, May 17.....\$12.60

John R. Hamilton.

O. K. President of the Senate.

72512.

Statement of expenses of Sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee visiting Alton Hospital for the Insane.

T. J. Sullivan, railroad fare, Alton and return, and parlor car	\$ 3.60
Hotel bill, meals and incidentals	6.40
Edw. J. Hughes, railroad fare, same as above.....	10.00
Peter E. Coleman, railroad fare; same as above.....	10.00

Total\$ 30.00

O. K. Curtis, President of Senate; Coleman, Hughes.

72517. F. Jeff Tossey. Sub-committee of Appropriations Committee.

Railroad fare, Dixon to Chicago, Springfield.....	\$ 9.42
Sleeper	3.40
Meals	4.50
Taxi	1.75
Incidentals	1.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 20.67

Approved: E. C. Curtis, Barratt O'Hara.

72505. Senator Curtis and Committee on Appropriations. Expense account of D. T. Woodward with Committee to inspect levees at Cairo.

Railroad fare	\$ 8.32
Berth	1.50
Telephone, etc. ....	.25
Meals	2.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 12.57

E. C. Curtis, Senate Contingent Appropriation.
O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

72509. May 20, 1915. Sub-committee work on Primary Elections in Chicago.
Senator S. D. Canady, Springfield to Chicago and one day's expenses\$20.40
S. D. Canady.
O. K. President of the Senate; Hamilton, Chairman.

72510. May 20, 1915. Sub-committee work on Primary Elections in Chicago.
Senator G. W. Harris, Springfield to Chicago and one day's expense\$18.90
O. K. Hamilton, Chairman; G. W. Harris, President of Senate.

72511. Sub-committee on Primary Elections in Chicago.
J. R. Hamilton, Chairman.

April 23, mileage and expenses, Springfield to Chicago..	\$ 17.40
April 25, mileage and expenses, Mattoon to Chicago....	16.96
May 1, mileage and expenses, Mattoon to Chicago....	16.96
May 8, mileage and expenses, Mattoon to Chicago.....	16.96
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 68.28

O. K. Hamilton; President of Senate.

72502.	May 9, 1915.	Sullivan to Chicago.	
	Railroad fare	.....	\$ 3.42
	Sleeper	.....	2.00
	May 10, meals	.....	2.75
	Incidentals	.....	4.00
	Chicago—Springfield	.....	3.70
	Sleeper	.....	2.00

Total\$ 17.97

	May 16, 1915.	Sullivan to Peoria.	
	Railroad fare	.....	\$ 2.10
	Meals	.....	1.25
	Hotel	.....	2.50

	May 17, 1915.		
	Meals	.....	2.85
	Incidentals	.....	2.25
	Peoria—Springfield	.....	1.30

Total\$ 12.25

Grand Total\$ 30.22

A. E. Eden, Secretary, Senate.

O. K. G. W. Harris.

Committee Expense Fund, 49th General Assembly, Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 72642.

State of Illinois to H. S. Hicks.

	Expenses Sub-committee Industrial Affairs, Chicago.	
	April 8-10-12, railroad expenses.....	\$ 11.55
	April 8-10-12, hotel expenses.....	13.45
	Incidentals	1.95

Total\$ 26.95

O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72643.

State of Illinois to H. O. Murphy.

Expenses incurred as Chairman of Sub-committee to visit Normal University at Carbondale.

	May 13, Springfield to St. Louis and return, 3 fares..	\$ 12.80
	May 13, Supper en route	5.30
	May 13-14, Hotel and breakfast	15.00
	May 14, St. Louis to Carbondale and return, 3 fares...	12.54
	May 14, Hotel, Carbondale	15.00
	May 15, Hotel, St. Louis	9.00
	May 15, Meals, St. Louis	10.60

Total\$ 80.24

O. K. Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72644.

State of Illinois to William M. Brown.

Expenses of trip to McComb Normal School and return.

Transportation, hotel and meals.....\$20.40

O. K. Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Note—No date is given concerning this trip.

Voucher No. 72645.

State of Illinois to H. C. Kessinger.

Trip to McComb Normal School.

Railroad fare, round trip.....\$ 10.40

Hotel, etc. 10.00

Total\$ 20.40

Approved: Smejkal.

O. K. Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72635.

State of Illinois to H. F. Schubert.

Expense as Member of Sub-committee; same as above..\$15.40

Voucher No. 72636.

State of Illinois to Frank Ryan.

Expense as Member of Sub-committee; same as above....\$15.40

Voucher No. 72637.

State of Illinois to John Jacobson.

Expense as Member of Sub-committee; same as above....\$15.40

Voucher No. 72638.

State of Illinois to Frank Seif.

Expense as Member of Sub-committee; same as above....\$15.40

Voucher No. 72639.

State of Illinois to W. M. Brinkman,

Industrial Sub-committee.

April 8, railroad fare\$ 3.70

Parlor car 1.00

Meals, etc. 14.50

April 13, railroad fare to Springfield and berth..... 5.95

April 19, car fare, Milwaukee and return from Springfield 14.80

Meals, Milwaukee trip..... 2.25

Total\$ 42.20

O. K. Boyer; Turnbaugh; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72640.

State of Illinois to C. M. Madsen.

Hearing on House Bill 207 in Chicago.

Railroad fare\$ 7.40

Street-car fare40

Total\$ 7.80

O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72641.

State of Illinois to H. S. Hicks.
Expense H. S. Hicks, Milwaukee, Wis., Sub-committee
on Industrial Affairs.
Railroad and sleeping car.....\$ 19.35
Hotel 12.90
Incidentals 1.95
Total\$ 34.20
O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72630.

State of Illinois to R. R. Meents.
Expense of trip to Alton Insane Hospital, Alton, Ill.
Transportation, hotel, etc., April 15.....\$35.20
Approved: Smejkal, Boyer. O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72631.

State of Illinois to H. C. Kessinger.
Expense to Alton State Hospital, Aurora and return.
Transportation, hotel, etc.....\$35.20
O. K. Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72632.

Expense of John Richardson, visiting Soldiers' and Sail-
ors' Orphans' Home, April 9, 1915.
Railroad fare\$ 3.85
Hotel expense 3.00
Total\$ 6.85
O. K. Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72633.

State of Illinois to John S. Burns.
For expenses incurred as Chairman of Committee on
Military Affairs. Attending hearing at Chicago,
May 21, in connection with House Bill 925.
Rooms 201-202, parlor for hearing.....\$ 20.00
Railroad fare to Chicago and return, sleeper..... 11.40
Meals 6.80
M. S. Giblin, Clerk, railroad fare, etc..... 11.40
Total\$ 49.60
O. K. Burns; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Note—Attached is a bill from Planters Hotel, May 31,
Rooms 201-202, \$20.00.

Voucher No. 72634.

State of Illinois to C. A. Young.
Expense as Member of Sub-committee on Military Af-
fairs; investigating Armory property at Chicago,
April 26.

Railroad fare, Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Meals	4.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 15.40

Voucher No. 72627.

State of Illinois to Frank Dalton.

For expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on
Utilities; attending hearing at Chicago April 9.

Railroad fare, Pullman, etc.....	\$ 11.40
Hotel and meals.....	5.00
O. K. McCormick, Thos. A. Boyer.	

Voucher No. 72628.

State of Illinois to C. A. Gregory, Dr.

Attending Public Utility Committee meeting, Hotel La
Salle, four days and three nights, outcome two days
and two nights with meals to Utility Committee...\$ 20.00

Round-trip railroad fare	8.00
Taxicab	1.00
Livery hire, Sullivan to Lovington.....	2.00
Railroad fare, Springfield to Sullivan.....	1.25

Total	\$ 32.25
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O. K. Boyer, McC., D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72623.

State of Illinois to J. C. McGloon, Dr.

For expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on
Public Utilities. Hearing evidence on bill for home
Rule, La Salle Hotel, May 3.

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Hotel and meals	2.00

Total	\$ 13.40
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O. K. McGloon; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72624.

State of Illinois to J. C. McGloon, Da.

For expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on
Public Utilities. Hearing evidence on home rule at
La Salle Hotel, Friday, April 9.

Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Hotel and meals.....	2.10

Total	\$ 13.50
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O. K. Boyer; McCormick; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72625.

State of Illinois to J. H. Vickers, Dr.

Expenses as Member of Sub-committee on Charities, at
hearing in Chicago, April 9.

Railroad fare, Chicago and return.....\$ 11.40
Hotel, Chicago 5.50

Total\$ 16.90

O. K. McCormick; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72626.

Hotel La Salle to Medill McCormick, Dr.

April 9, room complimentary; phone\$ 2.50

April 10, room 1034, one day; phone 10c..... 3.10

May 1, room 1008, complimentary; phone 1.50

May 2, phone 3.08

Total\$ 10.18

O. K. McC.; Boyer; D. E. Shanahan, Speaker.

Voucher No. 72617.

State of Illinois to Thomas Curran, Dr.

For expenses incurred as Member of Committee; rail-
road fare, Pullman, etc.....\$11.40

Voucher No. 72618.

State of Illinois to John Gardner, Dr.

For expenses as Member of Committee, etc.....\$11.40

Voucher No. 72619.

State of Illinois to J. T. Prendergast, Dr.

For expenses incurred as Member of Committee, etc....\$11.40

Voucher No. 72620.

State of Illinois to S. B. Turner, Dr.

For expenses incurred as Member of Committee, etc....\$11.40

O. K. O'Rourke, Chairman; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72621.

State of Illinois to John S. Burns, Dr.

Expenses incurred on trip to Chicago as Member of Sub-
committee on Public Utilities, April 24, as follows:

Railroad fare\$ 11.40

Hotel and meals 2.20

Total\$ 13.60

O. K. Boyer; McCormick; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72622.

State of Illinois to Harry F. Hamlin, Dr.

For services as Member of Sub-committee on Public
Utilities in connection with hearing at Chicago,
April 9.

Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Meals and incidentals.....	2.50
For services as Member of Sub-committee on Public Utilities in connection with hearing at Chicago, May 1, relative to House Bill 266.	
Railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....	\$ 11.40
Meals and incidentals.....	2.50
	\$ 27.80
Total	
O. K. McCormick; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.	
Voucher No. 72611.	
State of Illinois to McGloon, Dr.	
Expenses incurred on trip to Chicago as Member of Sub-committee on Civil Service.	
April 24, 1915, railroad fare, Chicago and return.....	\$11.40
O. K. O'Rourke, Chairman; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.	
Voucher No. 72612.	
State of Illinois to J. J. O'Rourke, Dr.	
Expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on Civil Service at hearing held in Chicago April 9.	
Railroad fare, meals, etc.....	\$14.50
Voucher No. 72613.	
State of Illinois to J. J. Gardner, Dr.	
Expenses, etc., same as above.....	\$11.40
Voucher No. 72614.	
State of Illinois to W. E. Rinehart, Dr.	
Expenses, etc., same as above.....	\$16.40
Voucher No. 72615.	
State of Illinois to J. T. Prendergast, Dr.	
Expenses, etc., same as above.....	\$11.40
O. K. Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.	
Voucher No. 72616.	
State of Illinois to J. J. O'Rourke, Dr.	
For expenses incurred as Chairman of Sub-committee of Civil Service at hearing in Chicago on Municipal Court Civil Service Bill.	
April 16, railroad fare, Pullman, etc.....	\$ 11.40
Dinner	1.75
	\$ 13.15
Total	
Voucher No. 72602.	
State of Illinois to F. J. Seif, Jr., Dr.	
To expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on Municipalities on trip to Chicago in connection with Park Consolidation Bill.	
Railroad fare, Pullman, etc., Springfield to Chicago and return	\$11.40
O. K. Gorman; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.	

Voucher No. 72603.

State of Illinois to J. A. G. Trandel, Dr.

For expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on Municipalities on trip to Chicago in connection with Park Consolidation Bill.

Railroad fare, Pullman, etc., Springfield to Chicago and return\$11.40

O. K. Gardner, Acting Chairman Sub-committee; Boyer; Gorman; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72604.

Expense of F. J. Bippus, Sub-committee meeting in Chicago hearing House Bill 259.

Round trip to Chicago\$7.40

O. K. Gorman; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

State of Illinois to Robert E. Wilson et al.

For services as Member of Sub-committee on Municipalities in connection with hearing and investigation at South Chicago relative to House Bill No. 628, the Calumet Harbor Bill.

Voucher No. 72605. May 15, 1915, R. E. Wilson, Member of Committee; railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return\$ 11.40
Meals and incidentals 5.00

Voucher No. 72606. May 15, 1915, Ryan, same expense. 11.40

Voucher No. 72607. May 15, 1915, J. H. Helwig, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72608. May 15, 1915, J. W. Epstein, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72609. May 15, 1915, R. J. Mulcahy, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72610. May 15, 1915, Giblin, Clerk, same expense 11.40

Total\$ 93.40

O. K. Gorman; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72599.

State of Illinois to Michael Igoe, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as Member of Sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee in con-

nection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease.

April 12, round trip, Springfield to Chicago.....	\$ 7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expenses	5.00
April 19, round trip, Springfield to Chicago.....	7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expenses	5.00

Total\$ 27.80

O. K. Dudgeon; Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72600.

State of Illinois to John F. Lynch, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as Member of Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in connection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease.

April 12, railroad fare, Chicago and return.....	\$ 8.00
Parlor car and sleeper.....	3.50
Hotel expenses	5.50
April 19, railroad fare, Chicago and return.....	8.00
Parlor car and sleeper.....	3.50
Hotel expenses in Chicago.....	5.50

Total\$ 34.00

O. K. Dudgeon; Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72601.

State of Illinois to D. B. Ellis, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as Member of Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in connection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease, as follows:

January 23, 1915, round trip, Springfield to Chicago..	\$ 7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expense in Chicago.....	5.00

Total\$ 13.90

O. K. Thos. Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72596.

State of Illinois to Harold C. Kessinger, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as member of Subcommittee of Appropriations Committee in connection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease, as follows:

April 12, 1915, round trip Springfield to Chicago.....	\$ 7.40
Parlor car	1.50

Hotel expenses, etc., in Chicago	5.00
April 19, 1915, round trip Springfield to Chicago.....	7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expenses in Chicago	5.00

Total\$ 27.80

O. K. Dudgeon; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72597.

State of Illinois to Arthur Roe, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as member of Subcommittee of Appropriations Committee in connection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease, as follows:

April 12, 1915, railroad fare, round trip Vandalia to Chicago	\$ 13.16
Hotel and other expenses	5.00

Total\$ 18.16

O. K. Dudgeon; Boyer; Smejkal; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72598

State of Illinois to Israel Dudgeon, Dr.

To expenses incurred while serving as member of Subcommittee of Appropriations Committee in connection with investigations concerning Foot and Mouth Disease.

April 12, round trip Springfield to Chicago.....	\$ 7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expenses, etc.	5.00
April 19, round trip Springfield to Chicago.....	7.40
Parlor car	1.50
Hotel expenses	5.00

Total\$ 27.80

O. K. Dudgeon; Smejkal; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

April 17, 1915, Peoria to Chicago, railroad fare.....	\$ 3.50
April 19, 1915, Chicago to St. Louis.....	9.50
Hotel	3.50
Breakfast	1.25
Lunch	2.50
Supper	2.00
Taxi	3.00
Incidentals	2.50

Total\$ 24.35

Grand Total\$ 75.45

O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72595.

State of Illinois to J. W. Rentchler, Dr.

For expenses incurred as member of Sub-committee on Industrial Affairs at hearings held at various points regarding the Child Labor Bill.

April 11, railroad fare, Belleville to Chicago.....	\$ 9.75
Supper in St. Louis	1.50
April 12, hotel, Chicago	3.50
Incidentals	1.00
Railroad fare to Springfield	5.70
April 15, railroad fare, Springfield to Decatur .....	.75
April 16, hotel and meals	5.10
Railroad fare, Decatur to Peoria	1.65
April 17, hotel Peoria	6.50
Railroad fare, Peoria to Belleville	6.50
April 19, car fare to E. St. Louis .....	.35
Hotel	1.50
April 20, car fare, Belleville to E. St. Louis.....	.35
Hotel, East St. Louis	4.50
Telephone .....	.50

Total\$ 49.15

O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. Shanahan, Speaker.

Voucher No. 72592.

State of Illinois to J. C. McGlooin, Dr.

Expenses incurred trip to Elizabethtown, Sub-Committee on Industrial Relations, May 23 and 24; investigating Spar Mines at Fairview.

Railroad fare, Chicago to Elizabethtown.....	\$ 10.00
Hotel	5.50
Incidental expenses	2.00
Railroad fare, Elizabethtown to Springfield	6.96
Hotel	5.00
Incidental	1.50

Total\$ 30.96

O. K. Rentchler, Turnbaugh, Boyer, D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72593.

State of Illinois to O. P. Tuttle, Dr.

Expenses incurred as in foregoing, railroad fare to Elizabethtown and return

.....	\$ 14.72
Boat	2.00
Hotel and incidentals	9.50

Total\$ 26.22

O. K. Rentchler, D. E. S., Turnbaugh, Boyer.

Voucher No. 72594.

State of Illinois to A. Rowstenskowski, Dr.

Five days' trip, April 12, 1915.

Springfield to Chicago	\$ 5.70
Hotel	3.00
Breakfast	1.25
Lunch	2.50
Supper	2.00
Incidentals and taxi	3.00

Total\$ 17.45

April 16, 1915, Springfield to Decatur	\$ 1.10
Hotel	3.50
Breakfast	1.35
Lunch	2.60
Supper	2.40
Incidentals	3.00

Total\$ 13.95

April 17, 1915, Decatur to Peoria	\$ 2.15
Hotel	5.00
Breakfast	1.30
Lunch	2.50
Supper	1.25
Incidentals	4.00

Total\$ 16.20

For expenses incurred as Member of Sub-committee on Industrial Relations in connection with hearings at Chicago on ten-hour bill for Drug Clerks, Monday, May 19, 1915, as follows:

Voucher No. 72585.

J. T. Prendergast, member of Committee; railroad fare, Springfield to Chicago and return.....\$ 11.40

Voucher No. 72586.

S. F. Thompkins, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72587.

J. Placek, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72588.

C. L. Fieldstack, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72589.

O. P. Tuttle, same expense 11.40

Voucher No. 72590.

Giblin, Clerk 11.40

Total\$ 68.40

O. K. Prendergast, Chairman Sub-Com.; Turnbaugh;
D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 72591.

State of Illinois to J. W. Rentchler.

Expense incurred as member of Sub-committee on Industrial Affairs, investigating Spar Mines at Fairview.

Railroad fare to Elizabethtown and return\$ 14.72

Hotel and incidentals 9.50

Total\$ 24.22

O. K. Turnbaugh; Boyer; D. E. S., Speaker.

72555.

Senator John Daley, License Committee to Hotel La Salle.

April 24, Room 1614, 1 day\$ 4.00

Restaurant 4.70

Telephone05

Total\$ 8.75

John Daley, Chairman License Com.

Senate Contingent Expense Appropriation.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

72558 to 72562.

Sub-committee of Appropriations Com. appointed to investigate claims in relation to Foot and Mouth disease.

To expenses incurred while serving as members of the Sub-committee, etc. Four trips to the Stock Yards Inn at Chicago; traveling, hotel and other expenses:

72558.

Richard J. Barr\$ 55.60

72559.

Peter E. Coleman 55.60

72560.

Edw. J. Hughes 55.60

72561.

N. A. Franklin 55.60

72562.

Al. F. Gorman 55.60

O. K. R. J. Barr, Chairman Senate Sub-Com.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

72563

Senator John Daley to Hotel La Salle.

Commission on Public Utilities, May 16, room.....\$ 3.50

Restaurant 3.55

Telephone10

May 17, restaurant charges 1.65

Total\$ 8.80

O. K. John Daley, Chairman Pub. Util.

Senate Contingent Expense appropriation.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

73148.

P. G. Baldwin.

Appropriation Sub-committee on Institutions; Jacksonville Insane, Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

O. K. P. G. Baldwin.

Railroad fare, etc.	\$ 8.00
Hotel and meals	10.00
Incidentals	5.00

Total	\$ 23.00
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Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

73158.

To Chairman of Appropriation Committee Expense, report of the Sub-committee for visiting Western State Normal School at Macomb. (Lande & Pervier.)

To railroad fare	\$ 9.86
Hotel bill	3.60

Total	\$ 13.46
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Signed. F. A. Lande, April 29, 1915.

O. K. E. C. Curtis, Barratt O'Hara.

73746.

Peter E. Coleman.

Railroad fare, hotel bill, incidentals, member of Sub-committee on appropriations, for trip to Alton....\$ 10.00

Approved. Peter E. Coleman, Chairman, Sub-Com.; President of the Senate, E. C. Curtis.

73747.

Patrick J. Sullivan.

Railroad fare, etc., as stated above

Approved. Peter E. Coleman, Chairman Sub-Com.; President of the Senate, E. C. Curtis.

73748.

E. J. Hughes.

Railroad fare, etc., as stated above.....\$ 10.00

Approved. Peter E. Coleman, Chairman Sub-Com.; President of the Senate, E. C. Curtis.

73749.

F. C. Campbell.

For visits to State Hospitals, Anna and Lincoln, Sub-committee of Appropriations Com., May 20 to 24, 1915, inclusive.

Railroad fare and berth	\$106.39
Hotel and meals	52.05
Entertainments	34.46
Taxicabs	5.00

Total	\$197.90
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O. K. E. C. Curtis, Barratt O'Hara.

73750.

F. C. Campbell, May 2 to 4, 1915, inclusive.

Trip to Spring Grove, Ill., of Fish and Game Com.

Railroad fare and berths\$ 41.64
Hotel and meals 32.00

Total\$73.64

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara.

73753.

To A. E. Eden.

For lunches and taxicab service furnished to the employes of the Secretary of the Senate's office. These items were paid when the stenographers and clerks were compelled to work after meal time and at late hours in the night.....\$ 75.00

O. K. A. E. Eden, Secy. of the Senate.

Payable from fund for committee expenses, 49th G. A. Barratt O'Hara.

74225.

Fred'k R. D. Young.

Committee expenses occasioned as member of the 49th General Assembly.

Four trips to Chicago and return as member of committee on elections and public utilities and transportation, railroad fare, etc.\$ 44.40

O. K. Robert Scholes, Chairman Election Com.; Thos. A. Barr; D. E. S., Speaker.

72549.

Expense of Sub-committee on Appropriations to the Southern Illinois Prison at Chester. W. A. Compton, Chairman.

Twenty-two meals\$ 27.50
Checking twelve grips 1.20
Railroad Fare Committee, Springfield to Menard and return 67.68
Services for Committee 21.00
Parlor car for Committee and services on same..... 8.75

Total\$126.13

O. K. Sam W. Latham, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara.

72551.

Senator Gorman, Sub-committee of Senate on Appropriations, May 26 to 27.

To expenses visiting the Penitentiary at Joliet, two trips:
Railroad fare, etc., Springfield to Joliet and return....\$ 15.00
Automobile hire 6.00
Incidentals 4.00

Total\$ 25.00

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara.
Sub-committee, Swanson, Frederick, Gorman.

72552. John A. Swanson
Same expenses as stated above\$ 25.00

72553. John Frederick Broderick.
Same expenses stated above..... 25.00

72554.
To expenses incurred by Sam W. Latham, Member of
Sub-committee of Com. of Appropriations, appointed
to visit the Southern Insane Asylum at Anna.
Railroad fare for three\$ 19.67
Pullman tickets 6.00
Meals and incidentals 13.65
Total\$ 39.32

O. K. Curtis; Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 73157.

Expenses of stenographers and stenographic work for com-
mittee on minimum wage and eight-hour law, held
at various points in the State.....\$134.00
(Signed) A. E. Eden.

Approved: A. J. Olson.

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73156.

Transcript of Committee on Education, William L. Corris.\$ 57.60

Voucher No. 73155.

To William L. Corris, transcript proceedings before Sen-
ate Committee on Labor\$ 94.00

Voucher No. 73762.

State of Illinois to Hotel La Salle.
For services in connection with work of Senate Com-
mittees\$ 103.65

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 74100.

State of Illinois to Charles F. Trick.
For extra clerical services and overtime on budget work
in connection with Appropriations Committee....\$ 200.00

Approved: E. C. Curtis, Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77882.

Senator Sam Latham.
Expenses incurred for stenographic work by Educa-
tional Visitation Committee of the Senate.....\$ 110.00

Approved: Sam Latham, Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Note—This voucher has no date.

Voucher No. 77883.

Robert R. Clark.

Extra clerical work for Senate Educational Committee, overtime and expenses incurred \$100.00

Approved: Sam Latham, Barratt O'Hara.

Note.—This bears no date.

Voucher No. 77885.

State of Illinois to Paul G. Burns.

For services as proofreader on house journals and debates from Jan. 6 to June 30..... \$704.00

O. K. Higgins, Printer Expert.

O. K. B. H. McCann.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

(Pay out of contingent expense fund.)

Voucher No. 77897.—Springfield, June 30, 1915.

State of Illinois to Byron F. Smith, 312 E. Washington St., Springfield.

Services rendered as Lieutenant Governor and members of Senate, Jan. 6 to June 30, as per attached statement \$ 90.00

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Payable from Committee Expense Fund, 49th General Assembly.

Attached statement is a bill dated July 1, 1915, for the following:

June 30, services to Senate \$ 90.00

Voucher No. 77898.

Katherine Devere.

160 days, \$1 per diem, as stenographer, Senate employe. \$166.00

Note.—This is a mere slip of paper written in lead pencil and not approved by the President of the Senate or any other person.

Voucher No. 73143—June 15, 1915.

State of Illinois to W. H. Overhue, Secretary of Committee on Appropriations.

For special and extra hours as stenographer and clerk of Committee on Appropriations and Sub-Committee thereto the sum of \$200.00

O. K. E. C. Curtis.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73142—Springfield, June 15, 1915.

State of Illinois to Charles A. Schuppe, Budget Clerk. Compensation for special and extra hours as clerk of Committee on Appropriations and Sub-Committee thereto the sum of \$200.00

O. K. E. C. Curtis.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Vouchers Nos. 73049 and 73050—Joliet, July 8, 1913.

State of Illinois to R. J. Barr, Dr.

To expenditures in connection with work of Senate Special Committee, appointed under Senate Resolution 48 to make examination of walls at or near Joliet, as per vouchers hereto attached, to-wit:

To News Company, copies of paper.....	\$ 4.00
To Joliet Printing Company, pamphlets.....	26.75
Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams.....	3.42
C. A. Noble, expenditures and services.....	179.02
<hr/>	
Total	\$213.19

I hereby certify that the above claim is just, true and unpaid.

R. J. Barr,

Chairman of above-named Committee.

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

For services rendered for enrolling and engrossing Committee of the Senate, 49th General Assembly, as follows:

Voucher No. 73133—Walter M. Girney, 40 days, May 5 to June 14	\$160.00
Voucher No. 73134—Grace E. Birkett, 20 hours, May 5 to June 14	10.00
Voucher No. 73135—M. Kisselberg, 25 days, May 11 to June 14	100.00
Voucher No. 73136—Linnie Vance, 10 days, May 11 to June 14	40.00
Voucher No. 73137—W. H. Richards, 20 days, May 5 to June 14	80.00
Voucher No. 73138—George F. Campbell, 40 days, May 5 to June 14.....	160.00
Voucher No. 73139—George F. Campbell, 41 days, March 26 to May 5	164.00
Voucher No. 73140—W. H. Richards, 15 days, April 1 to May 5	60.00
Voucher No. 73141—Grace Birkett, 30 hours, April 1 to May 5	15.00
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Total	\$550.00

Approved: Franklin, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73412—Springfield, June 18, 1915.

State of Illinois to I. Shon, Auto Livery.

For auto hire for President of Senate and Senators.... \$ 16.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara.

Vouchers Nos. 73642 and 73643.

Services of Charles A. Williams and Chauncey M. Miller, attorneys for P. H. Baldwin in contest of Baldwin vs. Byrne. Allowed

\$2,000.00

Charles A. Williams

\$1,000.00

Chauncey A. Miller

1,000.00

O. K. Kent E. Keller, Chairman Election Committee.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 73644.

Expense account of Percival G. Baldwin.

Two of the items in this account are as follows: Expense incurred investigating conditions in different precincts and consulting judges and clerks where charges of irregularities were made.....

\$100.00

Expense incurred in appearances before Senate Subcommittee at Election Commissioner's Office at Chicago, Ill., during recount

125.00

Total \$819.20

Approved: Kent E. Keller, Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 73689—Springfield, June 18, 1915.

State of Illinois to Robert Scholes.

For necessary committee expenses as member of the 49th General Assembly

\$ 18.00

Approved: Scholes, Chairman Election Com.

O. K. Thos. Boyer, Chairman Com. on Expenses.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 73693—May 4, 1915.

State of Illinois, in account with William L. Corris.

Expenses and transcript on waterways hearing at Chicago, April 24, 1915

\$ 66.00

Voucher No. 73694—May 4, 1915.

State of Illinois to Wm. L. Corris.

Transcript of proceedings before Joint Committee on Fish and Game

\$ 80.00

Voucher No. 73695—May 10, 1915.

State of Illinois to Wm. L. Corris.

To reporting hearings before the House Committee on Insurance in re proposed insurance legislation, 583 pages

\$378.95

Approved: Wm. Scanlon, Thomas Boyer, David E. Shanahan, Speaker.

Voucher No. 73522—Springfield, June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois, Senate Labor Sub-Committee.
To Albert J. Olson, Dr.

Expenses at three meetings at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 60.00
Subject before the Sub-Committee was the investigation of minimum wage.
O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 73523—Springfield, June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois, Senate Labor Sub-Committee.
To Albert J. Olson, Dr.

Expenses at three meetings at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 50.00
Subject before Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of minimum wage.
O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 73524—Springfield, June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois, Senate Labor Sub-Committee.
To John Denvir, Dr.

Expenses at three meetings at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 50.00
Subject before the Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of minimum wage.
O. K.: Barratt O' Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 73525—Springfield, June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois, Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee,
to Patrick J. Carroll, Dr.

Expenses at two meetings at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 25.00
Subject before the Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of corn flour, its usefulness, etc.
O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 73526—Springfield, June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois, Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee,
to John Broderick, Dr.

Expenses at two meetings at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 25.00
Subject before the Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of corn flour, its usefulness, etc.
O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 73527—Springfield, June 15, 1915.

State of Illinois, Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee, to Henry Andrus, Dr.

Expenses two meetings at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill... \$ 25.00

Subject before the Senate Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of corn flour, its usefulness, etc.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, A. J. Olson.

Voucher No. 73528.

State of Illinois, Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee, to F. B. Roos, Dr.

Expenses two meetings at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill... \$ 25.00

Subject before the Senate Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of corn flour, its usefulness, etc.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, A. J. Olson.

Voucher No. 73529—June 15, 1915.

State of Illinois, Senate Labor Sub-Committee, to Albert J. Olson, Dr.

Expenses at two meetings, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. \$ 40.00

Subject before the Sub-Committee, as above, was the investigation of corn flour, its usefulness, etc.

O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; A. J. Olson, Chairman.

Voucher No. 77896—June 30, 1915.

For services rendered Senate Committee on Public Utilities, by Mr. F. C. Beene \$ 50.00

O. K. John Dailey, Chairman, Pub. Utilities Com.; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77895—June 29, 1915.

To Merton R. Martin for extra services rendered the Senate Election Committee as clerk and stenographer \$ 50.00

O. K. Kent E. Keller, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77899—June 30, 1915.

State of Illinois, to R. R. Clark, Secy. to Lieut. Gov.

Money advanced to St. Nicholas Hotel as per statement attached for committee rooms and services rendered

President and members of the Senate; Jan. 6 to June 30, 1915 \$ 74.34

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Note.—This is not approved by E. C. Curtis, and the bill attached is a bill of the St. Nicholas Hotel to the President of the Senate.

Hotel bill \$ 74.38

Voucher No. 77884—June 29, 1915.

State of Illinois to Hayes Garage.

Auto services for President and members of the Senate.. \$ 53.75

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Note.—This was not approved by Curtis.

Voucher No. 74678.

For A. F. Frazier. For expenses of stenographer and stenographic work for the Committee of Charitable Institute during their visit to the different institutions of the State..... \$160.00

O. K. Abt. Chairman; Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 74677.

T. Burroughs, for clerical work for Committee on Primary Elections Senate, 49th General Assembly.. \$115.00

Expenses and overtime 25.00

Total \$140.00

O. K. John Hamilton, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara, President Senate.

Voucher No. 77869—Springfield, June 18, 1915.

State of Illinois to B. H. McCann.

For services rendered previous to the meeting of the 49th General Assembly in preparing blanks, blank books and doing other necessary work to be performed before the meeting of the General Assembly, the sum of \$300.00

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 77829.

Committee on Elections, to M. S. Giblin, Dr.

For services and expenses as clerk of Sub-Committee, handling election contest in Third Senatorial District \$ 53.60

O. K. Robert Scholes, Chairman Election Committee.

O. K. Boyer.

O. K. D. E. S., Speaker.

Voucher No. 77797—Springfield, June 30, 1915.

State of Illinois to B. F. Savage.

For night service rendered various Committees of the Senate, 49th General Assembly \$ 75.00

O. K. Barratt O'Hara.

Note.—Not approved by Curtis.

Voucher No. 77713.

State of Illinois to Claiborne S. Close.

For extra clerical work and overtime and expenses for
tour of Senate Educational Committee of the 49th
General Assembly \$125.00

Approved: Latham, Chairman of Educational Com.;
Barratt O'Hara, Chairman of Senate.

Voucher No. 77706—June 22, 1915.

Senator Dailey to Hotel La Salle.

Account rendered for room for meeting of Senate Com-
mittee on Public Utilities \$ 5.00

O. K. John Dailey, Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77704—No Date.

State of Illinois to W. S. Cropper.

Services rendered President of Senate and members of
49th General Assembly \$ 14.00

Voucher No. 77703.

State of Illinois to Charlotte K. Herlihy.

For overtime and services as special stenographer for
Senate Committees of the 49th General Assembly.. \$ 75.00

Approved: Daniel Herlihy, Chairman Sub-Com. on
Appropriations; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77702.

State of Illinois to Joseph Gleason.

For overtime and services as special stenographer for
Senate Committees of the 49th General Assembly.. \$ 75.00

Approved: John T. Denvir, Chairman of Elections
Sub-Committee; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 75256.

State of Illinois to Dowell Parker.

For janitor work for Election Committee \$ 50.00

Approved: Kent E. Keller, Chairman Election Com-
mittee; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 75255.

State of Illinois to Miller Carson.

For janitor work for Election Committee \$ 50.00

Approved: Kent E. Keller, Chairman Election Com-
mittee; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 75254.

State of Illinois to T. Sheridan.

For janitor work for Judiciary Committee \$ 25.00

Approved: R. J. Barr, Chairman Judiciary Com.;
Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 75253.

State of Illinois to F. C. Beene.

Special services rendered State Public Utilities Commission \$ 30.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.; John Dailey,
Chairman Senate Public Util. Com.

Note.—No date is given to this bill.

Voucher No. 74853.—June 21, 1915.

State of Illinois to Wm. A. Schwarze.

For services rendered to the Enrolling and Engrossing
Clerk \$ 25.00

Approved: Charles W. Baldwin, David E. Shanahan.

Note.—Not approved by Committee Chairman.

Voucher No. 74099—Springfield, June 6, 1915.

State of Illinois to C. Singleton.

For services as janitor Senate Committee on Appropriations \$ 25.00

O. K. E. C. Curtis, Barratt O'Hara.

Voucher No. 73770.

State of Illinois to T. B. Scouten.

For money spent in behalf of committee:

Postage 22.87

Telegrams 4.65

Telephones 2.00

\$ 29.52

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Note.—Not approved by Curtis.

Springfield, June 18, 1915.

Extra service rendered Enrolling and Engrossing Committee:

Voucher No. 74102—Marie Powell \$100.00

Voucher No. 74103—Cecelia Redlich 100.00

Voucher No. 74104—J. B. McCreary 100.00

Voucher No. 74105—M. Curtin 100.00

Voucher No. 74106—Effie M. Snider 100.00

Voucher No. 74107—Fred W. Rinck 200.00

Total \$700.00

O. K. Franklin, Chairman Enrolling and Engrossing
Committee; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Extra services employes House of Representatives:

Voucher No. 77864—Helen Troesch, stenographer to the
Speaker; for night work Speaker's room and Ap-
propriations Committee room \$ 50.00

Voucher No. 77865—Ida Roland, stenographer Committee on Appropriations for night work.....	50.00
Voucher No. 77866—Lucy Fountain, stenographer Committee on Roads and Bridges, for night work....	30.00
Voucher No. 77867—Verna Raymond, stenographer Committee on Agriculture, for night work.....	30.00
Voucher No. 77868—Charles Slater, policeman, Feb. 17 to Feb. 27	36.00
Voucher	30.00
—Charles Slater, clerk, Committee on Appropriations, for night work.....	
All the foregoing approved by Edw. Smejkal; O. K., D. E. S.	

Note.—Voucher Numbers 79290-91-92-93-94-95-96 are for Young, Curran, Scholes, Devereaux, Merritt, Kilens and Smith for \$50 each, for acting as a committee to approve the last day's journal after the adjournment of the House.

Chicago & Alton Railroad, Traffic Department.

Merle W. Dancy, April 21, 1915.
 Passenger and Ticket Agt., Springfield.

Legislative Waterway Committee,
 49th General Assembly.

Gentlemen:

I give you below statement of railroad transportation, Pullman transportation and dining-car service furnished your committee, Thursday, April 8, on train No. 4, leaving Springfield at 3:10:

83 tickets, Springfield to Joliet, at \$2.96.....	\$245.68
2 tickets, Springfield to Chicago, at \$3.70.....	7.40
88 parlor car seats to Joliet, at 70c.....	61.60
86 meals on dining car, at \$1.00.....	86.00

Total\$400.68

I would be pleased to have voucher for the above in my favor at your early convenience.

Yours truly,

M. W. Dancy,
 Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Voucher No. 72573.

General Assembly to Lester Horan, Ottawa.

Transcript of meeting of citizens, April 17.....	\$ 10.20
O. K. Igoe, Boyer, D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72574.

General Assembly to Lester Horan, Ottawa.

Transcript of citizens' meeting, May 1.....	\$ 31.55
O. K. Igoe, Boyer, D. E. S.	

Voucher No. 72577.

State of Illinois to John T. Coffey, Jr.

Extra clerical work, stenographic report for Committee and Sub-Committees on Agriculture.....	\$ 75.00
Expenses with Committees out of Springfield.....	25.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$100.00

O. K. Carroll, Chairman; Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 72583.

State of Illinois to Wm. L. Leech, Chairman.

Three-day meeting rooms, April 9-10-12, hearing on eight-hour bill at Morrison Hotel.....	\$ 30.00
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O. K. Turnbaugh, Chairman; Boyer, D. E. S.

Voucher No. 72584.

State of Illinois to Laura O'Brien.

Stenographic report on hearing eight-hour bill before Committee, March 24, 1915	\$ 25.00
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O. K. Turnbaugh, Boyer, D. E. S.

72500

T. B. Scouten.

For moneys expended in behalf of the Committees of the Illinois Senate of the Forty-ninth General Assembly to postage, telegrams, telephones and incidentals:

Postage	\$441.76
Telegrams	62.59
Telephones	76.45
Incidentals	24.75
	<hr/>

Up to and including June 8.....\$605.55

Approved: Lieut. Gov.

Payable out of funds for the Committee Expense, 49th Gen. Assembly.

72501

T. B. Scouten.

For moneys expended same as above:

Postage	\$109.61
Telegrams	14.37
Telephones	7.90
Incidentals	12.00
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Up to and including Feb. 8.....\$143.88

Approved: Lieut. Gov.

Payable out of funds for Committee Expenses, 49th General Assembly.

72504 Robert R. Clark.
 For clerical and committee work in connection with
 contingent expenses for Senate, 49th General As-
 sembly \$300.00
 Approved: Lieut. Gov.; O. K., E. C. Curtis.
 Payable from Committee Expense Fund, 49th Gen.
 Assembly.

72506 John Kelly.
 For money advanced for clerical and stenographic work
 for Sub-Committees of the Senate \$141.50
 For expenses for Committees 58.50
 Total \$200.00
 E. C. Curtis.
 Approved: Barratt O'Hara, President of Senate.
 Payable from Committee Expense, 49th Gen. Assembly.

72507 June 10, 1915.
 Burrelles Press Clipping Bureau, New York City.
 Services furnished Hon. Edmund Beall, member of
 Senate, 48th General Assembly, in connection with
 Committee work \$171.25
 Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.
 Payable from fund for expenses of Committees of the
 49th General Assembly.
 Attached to voucher is a statement from Burrell's Press
 Clipping Bureau, 45 Lafayette St., New York,
 against the Hon. Edmund Beall, Alton, Ill., for
 \$171.25, dated August 1, 1913.

72529 Macomb, Ill., May 10, 1915.
 Legislative Educational Visiting Committee, to Hotel
 Pace, Dr.
 To 52 meals \$ 26.00
 O. K. Barratt O'Hara, Pres. of the Senate.
 O. K. Sam. W. Latham, Chairman Educational Com.
 Voucher to Senator Latham payable from Committee
 Expense Fund, 49th Gen. Assembly.

72556 General Assembly, Senate.
 To Lester J. Horan, Dr., Ottawa, Ill., for one-half of the
 following bill: To transcript of meeting of citizens
 and Sub-Committee, held at Clifton Hotel, Ottawa,
 April 17, 1914:
 34 sheets of original at 45c; 34 sheets of duplicate at
 15c; total, \$20.40. One-half..... \$ 10.20
 Approved: Chairman of Waterway Committee; Presi-
 dent of the Senate.

72557 To Lester J. Horan, Dr.
 To transcript of citizens and Sub-Committee meeting,
 held at the Clifton Hotel, Ottawa, May 1:
 45 sheets original at 45c; 45 sheets duplicate at 15c;
 722 sheets copy at 5c; total \$63.10. One-half.... \$ 31.55
 Approved: Chairman of Waterway Committee; Presi-
 dent of the Senate.

73751 Secretary of the Senate to Geo. E. Purcell, Dr.
 For compiling two copies of the Notary Public of the
 State of Illinois for the Governor's message..... \$100.00
 Payable from Fund for Committee Expense, 49th G. A.
 O. K. Eden, Barratt O'Hara.

73752 To A. E. Eden.
 For furnishing stamps for Standing and Sub-Commit-
 tees for the 49th Gen. Assembly \$100.00
 O. K. A. E. Eden, Secretary of the Senate; Barratt
 O'Hara.
 Payable from Fund for Committee Expenses, 49th G. A.

77876-77879 Springfield, Ill., June 30, 1915.
 Enrolling and engrossing Committee of the Senate, 49th
 General Assembly, State of Illinois, as follows:
 77876—W. H. Richards, 5 days, from June 14 to 19.... \$ 20.00
 77877—M. S. Kesselberg, 5 days, as above..... 20.00
 77878—Walter McGivney, 5 days, as above..... 20.00
 77879—Geo. F. Campbell, 16 days, June 14 to June 30.. 64.00

\$124.00

O. K. Chairman E. and E. Committee; Barratt O'Hara.

ROVING COMMITTEES.

For a number of years past each General Assembly has sent forth on the date of its adjournment a number of special committees. The last Legislature exceeded all bounds in this respect and authorized fourteen committees. The Lieutenant-Governor was able to secure the rehabilitation of the so-called White Slave Committee. Thomas Curran was appointed chairman of a new Home-Finding Committee, while numerous other committees were created to investigate insurance, the physiological effect of corn flour on the human system, public utilities, etc. All told, as will appear by the list appended, provision was made for 114 members to serve on these various committees during the year and a half following the adjournment. In most instances, money was appropriated for the expenses of these committees and the Auditor authorized to pay their expenses upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee. The first White Slave Committee had traveled extensively over the State of Illinois, and having covered the State thoroughly, took a trip to Washington, D. C., spending \$9,922.94. The Home-Finding Committee visited several cities in the State of Illinois and spent \$2,013.11 more than the \$10,000.00 previously allotted to it in 1913. Senator Barr's committee to inspect the walls at Joliet spent \$5,000. And the Committee on Efficiency and Economy used up \$40,000 of real money. While not all the expenses are for traveling, provision is made in each resolution for such expenses.

The formation of so many committees can be accounted for by the loose methods which prevailed at Springfield. If a member thought it advantageous to investigate, for example, the subject of corn flour, he secured the recognition of the Speaker, introduced his resolution and the same would be put to a *viva voce* vote. No record of the vote was kept. The resolution was not treated like a bill—carefully printed, read three times, passed by both houses and approved by the Governor.

As soon as the *viva voce* vote was taken the legislative act was finished and nothing remained but the naming of the committee. It is almost the universal custom to appoint the introducer of a resolution as chairman; hence, the act of creating a committee is a simple matter of legislation.

Fortunately our Supreme Court has decided in the case of *Fergus v. Russell* that such committees have no legal existence after the final adjournment of the body which created them, and, in the future, such committees must be created by legislative enactment in the regular way.

The entire list of committees created by the last Legislature, which the Supreme Court has declared illegal, is as follows:

Name of Committee—	Chairman.	No. of Members.	Amt. of Appropriation.
Investigation of Corn Flour..	Olson	5	\$ 1,000.00
White Slave Committee.....	Barratt O'Hara...	5	10,000.00
Elections Committee .....	.....	10	.....
Economy and Efficiency.....	Senator Barr.....	11	35,000.00
Centennial Committee.....	James, Chairman.	15	18,500.00
Chicago Board of Education..	Baldwin	5	.....
Home-Finding Committee...	Curran	10	10,000.00
University Commission.....	.....	6	4,000.00
Codifying Building Laws....	Herlihy	6	3,000.00
Insurance Investigating Uni-	Andrus	10	.....
formity of Laws.....	Swanson	10	.....
Investigation of Public			
Utilities	McCormick	7	15,000.00
Investigation of Pensions.....	4	15,000.00
Foot and Mouth Disease....	Roos	10	10,000.00

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Extra Salary.

It will be impossible to read this book without becoming convinced that in a large number of instances the members of the Legislature attempted to increase their income. This is noticeable in the Mileage Case, which is treated in another chapter.

Several members received pay for approving the House Journal. At the close of each session, it has been

the custom to appoint a committee to approve the House Journal. On June 19, 1915, a resolution was passed by the House as follows:

“RESOLVED, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to approve the last day’s Journal, after the adjournment of the House.”

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Young, Charles Curran, Scholes, Devereux, Merritt, Kilens and Smith.

The testimony of Representative Merritt, one of the foregoing committee, is as follows:

Q. Did you receive your salary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive any other money?

A. Yes. I received \$50.00 for examining and approving the Journal on a committee.

Q. That was additional salary?

A. That was additional. I did not know there was any salary attached to it, and I found a warrant sent to me by mail, and then I discovered they paid me for that service.

Q. Who else served with you on the committee?

A. Well, I think there were five.

The report of Auditor Brady shows that the seven members above appointed each received \$50.00 for examining the Journal of the last day. By reference to the Journal of the House of June 30th, it appears that no business was transacted on June 30th; that the House received the messages from the Governor and adjourned. They were in session, all told, fifty-five minutes.

A Page in History.

This book has dealt largely with the Legislature. A number of serious-minded men, who have had considerable experience at Springfield and who are concerned with laws for the welfare of mankind, have been attracted to the employment of pages in both the Senate and the House. During the proceedings of the House prior to the election of a speaker, Secretary of State Stevenson appointed at one time forty-seven of these youngsters—most of whom were under fifteen years of age—an impressionable age, as the father of any child knows. These

boys are perfectly aware of the devious methods by which money is extracted from the public treasury. They know many men are on the payroll who do not pretend to do any work for the State. When I was in the Legislature there were many resolutions attempting to pay pages for back services. In almost every case we were morally certain that the page never served, and that he was merely adopting the methods of grown-ups in getting his share out of the treasury. These boys think this is smart and they rather admire a man who can put it over throughout an entire session, draw his money, and, as the slang phrase goes, "get away with it."

It has never been my experience to have had a personal talk with any of these pages, except once, and that was unsolicited.

I went to Springfield in the summer of 1915 to attend court. I was sitting in front of the Leland Hotel when a young man came up and talked to me. He introduced himself, saying he knew me well and that he thoroughly approved of the work which I was doing. He said he was a clerk for one of the committees and that he was seventeen years old. He had the look and appearance of a young fellow inclined to be over-dressy. Our talk dealt with the affairs at Springfield and drifted around to the double payroll. He told me he knew of a large number of people at Springfield who would be on two and some on three payrolls, and, of course, a lot of other matters dealing with irregularities there. As we talked he became somewhat personal, and finally admitted that he was despondent over his outlook. It seems that this boy had come to Springfield the session before to serve as a page. He had been able to secure extra money and in one way or another make a living until the present session, at which time he had become a clerk of a committee. He admitted he was a pretty hard drinker; in fact, pretty much gone to pieces. He stated to me the whole trouble was that as a young fellow he received too much money; that it came too easy and in large sums. I became interested in this boy. I tried to help him and to suggest that he should return to his home town, enter the

high school and prepare for business or some vocation. I talked over with him one or two lines of work in which I thought he could be eminently successful. I understand he has since taken up studies, and I sincerely hope he will turn out all right.

At the time I had this conference I did not have any information concerning the amount of money this young fellow got, nor did I know much about his history. I have since seen his vouchers, and know something about his conduct. This seventeen-year-old boy received a salary of \$3.00 a day for 167 days, being a total of \$501.00. He also received two extra allowances: one of \$50.00 and one of \$.....

At one time during the last session of the Legislature a young legislative employe, a lad of seventeen, took a trip to the City of Chicago and went to one of the large hotels, where he ordered a banquet for his friends. This was a regular man's dinner. It included wine and cigars, and the bill, which was nearly \$150.00, was paid by the State.

Among the young fellows who serve as pages are boys from good families. Some of the members bring their young sons with them and have them serve in that capacity. A new system should be inaugurated and the methods of the Legislature materially changed if the youngsters are to be employed in such a capacity. I sincerely hope that the instance which I have above quoted is not usual or even typical. Among the clerks I knew some young men who were extremely high class, and who came to Springfield to have the benefit of the experience which the positions offered to them. The instance which I have spoken of was the first glimpse I had ever had of the life of a young fellow still in his teens who was receiving the full benefit of a system inherently wrong.

DEFICIENCY BILLS.

An entire book could be written upon the *Deficiency Bills* presented in the year 1915. This chapter will be a mere outline of these appropriations and an attempt in a general way to explain why these appropriations are bad.

An appropriation is an authority to a State official to spend a certain limited amount within a limited period—namely, two years. The Constitution makes careful restrictions upon this point, and the reason is apparent. The State cannot be sued; therefore, the State should not contract for a greater sum of money than it can pay. Such a contract would be morally wrong.

When each General Assembly is about to adjourn it estimates the gross amounts of its appropriations for the coming two years, and then passes what is known as a Revenue Law. In other words, it makes provision for securing its future purchases and expenses by securing money through taxation. In this nicely balanced system no obligation will be incurred for which there is not sufficient money in the treasury—at least potentially there. Now, if some officer should exceed his authority and purchase more than authorized, or increase his payroll greater than contemplated, there would be created a moral debt. If this exceeded the revenues, a difficulty arises as to its payment. Three sections of the Constitution, according to my contention, provide against all such contingencies and take from the Legislature the power to pay such moral obligations.

In private life, an agent who is authorized to spend money for another may violate his authority and be guilty of no crime. In some instances the agent might embarrass his principal, and, in fact, do him a great wrong, but he would at most be liable only in a civil proceeding.

This is not so in the State, for a special statute has been created making such an action criminal. It reads as follows:

“Every person holding any public office (whether

State, County or Municipal) * * * who shall be guilty of contracting, directly or indirectly, for the expenditure of a greater sum or amount of money than may have been at the time of making the contracts appropriated or set apart by law or authorized by law to be contracted for or expended upon the subject-matter of the contracts * * * shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000.00, and may be removed from his office, trust or employment.”

Regardless of the constitutional restrictions above referred to, deficiencies were created and appropriations made therefor as follows:

S. B. 159 (Canaday)—Deficiency of Pub. Util. Com..	\$ 35,000.00
S. B. 316 (Barr)—Deficiency, Joliet Pen.....	125,000.00
S. B. 464 (Curtis)—Deficiency, Livestock Com'rs.....	3,000.00
H. B. 79 (Merritt)—Deficiency, Insurance Supt.....	26,000.00
H. B. 102 (Shepard)—Deficiency, Industrial Board....	29,965.00
H. B. 209 (Bruee)—Deficiency, Auditor of Pub. Accts..	4,500.00
H. B. 256 (Smejkal)—Deficiency, Secretary of State...	12,823.12
H. B. 340 (Igoe)—Deficiency, Aud. of Pub. Accts.....	20,000.00
H. B. 528 (Com. on App.)—Deficiency, Com'rs State Contract	85,000.00
S. B. 495 (Smith)—Deficiency, Vredenburgh, et al....	25,104.25
H. B. 541 (Gorman)—Deficiency, Chief Insp. Priv. Emp. Agency	5,000.00
H. B. 574 (Smejkal)—Deficiency, Leg. Ref. Bureau....	15,000.00
H. B. 586 (Morris)—Deficiency, Southern Ill. Pen....	19,036.50
H. B. 730 (Com. on App.)—Deficiency, Clerk of Su- preme Ct.	3,375.00

To the passage of these bills there was strenuous opposition.

Walter Provine, of Taylorville, and W. J. Graham, of Aledo, led the debate in the House, while Senator E. S. Smith, himself a former member of the Attorney-General's office, presented an argument in the Senate which no Senator attempted to answer.

In these debates is given the meat of the objections, and I therefore quote what these Representatives and Senator said. Mr. Graham says (House Debates, page 305):

“I desire to explain my views briefly as to the merits of this proposition. This bill seems to be one to take care of the deficiency in the office of the Auditor of Public Ac-

counts. What I have to say about this proposition is not from a political standpoint. I have been advised by those to whom I naturally look for counsel on these matters that questions of this kind have not been considered political questions, and I wish to assure you that in anything I have to say there is no political slant to it.

“This is one of a series of bills that have been coming into this House. I have tried to be consistent in my attitude in this matter and refused to vote for them so far as I knew them to be deficiencies. I have done so on the theory I stated yesterday, that I considered to be illegal. It is not a political question, but it is a question where every man must follow the dictates of his own conscience and must do the thing which he considers for the best interest of himself and the people of the State whom he represents.

“This matter of deficiencies, as I have investigated them, has been gradually growing in this State, and it should be stopped now. I want to call to your attention some of the deficiency appropriations as I have culled them from the session laws. It has been a laborious task, but I have tried to find out what former Legislatures have done before this one. In 1899 I find only two, one for returning fugitives from justice, and the other for printing, amounting in all to \$7,000.00. You will remember that from the very nature of the case an appropriation for the purpose of returning fugitives from justice is something that has to be taken care of in that way. The same thing might be true of printing, but the principle that applies, applies in all of them.

“In 1903, the deficiencies were for the same purpose and amounted to \$8,000. In 1905, the printing bill swelled to \$41,000, and the total deficit was \$44,000.00.

In 1907, it dropped back to \$18,000. The Secretary of State, in that year, asked for \$7,500. In 1909, there was a deficiency of \$62,000. In 1911, there was a deficiency of \$50,000 for printing, and the Live Stock Board asked for \$3,000. In 1913, there was a total deficiency of \$285,378.”

(Interruption.)

Mr. Graham (Mercer): "Let me conclude my remarks. I have stated in the beginning of my remarks that the matter has no political complexion at all. It is a question of economy and honesty, and it is a question of doing what the law required us to do, keep these things within the legitimate channels.

"What the deficiency appropriations may be in this Legislature, God alone knows. They are coming in here day after day and some of them are held back and some of them aggregate over \$100,000. I don't purpose to be a party to what I consider to be a crime. I don't intend to do something that I think is against the letter of the law. Let me ask you, don't we know that when we vote for these deficiencies that we are doing something that we ought not to do? We say, how are we going to stop it, the practice has arisen and they have done it in the past? Let me say to you that just as long as we are particeps criminis, and when we approve these measures, just so long will that practice continue. If we say to the fellow that contracts these bills in violation of the law and the contractors that furnish the stuff in violation of the law that you will not pay these bills, then the practice will stop.

"What is the Legislature for? It is to make an appropriation for the conduct of the business of the State.

"A State officer is a hired man of this State. He is hired to do a certain job and we give him so much money. What right has he to spend a great deal in excess of that sum of money? If that is the way these things are to be conducted, what is the use of a Legislature?

"I appreciate that my position in this matter is not a popular one and I am getting myself in bad about these things by making these statements at this time, but I am doing it because I believe I am expressing the sentiments of three-fourths of the members of this House to-day.

"The burdens of taxation have arisen in this State at a frightful rate, and everyone is complaining about the burdens of taxation. I will call your attention to a

few figures and again impress upon you that this is not a political question.

“I find in 1911 the expense of the Auditor’s office was \$4,469,000, and in 1913, only two years afterward, it was \$6,518,000, or an increase of thirty-six per cent in two years for the carrying on of the expenses of that office. What happened in two years to make this great increase?”

Mr. Graham was followed by Mr. Walter Provine, who said (House Debates, pages 308 and 309):

“On the 30th of last March I introduced a resolution that was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the purport of which was to find out how many deficiency appropriation bills there were in the House. That has never been reported from the committee. One reason is, it is not known yet how many deficiency appropriations there will be. I have no way of knowing how many deficiency appropriation bills there will be before this House. I think it is only fair and right that we should know.

“Usually in the houses of Congress the matter of appropriation bills is a matter of keenest debate, and I think that is something that should be debated in this House. The taxpayers are interested in the amount of money that the General Assembly appropriates every two years. You hear a good deal about the raising of the tax rate, and there is not a member of the Legislature that can talk to a citizen in an intelligent way and tell him how many deficiency bills there are before the House, and why they come up.”

* * * *

“In regard to government appropriations that are made for the construction of government buildings, post-offices and things of that kind, whenever the appropriation runs out the work stops, and it doesn’t make any difference what the progress of the building is, whether the foundation has been laid, or whether the first, second or third story has been completed or the roof is not on. That work stops, as everyone knows he cannot spend money in excess of his appropriation. When Congress

meets it appropriates a sufficient sum of money to complete that work.

“I have been informed that when House Bill 209 came in that it was not itemized. A request was made by a number of members of the committee that it be itemized. Here are some of the figures: Postage \$1,200, telegraph and telephone \$400, expressage—with a question mark after it—\$100, traveling expenses \$300, incidentals, water, ice and supplies, \$300. The Forty-eighth General Assembly made an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of \$10,000.00. They have spent that and \$2,300 in addition. The head of that department knew what he had to go on for two years and he disregarded that, and still he comes in with a deficiency appropriation for such things as ice, newspapers and supplies.”

* * * *

“The gentleman from Mercer (Graham) has gone into this matter and has stated it is not political, and I assure you that the stand I take is not political. It has happened under Republican administrations the same as under Democratic, but the trouble is that it is growing all the time. If we don't stop it now there never will be a chance to stop it.”

When the bills reached the Senate, Senator Smith made the following argument (Sen. Deb., 1207):

“Mr. President and Senators: In reply to the question, I wish to state that the Constitution of this State provides that each General Assembly shall provide for all appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly. The Constitution also provides that the General Assembly shall never grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law. We spend our time here considering the appropriations that shall be made to the different depart-

ments. Of what good is it if, after we have considered what appropriations shall be made, the department is then to proceed without regard to those appropriations and expend whatever money or incur whatever liability it pleases after the appropriation is made? When this General Assembly says what the departments may do, and makes the appropriations for the employment of the necessary clerks to do that thing, the General Assembly is given the express authority, and when the departments proceed in defiance of that they are doing something not expressly authorized by law. We have in this General Assembly passed deficiency bills to the amount of \$377,000; \$377,000 of liabilities incurred by these different departments beyond the amounts that the last General Assembly said they might incur, beyond the liability that they have the right to incur, beyond the amount that they were authorized by the General Assembly and the Constitution. They were wholly unauthorized and should not be continued.”

Of the list of appropriations, the one for the Swine and Sheep Pavilion is interesting in both its substance and the story of its passage.

Back in 1911 the General Assembly appropriated to the State Board of Agriculture the sum of \$125,000.00 for a swine and sheep pavilion. This appropriation received the approval of the Governor on June 9th, 1911.

Full preparations were made for the making of these improvements. Detailed plans and specifications were prepared and in due course of time a contract was let to one J. F. Duncan for the sum of \$123,680.00. Duncan was required to execute a bond to the State Board of Agriculture for the faithful performance of his contract.

According to the original appropriation, no money could be drawn from the State Treasury without the approval of three persons—the President, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the Governor of the State. There can be no doubt that the Legislature intended to safeguard this money, for the Appropriation Act of 1911 was clear and explicit. In *Section 2* it said:

“That, on the order of the president, countersigned

by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and approved by the Governor, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the sums herein appropriated: PROVIDED, that all of said money shall be paid in installments from time to time, as the same shall be needed to pay for the improvements authorized by this Act, and on vouchers to be approved by the Governor.”

From time to time installments of money were paid out of this appropriation, and the buildings were completed. But it seems that upon the completion of the buildings there was \$10,000.00 still at the disposal of the State Board of Agriculture, but Duncan had not paid his sub-contractors, and there were outstanding bills against Duncan, the contractor, amounting to \$35,703.69.

With Duncan in default, these sub-contractors brought a suit against the State Board of Agriculture to have the \$10,000 turned over to them.

The foregoing is merely a matter of history. The sum of \$10,000 was awarded by a decree of the Circuit Court to the sub-contractors, but there was still owing to them the sum of \$25,703.69. These sub-contractors naturally turned their eyes towards the State Treasury. In this repository of vast wealth, acquired from the taxpayers of the State, were ample funds to pay this small claim. The creditors of Duncan decided that it would be an easy matter to secure this money from the State Treasury, and so, on May 13th, Senator E. S. Smith, a lawyer residing in Springfield and representing the Springfield district, introduced Senate Bill 495. The bill tells the whole story.

“AN ACT TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN SUB-CONTRACTORS, MATERIAL MEN AND LABORERS FOR MATERIAL FURNISHED AND WORK DONE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHEEP AND SWINE PAVILIONS AT THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

“WHEREAS, The 47th General Assembly passed an

act appropriating \$125,000 for the construction of sheep and swine pavilions on the State fair grounds, and

“WHEREAS, Contract was let to J. F. Duncan for the construction of said buildings for the sum of \$123,680, and

“WHEREAS, Said J. F. Duncan defaulted in the construction of said work and in the payment of workmen, material men and sub-contractors on said buildings and the persons named herein furnished material and did work in the construction of said buildings to the amounts respectively stated herein above all payments made to them and for which no payment has been made, and

“WHEREAS, Said buildings have been completed by the State Board of Agriculture since the default and abandonment of said work by said J. F. Duncan and the amounts herein stated are due and unpaid to the persons named respectively for work done and material furnished for said buildings, to-wit:

Burtle and Miller	\$ 1,234.36
E. G. George, surviving partner of George Brothers....	6,847.00
J. A. Wise & Son	3,495.20
Rachford Brothers	1,475.00
M. J. Baum Monument & Stone Works	994.33
E. W. Hocker & Son.....	583.14
Earl Seymour	30.00
Andrew McClerran	19.50
C. Frazer	36.50
J. Landfeld	35.68
John McLaughlin	13.00
A. M. Seymour	30.00
Federal Terra Cotta Company	520.22
R. Hass (Haas) Electric & Manufacturing Co.	2,353.83
T. D. Vredenburg	1,995.30
Peter Vredenburg Lumber Co.	14,022.83
H. C. Rogers	927.80
L. H. Zumbrook & Co.	455.00
W. E. Emerson	635.00

and
“WHEREAS, There is now in the treasury of the State Board of Agriculture only the sum of \$10,000 of said above-named appropriation available for the payment of the said amounts due to said sub-contractors, material men and laborers, and

“WHEREAS, There will remain due and unpaid to said persons after the pro rata distribution of said \$10,000 the amounts set forth in the following bill, now, therefore,

“SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: That there be and is hereby appropriated to the persons hereinafter named the amounts set opposite their names respectively as full compensation for the amounts due them for work done and material furnished for the construction of the sheep and swine pavilions on the State fair grounds after distribution of the balance of \$10,000, now in the treasury of the State Board of Agriculture, to-wit:

Burtle & Miller	\$ 888.62
E. G. George, surviving partner of George Brothers	4,929.02
J. A. Wise & Son	2,517.18
Rachford Brothers	1,061.84
M. J. Baum Monument & Stone Works	716.01
E. W. Hocker & Son	419.80
Federal Terra Cotta Co.	374.61
R. Hass (Hass) Electric & Mfg. Co.	1,694.54
T. B. Vredenburg	1,436.42
Peter Vredenburg Lumber Co.	10,094.98
H. C. Rogers	667.88
L. H. Zumbrook & Co.	327.55
W. E. Emerson	457.13
Earl Seymour	21.60
Andrew McLarren	14.04
C. Frazer	26.28
J. Landfelt	25.83
John McLaughlin	9.36
A. M. Seymour	21.60

“SECTION 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of the above-named parties for the amounts set opposite their names respectively, payable out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

“Approved June 29, 1915.”

No one acquainted with Springfield and the 49th General Assembly can overlook the familiar figure of Tom Vredenburg. His magnificent, high-powered motor

car, of creamy white color, with red running gear, was often filled with legislators. He fairly haunted the legislative chambers and the committee rooms. No man ever "plugged" for the passage of a bill as did Tom Vredenburg for Senate Bill 495. His motive was in no sense altruistic. It was private, individualistic. If the bill passed there would be the taking from the Public Treasury for the Vredenburgs the sum of \$11,531.40. The bill did pass, and the Governor approved it on June 29, 1915.

I feel confident in stating that no appropriation of money violated more clauses of the Constitution than did this one. Here are four provisions of the Constitution especially designed to prevent this sort of thing: First, the General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law (Section 16 of Article IV); second, the State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of or in any manner make a loan or extend its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual (Section 20, Article IV); third, the General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent or contractor after the service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void. (Section 19 of Article IV); fourth, this objection is the one contained in Section 18 of Article IV, out of which arises the general doctrine of deficiency, which I attempted to set forth at the beginning of this chapter.

The discussion of what constitutes a private relief, and whether or not this appropriation to Vredenburg, and others, is a private relief has been taken up in another chapter in this book.

If Sections 19 and 20 of the Constitution do not prohibit the payment of these bills, then it seems that a medium other than language must be invented to express

an idea. It is not my purpose to present a brief nor to make an argument. This is not written for lawyers and is not intended as a legal argument.

Even confining ourselves to the facts set forth in the enactment, it is very clear to the layman that the State *did* pay the debts of Mr. Duncan. It also becomes very clear that the State *did* authorize extra compensation and extra allowance to a contractor for services after the same had been performed, and contract made, and it is also clear that the State *has* paid claims for which there was no *express authority of law*.

The State Board of Agriculture did not ask the State of Illinois for any additional funds, but some outsiders claim that in addition to the amount of the contract there is due and owing \$25,703.69 and these outsiders request an additional appropriation.

Undoubtedly these men should be paid if they furnished material, but Duncan was the debtor, not the State.

Who is to blame?

First—The hopelessly extravagant 49th General Assembly.

Second—The Attorney-General, through whose hands this bill passed before it was signed by the Governor.

Third—The Governor, whose veto in all probability would have killed the bill.

Fourth—The Auditor, who could have refused to draw warrants for payment.

Fifth—The State Treasurer, who might have refused to honor the warrants.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILLS

I have examined at some length the Constitutional Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. One of the evils which they desired to correct was log-rolling. Another evil was the refunding of money to county collectors. It seems that years ago county collectors would leave home with the amount of money owing to the State and on their way between their homes and the State Capitol would be robbed. Being robbed did not exonerate them from making the payment and they would, therefore, be obliged to settle with the State. This apparent injustice was corrected by the next session of the Legislature. The man who had been robbed was reimbursed for the amount of his loss. These robberies kept increasing and reached such a proportion that the people of the State became incensed and resolved to stop the robberies. Therefore, a provision was inserted in the Constitution. This provided that the *General Assembly shall make no appropriation from the treasury in any private law*. The members of the convention felt that such a provision in the Constitution would stop robberies. While it may not be entirely clear to the reader, the fact is that since 1870 no bill has ever been presented to the Legislature to reimburse any county treasurer for having the State funds stolen.

Upon the log-rolling proposition: It becomes apparent, if there is a large number of bills, each one seeking to pay directly a certain person a certain sum of money, there will spring up a community of interest among the backers of the bills. If there are enough of these bills to constitute a majority of either branch of the House, it becomes certain that the bills are going to pass. Now, in the Senate, the majority is twenty-six. In the last Legislature there were forty bills known as private relief bills. The amount of money involved in these bills ran up to about \$200,000. If each bill had a separate

proponent in the Senate, it is easy to see that the bills would readily pass that body.

In the House there were forty members who represented as many different bills of this character and they were most insistent that their bills receive a hearing. Matters of general legislation were many times side-tracked that these private relief bills might go through. Twenty-two of them did pass and all but two received the approval of the Governor. Of those which did pass, a few have been paid, but the greater number remain unpaid and are now subject to litigation. The contention is that the wording of the Constitution makes it impossible to pay out any money in any such case.

It would be difficult to invent a phrase and place it in the constitution which is plainer than the provision above quoted, the application of which would not apply to this class of cases. It is not the purpose of this book to go into all of the private relief bills presented. Two of them, however, present unusual features. One bill, Senate Bill No. 425, was for the private relief of Hannah Bruce. It set forth in its preamble that Hannah Bruce's daughter was injured in the public schools of Chicago and that the expense of doctors' bills and otherwise amounted to \$2,600. Hannah Bruce is the wife of Representative Bruce. This appropriation passed the House and the Senate, received the Governor's approval and was paid.

The bill does not even claim the child was hurt through the negligence of the Board of Education. Upon the merits of the case, it is difficult to see why a taxpayer living outside of the City of Chicago should be obliged to pay for this injury. This is, of course, assuming that it is proper to make private appropriations. If the constitutional restriction applies to all private bills, the question of the justice to the various taxpayers would not apply.

Another bill introduced is known as the Akhurst bill. It was introduced by Representative Dudgeon. It showed that James Akhurst was at one time the owner of a canal boat; that through the negligence of the State of Illi-

nois the canal boat was sunk. The boat was valued at \$1,289.86. Now, this boat was loaded with corn which had a value of \$3,206; therefore, said the bill: "Be it enacted that there be paid to the heirs of James Akhurst the sum of \$16,905."

The discrepancy between the total value of the canal boat and the corn is in nowise due to the injured feelings of James Akhurst at the loss of his canal boat; nor is it due to any pain or suffering, but it is the interest which the State should pay, computed at 6 per cent from May 12, 1866, which is the date of this lamentable accident.

We have in the State of Illinois a Court of Claims. It is a regular institution, composed of three members who receive annually a salary of \$1,500 each. This court lays down rules for the presentation of any claims against the State. No lawyer is required. There are no technicalities. Any person who has a claim may appear before the Board and present his claim. The Attorney-General will be notified and appear. He will defend on behalf of the State and the judgment of the Court of Claims will be final. When the Legislature acts upon private claims it does not notify the Attorney-General. There is no cross-examination. No evidence presented to dispute the nature of the claim—it is *exparte* and based entirely upon the representations of the party desiring the money. In fact, it takes on the nature of a mere gratuity. It opens wide the door of the State Treasury.

For claims against the State, there is a tribunal and no taxpayer of the State should object to its judgment. The State of Illinois is as honorably bound to pay its obligations as a private individual.

Private relief bills passed by the 49th General Assembly:

S. B. 400	(Swanson), relief Frank Holterman.....	\$ 3,000.00
S. B. 425	(Gorman), relief Hannah Bruce	2,600.00
H. B. 14	(Burres), relief Van Roy Barnes	1,500.00
H. B. 76	(Maucker), relief Cornelius Donovan	1,700.00
H. B. 85	(O'Connell), relief Walter O. Jones	1,000.00
H. B. 103	(Shurtleff), relief John Brown.....	2,500.00
H. B. 116	(Weber), relief Henry Renze	1,500.00

H. B. 225 (Le Page), relief wife of Judge Vickers....	3,611.10
H. B. 248 (Schubert), relief Wm. Voris	3,500.00
H. B. 344 (McCabe), relief Dorothea Schaefer	5,000.00
H. B. 359 (Tompkins), relief Lewis Taylor	2,000.00
H. B. 392 (Scanlan), relief of sixteen persons	30,500.00
H. B. 393 (Scanlan), relief for death of three persons	9,500.00
H. B. 398 (Wood), relief Nathan E. Gray	2,000.00
H. B. 461 (Trandel), relief Peter Schwaba	1,000.00
H. B. 514 (Foster), relief Henry Allen	250.00
H. B. (554) (Scholes), relief Henry Allen	5,000.00
H. B. 558 (Brinkman), relief Chas. Alling	5,000.00
H. B. 647 (Curran), relief Bertha Stilly	500.00
H. B. 648 (Curran), relief Sadie Jasper	7,500.00
H. B. 907 (Tompkins), relief Jergensen	7,500.00
H. B. 975, relief of John Mana	500.00
S. B. 495, relief of Vredenburg et al.	25,704.29

\$122,865.39

A MATTER OF \$10,000

This chapter cannot be made plain unless the reader has an accurate knowledge of how money is taken out of the treasury of the State. There must be what is known as an appropriation act. Usually there is a provision in the act which clearly indicates that money can only be paid out of the treasury for the settlement of bills after the delivery of the property or the incurring of the expense.

If any other system should be inaugurated, the treasury of the State of Illinois would have money in other hands than those of its State Treasurer. Therefore, a man who travels must certify to his expense account before he can be reimbursed. There is no lawful way for an advance to be given out of the State funds.

Lieut.-Gov. Barratt O'Hara secured the rehabilitation of what is known as the White Slave Committee by a resolution passed on June 14, 1915.

The resolution indicated the committee had not finished its previous labors and therefore it was authorized to subpoena witnesses, employ such assistants as might be necessary and make its report to the 50th General Assembly, which will convene in January, 1917.

Under normal circumstances, this committee would start to operate about July 1, 1915, and would proceed to take testimony throughout the State of Illinois for a year and a half. From time to time, as it would incur expenses, vouchers would be prepared and drawn on the State Treasury for their payment. This committee, however, could not draw vouchers on the treasury unless there was a separate appropriation of money.

While the committee was created by a mere resolution of the Senate, an appropriation act would have to pass both House and Senate; therefore, a bill was introduced in the Senate to appropriate \$10,000 for the use of this committee.

The House members, and particularly the Speaker, were very much opposed to a further continuance of this committee. They had no voice in its creation and they did not propose to give it any money with which to operate. So it happened that when the appropriation act reached the House, it refused to pass it. The appropriation bill was dead.

The bill of complaint charges: "That during said session it became apparent that said appropriation would not receive the approval of the House of Representatives, and, thereupon, a trick and device was planned and schemed whereby the treasury of the State was to be depleted of the sum of \$10,000; that said scheme and plan so intended to be carried out and so consummated was to secure vouchers in the names of certain dummies for certain pretended services rendered to the State of Illinois and said vouchers to apparently represent the expenditure of money; that the persons so selected were as follows:

"Charles F. Trick,

"Claiborne S. Close,

"Ralph Pope and

"F. H. O'Hara, brother of said Barratt O'Hara.

"That in furtherance of said scheme or plot and to deceive the public, the said vouchers were drawn on different dates and for different and odd amounts and when drawn, with the exception of one voucher, were delivered to one person who secured all the warrants thereon; that, with the exception of the warrant issued to F. H. O'Hara, the said warrants were not issued until after the final adjournment of the 49th General Assembly; that thereafter and on, to-wit, June 30, 1915, F. H. O'Hara, brother of said Barratt O'Hara, secured from the Auditor of the State of Illinois warrants, said warrants being in serial number as follows: Warrants Nos. 77886, 77887, 77888, 77889, 77890, 77891, 77892 and 77893; that said warrants aforesaid were retained by said F. H. O'Hara until July 9, being the date of the filing of certain suits by the complainant herein in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, alleging a number of illegalities and irregulari-

ties in the appropriation of money; that thereupon, on, to-wit, July 9, 1915, some person, whose name is unknown to your orator, in the afternoon thereof presented said warrants to the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and the same were thereupon cashed and paid in currency; that previous thereto, the said F. H. O'Hara had secured a warrant and had cashed the same, said warrant bearing the number 73626.

“Your ORATOR FURTHER REPRESENTS AND CHARGES that the said vouchers upon which the warrants were based, issued and paid are now on file with the Auditor of Public Accounts and are as follows, to-wit:

Voucher No. 73626—Springfield, Ill., June 18, 1915.
State of Illinois to F. H. O'Hara, Dr.

“For salaries, reports, and other expenses in connection with the Investigating Committee, appointed under Senate Resolution No. 25, of the 48th General Assembly, and continued under Senate Resolution No. 64 of the 49th General Assembly\$5,500.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Chairman of the Com.

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov. and Pres. of the Senate.

Payable from the fund for committee expenses for the 49th General Assembly, as provided for in Senate Resolution No. 64. The back of the voucher bears the number of the warrant, 73626; the amount, \$5,500, in pencil, and an imprint of a stamp reading: Filed in office of Auditor of P. A., June 18, 1915. James J. Brady, Auditor, P. A.

Voucher No. 77886—June 15, 1915.
State of Illinois to C. F. Trick.

Services during March, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk for committee	\$	300.00
Expenses incurred in performance of above duties....		73.95

Total	\$	373.95
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Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov. .

Voucher No. 77887—June 22, 1915.
State of Illinois to C. F. Trick.

For services during February, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk of committee	\$	300.00
Expenses incurred in the performance of above duties..		96.25

Stenographic services contracted for committee meetings in compiling minutes and information in working out reports 600.00

Total\$ 996.25

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77888—Springfield, June 29, 1915.

State of Illinois to C. S. Close.

Expenses contracted for in the holding of committee meetings for traveling, hotel, telephone, messenger and other necessary expenditures of members of the committee in the performance of their duties, under Senate Resolution No. 64\$ 962.70

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77889—Springfield, June 29, 1915.

State of Illinois to Ralph Pope.

For services contracted for and expenses for investigators for committee (three months)\$ 641.60

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77890—Springfield, June 22, 1915.

State of Illinois to C. F. Trick.

For stenographic services contracted for in compilation of law and preparation of reports for committee...\$ 454.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77891—Springfield, June 15, 1915.

State of Illinois to Ralph Pope.

For services contracted for investigators, and expenses for Committee under Senate Resolution No. 64....\$ 325.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77892—Springfield, June 25, 1915.

State of Illinois to C. F. Trick.

For services during January, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk for committee\$ 300.00

Expenses incurred in the performance of above duty.. 71.50

Total\$ 371.50

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 77893—Springfield, June 22, 1915.

State of Illinois to Ralph Pope.

For services contracted for investigators and expenses for Committee under Senate Resolution 64\$ 375.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov."

A tabulation of the foregoing warrants is as follows:

Voucher No. 73626, F. H. O'Hara	\$ 5,500.00
Voucher No. 77886, C. F. Trick	373.95
Voucher No. 77887, C. F. Trick	996.25
Voucher No. 77888, C. S. Close	962.70
Voucher No. 77889, Ralph Pope	641.60
Voucher No. 77890, C. F. Trick	454.00
Voucher No. 77891, Ralph Pope	325.00
Voucher No. 77892, C. F. Trick	371.50
Voucher No. 77893, Ralph Pope	375.00

\$10,000.00

Mrs. Ralph Pope was called to the witness stand and since her testimony is short it is reproduced in full, and is as follows:

MRS. RALPH POPE,

a witness of lawful age, produced as a witness on behalf of the complainant herein, being by me first duty sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, deposeth and saith as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MUNRO

Q. 1. What is your name? A. Mrs. Ralph Pope.

Q. 2. Is Ralph Pope, your husband, living? A. No, sir.

Q. 3. When did he die? A. July 31, 1915.

Q. 4. The 31st of July, 1915? A. Of July; yes, sir, 1915.

Q. 5. About when were you married to Ralph Pope?
A. April 30, 1913.

Q. 6. Have you any child or children? A. Yes, I have one boy.

Q. 7. What is his name? A. Ralph Pope, Jr.

Q. 8. At the time of the death of Ralph Pope, where were you living? A. At No. 611 Lytle street.

Q. 9. In a house or an apartment? A. A flat.

Q. 10. During the last six months before the death of Ralph Pope, what was the nature of his employment; what did he do? Whom did he work for? A. Well, he used to work for the Herald.

Q. 11. In what capacity? Do you know what was

the nature of his work? Delivering papers? A. He used to work on the wagon; yes, I guess he was delivering papers.

Q. 12. How long was he sick before his death? A. Well, he took sick July 26th.

Q. 13. And went to the hospital then, did he? A. He went to the hospital July 27th.

Q. 14. And died? A. Died July 31st.

Q. 15. During the month of July, 1915, was Ralph Pope at home in the City of Chicago during the entire month? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 16. That is, he did not leave Chicago during that entire month? A. No, sir.

Q. 17. Now, were you familiar with his money affairs, his financial affairs? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 18. So far as you know, did he receive any money during the month of July, 1915? A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. 19. I mean any large sum of money? A. No, sir.

Q. 20. How much did he get from his work for the paper? A. He used to get \$19 a week.

Q. 21. \$19 a week A. Yes, sir.

Q. 22. What was his financial condition during that month? A. Very poor.

Q. 23. Just what do you mean by "very poor?" A. Well, he did not have no money, because if he did I would have had it to pay off my rent, and all that.

Q. 24. You were back in your rent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 25. Upon his death, did you have any money to bury him? A. No, sir.

Q. 26. Are the funeral expenses paid yet? A. Well, they paid them because there was 230 people at the funeral, and you know all them people, everybody gave about \$2, you know, for their fare and all that, and we paid.

Q. 27. You paid the funeral expenses that way? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 28. Of what nationality was Ralph Pope? A. Italian.

Q. 29. What was your name before you were married? A. Louisa Deljudice.

Q. 30. Sometimes called Louisa Delgeorge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 31. According to Complainant's Exhibits 4, 5 and 6, which are presented here to you, Ralph Pope received from the State of Illinois on July 9, 1915, the sum of \$1,340. Do you know whether he received that money or not? A. No, sir.

Q. 32. Well, did he receive it or not? A. No, sir.

Q. 33. Look at the signature appearing on the back of Complainant's Exhibits 4, 5 and 6 and say if that is the signature of Ralph Pope, according to your opinion. A. Well, I could not say. Of course, his handwriting was very poor.

Q. 34. Look at the document which I now present to you, and I will ask you if that is the signature of Ralph Pope on that document, or rather if that is the handwriting of Ralph Pope that appears on this document here? (Referring to paper hereafter marked and identified as Complainant's Exhibit 7.) Is this his handwriting? A. Yes, sir; yes, sir.

Q. 35. That is his handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

MR. MUNRO: I now wish to offer in evidence, to be marked Complainant's Exhibit 7, a sample of the authenticated handwriting of Ralph Pope.

THE MASTER. Received in evidence.

(Said document is marked Complainant's Exhibit 7.)

MR. MUNRO. Q. 36. Did you, after the death of Ralph Pope, ever call on Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 37. What was the purpose of your call upon him? A. Because I heard it in the papers that Ralph had some money coming from Springfield.

Q. 38. What did Mr. O'Hara say to you at that time? A. Why, I went up there and I says, "Mr. O'Hara," I says, "there is things—I hear things in the newspapers about Ralph having money from the State. He says, 'No, Mrs. Pope, that is a lie. You cannot believe the newspapers. But,' he says, 'if Ralph was liv-

ing,' he says, 'it would have been a different thing. But, seeing that Ralph was dead,'—he just nodded his head.

Q. 39. Did you tell him your financial condition?

A. Yes, sir, and he says, "Well, seeing that you are a widow of a friend of mine," he says, "I will try to help you."

Q. 40. Did he help you? A. No, sir.

Q. 41. Has he ever paid you any money? A. They made a collection down town, and they say that he put \$25 in it.

Q. 42. Who said he did? A. The boys.

Q. 43. How much was the collection? A. I cannot just remember now, because there was two or three collections from the boys.

Q. 44. Have you ever seen Mr. O'Hara since then?

A. No, sir.

Q. 45. Has he ever communicated with you by letter or otherwise? A. No, sir. He says he was. He took my address and all that, that he was going to write to me.

Q. 46. He said he would write to you? A. Yes, sir; but he never did.

Q. 47. What are you doing now to support yourself and your child. A. Working in a tailor shop.

Q. 48. How old are you? A. I will be 22 next month.

Q. 49. What is your condition as to your health? Are you strong? A. No, sir.

Q. 50. Well, you say you are not strong; what do you mean by that? A. Well, I always have a pain on my chest, and I had a pain on my side and the doctor says that I was supposed to be operated on if that did not go; appendicitis.

Q. 51. You were supposed to be operated on? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 52. Where are you living now? A. At No. 619 South Sangamon street.

Q. 53. At whose house? A. My mother's.

Q. 54. Did you ever know of your husband doing any work for the State? A. No, sir.

Q. 55. How old was your husband when he died?
A. He was 28 years old.

Q. 56. Mrs. Pope, during the year 1915, that is this year— A. Yes, sir.

Q. 56 (continued) —did Mr. Ralph Pope, your husband, leave the City of Chicago? A. No, sir.

Whereupon the further hearing of said cause was adjourned until Saturday, November 27, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Miss Vera C. Grote testified she was the cashier of the Chicago Herald; that she knew Ralph Pope well and that he worked in the capacity of handling the bulldog edition in the downtown district; that he was a driver who delivered papers to the newsboys on the streets of Chicago. He worked for the Herald in December, 1914, and January and February, 1915, and was back again in May, June and July. He was there until he took sick about July 25. Miss Grote testified she had seen him write his name many times and that the receipts which she presented bore his signature.

CHARLES F. TRICK,

a witness of lawful age, produced as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, being by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, deposeseth and saith as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MUNRO

Q. What is your name? A. Charles F. Trick.

Q. You reside in the City of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position, if any, do you hold at the present time or for whom are you working? A. I am not employed at the present time.

Q. Were you working any place during the month of January, 1915? A. Holding any position?

Q. Yes. A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position? A. Advertising manager for the Rex Typewriter Company.

Q. How long did you retain that position. A. Till approximately the 1st of May.

Q. Receiving about how much a week? A. \$40 a week.

Q. What were your duties there, Mr. Trick? A. I said advertising manager.

Q. Yes? What were your office hours there, about?

A. Our hours were not regular. I was not confined to the office.

Q. You were there practically every day, however, during that period? A. Yes, sir, almost every day during the period.

Q. Did you do any other work during that same period? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do? A. I served the Vice Commission of the Illinois Senate.

Q. Who employed you, Mr. Trick? A. The chairman of the commission, Barratt O'Hara.

Q. When did he employ you? A. As a matter of fact, my services for the commission extended from almost the 1st of September the previous fall.

Q. 1914? A. Yes.

Q. Did you work regularly for the committee? A. Almost regularly; yes, sir.

Q. During the year 1914? A. No, not during the whole year, but beginning about the 1st of September.

Q. That was your regular work? A. Yes.

Q. During that same time you were also employed by the Bloombeck people, were you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your position with the Bloombeck people? A. Advertising writer.

Q. What was the nature of the work that you did for the vice committee in 1914? A. My duties were described as those of correspondent and law clerk.

Q. What were they? A. The handling of the correspondence and the dictating of letters.

Q. Where did you do that—at the office? A. At the office; at the office of the Commission, or rather at Mr. O'Hara's own office.

Q. Where was that office located? A. Last year at 29 South La Salle street.

Q. Where was it located this year? A. From the

1st of May in the Tower Building; I think about the 1st of May.

Q. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of May where was the office located? A. 29 South La Salle.

Q. Well, were you carrying on the work for the Vice Commission at the same time you were working for the Rex Typewriter Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say your services were answering correspondence? A. Answering correspondence.

Q. Did you have any regular stipulated fee fixed for your services? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much? A. Why, my compensation was made a matter of concession, you might say. That is to say, there was no compensation there at all; there could not be. In the language of the street, I gambled my time against the prospects of being paid.

Q. How much did you gamble your time for? A. It was understood I was to get the equivalent of \$5 a day for the entire period of service.

Q. You did not pay the office rent, did you? A. Office rent?

Q. Yes. A. I did for a time; yes.

Q. For what time? A. I have not got the exact date in my mind, whether it was one month or two months.

Q. How much was that? A. \$50.00

Q. That was at 29 South La Salle? A. 29 South La Salle.

Q. You paid that out of your own money? A. I advanced it, yes.

Q. What other expenses did you pay? A. I have not any list of them.

Q. Well, about how much? A. I could not approximate the sum. All of my expenses have been itemized, and, of course, are a part of the records of the Commission, and I have not access to them now.

Q. When did you make that itemization? A. As the expenditures were made.

Q. Did you go over during the day and work in the day time at that office? A. I dropped in there almost every

day, yes, sir; sometimes for an hour, sometimes a couple of hours, and sometimes a little longer, and always in the evening.

Q. You gave your entire time to the Rex Typewriter Company, did you? A. Not the entire day. I say I appropriated a couple of hours almost every day.

Q. Out of their time? A. Out of their time.

Q. Were you not supposed to give them your entire time, over there? A. Well, the duties could not consume my entire time. The conditions would involve some explanation. I might make the explanation if it is desired.

Q. What is that? A. I went into the employ of the Rex Typewriter Company with the understanding that my time would be fully employed, as a plan was laid out for a large advertising campaign, but the company's financial circumstances did not permit me to proceed with the campaign, so that the work I had laid out I was not able to proceed with, and they finally gave up their plan from a lack of ability to finance it.

Q. Did you present bills to be paid for your services for the month of January, February and March? A. I did.

Q. Separate bills for each one? A. Yes.

Q. You received vouchers for those, did you? I did.

Q. Did you present those all at one time, or at different periods? A. All at one time.

Q. Did you receive your vouchers all at one time? A. I did.

Q. What day did you receive your vouchers? A. I could not answer that.

Q. You don't know at all? A. No.

Q. Where were you when you got your vouchers? A. At Springfield.

Q. Were you in Springfield during the recess between the 19th of June and the 30th of June? A. I cannot say whether I was or not.

Q. Were you in Springfield on June 30? A. Yes. Hold on! I was not in Springfield then.

Q. When your vouchers were paid, June 15, did

you get the vouchers separately? A. I could not say. Do you mean vouchers in payment of those bills?

Q. Yes. A. No, I got all the vouchers at one time.

Q. Did you note that the vouchers were of different numbers? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you notice they were different dates? A. No.

Q. You say you handed in an itemized statement of what these vouchers were for? A. Yes. Handed in? Handed in to whom?

Q. I am asking you. A. I rendered an itemized account.

Q. Whom did you render it to? A. The chairman of the Commission.

Q. Mr. Barratt O'Hara? A. Yes.

Q. I note that one of your vouchers, No. 77887, is apparently issued on June 22, 1915, "State of Illinois, C. F. Trick, for services during the month of February, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk, \$300." Is that correct? A. That is correct.

Q. What was that based upon, what rate? \$10 a day? A. \$10 a day.

Q. Including Sundays? A. Including Sundays.

Q. Then you have "Expenses in the performance of said duties, \$96.25." Did you issue an itemized statement for that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you had "Stenographic services contracted for the committee meetings, compiling minutes and information, and working on report, \$600." Did you spend that money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Out of your own funds? A. Money I had secured; borrowed.

Q. Whom did you borrow it from?

MR. MACEY. (It was not disclosed to the reporter on whose behalf or in what capacity Mr. Macey appeared.) I do not know, Mr. Munro—I object to his private affairs. I hardly think that is proper.

MR. MUNRO. If he does not want to answer, he need not answer. Now, that money was spent by you, and you

desire to have it returned to you. Is that correct? A. I do.

Q. Now take voucher of June 15th, Voucher No. 77886, "Services during March, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk for the committee, \$300." That is based on the same rate of \$10 a day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then, "Expense incurred, \$73.95." That money was spent by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take Voucher No. 77890, for "Stenographic services, contracted for in the compilation of law and reports for committee, \$454." That money was spent by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what it was spent for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it spent for? A. It was all a part of the records. I could not detail it. I could not distinguish between work paid for by one voucher and work paid for by the other, except with reference to the itemized voucher. They are not my records any longer.

Q. You have Voucher No. 77892, "Charles F. Trick, services during January, 1915, as correspondent and law clerk for committee, \$300." That is on the same basis? A. The same basis.

Q. "Expense incurred in performance of above duties, \$71.50." That money was spent by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And spent by you in connection with this work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All told, you advanced then to the committee \$1,199.54? A. I advanced whatever the sum total of those various vouchers is.

Q. And you advanced it with the idea that you did not know whether you would get it back or not? A. No. I felt pretty confident I would get it back. Of course, I had no positive knowledge. I had very good assurance that I could rely upon.

Q. Well, in any event you advanced the money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take it during the month of January, was

that part of that \$71.50 for rent, did you say? A. I could not say.

Q. You borrowed occasionally a little money from Mr. Herbert, who employed you, did you? A. I did not.

MR. MACEY. Let's not get into those personal affairs.

MR. MUNRO: I don't mean to go beyond that. I just wanted to see where the witness could get this large sum of money. Mr. Trick, these vouchers were all delivered to you, you say, on June 30th? A. Those that you have read? Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you get your warrants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you cash them? A. I believe I cashed all of them.

Q. Who delivered the warrants to you? Did you get them from the Auditor's office? A. Some one in the office.

Q. Delivered to you personally? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was anybody else present there, that you remember, at that time? A. No.

Q. When you cashed your warrants at the Treasurer's office—what day did you cash your warrants at the Treasurer's office. A. I could not answer that definitely.

Q. You held them in your possession some time, did you? A. I cannot answer as to that definitely, either.

Q. You don't remember? A. No.

Q. Well, you needed that money back, that you had spent, didn't you, pretty bad? A. Well, it was coming. It was just as good in a warrant as it was in a voucher.

Q. But you were not particularly anxious to cash it?

A. I do not know what may have intervened or interfered with or delayed me. As I said, the certified check is just as good as currency.

Q. Do you keep a bank account? A. No, I don't.

Q. Did you have one in the month of July, 1915?
A. I don't recall whether I did or not.

Q. You did not deposit those warrants in the bank then? A. No.

Q. You kept them in your possession until the day

they show they were paid? A. I do not know, although they show they are paid; but in any event I got them.

Q. When warrants are paid, you understand, it is stamped on them, on to the face, "Paid?"

MR. MACEY: If you know.

A. I do not know.

MR. MUNRO: Q. They did not go out of your possession until they were paid, from the time that you got them? A. I cannot say as to that. There was no reason why they should. It may have happened.

Q. I note that you were put on the committee—you were elected as secretary, or assistant to the law clerk of the 49th General Assembly. Is that correct? A. Appointed by resolution. I don't know whether you call that election or not.

Q. You were appointed to that position? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take on the duties of that position? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What day did you take on the duties? A. Some time in April. I cannot recall the date.

Q. Did you go to Springfield in April? A. No, I don't think I did. I went down there late in April or early in May.

Q. The resolution, I have it right here, appoints you and your salary to begin as of April 5th at \$6 a day. The resolution was passed on May 26th. Did you receive that \$300 for those fifty days? A. I believe I did.

Q. Did you perform any services as chief clerk to the law secretary from April 5th to May 1st? A. I am not prepared to answer that.

Q. Well, do I understand that you refuse to answer it? A. You can have it that way.

Q. Did you see any warrants at the time you got your warrants payable to Mr. Close and Mr. Ralph Pope? A. No, sir.

Q. After the 30th of July, the final adjournment, did you come immediately to Chicago? A. Did I what?

Q. Come to Chicago?

MR. MACEY: Correct the record there. You say the 30th of July.

MR. MUNRO: Thank you. Did you leave and come to Chicago immediately? A. I believe I did.

Q. What day did you leave there? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Mr. Trick, who else was in the office at 29 South La Salle street during January, February and March, when you ran that office? A. I had some stenographers there.

Q. Who? A. I do not know that I can give their names. I had them off and on, sometimes for a short period, and sometimes for a long one.

Q. Did you have the stenographers working regularly? Did you have any regular one? A. Yes.

Q. Who? A. Not regularly, as I say. I would hire them by the week or two weeks.

Q. Can you give their first names? A. I do not—I did not know them by their first names. I knew them by their last names.

Q. What were those names? A. One was named Wilson.

Q. What was the first name? A. I don't know.

Q. Was anybody else in the office? A. As I say, sometimes I had four or five.

Q. Anybody else except stenographers? A. No.

Q. Did you take receipts for the money that you gave to these stenographers? A. No.

Q. Then your expense accounts that you handed in are not based upon anything except the statement of your own expenses that you paid? A. No.

Q. Did you pay them by check? A. No.

Q. In the purchase of supplies, did you take receipts for any purchase of supplies? A. I did to some extent. I don't believe I did invariably.

Q. Did you give the receipts for those supplies—hand those in with your vouchers? A. Such as I had, yes, sir.

Q. Could you produce a complete list of your ex-

penses, amounting to \$1,199.45? A. By courtesy of the committee, which has the only record that is made.

MR. MACEY: Q. Are those receipts and vouchers in your possession? A. Not in my possession, no.

Q. Have you any control over them? A. Not at the present time. I may say I never considered that I had any control over any records of the Commission.

MR. MUNRO: Q. I note that in addition to the amounts which I mentioned here you were paid the sum of \$92.20 for traveling expenses. Were those incurred after you went to Springfield? A. I cannot recall now. I had incurred some traveling expenses after I went to Springfield, but the amount and the occasions I could not recall. Q. I note that you got \$200 for clerical services. Did you perform any additional services at Springfield after you went there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of them? A. Services to the Appropriations Committee.

Q. That would be during the month of May and up to June 19th, would it? A. I think it was about that, probably.

Q. What was the nature of those extra services? A. Law clerk, secretarial work for that Commission, that committee.

Q. Well, your regular pay during that same period would amount to approximately \$50? A. My regular pay?

Q. Yes, at \$6 a day. A. In the law clerk's office?

Q. Yes. A. Yes.

Q. Then you got in addition to that, from this one committee, you got \$200, did you not? A. For evening work; yes, sir.

Q. For evening work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think you hit the State of Illinois pretty hard for six months? A. I will answer that question if you wish. Can I consult Mr. Macey in regard to answering that, without it going into the record?

MR. MACEY (apparently addressing the reporter): Yes, sure. Keep your pen quiet there.

MR. MUNRO: Q. Mr. Trick, I notice in addition to what I have already mentioned to you, it appears that you drew the sum of \$636, being on your regular salary as clerk and law clerk, for 86 days during the session, and for 20 days after the session. Is that correct? A. The amount I cannot verify. I received twenty days' extra pay.

Q. Extra pay? A. Yes.

Q. Was that a gratuity, or was that for extra services? A. I do not know whether the word gratuity defines it or not? It was the same bonus that was given to a large number of others.

Q. It was a bonus? A. It might be called a bonus.

Q. That was in addition to the \$200? A. What \$200?

Q. That you got for committee work? A. Yes.

Q. I just want to understand this thing. You got \$200 additional for that committee work, and then you got twenty days' additional pay, and you got your fifty days, commencing from April 5 down to the date of the resolution, which was May 26. How many days did you work in May? A. I cannot say.

Q. What is that? A. I cannot state.

Q. About what day did you go down there to go to work? A. I worked every day. I worked from whatever day that was. I cannot recall the exact date.

Q. Are you holding any of this sum of money which you received from the vouchers, which I have asked you about—

A. Holding it?

Q. I will finish my question—vouchers which I have asked about, for the months of January, February and March, amounting all told to \$2,099.45?

MR. MACEY: Now, what are we to understand by "holding the money?"

MR. MUNRO: Well, I will make it plain to him if he does not understand it, or he can say so. Have you the sum of \$2,099.45, which was received here intact? A. No.

Q. Or subject to the control of anybody else? A. No.

Q. Did you pay out any portion of this money, or all of it, to anybody else? A. All of it.

Q. Whom did you pay it to? A. The party from whom I borrowed it.

Q. That is, the whole \$2,099? A. Just the \$2,099, including the salary?

Q. Yes. A. The total is confusing. The salary, of course, went totally for my own needs.

Q. You appropriated that for your own needs? A. Of course.

Q. Now, do you want to say from whom you borrowed this money? A. I do not.

MR. MUNRO: That will do.

MR. MACEY: Just a moment.

MR. MUNRO: You are not appearing here officially, are you, Mr. Macey?

MR. MACEY: There is just one thing here—

MR. MUNRO: I do not know that there is any practice of any man appearing for a witness. You can ask me the questions if you want.

MR. MACEY: Can I ask him a question in your name?

MR. MUNRO: In my name, if you like.

MR. MACEY: These questions, of course, are simply as Munro would ask them. You did some work for the—

MR. MUNRO: I will take that back. I don't think you had better put those words in my mouth. I will have to object, Mr. Macey, to your asking these questions, either. If there is anything I don't make clear, I would be very glad to have you suggest it to me, but I cannot consent to anybody other than an attorney for a party to the action examining the witness.

MR. MACEY: Well, who are the parties to this action?

MR. MUNRO: James J. Brady, Andrew Russell and Louis G. Stephenson.

MR. MACEY: I suppose under the Fergus Decision that the only person who could represent either one of the gentlemen you mention is the Attorney-General. But as I understand, any witness who appears before the Committee—or rather I should say before the commissioner—can have the benefit of counsel in any of his matters which might involve a question of his good faith. As I understand it, that is the rule. If for no other ground, I might appear as *amicus curiæ*.

MR. MUNRO: You are getting pretty far afield now, brother.

MR. MACEY: There are some questions here which you have asked which might lead to a conclusion different than that to which the further facts might indicate. In order that the record may be saved in the matter, I will ask the question over your objection, and then you can let the record so show.

MR. MUNRO: Now, Mr. Macey, you are too good a lawyer not to know that that is not the proper practice.

MR. MACEY: I submit it is unusual.

MR. MUNRO: And if this man wishes to come back on a cross-motion, he can come into court. There are all sorts of ways. The Attorney-General has received telegraphic notice in both cases that this case would be on for hearing, and he has reserved his right not to come here and not to cross-examine. Now, for you to come and cross-examine attacks that right, and there is nothing doing.

MR. MACEY: Well, I would like to have you ask this question, then, Mr. Munro.

MR. MUNRO: "Was all of the work which Mr. Trick performed as included by your questions during the session of the 49th General Assembly upon the proper authority of the Senate or of the Committee, or proper Committee of the Senate?" That would be a legal conclusion. I will ask him who employed him.

MR. MACEY: Ask him the time, then, during which

he did this work, if it was between the convening of the Legislature and the *sine die* adjournment.

MR. MUNRO: That would be a matter of record, would it not?

MR. MACEY: It would be proper for him to answer the question if he knows.

MR. MUNRO: I will ask him that one question, if you want, if you wish it, and that will be satisfactory. Did you do the work which has been mentioned to you in these vouchers here, between the convening and the *sine die* adjournment of the 49th General Assembly? A. I believe the correct answer to that is that I did part of it between those dates.

Q. Well, your services for the month of January and the month of March and the month of February were in January, February and March of 1915, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that so far as the services are concerned that was between the date of the convening and the adjournment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to your expenses incurred, were those expenses incurred during the months in which they purport to be incurred by the voucher? A. Yes, sir.

MR. MUNRO: Is that what you wanted?

MR. MACEY: That is what I wanted, simply to show that this work was done during the session and not previous or subsequent to it.

And further deponent saith not.

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
day of, A. D. 1915.
.....

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD C. CURTIS.

EDWARD C. CURTIS,

a witness of lawful age, produced as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, being by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, deposeseth and saith as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MUNRO

Q. What is your name? A. Edward C. Curtis.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Grant Park.

Q. What official position, if any, do you hold in the State of Illinois? A. State Senator, Twentieth District.

Q. You have served the state for a considerable period of time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity, Senator? A. Well, I was for a time in the House of Representatives, and after that in the Senate.

Q. You were once Speaker of the House A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years have you been in the Senate now? A. Well, it is twelve years.

Q. During the last session, what official position did you hold in the Senate? A. I was chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Q. And that was a very strenuous position, I imagine? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had two or three clerks, I believe, that you kept busy on that Committee? A. Yes, sir; we had two clerks that were busy.

Q. You had a Committee clerk, a budget clerk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Charles F. Trick do any extra work for your Committee as budget clerk? A. I don't think so. We had a budget clerk and I think he performed all that work. That name is not familiar to me.

Q. You did not know him? A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF BARRATT O'HARA

BARRATT O'HARA,

a witness of lawful age, produced as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, being by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, deposes and saith as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MUNRO

Q. Your name is— A. Barratt O'Hara.

Q. What official position do you hold under the Con-

stitution and laws of the State of Illinois? A. Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois and President of the Senate.

Q. When were you elected Lieutenant-Governor?

A. In the fall of 1912.

Q. You presided over the Senate at the 49th General Assembly? A. I did.

Q. And the Senate adjourned sine die on June 30, 1915? A. That is a matter of record, Mr. Munro.

Q. You have not any independent recollection about that matter? A. We generally do have about matters of record, but I would prefer the records to speak for themselves.

Q. You know Charles F. Trick? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him? A. At least ten years. Let me modify that; about ten years.

Q. Since the adjournment of the 49th General Assembly, did you employ him in any capacity in your office?

A. Since the adjournment, the sine die adjournment?

Q. Yes. A. No, sir.

Q. Has he spent time in your office since that date?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he make his headquarters there? A. He comes in frequently. I would not say that he makes his headquarters there, or yes or no to that. It is how he regards it.

Q. You see him frequently? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You and he were both together this morning when you were served to appear here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you employ him to do any work for the Vice Committee, as appointed under the 48th General Assembly? A. The Vice Committee under the 48th?

Q. Yes. A. Well, do I understand, Mr. Munro, that this inquiry runs back into the 48th?

Q. That is merely inducement, that is all. It does not. A. I would prefer to have the records of the Commission speak for themselves on that.

Q. Are the records of the Commission available? A. Not until they are reported into the General Assembly.

Q. In whose possession are the records of the Commission? A. I do not know.

Q. Who is Secretary of the Commission? A. The Secretary of the Commission? The records will show that.

Q. Do you know whether or not your brother is secretary? A. My brother is the disbursing agent for the Commission, Mr. Munro.

Q. You won't say of your own knowledge who is secretary of the Commission? A. I would prefer not to say anything that the record will be conclusive on.

Q. How are we to ascertain where those vouchers are that Mr. Trick has just now testified to, and which you have heard him testify about? A. That is a matter—the vouchers will be, of course, reported to the General Assembly when the Committee makes its final report, and, as chairman of the Committee, I have no authority nor have I any right to report to anyone but the Senate, the body creating the Commission.

Q. That does not answer my question exactly, Governor. I want to know where we can obtain those vouchers and other documents that belong to this Committee that have been paid for out of public funds. A. I do not know that there is any way, Mr. Munro, that you can be in possession of those until they are reported to the Legislature. The Commission has no authority to surrender them to any other body than the body creating the Commission.

Q. Well, the Committee appointed under the 48th General Assembly was to report to the 49th, was it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That Committee is out of existence? A. The Committee was recognized by the 49th General Assembly; was praised by resolution adopted by unanimous vote, and authorized to continue its labor as a body of the 49th General Assembly, and, may I add to that, that the Special Session, First Special Session of the 49th General Assembly, made request of the Governor in the form of a petition to include the matter of this Commission in the call for any special session of the Legislature.

Q. Have you in your possession the stenographic reports and the list of expenses of the Vice Committee?

A. That question, Mr. Munro, while personally I should be very much delighted to give you the information, I am unable to do so, inasmuch as the Commission must report to the body creating it, and it is my belief that it would be improper on the part of the Commission to report to anyone other than to the legislative body creating it.

Q. You misunderstand my question. I ask you if you have it in your possession. I don't ask you to show it to me. A. And that question I also should be forced to refuse any answer to, because only the Senate could properly ask that question.

Q. You approved of the vouchers issued to Mr. Trick, which you have heard mentioned in the testimony, did you not? A. All of the vouchers, the certification of which is required by resolution of the Senate or by law, were either approved by me or by my office, as required by the law and the Constitution.

Q. You approved the voucher of \$5,500 to your brother, being Voucher No. 73626, did you not? A. As to any specific voucher, Mr. Munro, the record and the vouchers must speak for themselves.

Q. Have you any independent recollection of approving that voucher of \$5,500? A. In matters of legislative procedure, I imagine that the records go further than any individual's recollection.

Q. Is your answer yes or no to that? A. My answer is as to all the other questions of that nature, Mr. Munro, that the records must, of course, speak for themselves.

Q. Have you any recollection of your brother presenting any receipted bills for the sum of \$5,500, which was paid to him by Voucher No. 73626? A. That would be either a matter of action by the Committee, which must report to the Senate, or my action as President of the Senate, and I, of course, am accountable to the Senate for any neglect.

Q. That is not my question. My question is, have you any recollection of any such receipted bills or vouchers? A. I have no recollection of anything connected

with the performance of my official duties, other than as the records of that performance speak for themselves.

Q. Did you desire to have an appropriation of \$10,000 for the Vice Committee, appointed or to be appointed under the 49th General Assembly?

MR. MACEY: I don't see that it makes any difference what his wishes might be in the matter.

MR. MUNRO: It is a matter of inducement.

A. Mr. Munro, the 48th General Assembly created a Commission to investigate the matter of woman's employment, and of all the handicaps to and the menaces of the womanhood of the State of Illinois. That Commission began its inquiry by calling as witnesses a number of girls who had morally fallen. These girls testified under oath that their downfall had been partially occasioned by the impossibility, as they saw it, of making a living by honest toil. They said under oath that they had found it impossible for a girl in the City of Chicago and in many parts of Illinois to keep body and soul together on the amount of money she was paid for her services in honest industrial employment. The Commission then called as witnesses thirty or forty of the largest and most influential employers in the City of Chicago. These men testified under oath that they had conducted investigations, voluntary investigations, and had found as a result of those investigations that no girl, self-dependent, could live in the City of Chicago on less than \$8 a week. They then testified, also under oath, that a large proportion, or a proportion, at least, of the girls and women employed by them were paid less than \$8 a week. The news of this investigation was spread to all parts of the United States and to many foreign lands, resulting in a widespread demand for certain social reforms, and especially for a wage adequate for a girl to live on. As a result of this investigation, and the notice attracted by it, four states in the Union immediately enacted minimum wage laws. Thirty-two states created commissions similar to the Illinois Commission, and, according to the figures given out by an eastern magazine, because of the voluntary action of employers whose consciences had been roused by this

revelation, the wages of a half million working girls were raised each an average of \$2 a week. Despite the results attained by the Commission, with the assistance of powerful newspapers and publishing the news of the investigation, and despite the salvation industrially brought to half a million American working girls, an effort was made to stifle the report of the Committee and to prevent the publication in permanent form of the testimony given before this Committee. Over one thousand letters have been received by me as chairman of the Commission during the last two years from high schools, from colleges, from federal, state and municipal officials, from students of social conditions, requesting a copy of the report and of the testimony given by the employers. At the 48th General Assembly no further appropriation was made for the continuation of the Committee. When the 49th General Assembly convened, an appropriation of \$50,000 was voted, the bill originating in the Senate, to pay the expenses of all of the Committees of the Senate and the House of the 49th General Assembly, on vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee incurring the expense, and the presiding officer of the House appointing the Committee. This appropriation was fixed at \$50,000, with the express understanding that at least \$10,000 would be available for the purpose of the continuance of the work of the welfare—sometimes called white slave—committee. The bill of appropriation was passed in due form, was signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, and by the Governor of the State of Illinois, and, containing an emergency clause, immediately became a law.

Q. \$50,000? A. \$50,000.

Q. This year? A. The 49th General Assembly, for Committee expenses. From this \$50,000 a total of \$10,000 was drawn to pay the expenses of the welfare or white slave committee of the 49th General Assembly, and to provide for the publication of the report and the testimony given before the Committee. These vouchers were drawn in regular form, in the most open manner possible, and the money, either expenses or contracted

for in full, before the sine die adjournment of the 49th General Assembly. Meanwhile, when the consideration on the Omnibus Bill was up, the Senate voted unanimously an amendment to the Omnibus Bill of \$10,000 for the use of the welfare or white slave committee. This \$10,000 was in excess of or in addition to the \$10,000 which it was understood would be paid from the General Committee Expense Fund. Because of opposition in the House the amendment was stricken out and the Welfare Commission restricted to the \$10,000 which it was generally understood and openly known was to be expended by it from the General Committee Expense Fund. Three hundred telegrams are assumed or reported to have been sent to Springfield in the effort to prevent the publication of the Committee's report, together with the testimony of the thirty or forty gentlemen who appeared as witnesses before the Committee. In answer to the question, Mr. Munro, I am most certainly interested in having published in full the report of the Committee, together with the testimony of the witnesses before the Committee, and shall make it my personal business to see, regardless of all the efforts which may be made to stifle and prevent the publication of this Committee's report, that it is given to the world and that copies of the report and the testimony of the witnesses are sent to all libraries, to all universities, to all students of social conditions, and all governments, and to all interested citizens desiring a copy. Have I answered it sufficiently, Mr. Munro?

Q. I do not know what the question is now, it is so long since it was asked.

(The pending question was then read.)

Q. And you say it was understood that you were to receive out of the \$50,000 appropriation the sum of \$10,000? Between whom was it understood? A. As to matters in which members of the Senate are concerned, I can give no testimony. As the presiding officer of the Senate, I have, during the three years in which I have been connected with the Senate, or of the Senate collectively. In conferences held with me by members of the Senate, any such conferences I have always regarded as

sacred as the confidences of lawyer and client, or of a parishioner with his religious advisers. To pursue any other policy would, in my judgment, be indecent, improper and in violation of all of the precepts by which a gentleman is presumed to conduct himself in public office.

Q. It was with the senators individually, then, I take it, from your answer, that you had the understanding? A. As to that I must refuse any answer, for the reason above given.

Q. Now, you were to receive for the future operations of your Vice Committee \$10,000 out of the \$50,000 fund. That is correct, is it? A. That is approximately correct. I said at least \$10,000, and I think, Mr. Munro, in order that there may be no misunderstanding upon your part, or upon the part of any other citizen, you, as a former legislator, quite understand that, in arriving at the amount of an appropriation it is necessary to make certain rough estimates as to the amount the appropriation will reach. But for the fact of the \$10,000, purposed to be used by the Senate Welfare Commission, this committee appropriation would have been \$40,000.

Q. Then the additional \$10,000 was placed in the \$50,000 appropriation for the future operation of this Committee, and that bill was passed? A. The bill was passed, I take it, in due form, Mr. Munro.

Q. It so appears in the books. And then you received the \$10,000? A. The \$10,000 was appropriated to the Senate Vice or Welfare Commission.

Q. That is for the future operations of it and the printing of this report? A. You partly misunderstand, Mr. Munro. I think that my answer to that—can the reporter find my answer to that?

MR. MUNRO: I think you can answer it over again.

A. I can perhaps reinform you as to that. To pay the expenses that had been incurred during the 49th General Assembly, of course, by the Committee, and also to pay for the publication of the report, or of the contracts, all of which were entered into before the Senate adjournment—the sine die adjournment of the 49th General Assembly.

Q. Then it was not for the future expenses? A. The work may not have been performed at that time. I know that some of the work was not actually performed at that time. It was all contracted for at that time.

Q. Well, this resolution passed on June 14th. When was the work performed; after June 14th? A. I did not quite understand the question.

Q. You say that the work was all contracted for at that time. When was it contracted for? A. I do not know that we exactly understand one another, Mr. Munro. If you will permit me, I will repeat. The \$10,000 given the Committee was either to pay out for work actually performed up to the sine die adjournment or for services, the performance of which was contracted for between the date—between the convening and the sine die adjournment of the 49th General Assembly.

Q. Now, Mr. O'Hara—or, pardon me, Governor—the printing of that report has not been done, has it? A. No, sir.

Q. It is a voluminous report? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It will cost considerable money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Part of this money was drawn for the purpose of printing that report? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is that money now? A. That money is either in the hands of the committee, somewhat in the nature of trustee for the contractor, or has been paid to those persons with whom the committee entered into a contract for the publication of the report.

Q. But the report has not been published? A. The report—I have not been informed that the report has been published.

Q. Then our conclusion is, from your testimony, that a considerable sum of money, which was drawn out by these vouchers, is now in the hands of some person being held for the printing of this report. Is that correct? A. This, Mr. Munro, enters into a matter in which only the Senate can be officially interested. In order, however, that my position (or the position, rather, of the committee) may not be misunderstood, permit me to make this statement: A portion of the \$10,000 was appropri-

ated by the committee for the finishing, the editing and the printing and publication, distribution and mailing of the report, the contract for which work was entered into prior to the sine die adjournment of the 49th General Assembly. The effect of this litigation is to delay the actual distribution of this report, and, in the event of the success of this litigation, further to stifle its publication.

Q. You are a practicing lawyer, Mr. O'Hara? A. For what good is that asked?

Q. I am just asking it. You are a member of the Bar? A. Yes, I am a member of the Bar. Q. You are a practicing lawyer? A. Yes. Q. You are familiar with the law, which requires all printing of reports to be let under a State contract, through the Board of State Contracts, are you not? A. May I ask what is the date of that law, Mr. Munro?

Q. Well, it is Hurd's 1913 Statutes, March 31st, 1874, and with amendments thereto. It is down to date, except the last. A. Has that law been amended recently? Q. Yes, the Printers' Act of 1915 amended that law.

A. My answer to your question is, of course, that on the part of either lawyer or layman, that the law does not presume ignorance of the law.

Q. Well, I just asked you if you are familiar with that. Of course, you could have said whether you were or not, it would not have made any difference. In your approval of vouchers, Mr. O'Hara, your vouchers were all approved, were they not, as a universal rule, for actual moneys spent? You never approved any vouchers, did you, whereby a person said he desired money which he intended to spend, in your official position at Springfield? A. As I understand the question, Mr. Munro, such a procedure never could occur.

Q. The public moneys are in the State Treasury, until the bills are presented for their payment, is that not correct? A. All of that is a matter, as I understand, of law, and the law presumes neither ignorance of the law on your part or on my part.

Q. According to your testimony, there is a certain considerable sum of money now outstanding, that belongs to the State of Illinois, that is not yet subject to be spent in some man's hands, for the printing of this report. Is that the situation? A. As I understand the law of contracts, Mr. Munro, an amount of money may become due and payable long before the performance of the services called for in the contract.

Q. That is not the point. I do not think you get me exactly. I am sure your answer would be correct if you did understand my question. My question is, that there is a considerable sum of money which will be used in the future, and required in the future, for printing the voluminous report, which is now outstanding, and in the hands of some person; that the money was drawn from the public treasury in the appropriation of \$50,000.00. That is the situation as I understand it. A. I fail to see, Mr. Munro, where your understanding could have come from, or how it could have come from anything said by me.

Q. Well, is your understanding different? Perhaps I have not understood you correctly. A. Will you allow the reporter to read that?

Q. Why, I can do so if you prefer to have it that way. If you don't understand that your testimony is to that effect, I want to correct you and make it plain to you? A. Let us understand one another, so that you will be well informed in the matter.

Q. I understand you to have testified that a certain portion of this \$10,000 was held in reserve for the printing of this report. Is that correct? A. I said that it was appropriated for the printing of the report.

Q. But the entire \$10,000 has been drawn, has it not?

A. The entire \$10,000 has been drawn, and contracts entered into for services requiring the entire \$10,000.

Q. Which includes the printing of the report?

A. Which includes the printing of the report.

Q. The report has not yet been printed? A. The printed report has not been turned over to the committee.

Q. Has the printing been ordered? A. I said that all the services had been contracted for, which, of course, implies that the printing had been ordered.

Q. Who has it been contracted for by? A. That is a matter of record of the committee, and of course can only *be* reported to the Senate.

Q. Is there any reason why you should not state, as a public official, with whom the contract is made?

A. The very best of reasons, Mr. Munro; because my duty as President of the Senate, and as chairman of this committee, requires me to make my report first to the Senate, and before that time I am not at liberty, much as I should like to be personally—in an official way, I am not at liberty to give out that information.

Q. Has there been any bids offered, as required by the Constitution, for public printing? A. This question, Mr. Munro, as the previous one, is only a matter properly for inquiry on the part of the Senate, and I have no right to return an answer to any one other than the Senate.

Q. In the office at 29 La Salle Street, about which Mr. Trick testified—was that also your law office, Mr. O'Hara?

A. Part of that office was, for a part of that period of time. Further on that point, while a member of the Bar, and a practicing attorney, I have given very little time to my private practice, finding that the attitude of the public was to regard me as constitutionally confined to the official duties of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Of course, the presumption is, and the practice always has been, that the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the members of the Legislature, must look after their employment and not confine all of their activities to their official duties. As a matter of fact, during the three years that I have been in office, over nine-tenths of my time has been given to the duties of the State of Illinois. During my occupancy of the office at 29 South La Salle Street, I did very little law business, if any. The rent, however, of these offices was paid almost entirely from my private pocket, or from my private means, and if

an accounting were to be rendered, I presume that the State of Illinois would be indebted to me for money advanced and paid for rent, on premises which were largely used, not for my personal profit, but for the benefit of the people of the State, of which I am an official.

Q. But you did use the office for your private law office during the months of January, February and March, 1915? A. To the best of my recollection, I did not. During those months the Legislature was in session, and I gave all of my time to the State, and I have no recollection of using my office as a law office, or of appearing in any case of litigation, except as I might now and then have appeared, without one cent of payment, for some poor fellow without means, and whom I believed to be persecuted. As an example of this, recently I appeared in one of the Municipal Courts—

Q. Well, now, Governor! I have no objection to your filling the record up with a lot of matters that are not material, and are not proper answers. I always like to hear you talk; what you say is good.

A. Thank you, sir.

Q. But I don't think it is germane to my question?

A. It is not exactly, that is so, Mr. Munro. But I have made such sacrifice of my time, that I don't want anything in the record here that will indicate that an office that was partly used by me for State purposes was my law office, and that I had it open as a matter of profit.

Q. You are entitled to a full explanation, Mr. O'Hara. Were you familiar with the amount of funds that Mr. Trick was expending, which shows to be \$1,199.45, as "an angel," for this committee? Were you familiar with that fact during the time that he was spending this money? Did you know of it

MR. MACEY: That question involves—

MR. MUNRO: Say yes or no? A. I had known Mr. Trick for a great many years, and have never known him to do anything that was not entirely honest. I regard Mr. Trick as a man of the highest honor, and any intimation that Mr. Trick would be even careless in an expense account is to me preposterous and ridiculous.

Q. Don't you think the best way to answer that, Mr. O'Hara, would be by Mr. Trick coming back here with the vouchers, showing what he spent this money for?

A. Mr. Trick served the Senate Welfare Commission, and the Senate Welfare Commission served the Senate. As the Senate Welfare Commission can only report and is only answerable to the Senate, Mr. Trick is only answerable to the Commission.

Q. Claiborne S. Close. Do you know him?

A. I do.

Q. What position did he hold in the 49th General Assembly?

A. The records will show.

Q. Have you no recollection on the matter, Mr. O'Hara?

A. As before stated, Mr. Munro, where there are records, the records must speak for themselves.

Q. What position does he now hold? A. The record will show.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Claiborne S. Close?

A. For two years, two years or more.

Q. You approved his voucher, No. 77888, dated June 25th, 1915, for expenses contracted for in the holding of committee meetings, for traveling, hotel, telephone, messenger, and other expenditures of members of the committee in the performance of their duties, \$962.70?

A. The record will show.

Q. I have not asked you the question. Just a moment. Did you have before you vouchers and bills for that amount of money before you approved that voucher?

A. This question, having to do with the concerns of the committee, created by the Senate, and a committee that has not yet reported to the Senate, it would be improper for me to give any answer other than to the Senate.

Q. Have you any recollection of seeing any receipted bills or vouchers, upon which this voucher of \$962.70 was based, before you approved the same?

A. For the same reason, I must officially—although personally with regrets—decline to answer.

Q. He is now janitor, is he not, to the Lieutenant-Governor, drawing a salary of \$720 a year? A. If this be so, it is a matter of official record.

Q. You knew Ralph Pope well? A. I did.

Q. What was the nature of his work generally, what did he do for a living? A. Ralph Pope; three years ago or thereabouts, when the newsboys of Chicago and the pressmen went on a strike for better industrial conditions, he was employed by one of the Chicago afternoon papers as district man. He was regarded as one of the best circulation men in this country. He held a good position. This position he voluntarily and immediately surrendered in order that he might stand with his friends and comrades in their strike for better conditions. I was associated with Ralph Pope at that time. Our friendship grew into love. After the strike, Mr. Pope was refused employment on Chicago newspapers because of his participation in the strike, and his loyalty to the other newsboys of Chicago. During that period of three years Mr. Pope lived as best he could, finding such employment as he could, despite the constant opposition with which he found his efforts met, on the part of those persons who disapproved of his industrial position. Mr. Pope did service for the Welfare or White Slave Committee, and, as chairman of that committee, I wish the record to show that I regard Mr. Pope's services as of inestimable value, and without which the progress made by the committee and the tremendous results achieved by it, could not have been accomplished.

Q. He was a newsboy, wasn't he? That is, he was a boy that drove a wagon, and delivered the newspapers, was he not? That was his ordinary vocation?

A. Mr. Pope was much more than a newsboy. He was a genius. Until the newspaper strike of three years ago, Mr. Pope, according to my information, was what is known as a district man in the circulation department. He had charge of the distribution of papers in the Loop District, not, however, as a wagon man. I don't think

he was a wagon man. Q. Between the 15th of June, 1915, and the 29th of June, 1915, the record shows that you approved vouchers for Ralph Pope for \$1,341.60.

A. The records will show.

Q. Were the vouchers made upon receipted bills, or other evidence of the expenses having been incurred and presented to you before you approved of the vouchers to Ralph Pope?

A. The records of the committee will show, and the committee will in due season report to the Senate. Before that time I am estopped from discussing the affairs of the committee, for the reason given in previous answers.

Q. I understand you to state that the record will show these items of expense, upon which these vouchers were made?

A. The records, yes, of course.

Q. Is there any reason why these expense vouchers did not go along with the voucher to the Auditor?

A. The committee has not yet reported to the Senate, and before that time neither the committee nor any member of it can discuss the affairs of the committee.

Q. How do you explain the fact, Governor, that these vouchers total up exactly \$10,000? Is that a mere coincidence? A. In what way a coincidence?

Q. Have you added up these vouchers yet, yourself?

A. I know that, as stated before, \$10,000 was the amount given to the committee, and the committee would have no authority to spend one cent more than \$10,000, nor is it to be presumed that, having asked \$10,000, the committee would spend one cent less than \$10,000, especially as it had looked for \$20,000 to do the work it was finally required to do with \$10,000.

Q. Did you have any conference with Andrew Russell on the 18th or 19th of June, 1915, relative to this sum of \$10,000? A. Matters of conference with other State officers I regard in the same nature as I regard conferences with members of the Senate; as in the nature of a communication between lawyer and client, or between parishioner and religious leader.

Q. Did you have, about that time, any conference with Auditor Brady or his assistant, John K. Seagrave, with reference to the paying of the sum of \$10,000? A. The answer to this question is the same as that to the previous question.

Q. Did you at any time state to Andrew Russell that Dave Shanahan was trying to prevent you from getting \$10,000 to continue your White Slave Committee, and ask Mr. Russell if he would be willing to pay the same out of the State Treasury? A. The answer to this is the same as to the preceding question.

Q. I note that Resolution No. 60, on page 12 of the Senate Journal, reads as follows: "Resolved, that Charles F. Trick be appointed, and he is hereby appointed, Chief Clerk in the office of the Law Secretary of the Senate, at a per diem of \$6 per day, to date from April 5, 1915." Resolution introduced by Mr. Ettelson. Did you know in advance that Mr. Ettelson would introduce that resolution?

A. The same answer to that as to the other questions.

Q. Did you know about the time that Mr. Trick came to Springfield, to go to work in the position of Chief Clerk in the office of the Law Secretary?

A. You can scarcely expect me, Mr. Munro, to remember when all the employes came to Springfield, the days they were there and the days they were not there.

Q. You heard the testimony, that he did not—

A. In answer, however, the printed records of the Senate will show that regularly, generally once a week, and sometimes oftener, as President of the Senate, I asked the Sergeant-at-Arms (who by rule is authorized to see that all employes are at work) if all the employes on the pay-roll of the Senate were at work. This was in strict compliance with law of right and justice, and of common sense.

The balance of Mr. O'Hara's testimony appears in the chapter which deals with Resolution No. 77.

TESTIMONY OF F. H. O'HARA

F. H. O'HARA,

a witness of lawful age, produced as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, being by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, depose^th and saith as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MUNRO:

Q. What is your name? A. F. H. O'Hara.

Q. What relation are you to Barratt O'Hara? A. His brother.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-four.

Q. What is your present employment? A. I have no permanent employment.

Q. You live at home with your parents? A. I do.

Q. Have you worked during the year 1915 for anybody?

A. I have.

Q. Who for? A. I have worked for my brother.

Q. In what capacity? A. As his secretary.

Q. In the office? A. Partly.

Q. At a stipulated salary? A. Not from him.

Q. Well, from whom? A. I am employed as a secretary.

Q. Secretary of what? A. For the Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. Oh. How much do you receive as secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor? A. \$200 a month.

Q. When were you appointed? A. I was appointed at the beginning of the 48th General Assembly, I believe.

Q. You have held that position ever since? A. I have.

Q. Then you have been employed recently? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Where do you have your office? A. I misunderstood your previous question. I was thinking about another matter.

Q. Where do you have your office? A. My office is anywhere that I have one with my brother, being his secretary.

Q. Your office is at Springfield, isn't it? A. No, I think not.

Q. Well, where do you keep your papers and files?

MR. BARRATT O'HARA: Will you have the record show there that the Constitution provides that the Lieutenant-Governor must not necessarily be a resident of the State Capitol?

MR. MUNRO: Q. Quite right. We will have the record show that. Where do you keep your papers and files, as secretary?

A. I keep them in my possession. I don't believe, Mr. Munro, that I am compelled to answer where I keep all my papers.

Q. Why, no, I don't ask you to do that. You keep them in your possession? A. I keep them in my possession.

Q. Did you hold any position for the White Slave Committee?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you receive the sum of \$5,500 on or about June 30th, 1915, from the State of Illinois? A. I received such sum, yes. I am not sure as to the date.

Q. Did you receive it in check or currency? A. I received a regular voucher for the amount.

Q. What did you do with the voucher? A. I cashed the voucher.

Q. In currency? A. Yes, in currency.

Q. Where did you cash it? A. I believe that the records of that voucher will show where it was cashed.

Q. Oh, no, don't dodge behind that, Mr. O'Hara. A. Pardon me. I am not trying to dodge. The records of the State of Illinois will show where the voucher was cashed, as you must know.

Q. Cashed in the Treasurer's office? A. Well, if that is the case the records will show it.

Q. Don't you remember where you cashed \$5,500 worth of vouchers?

A. I prefer the records to show it.

Q. I know, but what is the use of going back of that thing? If you know, why don't you tell?

A. The records will show.

Q. Did you receive from the Auditor's office the vouchers for Trick, Pope and Close, being nine vouchers, and totaling \$4,500, on June 30th? A. If so the records will show.

Q. Oh, no, they won't. There are no records about that. I am asking you if you got them? A. I am replying if I did the records will show.

Q. Don't you know whether you got them or not?

A. The records will show.

Q. Did you ever have in your hands those vouchers?

A. If those vouchers were in my hands—why, I think the records will show as to that.

Q. Do you think the records of the State of Illinois would show what a man has in his hands?

A. I cannot go into the question of what I have had in my hands here, Mr. Munro. I may have passed a hundred papers to my brother across his desk, and I may or may not have had those in my hands.

Q. Wouldn't you know if you had in your hands vouchers or warrants totaling \$4,500, on this particular day?

A. I may or may not have had them. I have answered the specific question that I had a voucher made out to me, and the records will show that.

Q. I ask you under oath, Mr. O'Hara, whether you did not go, on July 9th, and cash \$4,500 of vouchers in the Treasurer's office?

MR. BARRATT O'HARA: We must object to the use of that language, "Under oath." This entire procedure is irregular, and we are here merely as an accommodation to the newspaper men, and the words, "under oath," must be taken out.

MR. MUNRO: Oh, I did not know that you were here to accommodate the newspaper men. I supposed you came in answer to a subpoena.

(Question read.)

A. My answer is, if I did so, the records will show.

Q. What did you do with the \$5,500 that you got in currency? A. That, I feel, is a matter for me to explain

only to the Commission, and the Commission to explain to the Senate.

Q. Was that money for the Commission? A. I acted as disbursing agent for the committee.

Q. Did you receive a salary for that? A. I did not. I never have had any official position with the committee, and I never did receive a penny from it.

Q. Are you still disbursing agent for them?

A. I received that money to be disbursed, and other than that I do not care to say.

Q. Have you disbursed that money? A. I don't care to answer. Whatever I have done will show definitely and very explicitly in the report of the committee on that subject.

Q. Where is that report? A. That is all a matter between me and the committee. The records of the committee will be very explicit.

Q. Did you pay any of that money out for any bills of the committee? A. I cannot answer that, for the same reason.

Q. Did you pay any portion of that for the bills of the committee? A. I can make explanation only to the committee.

Q. Have you any recollection of having paid any of that sum for bills? A. I cannot go on record for recollection, Mr. Munro. I am under oath, and I cannot do that.

Q. When you cashed that voucher, did you get it in \$100 bills, or in small amounts? A. I refuse to answer that question.

Q. Do you recollect? A. I refuse to go on record, for recollection. I have answered that I cashed the voucher.

Q. And got the currency? A. And got the currency.

Q. What is that? A. Received the currency, I suppose.

Q. Did you keep a bank account yourself, a personal checking account? A. I should much prefer not to go into my personal affairs, Mr. Munro.

Q. Did you keep any account as disbursing agent, with any bank, for this committee? A. That, too, I feel I should make my explanation to the committee, and not here.

Q. Who are the members of the committee, that you have to explain to, what are their names? A. That is a matter of record, also.

Q. Do you know what their names are? A. I believe that I know the names, yes. I know the gentlemen.

Q. Name them, for my information? A. I don't see the necessity of that.

MR. BARRATT O'HARA: We object to anything that is in the form of records. The records speak for themselves in everything, as you know, as a lawyer.

MR. MUNRO: Q. Who appointed you disbursing agent of the committee?

A. That is a matter of record with the committee.

Q. How do you know it is a matter of record with the committee?

A. I don't feel that that is a proper question, Mr. Munro.

Q. Have you seen the records of the committee?

A. I cannot tell you whether I have seen them or not. That would be a confidential matter between me and the committee.

Q. You have said that those things were all matters of record with the committee. Do you know that to be so, do you know that they are matters of record with the committee?

A. I believe it to be so.

Q. Upon what do you base your belief? A. My very accurate knowledge that—as far as my knowledge goes, everything has been a matter of record with the committee. Nothing has been left to imagination or to recollection.

Q. It is all recorded, every transaction of the committee has been recorded? A. I believe so.

Q. And every disbursement has been recorded? A. I believe so.

Q. Well, do you know? A. I believe so. I am

merely an unpaid disbursing agent for the committee, and I cannot tell you definitely what the committee has done.

Q. As disbursing agent, do you disburse the money out in cash or by check? A. I cannot answer any question of that sort. I shall answer it only to the committee.

Q. Can't you tell us the form through which this large sum of money goes out for various things? A. I don't care to.

Q. How much of that \$5,500 is still on hand, in the control of the disbursing agent? A. I can tell that only to the committee.

Q. Do you know how much? A. I can answer none of those questions except to the committee.

MR. BARRATT O'HARA: Now may I suggest to you that courtesy is being rather strained here. We came here as an act of accommodation—

MR. MUNRO: I don't think so. You came here in response to a subpoena.

A VOICE: What would have happened if he did not attend?

MR. BARRATT O'HARA: You know the entire irregularity of the proceeding. We are not placing you in an embarrassing position. You are a lawyer, and I presume that you know that we are here merely as a courtesy.

MR. MUNRO: We are now taking testimony before a Master in Chancery in a regular proceeding, according to the Statute. We have subpoenaed each of you people regularly. Nevertheless, I don't wish any discourtesy to any of the witnesses, in any court proceeding.

THE WITNESS: I feel that I am here as a matter of courtesy also, answering the subpoena, which specifies, or at least leads me to believe, that I am to answer certain questions in regard to a voucher of \$5,500, and I have tried to answer them, that I did receive the voucher, and did receive the money, and acted without pay as disbursing agent for the committee, and without any discourtesy I am declining to answer specific questions that I can answer only to the committee.

MR. MUNRO: The hearing is concluded. I would like to continue this until some day next week.

And further deponent saith not.

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day
of, A. D. 1915.
.....

Whereupon the further hearing of said cause was adjourned until Wednesday, December 8th, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Claiborne S. Close, being produced and sworn as a witness on July 10, 1916, testified as follows:

Q. To refresh your recollection, I hand you what purports to be a copy of voucher No. 77888, which reads as follows: Springfield, June 29, 1915. To C. S. Close, expenses contracted for in the holding of committee meetings for traveling, hotels, messengers and other necessary expenditures of members of the committee in the performance of their duties under Senate Resolution 64, Nine Hundred Sixty-two Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$962.70), payable from committee's expense fund under Senate Resolution No. 64. Approved, Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant-Governor. Did you ever have a voucher for that amount? A. I think I did, sir.

Q. How much of that bill \$962.70 were services and how much expenses?

A. It was none of my expenses; that was money for the committee.

Q. Did you get this money yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For your own purposes?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with the money? This here \$900.00 that you got?

A. That was a different committee altogether, you are talking of the Vice Committee now, are you?

Q. If you did not get it for yourself, what did you do with the money?

A. I paid the bills of the committee.

Q. Did you pay the bills after you got the money or before?

A. I judge most of them before.

Q. Then you advanced the money, did you?

A. I think I did.

Q. Was it your own money you advanced?

A. It must have been, I had no other money.

Q. Now, I understand you that this was all expenses and not services, is that correct?

A. I received no money for my services on that committee?

Q. Now, did you have an itemized account of the expenses which made up this \$962.70?

A. I believe if you refer to the secretary or chairman of that committee you will find that.

Q. Did you have an itemized account of the expenses which made up the \$962.70?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. When did you advance this money?

A. That I cannot tell you now.

Q. Was it during the year 1915?

A. That I cannot tell you.

Q. Well, did you consider that you loaned this money to somebody?

A. No, sir, I paid different bills with it, I told you.

Q. Out of your own funds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept an account of these bills from time to time?

A. I did not, the secretary of the committee or chairman did.

Q. You did not get your money from him, did you?

A. From who?

Q. From the secretary of the committee?

A. I didn't say I did.

Q. What was the nature of these expenses?

A. Well, some of them went for the rental of committee rooms in Chicago.

Q. What rooms?

A. Committee rooms of the Vice Committee.

- Q. Where at?
- A. Located at 29 South La Salle Street.
- Q. Did you pay for those?
- A. It came out of that money.
- Q. Did you pay for them?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Then you did not advance any money for room rent?
- A. I paid the money to the secretary or the clerk and I suppose he paid it.
- Q. Then some of this money was not yet paid when you got it?
- A. Some of it.
- Q. How much?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. How much money did you hand over to the clerk of the committee?
- A. Well, I would have to refer to the record of it.
- Q. And you say you paid it all over, \$962.70?
- A. Paid it to different parties.
- Q. That had different bills?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You say parties; who, name them?
- A. Well, I could not name you the parties; it was for room rent, electric light, telephone and various other expenses.
- Q. Who was the clerk of the committee?
- A. Mr. Trick was.
- Q. How much money did you pay Mr. Trick?
- A. You will have to refer to the itemized expense account.
- Q. Have you no memory whatsoever as to a sum of money, nearly a thousand dollars, which you received—as to the disposition of it?
- A. If it was my own personal money I might, but it was the expenses of the committee; it was not my personal money.
- Q. What I am trying to get at is this: How much of this money had you advanced and paid bills with before you got it? A. I could not just tell you that now. You

must remember that a messenger handling money and taking care of that work, it is a whole lot of work.

Q. During what period of time did you pay those bills?

A. Whenever they were presented.

Q. During what period of time did you contract for them?

A. You would have to look on the record for that, Mr. Trick has that.

Q. Was it in 1915?

A. No, sir, 1916; it came under June, I believe.

Q. The voucher reads June 29, 1915?

Q. Mr. Roy: Do you mean 1916?

A. No, I mean 1915.

Q. Then it was between January 1st and June 29, 1915, is that correct?

A. I am not sure.

Q. Now will you give any other item you expended it for except room rent?

A. Well, there is a lot of expenses connected with a committee of that kind, Mr. Munro, and when we paid them they were itemized out and we turned them over to the clerk, and I cannot think quick enough to give them to you, but I can refer you to the itemized account and you can see them.

Q. Where is that account?

A. From the secretary or chairman of the committee.

Q. You gave it to the chairman?

A. I don't remember, sir.

Q. Then that itemized account was money you had previously paid out of your own funds?

A. Some of it.

Q. Well, how much of it?

A. I cannot remember just how much it was.

Q. When you got this voucher signed on June 29, what did you do with the voucher?

A. What did I do with the voucher?

Q. Yes?

A. Which voucher are you referring to?

Q. To the voucher for \$962.70. What did you do with that voucher?

A. Have you got the voucher here that I can look at it?

Q. What did you do with the voucher?

A. The voucher that I got, the original voucher?

Q. Yes, sir?

A. Why, I cashed the original voucher, sir.

Q. You mean you cashed the voucher?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you cash the voucher?

A. The same way you would any other voucher, take it to the bank or the Treasurer, or wherever I happened to be.

Q. Do you mean the voucher or a warrant?

A. I believe I mean a warrant. I am not personally acquainted with them affairs so as to tell you.

Q. Well, you received several vouchers?

A. Off and on at various times I took a lot of vouchers down.

Q. Well, you got warrants back?

A. No, sir, I would get the money back.

Q. Now, don't you know the difference between a warrant and a voucher?

A. In some walks of life men are weak, and probably that is one of my weaknesses, I don't think I do. You present me a slip of paper and I get the money; I don't pay no attention to what it is.

Q. In this particular case you received this voucher on June 29, 1915; according to the wording of the voucher, there was a warrant issued, that is an order on the Treasurer to pay you \$962.70?

A. Yes, sir, that is what you call a warrant.

Q. When you got this voucher you took it to the Auditor and somebody in the office stamped a number and then they issued a warrant; that is right, isn't it, that is like a bank check?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember how you cashed that, whether you got cash for it, or whether you got a check for it?

A. I don't know whether I got the money here or in Chicago. I cashed so much money during that time I was pretty busy. Senators had me cash money and bring it up to them and consequently I did not pay much attention to it.

Q. Was there any Senator here on June 29th?

A. I don't remember whether there was or not.

Q. Do you recall who gave you the money?

A. No, sir, I don't remember it.

Q. Wouldn't you have any personal recollection of receiving the sum of \$962.70?

A. I have the personal recollection of receiving it and turning it over.

Q. You don't remember who paid it to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether you got it in Springfield or Chicago?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether you deposited the warrant in your bank account?

A. No, sir, not my bank account.

Q. What is your custom in collecting your salary, do you receive currency or do you receive a Treasurer's check?

A. Do you mean on the State at the present time?

Q. Yes, sir?

A. Why, I believe I receive a warrant, and then I get it checked.

Q. What do you do with that check as a usual thing?

A. I generally deposit it in my personal account.

Q. So that happens you are paid every two weeks?

A. No, along about the 29th or 30th of the month.

Q. And you have been receiving those State warrants for how long a time?

A. Ever since the first of January, 1915.

Q. So you are quite familiar with the method by which money is paid out of the State Treasury?

A. Just as I go and get it.

Q. You have to indorse the warrant on the back of it?

A. Most assuredly.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ralph Pope?

A. I did know him, sir.

Q. Where did you know him?

A. In Chicago.

Q. Ever see him in Springfield?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. C. F. Trick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. A couple of years.

Q. Can you state about the time you first saw and met him?

A. I believe I met him at a Spanish-American War convention.

Q. Where and when was that?

A. I believe it was in Scranton last year, that is, to know him personally; I knew him in the State House.

Q. When did you know him for the first time?

A. I believe in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor in Chicago.

Q. You say he was an attache of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor in Springfield?

A. That is, not his private office, he was one of the Senate employes.

Q. Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor?

A. No, sir, appointed by resolution of the Senate.

Q. You were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor?

A. Yes, sir, and approved by the Senate.

Q. Now, in this voucher that you have got here there is hotel expenses; do you remember what hotel expenses you paid for the Vice Committee?

A. I would have to refer you to the records for that.

Q. You don't know the name of any hotel?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what traveling expenses you paid there?

A. I would have to refer you to the record of the committee.

Q. Have you any recollection of any traveling done by the committee during the period to which you have referred, January 1st, 1915, to June 29th, 1915?

A. I would have to refer you to the record for all that.

Q. You have no personal recollection?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever attend any meetings of the Vice Committee during that period?

A. Several of them, yes, sir.

Q. Are you sure about that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were those meetings held?

A. In Chicago.

Q. Whereabouts in Chicago?

A. La Salle Hotel.

Q. In a private room there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pay the expenses for that hotel?

A. You will have to refer to the record for that.

Q. What were the dates of those meetings?

A. I would have to refer you to the record for all that.

Q. Who was present?

A. Refer you to the records.

Q. You have no knowledge, but you are sure there were several meetings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you are mistaken in your previous testimony when you say that the only trips you made out of Springfield during the year were on the Educational Committee and trips home to your family?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say you are not mistaken?

A. I was not employed officially. I gave you my statement of the official trip.

Q. This was work done—?

A. Yes, sir, I liked the work and was interested in it.

Q. And you advanced this money because you were interested in the work?

A. No, that was in a legal way.

Q. Who asked you to advance the money?

A. You will have to refer to the records for that,

Q. Would the records show who asked you?

A. It would not state on the records who did that, but I don't just remember who asked me personally.

Q. After you were subpoenaed to come here to testify, to whom did you communicate about it?

A. I didn't communicate, I was in Chicago.

Q. Who did you talk to about it?

A. Nobody especially, I always pay my respects to the Governor as an attache of the office.

Q. You told him about it?

A. I didn't have to tell him about it, he knew it.

Q. Is he a mind reader?

A. I told him about it, but he had already seen it in the paper.

Q. It was published in the papers?

A. Yes, sir, in the Chicago papers.

Q. Did the Lieutenant-Governor say he would send anybody down here to represent you or him at this hearing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you consulted with any lawyer since you have been subpoenaed?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason?

A. I have met him on several occasions.

Q. Have you talked with him since you were subpoenaed?

A. He is not my lawyer.

Q. Did you talk with him since you were subpoenaed?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Have you no recollection?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you handle at the present time, in addition to your salary and expense bills, the money from your office?

A. From my office? Only the expenses of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. Do you present any expense vouchers in connection with your office?

A. No, sir.

Q. You just draw a salary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your salary?

A. Two dollars a day.

Q. Since the sine die adjournment of the General Assembly on June 30th, 1915, have you been continuously in the employ of the State as a clerk in the Lieutenant-Governor's office?

A. I have.

Q. During that period of time have you had any other employment?

A. I am manager of the Capital City Band; I have my music on the side, which is my own personal business.

Q. You receive an income from that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Outside of those two you have no other employment or have not had any other employment since the date I mentioned?

A. Not personally.

Q. Did you have any talk with Mr. James J. Brady or any employee in his office with reference to the payment of the vouchers which I have mentioned, the voucher of June 29th, 1915, for \$962.70?

A. I don't make that my business in talking to other people. I do my business and come away.

Q. As far as you recall, you had no trouble in securing the cash of \$962.70 for this voucher?

A. I cannot remember, sir, whether I did or not. I always went to the office and got my money and walked away, it was office business and I never consulted anybody about it.

An anonymous letter was received which reads in part as follows:

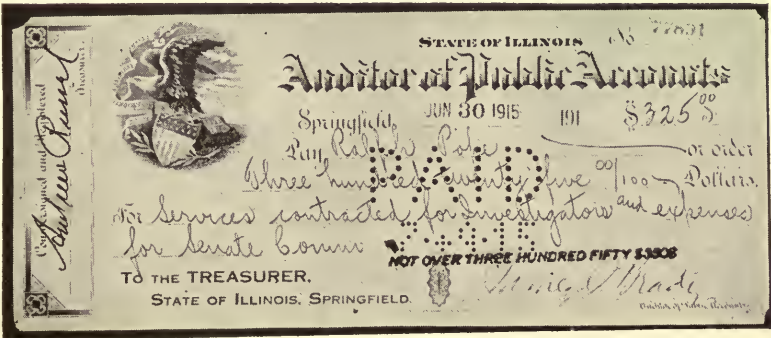
"If you are the Munro who has those Fergus cases

tying up State appropriations, find out: Who was Pope, and what did he do for O'Hara?


"..... says there was a voucher for Pope for \$900 which had to be cashed in a hurry along with two others; they, and, could not find Pope to get his signature, so, says, 'We signed his name to it' and got the money.


"Pope has since died. and now fear you will hear about the \$900 and that Pope's widow will hear about it and want the money."

In the hearing before Master Fernes and Master Mason, the warrants of Pope were introduced in evidence and photographs taken; also photographs taken of the signature of Pope on his pay checks for services rendered as wagon driver for the Chicago Herald. Facsimile copies are herewith reproduced.

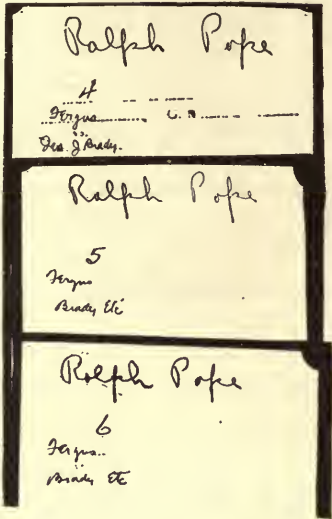


POPE'S WARRANTS

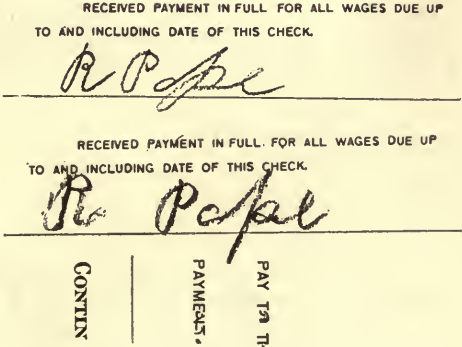

No. 77689
Auditor of Public Accounts
 Springfield, JUN 30 1915 191 \$ 641⁰⁰/₁₀₀
 Pay Ray R. Pope or order
 Six hundred and forty one ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars.
 For services and expenses of investigator for
 Senate Comm 49 S.A.
NOT OVER SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS
 TO THE TREASURER,
 STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD. *Samuel Brady*
Auditor of Public Accounts


No. 77693
Auditor of Public Accounts
 Springfield, JUN 30 1915 191 \$ 375⁰⁰/₁₀₀
 Pay Ray R. Pope or order
 Three hundred and seventy five ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars.
 For services contracted for investigator and expenses
 for Senate Comm 49 S.A.
NOT OVER FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS
 TO THE TREASURER,
 STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD. *Samuel Brady*
Auditor of Public Accounts

On the back of the foregoing warrants appear the following endorsements:



The following receipts were introduced into evidence, showing that Pope worked for the Chicago Herald. They also show his signature, which was identified by Miss Vera C. Grote, cashier of the Chicago Herald.



DEPARTMENT	PAY ROLL	SALARY TO INCLUSIVE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
<i>Circ</i>	<i>30 Drivers</i>	<i>7/18/12</i>	<i>22⁰⁰</i>	<i>212</i>

APPROVED *[Signature]*
 Manager of Department

RECEIVED FROM CASHIER
 CHICAGO HERALD *Exhibit # 12*

The above amount for salary in full for services rendered up to and including date shown.

OK [Signature]

Cheque for 6⁰⁰

Signed *R. Pope*

Circ. %

DEPARTMENT	PAY ROLL	SALARY TO INCLUSIVE	AMOUNT	NUMBER
<i>CIRCULATION</i>	<i>DRIVERS</i>	<i>JUL 1 1915</i>	<i>19⁰⁰</i>	<i>74</i>

APPROVED *[Signature]*
 Manager of Department

RECEIVED FROM CASHIER
 CHICAGO HERALD *Exhibit 10*

The above amount for salary in full for services rendered up to and including date shown.

Cheque for 5⁰⁰

OK [Signature]

Signed *R. Pope*

Circ. %

* * * *

The "committee expense bill" is now pending in court.

FORGERY IN THE RECORD

The Constitution requires that a record be kept by the House and Senate. These records are known as the House Journal and the Senate Journal, and set forth the proceedings in these two branches of our Legislature. In the year 1915 there was also preserved a copy of the debates in both the House and the Senate. This stenographic report of the proceedings has been printed and distributed. The Journals, likewise printed, show votes, resolutions passed by the House and motions made by the various members. The debates set forth what these members said, and the two records must be read side by side to get the proper idea of the proceedings.

In years past, there had been instances of the changing of bills. A few cases have come to the Supreme Court in which legislation has been changed by some unknown person and made to read differently than as actually passed. To my knowledge, no one has ever been caught or punished for such a criminal act. Of recent years, members have been aware of such practices and have guarded against it.

I deal now with two resolutions, known as Senate Resolutions 76 and 77. Owing to the fact that one of these resolutions is now in litigation, I cannot speak as fully as I should like at this time, but will present a number of facts concerning these two documents.

Two dates must be kept in mind through this entire chapter, namely, June 19th and June 30th. June 19th was the date for practical adjournment for business purposes of the Legislature. June 30th was the actual *sine die* adjournment date. On the first date, all bills pending were disposed of and a resolution was passed that no further business would be taken up upon the reconvening of both houses on June 30th, except the receipt of the Governor's messages upon bills presented to him.

A printed journal of the session of June 19th indicated that the Senate adjourned immediately after the

presentation of Senate Resolution 75. On the reconvening of the Senate on June 30th, one of the Journals (there are in existence *two* printed Journals of varying versions of this date) indicates that Senator Ettelson suggested to the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, that the record of the preceding legislative day, to-wit: June 19th, was in error, and that it should show the passage of Resolution 76. Another Journal, likewise printed on June 30th, indicates the Lieutenant-Governor stated he had examined the Journal of the 19th and no corrections were to be made. Be this as it may, the final printed Journal (Sen. Journal, page 1672) of the Senate reads as follows:

“The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Saturday, June 19, 1915, and found that the same should be corrected by inserting Senate Resolution No. 76, offered by Mr. Ettelson and adopted by the Senate. The Journal was ordered corrected in the manner stated by the President of the Senate, and, there being no other corrections, the Journal was ordered to stand approved as corrected.”

The adjournment motion of June 19th was made by Senator Swanson. He was sworn as witness before Master Mason on December 9, 1915, and testified as follows:

“Q. Senator, I present you with a copy, an authenticated copy, of Debates of the Senate of the 49th General Assembly for 1915, and call your attention to the last day, the 30th, on the last two pages, I believe, and for the purpose of refreshing your recollection, I will ask you if there was any resolution introduced purporting to be Senate Resolution 77, and purporting to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to secure offices in the City of Chicago for the Senators, and to draw upon the Committee Fund for that purpose? I will ask you if you voted for any such resolution as that?

“A. Not to my knowledge.

“Q. Was any such resolution introduced, to your knowledge?

“A. There was not.

“Q. Now, Senator, if you will turn to the preceding

page of the book you have in your hand, you will note that Resolution 75 was apparently introduced and passed, and was a resolution—

“A. It is known as a Death Resolution.

“Q. A Death Resolution, yes, and offering sympathy to the widow of Harry Woods. What is the custom about resolutions of that kind, as to whether or not they are introduced at the beginning or at the end of the session?

“A. Usually introduced at the end of the session.

“Q. And the Senate, out of respect for the deceased, usually rises, isn't that correct? A. That was the custom in the 49th.

“Q. Now, by referring to the Debates which you have in your hand, I think it appears that you made the motion to adjourn on that day? A. I did.

“Q. Do the Debates show the introduction of any resolution after No. 75? A. These Debates do not. I will say, Mr. Munro—

“Q. I will get you to that in just a moment. Now, I present you what purports to be the Journal of the Senate, also printed by the authority of the State of Illinois, and call your attention to the last page of the Journal, for June 19th, 1915. I will ask you if it also appears in the Journal that Senator Swanson, being yourself, made the motion to adjourn upon hat day?

“A. That is correct.

“Q. And in said Journal does it appear that any resolution was introduced after Resolution No. 75? A. The Journal is silent, if such resolution was introduced.

“Q. Your answer will be that it does not so appear?

“A. It does not so appear.

“Q. Did you ever vote for the resolution known or purporting to be known as No. 76, and purporting to authorize the creation of a commission for the investigation of the Chicago schools, commonly known as the Baldwin Commission?

“A. Not to my knowledge.”

Senator Richard J. Barr testified as follows:

Q. Now, calling your attention to the 19th of June,

1915, that was the last real legislative day, and you adjourner from that day over to the 30th, to receive the Governor's messages? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present on the 19th? A. Yes, sir, I believe I was. I think I was there that day.

Q. A number of Senators have testified here that they were present up to the final close of that day. Now, if you will turn to those Debates, you will note on the last page that the last resolution introduced was a resolution in memory of Harry Woods. Does that so appear there, Senator?

A. Yes, sir, it does.

Q. The resolution was introduced and passed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Senator, what is the custom in Springfield about the introduction of a resolution in memory of some deceased person of prominence? Is it the almost universal custom to introduce the resolution upon the rising of the Legislative Assembly?

A. Yes, that is the general custom. There are some exceptions, however.

Q. But that is the custom that has prevailed there for a number of years, is it not? A. Yes, I think that is always the custom, unless there happens to be more than one at the same session, at the same meeting of the body.

Q. That is reserved until the hour for adjournment, and then introduced, and out of respect, the Legislature arises?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other resolution introduced on the 19th, after Resolution 75 was introduced? A. Well, I have no recollection of it, and these Debates don't show any other. Of course, if there was another, I have no recollection of it.

Q. Did you move to correct the Minutes on that day?

A. Now I would have to have something to refresh my memory, to say as to that.

Q. I hand you what purports to be a printed copy

of the Senate Journal of the 19th, and ask you to turn to the concluding paragraph thereof and state whether or not it does not purport to show that Senator Barr moved that the Minutes stand corrected as of that date. Is that correct?

A. Yes, sir, it shows that way.

Q. Have you a recollection of making that motion?

A. Well, sir, I just have not. I could not tell whether I did or not.

Q. What does the Journal show as to the last resolution introduced on that day? A. Resolution No. 75.

Q. And that is a resolution for what? A. Concerning the death of Mr. Woods.

Q. Is there any indication in the record which you have in your hand of any resolution 76 being introduced?

A. There is nothing following 75 in the shape of a resolution.

Q. Are resolutions introduced, Senator, according to a number, serial number? A. Yes, sir, that is what I understand. I see 74 here preceding 75.

Q. As far as you know the record you have in your hand is a correct transcrip of the proceedings of June 19, 1915?

A. Well, so far as I know, yes, sir."

Of the eighteen Senators produced and sworn, all who were present on the 19th denied any knowledge of the passage of Resolution 76.

Under Resolution 76, a committee known as the "Baldwin Committee," consisting of five members, proceeded to take testimony in the City of Chicago.

In addition to the foregoing, the Legislative Voters' League in its official bulletin of June 20, 1916, says:

"As a matter of fact, Senator Ettelson was not in Springfield at the time he was purported to have introduced Senate Resolution No. 76."

RESOLUTION 77

The Resolution 77 is of an entirely different nature. In 76, a motion apparently was made on the last day; but such was not the case with Resolution 77.

Resolution 77 purports to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to secure offices in the City of Chicago. The records show that it was introduced by Senator Edward C. Curtis, of Grant Park. In the preamble, it sets forth that the Senators find it a great inconvenience to have no place to meet in the City of Chicago, where their records may be accessible, and that because of this fact the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to secure an office in the City of Chicago. The record further shows that the resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the injunction suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, it is alleged that this resolution never passed; in fact, that it was never introduced; that it is a mere fabrication inserted in the record, and, of course, void.

Again I must call attention to dates. The resolution appears in the record of June 30, 1915. Among the vouchers which were approved *only* by the Lieutenant-Governor are the following:

Voucher No. 70600—June 10, 1915.

State to L. J. Lesser & Co.

May and June rent, Chicago office used by President of Senate and Senators on State business\$160.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70601—June 10, 1915.

State to Hotel La Salle.

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70602—June 10, 1915.

State to Chicago Telephone Company..... 13.20

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70603—June 10, 1915.

State to Superior Press.

Printing cards for President of Senate 7.00

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70604—Springfield, June 10, 1915.

State to A. H. Revell.

Furniture for office of President of the Senate..... 248.25

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70605—Springfield, June 10, 1915.

State to Mead & Wheeler Co.

Bookcases for office of President of Senate..... 15.75

Approved: Barratt O'Hara, Lieut. Gov.

Voucher No. 70606.

State to Commonwealth Edison Company.

Light furnished Chicago offices used by President of Senate and Senators 8.32

APPROVED: BARRATT O'HARA, Lieutenant-Governor.

The voucher for office rent bears the date of June 10, 1915, and indicates that it is for an office to be used by the President of the Senate and the Senators on State business, and the rental is \$160, or \$80 monthly. The check is made payable to L. J. Lesser & Company. The furniture and bookcases, as well as the electric light bill and the telephone bill were for expenses in connection with the office. L. J. Lesser & Co. are the agents for what is known as the Tower Building in the City of Chicago. In this building, Barratt O'Hara individually has a law office. In the hearing before Master Mason, the owner of the building was called, and the lease between him and Barratt O'Hara was introduced in evidence. This lease shows that on the 30th of April, 1915, Barratt O'Hara secured rooms 1700, 1701 and 1702 in the Tower Building "to be used and occupied by said lessee as an office, and for no other purpose whatsoever." The lease ran for three years, commencing on the first day of May, 1915, and ending on the 30th of April, 1918, at a rental of \$80.00 per month. On the 28th of June, room 1703 was also secured by Barratt O'Hara "as an office" for ten months, namely, from the 1st of July, 1915, to the 30th of April, 1916, at \$42.50 per month.

The voucher, which Barratt O'Hara issued on June 10th, was not approved by anyone except himself.

Eighteen Senators have been examined upon three main questions:

First: The passage of Resolution 76;

Second: The passage of Resolution 77;

Third: The understanding about the \$10,000.00.

Each Senator who was present denied any knowledge of Resolution 76 being offered on June 19, 1915.

Each Senator who was present had no knowledge that Resolution 77 was introduced or passed, and denied he had ever heard of an office for the Senators in the Tower Building.

The purported introducer of the resolution, Senator Curtis, testified as follows:

MR. MUNRO: Q. Senator, I present you the journal of June 30th and call your attention to the last page where it purports to say that Senator E. C. Curtis introduced Resolution 77, and ask you if you introduced that resolution?

SENATOR CURTIS: A. Well, I have no recollection of it, Mr. Munro.

Q. Will you say that you did or did not?

A. I would have to say that I did not.

Q. Did you ever during the session of the Legislature, or at any time prior to it, meet with any other senators—or at any time prior to to-day, meet with any other senators, or meet the Lieutenant-Governor at his office in the City of Chicago?

A. No, sir.

This testimony was repeated by Senators Barr, Hull, Cornwell, Broderick, Boehm and others. Senator Smith of Springfield was particularly strong in his testimony, stating that he was present throughout the entire proceedings on the 30th and that he would have protested against any attempt to create an office in the City of Chicago, for the reason the State Capitol was located at Springfield and not at Chicago.

It will be recollected that in the testimony of the Lieutenant-Governor he stated that there was an understanding he was to have \$10,000 out of the committee expense for the White Slave Committee. As I gather from his testimony he was to draw out of the \$50,000 Committee Expense Fund \$10,000 for this purpose and

that there was an understanding among the senators to this effect.

Of the eighteen senators who have testified, each of them has shown that he knew of no such understanding. Senator Curtis, who was chairman of the Appropriation Committee, testified as follows:

Q. Senator, did you know of any understanding that, of the sum of \$50,000 appropriated for Committee expenses, that the sum of \$10,000 was to be used exclusively for the so-called White Slave Committee or Vice Committee?

A. There was a \$10,000 item, as you, of course, know, in the Omnibus Bill for that purpose. Now, outside of that, why, I have not had any agreement with anybody about it.

Q. Then you would say that there was no understanding, so far as you were concerned, that any portion of the \$50,000 appropriated for Committee expenses was to be used by the White Slave Committee?

A. I think I understood that they had been to some considerable expense. I do not know just what that was, but I had no understanding; so far as I am concerned, there was no understanding with anybody about that.

Q. Was the sum of \$10,000 ever mentioned in connection with the Committee expenses of \$50,000?

A. Well, no, not that I remember, Mr. Munro.

Q. You mentioned voluntarily the \$10,000 which was a separate item, to be appropriated for the expenses of the White Slave Committee. That failed of passage, did it not?

A. Yes, sir. It passed the Senate and failed in the House.

Senator Harris, another member of the Appropriation Committee, testified as follows:

Q. Do you know of any understanding, written or verbal, to the effect that a lump sum of \$10,000 should be taken out of the appropriation of \$50,000 for Committee expenses voted by the General Assembly and applied for the use of the so-called White Slave Committee?

A. There was not any understanding with me on that subject, I know.

Assuming that the records of the Senate are unimpeachable, and that Resolution 77 must be regarded as having been properly passed, a further difficulty is presented, namely, that the Senate is not a separate body and is therefore without power to create for itself a separate office and incur separate expenses after the *sine die* adjournment. The purported resolution reads as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 77

“WHEREAS, Members of the Senate on committee work suffer constant inconvenience when their labors and investigations take them to the City of Chicago by reason of the inaccessibility of papers, documents, books and other materials necessary in the performance of their duties; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, That the President of the Senate be and he hereby is authorized to provide suitable offices in Chicago; and, further be it

“RESOLVED, That the expenses for same be paid from the fund appropriated for the Committee expenses of the Forty-ninth General Assembly on vouchers properly approved by the President of the Senate.”

Mr. O'Hara's explanation is taken from his testimony before Mastor Mason as follows:

Q. Your law office is now in the Tower Building, is it not?

A. I expect to establish a law office there very shortly, yes.

Q. Haven't you a law office there now? A. I am not practicing now, no, sir, except inasmuch as stated in answer to a previous question.

Q. Before your arrival this morning we introduced in evidence here a lease signed by you, on the 30th day of April, 1915, for Rooms 1700, 1701, 1702, for three years, from the 1st of May, 1915, to the 30th day of April, 1918, at \$80 per month, to be used as an office. You took possession of that office under that lease, did you, on the 1st

of May, 1915? A. I took possession of the office the 1st of May.

Q. And you have possession of that same office to-day?

A. I have.

Q. On the 28th of June, 1915, another lease was entered into by you individually, for an office at Room 1703, for ten months from the 1st of July, 1915, to the 30th of April, 1916, at \$42.50 a month. You entered into possession of that also, did you not?

A. Mr. Munro—

Q. I will come to the explanation later.

A. Do you think as a lawyer, Mr. Munro, you have any privilege, under any possible interpretation of the scope of this hearing, to bring my private leases before this hearing?

Q. I certainly do. A. Under what interpretation, Mr. Munro?

Q. I will explain to you in another question right now. Voucher No. 70,600, which was approved by you as Lieutenant-Governor, reads: "State to L. J. Lesser & Company, May and June rent Chicago office, used by the President of the Senate and Senators, on State business, \$160.00." Was that voucher issued in payment of the rent under your lease with Lytton, signed by L. J. Lesser & Company, for the months of May and June, 1915?

A. Yes, sir. But in what way does the other lease enter into it? That is a private paper, the other lease.

Q. Well, the voucher does not state on either date, one of the rooms, or anything else. I simply wish to show that you have the two? A. During the months of May and June the office at 1700, 1701 and 1702, I believe, of the Tower Building, was used exclusively by the President of the Senate and members of the Senate. They were not used by me in any way, manner or form, or under any possible interpretation, for my private benefit, or as law offices. The use of these rooms at the cost of \$160, saved the State of Illinois several hundred dollars

in avoiding the payment of heavy rental for other quarters.

Q. Did the Senate authorize you to pay this money, or did the Senators authorize you? A. The records of the Senate will show if there were any authorizations, and in the absence of any record, in the pages of the Journal, the law will show under what authority I may have acted.

Q. I note that on June 10th, 1915, you approved a voucher to A. H. Revell for furniture, for office of the President, \$248.25. A. I did.

Q. What was that for? A. Mr. Munro, I intend to answer that question, but before doing so I would respectfully direct your attention as a lawyer to the irregularity of the question as noted, and to the irregularity of almost all these questions. The Senate, as you as a lawyer know, has exclusive authority to inquire into these expenditures. As an attorney, you know that you are asking that question without the least authority, and for the sole benefit of the newspaper men here assembled, and for the benefit of the newspaper men simply, permit me to make this statement: For many years the Legislature has provided a fund for the purchase of incidental supplies and furniture, necessary furniture, for the use of committees and for its presiding officers. Such an appropriation was made by the 49th General Assembly. From this appropriation was drawn money to pay Mr. Revell for certain articles of furniture, to be used permanently in the Springfield office of the Lieutenant-Governor, a bill then being proposed and later passing, providing for the expenditure of, I believe, \$50,000 for the altering of the State House at Springfield, to provide more rooms. Under those plans, the Speaker of the House and the Lieutenant-Governor is each to have an additional room, the room now used by those officials to be largely used as a receiving room for the Senators. In exactly the same form, by which the furniture for the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 48th General Assembly and furniture for the office of my predecessor as Lieutenant-Governor were purchased, in

exactly the same manner I, as President of the Senate, purchased this furniture of Mr. Revell. During the period of the occupancy of the offices in the Tower Building by the President of the Senate and the members of the Senate—which please note was during the time the Legislature was in session—many committee meetings and such business of an official nature was being transacted in Chicago, and this furniture was kept in the office in the Tower Building. It is still there, and will remain there, or in such other place as I believe to be a safe depository, until the alterations in the State House have been made. These we expect to be made within a very few months, and these alterations, without which the business of the State is handicapped, have been delayed largely by reason of this litigation.

Q. Was that your idea when you purchased this furniture?

A. The question, Mr. Munro, would seem to me to be very immaterial.

Q. It is not necessary, Governor, to remark upon the question. You need not answer unless you want to.

MR. MACEY: He may state the facts, not what the mental condition was.

MR. MUNRO: I note that Senate Resolution 77, purporting to be passed on the 30th day of June, 1915, the last day of the Senate, is as follows: "Whereas, members of the Senate on committee work suffer constant inconvenience when their labors and investigations take them to the City of Chicago, by reason of the inaccessibility of papers, documents, books, and other materials necessary in the performance of their duties, therefore be it resolved, that the President of the Senate be and he hereby is authorized to provide suitable offices in Chicago; and further be it resolved, that the expenses for the same be paid from the fund appropriated for the committee expenses of the 49th General Assembly, on vouchers properly approved by the President of the Senate." Was that resolution offered and adopted?

A. The records will show, Mr. Munro.

Q. Have you any independent recollection about it?

A. My answer to that is the same as to a previous question, that, where there are official records, the records must speak for themselves. However, I do not desire to make a statement in regard to that resolution. This resolution was offered without my knowledge. I do not believe that the resolution was a valid resolution, inasmuch as it was offered and adopted on the 30th day of June. Not one cent of money was drawn or purposed to be drawn on this resolution, and the statement given out to the newspapers some months ago, and carried throughout the State of Illinois that \$50,000 had been appropriated, or used, or sought to be used, by the President of the Senate for the support of a Chicago office, under this resolution, is without one iota of truth.

Q. Now, if you have some recollection, can't you recall whether it was introduced at all or not?

A. As I have said, Mr. Munro, that in all matters of record, the records must of course speak for themselves, and that, as a lawyer, you will agree with me.

Q. Oh, no. We are contending in this matter here that the record is false. We contend, Mr. O'Hara, that Mr. Curtis never offered the resolution, that the motion was never put, and that there was no vote ever obtained; that somebody surreptitiously inserted this resolution into the record. It is the only business transacted on that day except the business with reference to the Baldwin committee, and I ask you now if you have any independent recollection of this resolution being introduced or voted upon. A. It is my understanding, Mr. Munro, and certainly it must be your understanding, that the highest court in this State has held that there is no going back of the official Journal of either house of the Legislature. During the last day of the session, as on other occasions, I did not preside all of the time. I presume the records will show that Senator Kennedy, President pro tem of the Senate, and other Senators, called to preside perhaps during the 49th General Assembly, acted as presiding officers one-third of the time. I cannot have any independent recollection of any bills or of any resolution, but if it is sought—but if the intimation is sought

that any resolution of any nature was ever placed upon the Journal of the Senate, irregularly, and illegally, such intimation must spring from other motives than knowledge. During the two sessions that I presided as President of the Senate, each and every Senator was accorded his full constitutional rights, and by unanimous votes the 48th General Assembly thanked me for my fairness and my impartiality, and this vote of thanks was repeated in even stronger terms, and by unanimous vote, by the 49th General Assembly. I now have in my hand a watch presented me by the members of the 49th General Assembly, in token, as the records will show, of my fairness on every question, and my courtesy to every Senator. Is this in answer to your question?

Q. I do not think so, but if you insist on doing it, why, of course, you may. My question is, do you have any independent recollection of whether or not this resolution was introduced and voted upon? We allege fraud, and fraud would make the resolution non-existent. Now if you say you have no independent recollection, you can answer it and say "no." If you say you have, you can answer it as to that. A. My memory cannot be set up against the records. The records speak for themselves.

Q. Did you ever state to J. K. Seagrave, or Auditor Brady, that, if the White Slave Committee was declared to be illegal, the \$10,000 would be returned to the State Treasury?

A. I must refuse to answer that question on the same ground as my previous refusal, a privileged communication.

And further deponent saith not.

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day
of, A. D. 1915."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATURE

The Secretary of State is the custodian of the records of the Legislature. He is also the custodian of the State Capitol Building at Springfield. He has other and various duties to perform, a large number of which are intimately connected with the Legislature. As an example, he is the presiding officer of the House until it elects its Speaker. He has charge of the State libraries at Springfield. Of all the State officers, he comes closer to the Legislature than any other. For a number of years it has been the custom at Springfield to vote to the Secretary of State considerable sums of money, the expenditure of which relates to the Legislature.

In the 49th General Assembly it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 for the Secretary of State, "To pay the incidental expenses of the 49th General Assembly or either branch thereof, to be incurred by the Secretary of State or to be expended by the Secretary of State in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law or by the direction of the General Assembly or either branch thereof." The Constitution of the State has provided for the incidental expenses of the Legislature. It says that except for the salary and the ten cents a mile necessarily traveled each way, there shall be "no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever, except the sum of \$50 per session for each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers and all other incidental expenses and perquisites."

The old Constitution before 1870, in place of this clause, had the words, "and no more." It developed that the members of the Legislature had construed the words "and no more" to apply to salary and not to expenses and therefore they had voted themselves large sums of money for newspapers, stationery and other things. For

newspapers alone, the session preceding the constitutional convention had voted themselves \$35,400.80; for stationery, \$9,760.40; for postage, \$8,460, and for pocket knives, \$702.50.

When this report was presented to the convention there was a storm of protest.

"I want the people of the State of Illinois to wipe out this infernal disgrace," said Delegate Snyder, "if it be possible. I know they are competent to discharge a rascally, thieving public servant, if they can only understand what practices he has been at."

"Our purpose," said Delegate Allen, "in reporting this was to cut off that system of swindling and thieving, sir, that has been established in the department below, and known as the 'stationery department.' We propose to give to the member fifty dollars, and give him no newspapers or stationery or postage stamps or other perquisites. With that \$50 he can buy more reams of cap paper, more pencils, more penknives, if he wants them, than he can use during the session."

Joseph Medill, a member of the convention, expressed his views in the kind of language seldom used these days:

"A month or six weeks ago," he said, "we were fresh in the presence of exposures or allegations of legislative corruption, fraud, bribery and rascality. Investigations had been set on foot, reports and documents from the state officers were presented to us to prove that our Legislature, for a long succession of years, had been growing steadily worse and worse, until it was affirmed upon all sides of this floor, and confessed by members who held seats in the Legislatures, that the last session of that body was the worst of the entire concatenation of rascality."

Almost every member of the constitutional convention expressed himself as being in favor of some strong provision in the Constitution which would prevent the members of the Legislature from thrusting their hands into the public treasury. But this is mere history.

In 1915, regardless of this constitutional provision,

the Secretary of State delivered to the members of the General Assembly pocket knives, combs, hair brushes, coat brushes, fountain pens, pencils, stationery, erasers, shears and other supplies. The members had received their \$50 apiece, put it in their pockets and then accepted from the State this additional remuneration. This custom of receiving from the Secretary of State these various articles has been in vogue so long that men of the highest repute have accepted the emoluments without question. I doubt if more than a few members of the House or Senate are sufficiently familiar with the historical meaning of this provision of the Constitution to give it any regard. Mr. Stevenson, the present Secretary of State, was acting in line with what his predecessors had done.

The Supreme Court in one of the Fergus cases has held that the meaning of this clause is plain and that the members are limited to their \$50.

This will have a wholesome effect. Under the old system a number of members would abuse the privilege of having their stationery supplied to them. Outside of the first installment, which was amply capable of taking the ordinary member through the legislature, they would make requisitions upon the Secretary of State for large quantities of paper, for extra installments of pencils, pens, ink, mucilage, shears and what not. It is difficult to see how a single member could use a dozen pairs of shears or more than one box of pens during a single sitting. The decision of the Supreme Court practically decides that the Secretary of State is without authority under the constitutional provision to make presents to the members of the Legislature. This relieves him from a great embarrassment and saves the state approximately \$30,000 each session.

In connection with this matter, the decision of the Supreme Court, which decided that an appropriation for telephone calls for members of the Legislature is unconstitutional, is also beneficial. The practice at Springfield has been for members of the Legislature to use the long distance telephone on their private affairs and have

the State pay for the same. At each session a considerable sum of money is appropriated for this purpose. At the last session there was appropriated \$2,500. This appropriation the Supreme Court has declared illegal and the practice has been ended.

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Prior to the recent Fergus decision it was customary in the State of Illinois for many departments in the State Government to hire attorneys. In the Insurance Department a number of lawyers were on the payroll besides the regular attorney for the Insurance Department. These extra attorneys and the fees which they drew are as follows:

Charles H. Shamel, services, May 20, 1914, to May 20, 1915	\$4,000.00
Cyril W. Armstrong, attorney	1,522.00
Sidney S. Breese, attorney	251.00
McMillan & McMillan, attorneys	400.00
F. D. Drew, attorney	400.00
Phillip J. MacGuire, attorney	2,180.00

Out of an appropriation to the Governor for the Economy Power & Light Case, there was paid to E. N. Zoline \$3,500.

The Legislative Reference Bureau employed Ex-Senator Juul at a salary of \$500 a month and Mr. Thompson at \$250 a month. Various other attorneys were employed by departments throughout the State.

For the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Everett Jennings was chief counsel at \$8,000 a year.

Special counsel were also employed to represent the State. A notable example is that of Hiram T. Gilbert, whose fees for a period of less than twenty-four months are as follows:

1913—March 4	\$ 4,000.00
April 4	2,000.00
June 5	141.00
June 27	300.00
June 30	12,000.00
Aug. 5	3,000.00
Sept. 10	3,000.00
Oct. 2	6,000.00
Dec. 1	3,000.00
Dec. 31	3,000.00

1914—Jan. 28	\$ 3,000.00
Feb. 26	6,000.00
Apr. 15	3,000.00
May 4	188.00
May 22	6,000.00
July 14	6,000.00
Sept. 24	3,000.00
Oct. 29	3,000.00
Dec. 1	3,000.00
1915—Jan. 5	3,000.00
Feb. 1	3,000.00
March 2	9,000.00
	\$85,629.00

A glance at the bill would seem to indicate that during part of the period Mr. Gilbert charged the State at the rate of about \$300 a day. If Mr. Gilbert's fees were based upon the time spent it will appear that less than thirty days intervened between February 1st and March 2d, and the bill being for \$9,000, he charged the State in excess of \$300 a day.

A portion of the Fergus decision has declared that the Attorney-General is the chief law officer of the State, and that any other appropriation to any other department for representing the State in any legal proceeding would be invalid. It has been asserted that this decision will at least revolutionize one department of State Government. The chief law officer will be responsible to the people for the conduct of the State's legal matters and will represent all departments of the State. This will allow the Attorney-General to make a great saving in the conduct of the legal affairs of the State. In considering the bills for attorneys which have heretofore been paid, it should be remembered that they received the approval of the Governor before they went to the Auditor and upon his approval were again approved by the Auditor and finally paid by the Treasurer.

OMNIBUS BILL

On June 2, one day after the date of introduction, the Journal shows (page 951) that Mr. Smejkal, "by unanimous consent, brought up House Bill 975, and there being no amendments it was ordered engrossed and sent to a third reading."

The important part of the Journal is this: "Having been printed (it) was taken up and read at large a second time."

The Debates of June 2d indicate that Mr. Smejkal waited until the House was about to adjourn. It was long past time to adjourn for supper; in fact, nearly 7:00 o'clock, when Mr. Smejkal brought up on second reading House Bill 975. (See Debates, page 892.) Here is what he said: "I desire to call up House Bill 975 on the order of second reading."

To this statement Mr. Purdunn arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to protest against advancing this bill to third reading. No member of the House has received a copy of the printed bill. Therefore, I wanted to enter a protest against its advance. I don't suppose I will get very far with this protest, but I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that I made every effort to obtain a copy of this bill without success, and I understand the same is true with other members."

To this strange announcement, the Speaker, having seen this same trick played many years before, and having himself been for a great number of sessions Chairman of this same Committee, now said: "The Clerk informs me that they have been printed," and then addressing the House asked the question: "Are there any House amendments?" What a travesty! No member of the House had yet seen the bill. They had heard read nine-thousand words and the Speaker asked them if they had any amendments.

The Debates do not show the pause after the question

of the Speaker: "Are there any House amendments?" But it appears that the Speaker, not being able to secure any amendments to this bill, said: "If not, the bill is ordered engrossed and to a third reading."

It was just as Mr. Purdunn supposed. He did not get very far with his protest.

On the next day, June 4th, Mr. Smejkal waited until the close of the day, and then asked the House to vote in favor of the bill. He stated it carried an appropriation to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, aggregating \$15,500,000. On the roll call, Mr. W. J. Graham of Mercer arose and said:

"This is the Omnibus Bill, as I understand it. Last evening it was advanced to the order of third reading, and printed copies of the amendments have not been placed on the members' desks. Now, it comes up for third reading. So far as I am personally concerned, I have not had time to give it any attention; therefore, I desire on account of my ignorance of the subject matter to be recorded as present."

In the three days, June 1st, 2d and 3d, with a protest from two members, Mr. Smejkal was able to secure the passage by the House of an appropriation of \$15,500,000. In the entire history of Illinois no appropriation bill of this size had ever been passed.

But what was the reason for so much secrecy?

An examination of the bill shows that certain House members had claims for election contest expenses and other personal matters. The list follows:

John P. Walsh	\$350.00
Herbert Kilens	850.00
George C. Hilton	850.00
Wm. Ostrom	850.00
Thomas E. Boyer	850.00
William E. Anderson	850.00
E. C. Perkins	500.00
William M. Brown	350.00
Daniel D. Donahue	333.67
Smejkal, Klenha & Ring	95.00

There were other considerations which made it advantageous to have secrecy. That secrecy was sought is

amply proved by the fact that Purdunn, who was decidedly alive during the session, and a member of the Appropriations Committee, had never seen the bill. No money was being voted to Purdunn and he had enough curiosity to desire to know what was in the bill. The same was true of W. J. Graham. He was not willing to go on record as voting for a bill which *he had never seen*.

The bill went to the Senate, and according to the Senate Journal (page 171) it was introduced and read for the first time on June 8th and sent to the Appropriations Committee. This was in the morning. At a few moments before adjournment in the evening, Senator Curtis, chairman of the Committee, reported the bill out with amendments with the recommendation of the Committee that it pass. It was ordered to second reading (page 1256). On June 9th Senator Curtis called up the bill and offered eighty-three amendments, all of which had been recommended by the Committee. (See Journal, page 1271.) All amendments were adopted without debate. On June 10th (Journal, page 1314) Senator Curtis brought up the bill as amended, it having in the meantime been engrossed, and the Senate voted forty to one in favor of the bill.

In the Debates appears the only discussion of this bill (Senate Debates, page 1073) as follows:

“Mr. Curtis (Kankakee): Mr. President, I desire to call up House Bill 975. This is known as the Omnibus Bill.

“The President: The Secretary will call the roll on the final passage of the bill.

“Mr. Keller (Jackson): What is that bill?

“Mr. Curtis (Kankakee): That is what is known as the Omnibus Bill, Senator. This is a House Bill.

“The President. The Secretary will call the roll on the final passage of House Bill 975.

“(Roll call.)

“Mr. Denvir (Cook): Mr. President, I would like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee a question. Is this the Omnibus Bill?

“Mr. Curtis (Kankakee): Yes, sir.

“Mr. Denvir (Cook): What do you know about it?”

“Mr. Curtis (Kankakee): I know a lot about it.

“Mr. Denvir (Cook): I vote ‘aye.’”

The Senate Amendments are, of course, reported to the House. On the same day, to-wit, June 10, the Senate reported to the House that it had passed the Omnibus Bill with amendments. (H. J. 1063.) Thereupon Mr. Smejkal moved that the House non-concur. (H. J. 1072.) This action is reported to the Senate and Mr. Curtis moves that the Senate refuse to recede from its amendments. (S. J. 1365.)

This is what the French call an *impasse*. In plain English, we would say that the House has refused to go ahead and the Senate has refused to back up. But, down underneath, the wise ones knew that Mr. Curtis' amendments would throw the bill into hopeless confusion and that Mr. Smejkal had no objection to such a result.

For as soon as Mr. Curtis had induced the Senate to refuse to recede, he made a motion that the Senate appoint a committee of five, known as a Conference Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor appointed the following: Curtis, Barr, Cliffe, Hughes and Piercy.

In the meantime, Mr. Smejkal (H. J. 1167) moved that the House appoint a committee to confer with the Senate, and the Speaker of the House appointed Smejkal, Dudgeon, Harvey, Gorman and Igoe. This occurred on June 15th, five days after the failure to agree.

Why all the delay?

The answer contains the crux of the entire matter. The Legislature must adjourn ten days before the first of July. It is already tentatively arranged to adjourn on June 18th. Everything was in a jam. There were long sessions, running far into the night; members were tired; there was the possibility of being relieved from the strain and allowed to go home. No one wanted to fight.

Waiting until the proper time, they finally presented their report, namely, at 2:00 o'clock in the morning of the night of June 18th. The Constitution and Rulings of

the Supreme Court require that this report be printed. It was not printed. We take our authority for this statement from the Debates and not from the House Journal. In the House Debates (page 1248) Mr. Smejkal, in the early morning hours of Saturday (the clock having been previously stopped at the hour of 12:00 o'clock midnight), addressed the chair and moved the adoption of the Conference Report on House Bill 975, to which Mr. Mitchell of Cook said: "What is the Conference Committee Report on Bill 975?"

To this query Mr. Smejkal elucidated as follows: "This is the Conference Committee Report on House Bill 975."

Mr. Mitchell apparently was very dense, for he did not seem to understand that Mr. Smejkal had given him any information, so he said: "Will the gentleman from Cook wait? I will say that it is my constitutional right to know what the report of the Conference Committee is."

Again Mr. Smejkal made full explanation, for he said: "This is the Conference Committee Report on what is commonly known as the Omnibus Bill."

Having received all this valuable information from Mr. Smejkal, Mr. Mitchell was somewhat put out, for he said: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that the Conference Report ought to be read. I suggest that it be read so that we may understand, and, gentlemen of the House, this bill carries with it \$15,000,000 of the people's money, and two years ago when the distinguished gentleman, who is now Speaker, was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, we had the same issue at about the same hour, and I then insisted, two years ago, as I do now, that the report should be read so that every member might know what he is voting on."

After Mr. Mitchell had twitted the Speaker for having set the example for his appointee, Mr. Smejkal, the Speaker, granted the request, saying: "Read your report." The debate went on and eventually the bill was amended by adding over \$3,000,000.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

The reader of the story told in these pages naturally asks the question: "Is this common to public affairs in Illinois, and is there no remedy for this condition which threatens to undermine and destroy good government?"

The reader will have noticed that the abuses pointed out are not confined to any one branch of the state government or any one state officer. The law-making power—the General Assembly—must carry its share of the blame. The state officials whose dereliction has contributed must bear their share of the odium. Those public officials whose duties are merely routine, commonly called administrative duties, are not empowered by the laws creating and controlling them, to take responsibility of action and effect reforms and cures.

There is one state official, the Attorney-General, whose duties are of such a character and the scope of whose powers is such that he may well be described as the law officer of the state. The Supreme Court in the Fergus case has placed the office of Attorney-General on a broader and firmer basis than heretofore in the history of that office in the State of Illinois. He now becomes, by virtue of that decision, an official of such tremendous power and the scope of his duties is so broad that he ranks in importance in the affairs of the State of Illinois with the Governor. In initiating the correction of abuses in the affairs of the State, his powers exceed those conferred upon the office of Governor.

An aggressive, courageous Attorney-General can stop the waste of public money. He can effectively destroy the padded payroll. He can insist upon honest roll calls and that the journal show the real transactions of the General Assembly. He can compel the deposit of all public funds in the public treasury and he can prevent the illegal enrichment of public officials through the loan-

ing of public money at interest. He can compel the penitentiary boards to deposit in the public treasury, in place of local banks, all money received by them for the sale of manufactured products. He can force the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay out money only on itemized vouchers. He can demand an accounting from any public official who has in the past or who may hereafter illegally appropriate or illegally pay out any public funds.

As chief law officer of the State of Illinois, the Attorney-General has the power to bring proceedings for the general welfare of the State. He likewise has a discretion over which the courts have no control. In his official capacity, he is the representative of all other public officials in all court proceedings involving public affairs. This tremendous power lodged in one man presents an opportunity for the greatest service to the people of Illinois.

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