MAKES PLEA FOR DEEP WATERWAY

Governor Deneen Sends Message to the Legislature.

STATE COMMISSION IS NEED

Commonwealth Must Preserve Power Sites, and Cooperation with Authorities at Washington, He Declares, is Imperative to Protect the Rights of the People.

Springfield, Ill.—The expected message from Governor Deneen to the two houses of the legislature on the all-important subject of the deep waterway and water power question has been submitted. In substance the document was as follows:

"In my biennial message of January 4, 1911, it was stated that a discussion of the waterway and water power question was omitted because of the tendency of certain conferences between a commission appointed by the United States government, under the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act of June 25, 1910, and a representative of the state of Illinois.

"The federal act provided for the appointment by the secretary of war of "a board of five members, to be composed of four engineer officers of the army and one civil engineer taken from civil life, to confer with the authorized agency of the state of Illinois and to submit to congress a report upon the extent to which the United States may properly cooperate with the state of Illinois in securing the construction of a navigable waterway from Lockport to the mouth of the Illinois river in conjunction with the development of water power by the state between Lockport and Ottawa. The federal act also provided that "Should the board consider cooperation to be advisable, the report hereby called for shall include plans and estimates of cost of the work recommended to be done by the United States alone or in cooperation with the state of Illinois."

The governor then gives a some what lengthy resume of the steps taken by the state and federal governments in regard to the project of a Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway which preceded and led up to the appointment of the federal commission, including the building of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago sanitary and ship canal and the plans for the Lockport to Utica division of the waterway. This leads up to the litigation between the Illinois Waterway Company over its efforts to erect a dam and hydropower plant at the junction of the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers, and the decisions of the courts that the Desplaines was a non-navigable stream. This case finally had been carried to the supreme court of the United States because of the failure of the general assembly to appropriate sufficient funds to perfect it, and the governor urges that such an appropriation be made at this session.

Importance of Appeal.

Concerning this, the message says:

"The significance and importance of this suit in its final decision, if the contentions of the state be upheld, the title to the bed and water of the stream is in the state, and private persons and corporations could not construct dams across it without the state's authority, and, therefore, no water power either could be developed without legislative enactment by the general assembly. If the contentions of the Economy Light and Power Company are upheld, persons owning lands on the banks of the stream would have title to the thread of the stream, and the owner of land on both sides would have the power to construct dams and develop water power, provided the dam did not interfere with the navigation. If the court should uphold the contention that the stream is not navigable, private persons could build dams subject only to the necessity of acquiring the property they would be overflowed by reason of the erection of the dams. Under such circumstances, therefore, private persons or corporations, by purchasing lands that would be overflowed by the construction of dams, would have the right to construct such dams without the consent of the state, in which event the state, instead of being able to condemn the property at much lands and agricultural property, would be obliged to condemn it at a very advantageous value as a water power site.

"Under the decision of the Illinois courts, however, the Economy Light and Power Company can proceed only under a 20 year lease to occupy the 90 foot strip. As the right to overflow this strip is essential to the proper carrying out of the company's plans and as the term of its lease has already run about seven years, the state has a control of the situation at this point which, for all practical purposes, injures the consummation of the plans of the Economy Light and Power Company. In this connection it may be said that since the institution of suit by the governor and attorney general, no further work has been done upon the dam at Dresden Heights by the Economy Light and Power Company.

"In addition, the United States government has interested in this matter, since the decision of the supreme court of our state, and has instituted a suit against the Economy Light and Power Company in the federal courts, the object of which is to prevent the federal control of the stream and power sites.

Need of Prompt Action.

"In view of the activity on the part of private water power companies, prompt action by the general assembly is of the utmost importance if the public rights in this valuable natural resource are to be preserved for the benefit of the state and its citizens. It is imperative that the general assembly at the present session take steps to secure, at least, public possession and control of the navigable water power sites, so that when the deep waterway is constructed the water power developed will be public property and the revenue derived therefrom will be conserved for the state treasury, as contemplated by the constitutional amendment, instead of to private interests, as is now only through the acquirement of these water power sites by the state and the preservation of the public rights in the water power that the state may compay the cost of waterway construction by water power development, and so retire the $20,000,000 bonds authorized by the constitutional amendment without expense to the state.

Conference With the President.

"In view of the deep interest of the people of the Illinois valley in the removal of the four dams, I arranged for a conference at Washington with the president, chief of engineers, chairman of the special engineering board, and on April 15, in company with Mr. Isham Randolph, submitted to the president a letter dated April 15, 1911, and reading as follows:

"'Washington, April 15, 1911.

"'The President:

"'Sir: The report of "A Special Board of Engineers" on the project from Lockport, Ill., to the mouth of the Illinois river," published as H. R. Doc. No. 1214, Sixty-first session, third session, describes the project of the state of Illinois for a waterway from Lockport, Ill., via the Desplaines and Illinois rivers, to Utica, Ill., and states that after an examination of the plans for said improvement and the estimates of cost based thereon, on it, the said board, considers that the work proposed can be done for $20,000,000, which will give the people of Illinois have authorized the general assembly to expend for such purpose. The recommendation of said board for the removal of the four dams mentioned in these words: "Should the state of Illinois be unable to complete the work suggested by the board for the bridges required by navigation, the United States should not undertake to complete these parts of the project; but as the authorized appropriation of $20,000,000 by the state is considered sufficient for all work above Utica, no estimates are submitted for these parts." The project proposed by the board is a continuation of the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river contemplated by a resolution of the board now existing in the Illinois river basin. In view of the facts as stated, I urge upon you the propriety of recommending to the congress that the term of service of the special board of engineers be continued, with power to confer with a commission hereafter to be created by the general assembly of Illinois, and to make arrangements under which there may be cooperation between the United States and the state of Illinois, and to ask the aid, if any, to be extended to said state in carrying out the project above Utica, and the relief to be afforded the people of the Illinois valley in the matter of removing the dams when the work of extending the waterway to the mouth of the Illinois river is undertaken. I am, with high respect, yours very truly,

"'CHARLES S. DENEEN.'"

"The Honorable William H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C."

The President's Reply.

"The White House, Washington, April 17, 1911.

"'Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois.

"'Sir: I have had your communication of April 15, 1911, under advisement. The project of a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois river, and hence to the Mississippi by the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance and commands my sympathy. It is a great work already accomplished by the sanitary board district of Chicago, in agency of your state, and has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of the waterway and made it an asset of the nation; and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of $20,000,000 for the completion of the waterway (421) miles further to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government and that the expenditures recommended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river be made, because which, while promoting a waterway for the nation, should otherwise benefit the state to the fullest extent.

"'On behalf of your state, there has been no legislative commission with whom the board of engineers could negotiate and that it could recommend a project for the lower river which, I learn from your letter, is not satisfactory to the state.

"'In view of this fact, I shall recommend to congress that the term of service of said board be continued, and that it be empowered to reopen the question of the treatment of the lower Illinois river, and to negotiate with a commission hereafter to be created by your general assembly, and to report such conclusion upon a plan for the improvement, the terms and conditions of the grant, the extent to which the United States government should cooperate with the state of Illinois in securing the construction of a navigable waterway from Lockport to the mouth of the Illinois river, in conjunction with the development of water power by the state between Lockport and Utica.

"'Very truly yours,

"'WM. H. TAFT.'"

"Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois."

"The federal government now maintains a board right here down in Rock Salle and should we adopt the federal plans we should have, immediately upon the completion of the work, a navigable channel right feet deep, extending from Lockport to the Gulf of Mexico. Congress is now in extraordinary session. Congress can, if it wishes, pass the bill passport of existence as soon as its final report is made, but if congress adjourns it will create a commission to confer with the board, and no doubt that the suggestions and recommendations of the president will be adopted and the life of the present commission extended by extended by the congress in order that it may not be necessary for the state which will permit the work to be delayed. In the meantime the general assembly will not meet until a year from January next. Congress will then be in its regular session and will be in hours on the following fourth of March and the work of the special board will be sufficient time for the consideration of waterway questions. Should the commission be created by the present session, the whole matter of the proper treatment of the lower member session of the next congress and after the meeting of general assembly shall have adjourned.

Necessity for State Commission.

"From every point of view, therefore, the public interests require the immediate creation of a commission of a waterway commission to confer with the federal government and to protect the rights of the people of the state in the water power to be developed. I have, in my previous communications, urged with power to negotiate with the federal government as to the conditions of cooperation with the state in the construction of the waterway and to make an agreement as to the extent to which the federal government should cooperate in the acquisition of its navigation features between Lockport and Utica should such assist in the construction of the canal and especially empowering the commission to negotiate and conclude with the federal government, to purchase on behalf of the state the water power sites necessary for the utilization of the water power to be developed under such agreement, if need delay but, in my judgment, it is imperative that possession and control of the water power sites shall be secured by the state without delay. The 320 acres of public lands in the aggregate would never have received the approval of the general assembly in consideration than that the water power should be developed on the property of the state, as provided in the constitutional amendment and that the revenue therefrom should fall to act, the power will still be in the state and the general assembly assembly to expend this $20,000,000 in waterway construction when the power sites have been sold to water power sites have passed into private hands.

Governor's Recommendations.

"I therefore urge that your honorable body at the present session enact legislation creating a commission with power to carry out the authority conferred upon the general assembly by the constitutional amendment, to confer and negotiate with the federal government concerning federal cooperation with the state and to protect such water power sites as may be necessary to secure the public rights in the water power to be developed and to take such other and further action as may be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

"CHARLES S. DENEEN.

"Governor."

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS TOWNS

Census Bureau Issues Statement Showing the Number of Persons in Places.

GAINS MADE BY THE CITIES

Figures Show That People Are Moving From the Smaller Towns to the Large Centers—Healthy Growth of State Also Proved.

Washington, April 22.—The detailed population figures for Illinois, including the counties, cities, villages, townships, and other minor civil divisions have been made public by the census bureau. As previously announced, the total population of the state is 5,638,591, compared with 4,821,550 in 1900, a gain of 817,014, or 16.9 per cent.

The population of the larger cities and towns in the state and of others in vicinity of Chicago, compared with the enumeration of 1900, follows:

	1910.	1900.
Abington	2,464	2,267
Aledo	2,144	2,061
Alexis	1,125	1,125
Amboy	1,749	1,826
Anna	3,895	3,232
Antioch	660	522
Arcola	2,000	1,800
Arlington Heights	2,000	1,000
Arthur	1,000	1,000
Astoria	4,386	4,000
Beardstown	5,197	4,527
Belleville	21,822	17,484
Berwyn	5,841	
Bloomington	25,768	23,286
Blue Island	8,043	6,114
Bloomington	25,768	23,286
Brown	1,187	1,000
Bushnell	2,000	1,800
Byron	2,114	2,000
Cairo	14,548	14,000
Cambridge	1,273	1,242
Canton	11,906	11,000
Carlinville	2,000	1,900
Carlinville	2,000	1,900
Carrollton	2,000	1,900
Carrollton	2,000	1,900
Carthage	2,000	1,900
Cary	2,000	1,900
Centralia	12,000	11,000
Champaign	12,421	9,560
Chatham	2,000	1,900
Chatsworth	2,000	1,900
Chicago	2,000	1,900
Chicago Heights	2,000	1,900
Chillicothe	2,000	1,900
Clinton	2,000	1,900
Coal City	2,000	1,900
Colchester	2,000	1,900
Danville	2,000	1,900
Decatur	2,000	1,900
Dekalb	2,000	1,900
Dixon	2,000	1,900
Dwight	2,000	1,900
Edwardsville	2,000	1,900
Elgin	2,000	1,900
Elmhurst	2,000	1,900
Elmwood	2,000	1,900
Evergreen Park	2,000	1,900
Fairbury	2,000	1,900
Forest Park	2,000	1,900
Frankfort	2,000	1,900
Franklin Gr.	2,000	1,900
Freeport	2,000	1,900
Fremont	2,000	1,900
Galesburg	2,000	1,900
Galva	2,000	1,900
Geneva	2,000	1,900
Gibson	2,000	1,900
Gilman	2,000	1,900
Glen Ellyn	2,000	1,900
Glenco	2,000	1,900
Glenview	2,000	1,900
Grant Park	2,000	1,900
Greenville	2,000	1,900
Grayville	2,000	1,900
Green Rock	2,000	1,900
Harvard	2,000	1,900
Harvey	2,000	1,900
Hebron	2,000	1,900
Herrin	2,000	1,900
Hillsboro	2,000	1,900
Hillsboro	2,000	1,900
Hinsdale	2,000	1,900
Hoopeston	2,000	1,900
Hopedale	2,000	1,900
Jacksonville	2,000	1,900
Jerseyville	2,000	1,900
Joliet	2,000	1,900
La Grange	2,000	1,900
La Grange Park	2,000	1,900
Lake Forest	2,000	1,900
Lake View	2,000	1,900
Lake Zurich	2,000	1,900
Lanark	2,000	1,900
Lawrence	2,000	1,900
Libertyville	2,000	1,900
Lincoln	2,000	1,900
Litchfield	2,000	1,900
Lockport	2,000	1,900
Lyons	2,000	1,900
Macomb	2,000	1,900
Marion	2,000	1,900
Marshall	2,000	1,900
Mattoon	2,000	1,900
Maywood	2,000	1,900
Melrose Park	2,000	1,900
Mendota	2,000	1,900
Metropolis	2,000	1,900
Minonk	2,000	1,900
Momence	2,000	1,900
Monmouth	2,000	1,900
Morgan Park	2,000	1,900
Morris	2,000	1,900
Morrison	2,000	1,900
Mount Carmel	2,000	1,900
Mount City	2,000	1,900
Mount Pulaski	2,000	1,900
Mt. Sterling	2,000	1,900
Mt. Vernon	2,000	1,900
Murphysboro	2,000	1,900
Nashville	2,000	1,900
Newton	2,000	1,900
Newman	2,000	1,900
Norris City	2,000	1,900
Nokomis	2,000	1,900
Normal	2,000	1,900
North Chicago	2,000	1,900
Oak Park	2,000	1,900
O'Fallon	2,000	1,900
Olney	2,000	1,900
Oregon	2,000	1,900
Ottawa	2,000	1,900
Palatine	2,000	1,900
Paris	2,000	1,900
Pana	2,000	1,900
Park Ridge	2,000	1,900
Pekin	2,000	1,900
Peoria	2,000	1,900
Pontiac	2,000	1,900
Princeton	2,000	1,900
Plainfield	2,000	1,900
Prophetstown	2,000	1,900
Quincy City	2,000	1,900
Riverside	2,000	1,900
River Forest	2,000	1,900
Rochelle	2,000	1,900
Rock Island	2,000	1,900
Rockford	2,000	1,900
Rockford	2,000	1,900
Roodhouse	2,000	1,900
Rushville	2,000	1,900
Salem	2,000	1,900
Sandwich	2,000	1,900
Savanna	2,000	1,900
Springfield	2,000	1,900
Shermerville	2,000	1,900
Shelbyville	2,000	1,900
Spring Valley	2,000	1,900
Springfield	2,000	1,900
Stickney	2,000	1,900
Sterling	2,000	1,900
Streator	2,000	1,900
Sycamore	2,000	1,900
Tamaroa	2,000	1,900
Tinley Park	2,000	1,900
Tuscola	2,000	1,900
Urbana	2,000	1,900
Urbana	2,000	1,900
Vandalia	2,000	1,900
Vienna	2,000	1,900
Virginia	2,000	1,900
Waterloo	2,000	1,900
Watseka	2,000	1,900
Waukegan	2,000	1,900
West Chicago	2,000	1,900
West Frankfort	2,000	1,900
Western Springs	2,000	1,900
Wheaton	2,000	1,900
Wheeling	2,000	1,900
Wilmette	2,000	1,900
Winnetka	2,000	1,900
Woodstock	2,000	1,900
Yorkville	2,000	1,900
Zion	2,000	1,900

Illinois Board Reports.

With the resources of the 17 state charitable institutions of Illinois greatly increased over a year ago and the liabilities less, members of the state board of administration, in issuing their first annual report, made public, show figures which they believe will surprise the present plan of operating the institutions. It started on January 1, 1910, with the creation of the board.

A synopsis of the board's report of finances is contained in the February Institution Quarterly, edited by the board's statistician, Miss Mary Rozwell Wines, and published as the official organ.

The Quarterly shows the board, when it assumed charge of affairs January 1, 1910, had a balance in hand of $75,015.49 available. A further appropriation of $2,771,245 became available July 1. This made the total cash on hand $2,846,261.49.

The total expenses of the charitable institutions in the year amounted to $2,723,548.67, which the board divided into two classes—ordinary expenses or maintenance, $2,754,948.47, and special expenses, mainly building operations, $68,600.20. The total receipts of $52,868.97 had been incurred by the former management, which increased the liabilities of the new board to a total of $2,289,537.47.

The method of discharging these liabilities is chiefly by transaction of the bills, when audited and approved by the board of administration, to the state auditor, who draws his warrants on the state treasurer for the amount.

State Park and Forest Reserve.

The Illinois park commission created by act of the Forty-sixth general assembly to investigate the advisability of certain historic and picturesque sites in Illinois for park purposes has presented its report and recommends the purchase of Starved Rock and adjoining lands, located on Illinois River on the Illinois River for the purpose of a state park and forest reserve.

The Illinois park commission is made up as follows: President, Charles J. Sharp, Springfield; secretary, A. J. James, Evanston; secretary, Miss Bessie Ashton, Chicago; Mr. Amos Stratton; Mrs. F. B. Orr, Chicago, Dr. W. W. Atwood, Chicago.

A full statement of the recommendation of the commission has been referred to the Illinois general assembly, and it now rests with the advocates of conservation in Illinois with the hope the example set by the general government and other states in the conservation of historic and natural beauty spots.

Illinois abounds in picturesque scenery and spots notable because of historic associations, perhaps the most conspicuous being that of Starved Rock on the Illinois river near Ottawa.

The Illinois park commission has made an inventory of the Illinois Starved Rock properties in La Salle county, the Illinois River forest of Ogle county and the mound region of Madison and St. Clair counties.

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The Inventor.

"You say he has covered the field of aviation?"

"Thoroughly. Every bird that flies infringes on one of his patents."

One as Bad as the Other.

"You don't mind my smoking, do you, ma'am?"

"No, sir. If you don't mind my coughing, sneezing and showing signs of disgust."

"Oh, I don't mind that a bit, Thanks."

Did She Take the Picture?

The Lady—Why, that doesn't look like my husband; he never smiles.

Artist—Then let him see a picture of him before he married.

Sure Test.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I'll admit that I can't tell the difference between junk and brice-brac.

Mr. Crabshaw—If it's something you're always afraid of getting broken, my dear, it's brice-brac.—Judge.

Hard Necessity.

"There woes a man who reads Laura Jean Libbey's press stuff every day."

"I shall go over and slap him on the wrist."

"Don't do it. The poor devil is a proofreader."

As Amended.

It is quite true, as Dr. Parkhurst says, that while the wicked flee when no man pursueth, they make quite a time when some one is after them.