

GRAY HAIR MAY PUT SIX JUDGES UPON THE SHELF

Tuthill, Baker, Gibbons, Smith, Windes, Kersten Too Old, Moose Edict.

ALL OVER 60 YEARS.

MEN are useless after their sixtieth year, according to Dr. William Osler; they should be chloroformed or retired.

"Eugenic politics," declares George Bernard Shaw, "would land us in the extensive use of the lethal chamber. We should find ourselves committed to the killing of a great many people. Some would have to be removed simply because it wastes other people's time to look after them."

But at what age is a man's usefulness as a public servant at an end? When should the political chloroform be administered? Here is one phase of the problem.

Too many gray hairs are to cause the final adjournment for four—perhaps six—judges of the Circuit court of Cook county if Progressive party leaders have their way.

The elimination of the jurists as candidates for reelection will be the first demand advanced by the party conferees when they meet with the Republican organization committee this afternoon. It was determined by the Progressives yesterday.

There is but one count in the indictment against the veterans of the bench—they are too old.

Youth, say the Progressives, must be added. The machinery of the courts must be speeded up. The "unfit," physically or otherwise, must be eliminated. More active men must be supplied.

Branded as "Too Old."

Here are the men named by County Chairman M. J. Dempsey as doomed to retirement by their advancing years:

RICHARD S. TUTHILL, 73 years old; on the bench since 1887.

FRANK BAKER, 75 years old; on the bench since 1887.

JOHN GIBBONS, 67 years old; on the bench since 1893.

THOMAS G. WINDES, 67 years old; on the bench since 1892.

And the probability is, according to Mr. Dempsey, that additional demands will be made for the retirement of:

FREDERICK A. SMITH, 71 years old; on the bench since 1903.

GEORGE J. KERSTEN, 62 years old; on the bench since 1905.

Dempsey Tells of Demands.

"The Progressive party representatives will insist that such judges as are incapacitated physically or otherwise to carry their end of the load on the bench shall be supplanted by younger and more active men," said Chairman Dempsey.

"I am not a lawyer, but if I catch the drift of sentiment and opinion, the belief is held in circles which should be well informed that the machinery of the courts could be speeded up materially and much greater efficiency secured by the election of younger and more active men."

This statement, considered with gossip

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Too Old?



JUDGE FRANK BAKER



JUDGE JOHN GIBBONS



JUDGE FREDERICK A. SMITH



JUDGE R. S. TUTHILL



JUDGE THOMAS G. WINDES



JUDGE GEORGE KERSTEN

THEIR GRAY HAIR DOOMS JURISTS TO QUIT BENCH?

Moose Edict Is That Tuthill, Baker, Gibbons, and Windes Are "Too Old."

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which has been floating through the inner circles of the Republican organization, is believed to indicate that all overtures from the Democrats to name a nonpartisan ticket based on renomination of the fourteen sitting judges will be spurned. Three on whom the Progressives have declared war—Judges Baker, Windes, and Kersten—were elected as Democrats, but have been supported on Republican tickets.

More than one notable career will be ended if the Progressives have their way.

Nation's Oldest in Service.

Judge Tuthill is said to be the oldest judge, in point of service, in the United States. He is a civil war veteran and cast his first vote for Lincoln while he was with the army in Atlanta in 1864. In 1880, as delegate to the Republican national convention, he stood out staunchly for Grant, voting for him to the last, through thirty-six ballots.

As United States district attorney in Chicago his relentless prosecutions of election frauds brought about the enactment of the present election laws of Illinois. In 1898, after he had been on the bench eleven years, he became a figure of international interest through being assigned to organize the world's first juvenile court, that of Cook county.

Judge Baker, another civil war veteran, closely approaches Judge Tuthill in length of service. He left a law school in Ohio in 1862 to enlist in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the war as a private. He came to Chicago in 1873 and quickly became known as a good lawyer.

Gibbons in Noted Cases.

Judge Gibbons, who was born in Ireland, had his first whirl at politics as a member of the Iowa state legislature in the late '70's. Then, as city attorney of Keokuk, he leaped into fame as a lawyer by causing the United States Supreme court to recall two important decisions, establishing new precedents in both cases—a proceeding almost unheard of in legal circles.

As a Circuit court judge in Chicago his decisions in the trust and lake front suits made them pioneer cases in their lines. After the state's attorney and city officials had despaired of closing the old Garfield park track, he held that the state had full authority in the matter, overthrowing the array of precedents gathered by the racetrack lawyers, and the famous gambling center was suppressed.

Judge Windes fought on the confederate side in the civil war. Afterward he worked as a school teacher and farmer, and then came to Chicago just as the city was recovering from the great fire of 1871.

He spent his first winter here driving a baited horse car on the south side. This work took sixteen hours a day, but it wasn't enough, so he put in his spare time as janitor of a church.

Kersten, Too, Chicago Native.

Somehow, in the succeeding years he found time to study law and was admitted to the bar about 1875.

Judge Smith was born in Cook county and has lived in Chicago continuously except during the civil war, when he fought with a Chicago regiment. In 1867 he began law practice with Christian C. Kohlman, now a judge of the United States Circuit court. He is a graduate of the old University of Chicago and was a trustee of its successor when the plans for the buildings on the Midway were being worked out.

Judge Kersten is another native Chicagoan who has never lived anywhere else. His first court experience was given him by the elder Mayor Harrison, who appointed him clerk of the old North Division police court in 1880.

"LET US GO
BACK TO WORK!"

TO THE TRIBUNE:

As a member of the carpenters' union, I want to issue through the columns of THE TRIBUNE a statement reflecting the sentiments of myself and the great majority of my fellow workers. The truth of the matter is that we did not want a strike at this time, but that it was "shoved down our throats," principally by the connivance of Galvin.

Whatever action was taken in the February vote should not be held against us now, as we certainly were given to understand that there would be no difficulty in securing the advance in wages. When April came, if the men had been individually and collectively approached, an entirely different sentiment would have been expressed by them.

They are, as a body, intelligent men and as soon as April came they looked back at the lean winter; they realized the awful experiences of the thousands of unemployed and shuddered at the danger their agents were subjecting them to by adding them to the idle army. They knew that steady work awaited them. Every day's idleness means the loss of a \$5 bill to the carpenter.

We want to vote on this offer of 2½ cents for the last eighteen months. Let us go to work.

A CARPENTER.

THEY'RE RIGHT ON THE JOB FOR FIRST SUMMER DAY.

Straw Hats—Two Lonesome Ones—
Make Appearance on Boulevard
as Mercury Soars.

There were two of them and they were bobbing down Michigan avenue yesterday



pursued by the smiles of the boulevardiers. They appeared somewhat lonesome, as they always do when they make their first appearance of the season, but the thermometer was around the 83 degree mark and the sun was shining and there were no clouds

in sight and the two men who accompanied them smiled happily.

They were not "noisy," so no policeman stopped them. Newsboys paused to nudge each other and exchange the quips of the street.

They were the first two straw hats of the season.

SUBURBS TO VOTE TODAY.

Elections Will Be Held in Kenilworth, Highland Park, and Wilmette.

Elections will be held in three north shore suburbs today. Highland Park, which recently adopted the commission form of government, will have to choose a mayor and four commissioners. The candidates for the mayoralty are Samuel M. Hastings and Samuel Levin. In Kenilworth C. R. Bull is the only candidate for mayor and W. W. Wheelock, Paul Schutze, and Carl Keith are slated to fill vacancies in the village board without contests. The voters will decide whether seventy-five acres west of the Northwestern railroad right of way shall be annexed. Wilmette voters will have only one candidate for mayor, O. W. Schmidt. They will also elect village trustees.