

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office, 238 1/2 Editorial Rooms, 248

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 25 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 20 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, 15 cents per month. Single copies, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per week, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. Daily, one year, \$2.50. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$3.00. Sunday only, one year, \$2.00. REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS. Weekly Edition. One copy, one year, \$1.00. One copy, six months, 50 cents. One copy, three months, 25 cents. Subscription taken for less than three months.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper, twenty-four-cent stamp, a four-cent single copy, and a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage in addition to these rates.

Communications intended for publication in this paper must be received at the office of the Journal, 238 1/2 Dearborn street, Indianapolis, Ind., postpaid.

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Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Aster House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand.

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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will charge the address as often as you desire.

A connoisseur of the recent contest for the heavy-weight championship is of the opinion that it will probably be some time before there will be another.

Perhaps some person has palmed off a counterfeit copy of the city charter on Chairman Keach containing a provision that makes him chief executive.

The public would like to know whether Chairman Keach, after taking Sunday to think about it, still regards himself as a co-ordinator of the city government.

The Journal's New York correspondent yesterday set forth some remarkable facts showing the rapid progress the Rockefeller family is making toward owning the earth. These statements were supplemented by Spokane (Wash.) dispatch noting the purchase by a company "backed by the Rockefeller" of all the big gold mines in sight. Miss Tarbell will be able to make her history of the Standard Oil crowd a serial of indefinite length, with the later chapters showing the use of the same tactics that swept all the small oil dealers off the board, out on an infinitely greater scale.

The Construction News, a class paper, publishes statistics showing the per cent. of gain or loss in building in nine leading cities. Of these New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Milwaukee show losses ranging from nine to forty-one per cent., while Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Indianapolis, St. Paul and Cleveland show gains ranging from twenty-five to 251 per cent. Of these Indianapolis is the highest, 251 per cent., and the next highest is Cleveland, sixty per cent. The building boom in this city is due partly to prosperous conditions and partly to freedom from labor troubles.

The national convention of railway mail clerks, which will be held in Washington next month, will be asked to use all efforts to secure legislation that will permit the transfer of railway mail clerks who become disabled by injury or disease to second, third and fourth postmastercies. It is contended that such men are thoroughly informed as to the duties, and while not able to continue to serve as railway mail clerks, they could easily manage a small postoffice. There is an element of justice in the proposition, as men who have been disabled in the service of the government have some claim on it.

A leading feature of the current week will be the much-talked-of international yacht race on Thursday. Great sums of money have been spent on both sides preparing for the contest and both are confident of success. Each yacht is said to possess points of superiority over the other according to wind, sea and other conditions, and the races will probably be very close, with the chances apparently in favor of the Bellanca. Ships equipped with wireless telegraphy will follow the racers and flash bulletins of the progress every few minutes to the shore, thence to be spread all over the land. Thousands of persons who never saw salt water, not even a sailboat, will take a lively interest in the result of the race.

Washington dispatches indicate that certain land companies in which government officials in the Indian Territory are interested have been doing an extensive business in cheating the Indians out of their lands. Whether the laws have been violated or not is highly indeterminate for government officials to be engaged in cheating the Indians, and in justice to the latter the Indian Bureau should investigate the matter. The Commission on Indian Affairs intimates that it will do so. If it shall appear that territorial officials have been engaged in that sort of business their official heads will come off as soon as the facts are brought to the knowledge of President Roosevelt.

The summary of the five months' work of the Indianapolis Juvenile Court published by the Journal yesterday tells its own story. It is a man of industry—absolutely true. He has made a good record in the State Legislature, and his work in the Senate last winter showed that he had grown remarkably

of its salutary influence. Out of the 284 children brought before Judge Stubbs in that time only nine have been returned, a showing that is remarkable when it is considered how often, as a rule, parental discipline has to be repeated before it produces the desired effect. These youngsters were not treated as criminals, but as children who might be merely mischievous and headless, or might have been engaged in deliberate rascality, but with the probability in all cases that they could be prevailed on to abandon their objectionable ways. Plainly, the Juvenile Court has established itself as an indispensable factor in the regulation of troublesome elements.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

On Friday last wheat sold on the Minneapolis cash market at \$1, thus realizing the cherished dream of farmers and bull operators. The sales at this price were only in the morning, before the speculative market opened, and before noon a few hot hand bushels were sold at \$1.00. Wheat has not sold as high as this since the famous corner by Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, in 1888. Minneapolis is the spring wheat milling center, and the anxiety of Minneapolis millers forced the price to the top notch. The high price in 1888 was the direct effect of a corner, while the present advance has not been influenced by any combination of traders, but simply by the demand and the shortage of the supply. The pre-eminence of Minneapolis as a milling center is shown by the fact that in 1902 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour, in 1901 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour, and in 1900 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour. The pre-eminence of Minneapolis in flour manufacturing is mainly due to the great mills in Minneapolis. As long as present conditions last that city will set the pace and price in the wheat market. Minneapolis millers think from the amount of wheat offered that the supply is nearly exhausted. The decrease for the week ending last Friday was 50,000 bushels, leaving only 1,750,000 in stock in Minneapolis, against 2,510,000 bushels at this date last year. Adversity in the country indicates a disposition on the part of farmers generally to hold their wheat, and traders who have considerable amounts in hand are holding for still higher prices. With less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Minneapolis and the mills consuming this at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week the conditions are favorable to a further advance in that market unless the grain which is now held back is marketed more freely. Under ordinary circumstances a dollar a bushel would bring out stored wheat very rapidly, but farmers have rarely if ever been in better shape to hold their wheat than they are at present, and it is not unlikely they may hold for higher prices. There is no reason to believe that this action of farmers and traders is due to any understanding or co-operation on their part. It is simply the result of a knowledge of existing conditions, of close study of the market, and of all hands, millers, traders and farmers, looking out for their own interests. If the present demand continues, as it is likely to, and unless the stock in reserve is offered more freely the price of wheat may go considerably higher.

AMERICAN ANARCHISTS.

The assassination of President McKinley was followed by a general outburst of popular wrath against Anarchists, and a demand that they be exterminated or driven from the country. President Roosevelt discussed the matter in his first annual message. "The Anarchist in the United States," he said, "is merely one type of criminal more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for Anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before he preaches or practices his doctrine. We need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual." These sentiments were universally approved, and there was a general demand for legislation on the subject. Several State conventions adopted resolutions in favor of national and State legislation for the suppression of anarchism. In response to this demand Congress amended the immigration laws by denying admission to the United States of "foreigners known as Anarchists, or persons opposed to organized government or favoring the assassination of public officials." The law denies naturalization to any person who believes in anarchistic doctrines. This universal outburst against anarchism did honor to the moral sense of the people, but in view of the fact that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Anarchists in the United States posing as good citizens and enjoying the protection of the laws instead of incurring their penalties, it seems rather inconsistent. What is the sense and what is the use of forbidding foreign-born Anarchists to enter the United States when we have hundreds, if not thousands, of native Anarchists among us? Where is the consistency in denying naturalization to a foreign-born Anarchist when there are so many Anarchists enjoying the rights of citizenship as a birthright? For every lyncher, every sympathizer with lynching and every apologist for lynching is an Anarchist. The test of anarchism is not killing a President or advocating the overthrow of government at once; it is cherishing or encouraging a spirit of lawlessness that justifies the taking of any life except by legal methods, or the violation of law for any purpose whatever. As Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, said in an address at Chautauque a few days ago: "We are simply and purely a government of laws. Take away the law and society dissolves into its original elements, each man following his own arbitrary will, so far as other more dominant will or brute force permit. With us, therefore, government means obedience to law. Lawlessness means anarchy. Mob law is anarchy, pure and simple." It follows, of course, that every lyncher is an Anarchist, as deserving of punishment as such as was the assassin of President McKinley. It follows, also, that every apologist for or defender of lynching is a proper means of suppressing crime is an Anarchist at heart. What is the use of excluding foreign Anarchists when we have

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The situation in the Second district as regards the Democratic congressional nomination bids fair to become as complicated as that in the Fourth. At least half a dozen men are out for the mantle of Representative Francis M. Griffith, of Vevey, the Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth, and according to the statement of John S. Bays, of St. Louis, who was at the Claypool last night, fully that many will be after the scalp of Representative Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington. Mr. Bays said he understood that Charles T. Akin, of Carlisle, Sullivan county; Judge W. W. Moffett, of Vincennes; W. L. Sinkard, of Bloomfield; W. A. Cullop, of Vincennes; and Senator Cyrus E. Davis, of Bloomfield, will be candidates against Miers. W. T. Douthett, of Sullivan, has also been mentioned as a probable candidate, but Mr. Bays said he heard nothing of his fellow-townsmen's aspirations. Mr. Bays picks Senator Davis as the best bet, if any one of them is able to force Miers into retirement.

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of its salutary influence. Out of the 284 children brought before Judge Stubbs in that time only nine have been returned, a showing that is remarkable when it is considered how often, as a rule, parental discipline has to be repeated before it produces the desired effect. These youngsters were not treated as criminals, but as children who might be merely mischievous and headless, or might have been engaged in deliberate rascality, but with the probability in all cases that they could be prevailed on to abandon their objectionable ways. Plainly, the Juvenile Court has established itself as an indispensable factor in the regulation of troublesome elements.

Dollar Wheat. On Friday last wheat sold on the Minneapolis cash market at \$1, thus realizing the cherished dream of farmers and bull operators. The sales at this price were only in the morning, before the speculative market opened, and before noon a few hot hand bushels were sold at \$1.00. Wheat has not sold as high as this since the famous corner by Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, in 1888. Minneapolis is the spring wheat milling center, and the anxiety of Minneapolis millers forced the price to the top notch. The high price in 1888 was the direct effect of a corner, while the present advance has not been influenced by any combination of traders, but simply by the demand and the shortage of the supply. The pre-eminence of Minneapolis as a milling center is shown by the fact that in 1902 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour, in 1901 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour, and in 1900 it produced 1,200,000 bushels of flour. The pre-eminence of Minneapolis in flour manufacturing is mainly due to the great mills in Minneapolis. As long as present conditions last that city will set the pace and price in the wheat market. Minneapolis millers think from the amount of wheat offered that the supply is nearly exhausted. The decrease for the week ending last Friday was 50,000 bushels, leaving only 1,750,000 in stock in Minneapolis, against 2,510,000 bushels at this date last year. Adversity in the country indicates a disposition on the part of farmers generally to hold their wheat, and traders who have considerable amounts in hand are holding for still higher prices. With less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Minneapolis and the mills consuming this at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week the conditions are favorable to a further advance in that market unless the grain which is now held back is marketed more freely. Under ordinary circumstances a dollar a bushel would bring out stored wheat very rapidly, but farmers have rarely if ever been in better shape to hold their wheat than they are at present, and it is not unlikely they may hold for higher prices. There is no reason to believe that this action of farmers and traders is due to any understanding or co-operation on their part. It is simply the result of a knowledge of existing conditions, of close study of the market, and of all hands, millers, traders and farmers, looking out for their own interests. If the present demand continues, as it is likely to, and unless the stock in reserve is offered more freely the price of wheat may go considerably higher.

American Anarchists. The assassination of President McKinley was followed by a general outburst of popular wrath against Anarchists, and a demand that they be exterminated or driven from the country. President Roosevelt discussed the matter in his first annual message. "The Anarchist in the United States," he said, "is merely one type of criminal more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for Anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before he preaches or practices his doctrine. We need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual." These sentiments were universally approved, and there was a general demand for legislation on the subject. Several State conventions adopted resolutions in favor of national and State legislation for the suppression of anarchism. In response to this demand Congress amended the immigration laws by denying admission to the United States of "foreigners known as Anarchists, or persons opposed to organized government or favoring the assassination of public officials." The law denies naturalization to any person who believes in anarchistic doctrines. This universal outburst against anarchism did honor to the moral sense of the people, but in view of the fact that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Anarchists in the United States posing as good citizens and enjoying the protection of the laws instead of incurring their penalties, it seems rather inconsistent. What is the sense and what is the use of forbidding foreign-born Anarchists to enter the United States when we have hundreds, if not thousands, of native Anarchists among us? Where is the consistency in denying naturalization to a foreign-born Anarchist when there are so many Anarchists enjoying the rights of citizenship as a birthright? For every lyncher, every sympathizer with lynching and every apologist for lynching is an Anarchist. The test of anarchism is not killing a President or advocating the overthrow of government at once; it is cherishing or encouraging a spirit of lawlessness that justifies the taking of any life except by legal methods, or the violation of law for any purpose whatever. As Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, said in an address at Chautauque a few days ago: "We are simply and purely a government of laws. Take away the law and society dissolves into its original elements, each man following his own arbitrary will, so far as other more dominant will or brute force permit. With us, therefore, government means obedience to law. Lawlessness means anarchy. Mob law is anarchy, pure and simple." It follows, of course, that every lyncher is an Anarchist, as deserving of punishment as such as was the assassin of President McKinley. It follows, also, that every apologist for or defender of lynching is a proper means of suppressing crime is an Anarchist at heart. What is the use of excluding foreign Anarchists when we have

so many native-born ones at large, unpunished and enjoying the right of citizenship?

Poultry fanciers and persons not engaged in raising fowls but possessed of a patriotic spirit will note with surprise and displeasure the published statement that at the great poultry show which is to be a feature of the Indiana State fair next month prizes are to be awarded to Mediterranean, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Dorkings and Asiatics, with Plymouth Rocks not included in the list. Is this omission accidental or is this discrimination in favor of poultry of foreign extraction a studied insult to our own old reliable Plymouth Rocks?

The Minnesota State Board of Control for institutional supplies has contracted for a considerable quantity of chewing gum for the patients of the insane asylums and State hospitals. The board claims to have discovered that chewing gum often has an excellent effect on the patients in enabling them to concentrate their minds on various forms of work and soothing them during violent spells. Every person must have noticed that habitual gum chewers often appear to be in deep thought. Yes, appear to be.

It is not always possible for a town to offer manufacturers ground for their works free of cost, but the example of Hammond, Ind., in promising exemption from taxes for five years and a reduced water tax is one easily followed. The offer was a sufficient inducement to the American Steel Foundry Company, of Chicago, to secure the location of its plant at Hammond. It is the wide-awake town that captures such prizes.

The Humorists. Of Expensive Habits. Hewitt-Hold did Gruef come to go to Utah and become a Mormon.

Jewett-He said there wasn't any one in Utah who could support him.

Sunday Dinner. When Sunday comes 'round there's one thing to cheer.

A man who is prone to eating with greed. For custom, it seems, has made this fact clear: "The better the day the better the feed!" -Life.

Why She Felt Blue. There was a young woman of Sault Who longed for a lover to wait; She got one, but he, Last night, he left her in a blue.

Which made her feel awfully blue. -New York Commercial.

Puzzled Poman. There was a fair maid named Poman-At the first time she ate of bogom.

She said: "It is queer, But I really fear You must help me remove its kimonas." -Chicago Tribune.

A Fatal Obstacle. Chicago Post. "If you're so hard up," said the easy mark who was temporarily unable to extend the accommodation asked, "why don't you borrow some money from Tight