

THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New)
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS

Weekly Edition
Reduced Rates to Clubs
Persons sending the Journal through the mails

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL
Can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK—American News Co.

Perhaps it may be remarked without giving offense to our British cousins and visiting guests that Britannia does not rule the waves in the matter of yachts.

The election of the Republican ticket on Tuesday will make it easier to elect a representative to Congress and a Republican delegation to the Legislature in November, 1902.

There is no discretion in the laws, and those who make them seem to have no discretion, but I would use discretion in enforcing them." So said the mayor, and Mr. Maguire nod approval.

If a Republican fails that had been guilty of any part of the offenses of the Taggart reign of six years were before the people for indorsement in an election it would be beaten in every precinct in the city.

The Social Alliance of Boston, which has petitioned for the commutation of Crocker's death sentence to life imprisonment "in the interests of higher civilization," has selected a poor case to begin on.

If the Maguire ticket should be elected, following the decree of Mayor Taggart that "the laws have no discretion," it might be expected to set aside the constitutional limit and issue temporary loans galore.

In 1898 Mayor Taggart was reported as saying there is little hope that the Democracy could carry the county so long as the then prosperity continued. That prosperity is greater now than three years ago.

Fortunate is the man of whom Alonzo Green Smith speaks evil. Therefore, Governor Durbin is fortunate, but not so fortunate as was the late Governor Matthews, who was the object of the sneers of Smith when he was enforcing the laws of the State by using the National Guard to put down the Debs disturbers. At that time he was attorney general, but Governor Matthews consulted another lawyer.

Every voter who goes to the polls on Tuesday next will be handed a separate ballot with the names of candidates for the School Board. In order not to be in doubt every voter had better decide in advance to vote for Charles W. Moores, Andrew M. Sweeney and Henry C. Sicksels, present members of the board, who are candidates for re-election. The schools were never better managed than they are now, and the three members named fully deserve re-election.

san decisions. That Democratic lawyers should have selected the closing days of the city campaign for making a secret assault upon the integrity of the Marion judges must be regarded as a scheme to incite some of their number who are either candidates for the succession or have some grievance against the judges to take a more active part in the campaign for the Mayor's ticket. At any rate, the Democratic lawyers organized to make war on these judges because they are Republicans, and the defeat of the Republican ticket would inspire them with courage to press their work with vigor. Then, a dozen lawyers who yearn to sit on the bench would be inspired to activity in the present campaign if the defeat of the Republican ticket on Tuesday should tend to make the county Democratic a year hence. For this reason it is safe to assume that the secret meeting of Democratic lawyers had for its object the purpose to help the Maguire ticket now and to put the county in doubt a year hence by defeating the Republican ticket this year.

JUDGE BAKER'S CONSTRUCTION OF HIS ORDER.

Judge Baker's construction of his order in the Conkey case removes all doubt as to its scope and meaning. Such doubts sometimes arise in the popular mind, owing to the difficulty of observing the nice lines of distinction in legal phraseology, but when these are once discerned they appear very clear. Laymen, and particularly those not accustomed to the close construction of language, sometimes think courts go further than they ought to in such matters, but it should be remembered that a judge who issues a writ or enters an order understands the law of the case and appreciates the responsibility of his action better than any critic can, and that he is more anxious than anybody else can be that no mistake be made. In the present case Judge Baker's explanation makes clear what a careful scrutiny and construction of the language showed before, namely, that his order did not trench on anybody's natural or legal rights, and that the "persuasion" which it prohibited was trying to induce men actually in the employ of the Conkey Company to refuse or fail to perform their duties as such employes. It is very important that everybody, and especially that workmen who are not supposed to know the law or to draw fine legal distinctions, and who are liable to engage in strikes, should understand that the exercise of his rights by one person can never include interference with the rights of another. Persuasion in itself is not a violent proceeding, but when it takes the form of instigating violation of the rights of others it becomes illegal.

In the course of his remarks Judge Baker said:

In my opinion one of the most dangerous phases of society is exhibited in the interference with the God-given and inalienable rights of a man to work for whom he pleases and at what wages he pleases, provided it is a lawful employment, and that such interference is to be regarded as a word of rebuke from the public through the press. Every day we sit by and see men outraged, and all persons who work because they will not join in a strike or because they will not join a lodge or union. That sort of thing is a strike, and no right-thinking man ought to think of objecting to a court issuing an order notifying them that they must observe the law, that they must not invade the inalienable rights of others.

The Journal heartily indorses every word of this except that which criticizes the press for failure to make the common practice of strikers of interfering with the rights of others to work for whom they please and at what wages they please. Speaking for itself the Journal can say it has denounced the practice many times and in language as strong as it could use. In so far as the practice is justified by organized labor it represents the most oppressive of all trusts, and is, as Judge Baker says, one of the most dangerous phases of social life.

THE REMISSION OF FINES.

It appears that the police judge has vacated his seat that a substitute may remit the fines which, from time to time, he has imposed upon gamblers and other lawbreakers. Where do the police judge and his political advisers find authority for his exercise of what is equivalent to the pardoning power? The Constitution of Indiana says:

The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly at its next meeting the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Chapter 27 of the Laws of Indiana further declares:

All applicants to the Governor for the remission of fines and forfeitures shall file with him, and with his application, the opinion of the proper authority of a majority of the following officers in the county in which the fine or forfeiture was incurred, viz: The clerk of the Circuit Court, auditor, sheriff, county treasurer and the board of school directors. The decisions of the courts under the act quoted are to the effect that the power of the Governor to remit fines and forfeitures can only be exercised pursuant to legislative direction, and that the proper court may set aside forfeitures but not fines. The only section of the city charter authorizing the police judge to act in reference to the sentences of the court is Section 12, which gives him power to discharge the defendant "who has been adjudged guilty of violation of an ordinance after he had been imprisoned, in addition to the term of imprisonment, if any adjudged against him as a part of the sentence, one day for each dollar of such fine and cost, if it appears that such defendant is unable to pay or repay such fine and cost." This evidently means that after a person convicted of violation of law has been in prison a period which, at a dollar a day, will be equivalent to his fine, he can be discharged by the court. But the fines which the acting police judge has remitted are those assessed against persons who have not been in prison or in any way paid the penalty prescribed by the law.

It is not only the Governor's opinion that the Governor is the only official who can remit fines, but it is the opinion of officials in the office of the attorney general that such proceedings by the city judge are in violation of the Constitution and the laws. Such flagrantly lawless proceeding is evidently based upon the declaration of Mayor Taggart that "there is no discretion in the law," and that the law may be ignored when it is desirable to exercise discretion. The remission of these fines is simply another instance of the setting aside of the Constitution and the laws which is a characteristic of the Taggart regime. So long as gamblers and other lawbreakers can have their fines remitted to promote party ends they will violate the law with impunity, and, as the years pass, the list of names remitted will contain hundreds of names. This, however, is but one of the

numerous cases in which laws which have "no discretion" have been repealed by the different officials in the Taggart coteries. It is time for a change.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

A war-time story relates that while a battle was in progress in Virginia an officer who arrived on the field with reinforcements asked the commanding general where to go in. "Anywhere," was the reply; "it is beautiful fighting all along the line." A new recruit in the anti-Tammany reform work in New York inquired of an experienced leader where he had better begin. "It does not make any difference where you begin," was the answer. "Pick up the first thread you find and follow the clue, and you will strike corruption."

These stories have an application to the present city campaign. Wherever one probes one finds corruption or maladministration in the Public Safety department, in the Public Works department, in the Police Court, in the City Hospital, in street cleaning, in park building, in the awarding of contracts, in the sale of franchises, in the enforcement of laws "with discretion," in the issuing of licenses—in short, in every branch and every part of the city government a little investigation discloses the results and operations of Taggartism. Pick up a thread anywhere and follow the clue, and you will find corruption in some form or other. Corruption in municipal government does not necessarily mean wholesale stealing or the commission of indictable crimes. Such politicians are not often guilty of such offenses. But there is a more insidious and all-pervading corruption—that which subsidizes every appointment, every order, every act, every contract, every board and every employe to the service of personal and party ends regardless of public interests. A machine politician would say it is not corrupt to hire several hundred men, many of them crippled, just before election day, to go through the motions of working without doing anything, thus really buying their vote with the public money. A politician of the Taggart school would not see anything improper in using the Public Works Board, the Public Safety Board, the City Hospital or the Police Court for partisan purposes, yet it is really a very dangerous form of corruption. When this sort of thing has gone on year after year, as it has under the Taggart regime, the whole municipal government becomes affected. At present there is not a branch nor a department that is not saturated with Taggartism. The trail of the serpent is over them all.

CHIEF HALE AND CORPS

Visitors to the Indianapolis carnival will be treated to a free exhibition by the Kansas City fire department of the work which it did at the Paris Exposition when it won the international challenge cup. The Kansas City firemen went abroad in 1900, stopping in London for a few days before they accompanied them to Paris. The first two days of their sojourn in Paris were devoted to review by President Loubet and the Minister of War. Five thousand firemen of all nations were there.

The first work done was practice day, the men merely being put through a preliminary drill. In this the Americans clearly demonstrated their wisdom by being the only completely equipped team there, the other teams having neglected to bring their trained horses. The competition between the companies representing different European cities and nations required the building of a boiler, which was to be an engine in connection with a water pump, and laying 30 feet of hose, throwing a stream of water on the skeleton building seven stories high. This building was constructed so that sealing it was difficult, and the Americans excelled in the way of pomper ladders, or poles in which the men were to climb either cross-pieces on them or hooks on either side of the boiler on window sills.

In this competition the Americans overshadowed all other companies and performed all this work in the surprising time of three minutes and forty-two seconds, while the Milan company took nearly three times as long, being ten minutes and thirty seconds. This was a matter of professional class. Chief Hale's men not only won the challenge cup and 50 francs, but a diploma from the government, and a special medal of honor from the government. The firemen in the Hale and his corps are found in the fact that this is the first time since the war that the Hale and his corps have been in the city of Paris. The Hale and his corps are found in the fact that this is the first time since the war that the Hale and his corps have been in the city of Paris. The Hale and his corps are found in the fact that this is the first time since the war that the Hale and his corps have been in the city of Paris.

Boss Croker, of New York, found himself and his organization in such peril that he was compelled to accept a candidate for mayor who not only has the reputation of a reformer, but has been a vehement assailant of Tammany. In the last city campaign in New York city Mr. Shepard, the now Tammany candidate for mayor, denounced that organization as "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of the country," and said the Tammany ticket represented "the most insolent, audacious and reckless assault we have known upon the welfare of Greater New York." Mayor Taggart had not the sagacity of his friend Croker, but insisted that a man identified with his administration and pledging himself to continue it should head his ticket. After the election on Tuesday Mr. Taggart will feel like taking a few lessons of the distinguished leader who governs New York while residing in England.

The international yacht race has resulted in a brilliant victory for the American boat. British yachtsmen had failed so often to capture the America's cup, and Sir Thomas Lipton had spent so much time and money in preparing for this contest that many persons felt he would probably win. But American skill and seamanship have proved too much for the British again, as they often have before. It was hardly to be expected that the Columbia would win the first three races in succession, and that against confessedly the fastest yacht ever sent across the ocean, but she has, and thereby the contest. The victory should be all the more gratifying to Americans, because Shamrock II developed remarkable sailing powers and all the races were very close. The Columbia had a worthy antagonist, but she won gallantly, though not easily. It will require remarkable pluck and persistence for Sir Thomas Lipton to try it again, not to speak of the tremendous drain on his purse.

Sergeant-at-arms Ransdell has come home to vote because he is interested in this city as a long-time resident and as a property owner, and because he is anxious that nothing be done to give the Democracy a hope of carrying Indiana in 1902.

THE JESTERS.

It was. "Did you hear that drinking song of mine in the last act?" asked the prima donna. "I thought that was a drinking song," responded the low comedian, "because it was such a high ball!"

Miss Purdy's Song.

Tenderly, dreamily, softly, the maiden at the piano had sung "When the Swallows Come Fly," and a hush still prevailed the company. The directors are Otto and Eugene J. Hoffman, Henry C. Velling, Charles J. Purdy, William Spielhorn, William and Ed. Foster, Woodson S. Marshall, Herbert M. Elliott and Field W. Sweeney. The Carl-Lode Company, of Goshen, is a mining corporation. Its capital is \$100,000, and the directors include Elmer E. Ash, Francis M. Berg, Morris A. Goldberg, Benson B. Howard, H. Hopkins, Augustus W. Hough and Frank B. Palmer.

HELD AT BRIGHTWOOD

A GREAT REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN THAT SUBURB.

The Hall's Seating Capacity of Six Hundred Not Sufficient for the Crowds.

SEVERAL GOOD SPEECHES MADE

DEMOCRATS MUSTER A FAIR CROWD AT FOUNTAIN SQUARE.

HARRY B. GATES CONTRADICTS A DEMOCRATIC RUMOR—W. F. MOORE'S DENIAL—POLITICAL NOTES.

One of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign was held last night at Brightwood Hall, Brightwood. The hall was not crowded as it was supposed to be, and long before 8 o'clock the hall was so crowded as to make it difficult to obtain standing room. Speeches were made during the evening by Mr. Bookwalter, Representative Overstreet, E. J. Robison, Harry E. Negley, and Attorney General Taylor. The last and Attorney General Taylor's remarks until nearly 11 o'clock, but with a few exceptions the big crowd remained until the close of the meeting, apparently growing more interested and evincing more enthusiasm over the remarks of each succeeding speaker.

FOUNTAIN-SQUARE MEETING.

Probably Largest of Democratic Gatherings—Ruffian and an Egg.

The Democrats had another meeting last night. It was, in point of numbers, by reason of the location, the largest gathering at which Mr. Taggart's corps of laudatory speakers has appeared. The meeting was at Fountain square, where the Ninth, Thirtieth and Fourteenth wards join. It was the big meeting of the campaign for them, just as meetings at the same place have been for several years. There were several hundred persons gathered about the stand which had been erected, and the Democrats thought all there were Democratic sympathizers and supporters of the candidates on their ticket. It was noticed, however, that on the few occasions when Republican politicians who were present in the expression was limited to a very small number of people. In view of the fact that the Republicans are charged with the Democrats as strong Democratic wards, the showing was gratifying to a large number of Republicans who were present.

MR. NEGLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Negley, after briefly discussing the temporary loan policy of the Democratic administration, explained to his constituents in the First ward some of the difficulties which have beset Republican councilmen under the last Taggart administration. "A Democratic Board of Works," said Mr. Negley, "in the language of the people, has made the city a laughing stock. He said there was not a Republican councilman who had not been discriminated against by the Board of Works. He declared it had been impossible for him, as the councilman of the First ward, to do more than one electric light for the ward, when at least thirty were needed. He had been unable to have streets repaved, or to have catch basins looked after since the inauguration of the last administration. He said, of all this, Mr. Negley said, "But after next Thursday said Mr. Negley, there will be any Democratic Board of Works, and a Democratic mayor, and the residents of the First ward will not have anything to complain about."

MR. OVERSTREET HEARD.

Representative Overstreet contrasted the management of national and state affairs by Republicans with the way the affairs of the city had been administered by the Democrats. "The Democrats are a set of apologists," said Mr. Overstreet, "and now at the close of six years' administration they are more on the defensive than ever. The speaker said that Taggart had made the statement two years ago that he could carry the affairs of this city forward on a 30-cent tax levy. "It is apparent," said he, "that Taggart either deceived the people then or else he was incapable of measuring the needs of the city in either event as strictly business a man either would repudiate his maladministration with an attorney general's authority for the Republican ticket on Tuesday."

Attorney General Taylor, first apologizing for the absence of his headquarters, Democrats and Republicans and then proceeded to demonstrate the difference between the methods of each party had pursued in "keeping house." He showed how the Republicans had taken charge of the city of Indianapolis, and how the Democrats had assumed control of the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, the former repudiated the latter's maladministration on one-half during their administration. He declared that the Democrats had not only repudiated the city's indebtedness to the State, but that the only thing which would redeem the city from the blighting effects of Taggartism would be the overthrow of the Taggart candidate at the polls on next Tuesday.

MAGUIRE AND CANDIDATE SPOKE.

After the Speeches There Was a Scramble for Free Beer.

A fair-sized crowd heard the Democratic speakers praise Mr. Maguire and say all kinds of bad things of Mr. Bookwalter at a hall over a saloon at Capitol avenue and Merrill street last night. The meeting was presided over by Ben Fry, and the audience was composed mostly of Germans. The remarks of the speakers concerning the colored vote that the Republicans would poll next Tuesday were of anything but a complimentary nature. Candidate Maguire spoke to the crowd for about fifteen minutes, devoting his remarks to jollying his hearers and declaring that the Taggart "business policy" would be carried out if he were elected. He spoke of the chances of victory and praised Mr. Maguire. The crowd called for August Tamm, candidate for city clerk. He said the present administration had not only repudiated the city's indebtedness, but that if he were elected and a poor man got in from the Board of Public Works, he would help him. This pleased the crowd, and Tamm was applauded more than Maguire. It was stated that the candidates must leave, and the crowd became restless as they started away. Many followed down Merrill street, and the speaker's chair was left to wait and hear Frank B. Burke.

NEW B. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

It Will Have a Capital of \$100,000—Other Concerns.

There was "nothing doing" at the bar, however, and many an anxious face looked toward the bumpy as it carried away the candidates. The crowd then decided to go back and await the result. Mr. Burke was introduced and spoke for about three-quarters of an hour on Democracy, Republicanism and anarchy, and very little on the present campaign. However, he pleased the crowd, especially when he said he believed a man should be allowed to drink whenever he so desired. Mr. Burke closed his speech amid cries of "Now for the beer," and was arranged to distribute the beer. The beer was arranged and there was a keg especially for the occasion. After opening of the keg the crowd dispersed, giving the tired bartenders a chance to rest.

NEGROES NOT WANTED.

W. S. Ryan Makes the Announcement at a Democratic Meeting.

In the uncertain light of a big bonfire at the corner of Ray and West streets, last night, Mayor Taggart and other Democrats addressed a group of about one hundred negroes who had gathered for the beer, which was on tap free to all. The beer, which was on tap free to all, was a considerable attraction for the speakers, and the mayor broke his remarks off short at one point to call to a party of thirty listeners who had headed for the saloon to come back until he had finished. Mr. Taggart repeated his story of the man with the little home being taxed more than the wealthy man, in proportion, and asserted that this was his reason for making a 30-cent levy. He declared that he does not believe in a man having to sneak around to back doors when he wants a drink and reminded those present that they had not been convicted of anything during the last six months. "I have tried to treat you like I would have wanted you to treat me," he said.

FOUNTAIN-SQUARE MEETING.

Probably Largest of Democratic Gatherings—Ruffian and an Egg.

The Democrats had another meeting last night. It was, in point of numbers, by reason of the location, the largest gathering at which Mr. Taggart's corps of laudatory speakers has appeared. The meeting was at Fountain square, where the Ninth, Thirtieth and Fourteenth wards join. It was the big meeting of the campaign for them, just as meetings at the same place have been for several years. There were several hundred persons gathered about the stand which had been erected, and the Democrats thought all there were Democratic sympathizers and supporters of the candidates on their ticket. It was noticed, however, that on the few occasions when Republican politicians who were present in the expression was limited to a very small number of people. In view of the fact that the Republicans are charged with the Democrats as strong Democratic wards, the showing was gratifying to a large number of Republicans who were present.

MR. NEGLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Negley, after briefly discussing the temporary loan policy of the Democratic administration, explained to his constituents in the First ward some of the difficulties which have beset Republican councilmen under the last Taggart administration. "A Democratic Board of Works," said Mr. Negley, "in the language of the people, has made the city a laughing stock. He said there was not a Republican councilman who had not been discriminated against by the Board of Works. He declared it had been impossible for him, as the councilman of the First ward, to do more than one electric light for the ward, when at least thirty were needed. He had been unable to have streets repaved, or to have catch basins looked after since the inauguration of the last administration. He said, of all this, Mr. Negley said, "But after next Thursday said Mr. Negley, there will be any Democratic Board of Works, and a Democratic mayor, and the residents of the First ward will not have anything to complain about."

MR. OVERSTREET HEARD.

Representative Overstreet contrasted the management of national and state affairs by Republicans with the way the affairs of the city had been administered by the Democrats. "The Democrats are a set of apologists," said Mr. Overstreet, "and now at the close of six years' administration they are more on the defensive than ever. The speaker said that Taggart had made the statement two years ago that he could carry the affairs of this city forward on a 30-cent tax levy. "It is apparent," said he, "that Taggart either deceived the people then or else he was incapable of measuring the needs of the city in either event as strictly business a man either would repudiate his maladministration with an attorney general's authority for the Republican ticket on Tuesday."

MAGUIRE AND CANDIDATE SPOKE.

After the Speeches There Was a Scramble for Free Beer.

A fair-sized crowd heard the Democratic speakers praise Mr. Maguire and say all kinds of bad things of Mr. Bookwalter at a hall over a saloon at Capitol avenue and Merrill street last night. The meeting was presided over by Ben Fry, and the audience was composed mostly of Germans. The remarks of the speakers concerning the colored vote that the Republicans would poll next Tuesday were of anything but a complimentary nature. Candidate Maguire spoke to the crowd for about fifteen minutes, devoting his remarks to jollying his hearers and declaring that the Taggart "business policy" would be carried out if he were elected. He spoke of the chances of victory and praised Mr. Maguire. The crowd called for August Tamm, candidate for city clerk. He said the present administration had not only repudiated the city's indebtedness, but that if he were elected and a poor man got in from the Board of Public Works, he would help him. This pleased the crowd, and Tamm was applauded more than Maguire. It was stated that the candidates must leave, and the crowd became restless as they started away. Many followed down Merrill street, and the speaker's chair was left to wait and hear Frank B. Burke.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some of the Features That Will Make To-Morrow's Paper Attractive.

Rev. Henry Tuckley's concluding letter on the Methodist Ecumenical Council. General Grant—Interesting personal incidents occurring at Donelson and Shiloh. The Bubonic Plague—Efforts being made to prevent its entrance into this country.

"The Need for American Ships"—The case presented by Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States commissioner of navigation. "Inmates of the Zoo"—The giraffe house, its inmates, past and present, by C. J. Cornish, F. Z. S.

Original story—"Poor Frillers"—by Percy White. Judas Iscariot—Lore concerning the arch traitor gathered from ancient literature.

The New York Theater—A gossipy letter concerning the actors and acting from Prof. Joakim Reinhardt, formerly of Purdue University. Anarchists in Europe—What is being done by various governments to check their movements. Adventures in Thibet—An account by W. C. Field of an unpremeditated and exciting bear hunt.

A Strange Story of an Eccentric Bet—Man who endured solitary confinement for fifteen years on a wager. A letter describing the ways of London policemen. They actually endeavor to protect the public and keep the peace.

Flowers as a Commercial Interest—Facts relating to the development of floriculture in and about Indianapolis.

Stories and sketches that will please children, including the account of an enterprising young American boy who visited King Edward.

An editorial on the work fashion letter, information concerning local theaters, literary news and a variety of miscellany on current topics will make a part of this up-to-date issue.

Council will assist in restoring the Portico to its former condition. Following Mr. Taylor, M. L. Clawson spoke of the Democratic franchise-letting. Louis E. Fortson, of La Grange, and Nat. U. Hill, of Bloomington, spoke briefly.

NOT LOOKING FOR OFFICE.

Harry B. Gates Denies a Story Going the Rounds.

There has been some gossip in the last few days, especially in the northern part of the city, that it was probable Harry B. Gates would be appointed to a city office in the event of Mr. Bookwalter's election to be mayor. "I wish you would say for me," said Mr. Gates, a reporter for the Journal yesterday, "that Mr. Bookwalter when he is mayor will not be able to offer to me an office that I would accept. My business would prevent my accepting any city office. The rumor must have originated with some irresponsible person, for there is no truth in it."

Not a Choice Between Machines.

The Indianapolis News misstates the situation and belies the elevation of Oct. 8 is only a choice between two political machines. The Taggart machine is notoriously known to be a combination of the brewer, the gambler, the panders to vice and the crooked politician. The speakers against the Republican machine with which Mr. Bookwalter stands are accused of huckstering municipal favors and privileges and political protection.

Stands by His Letter.

Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican candidate for mayor, has written to William Fortune, editor of the elevated railroad committee of the Commercial Club, with reference to his position on the subject of track elevation, stating that he stood upon his letter of acceptance, in which he had promised to accept the franchise. The committee of the Commercial Club, which is now pending involving the validity of the elevated track ordinance and the franchise, is charged within his power for the protection of the public from the dangers and inconveniences of the elevated railroad.

Republican Meeting for Hebrews.

A Republican meeting for Hebrews was held last night in the ninth precinct of the Eleventh ward at the home of H. P. Kerr, 633 South East street. The house was full and some three hundred people were present. The speakers were Charles F. Benedict, I. Wulffson, Gustav Joseph and H. Bass. The latter was a Democrat, but he was not speaking for his party. The men that attended the meeting afterward passed a hall at Capitol avenue and were soon in the city. A meeting was held, and noticed that there were six policemen in the place.

Patrolmen Used as "Bouncers."

The Democratic city committee is using Patrolmen Cronin and Doherty as doorkeepers and "bouncers" at its headquarters. The patrolmen draw pay from the city and are not supposed to be charged, but are patrolled while they are acting in their present capacity. No policemen are furnished at Republican headquarters.

Mr. Ryan and Police Court Records.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of 10-4 you charge me with being "several hours making annotations" in the records of the Police Court. I never spent over a few minutes looking through the records, and did so especially to relieve from fine and prospective imprisonment six or seven laboring men convicted by me of violating what I considered a gambling place. They were all poor men, laborers—not a professional gambler among them—and they would have gone to prison had not I suspended judgment in their cases. I heartily plead guilty to the charge of relieving these poor men from the extremity of a penalty that would have ruined them. I was especially kind to anybody—I was only trying to be just. As to relieving any saloon keeper, I never saw any saloon keeper, and I may have imposed against him, I am very glad that my experience has left me free to attend to the duties of my office. I was not guilty of their calling, but the saloon element, as a class, has no special claim upon my sympathy or charity. W. S. Ryan, Indianapolis, Oct. 4.

OUTSIDE NEWS.

Why Indianapolis Republicans Should Support Their Ticket.

Brookville American. It is to be hoped that Indianapolis will rid itself of the Taggart color. It owes it to itself as well as to the whole State and Nation to do so. It is well known that while Mr. Taggart is not a candidate for re-election, his methods and policies are. If the Democrats win, the city will be run on the Taggart plan during the next administration. The bonded debt of the city has been increased over \$500,000 in six years and may grow to a million under another administration. The people have got to say this debt is not theirs. The growth of the easier it will be for them to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)