INDICT TIGER CAPTAINS.

ELECTION FRAUD CHARGE.

Morgan's Deputies Search Borough President Ahearn's Clubhouse.

Seven indictments were found yesterday, three of them against Tammany district captains, for alleged violations of the election law. Following these indictments, which were obtained by Attorney General Mayer, bench warrants were issued for those indicted. Up to midnight last night Isaac Barnett and Abraham Heyman, Republican election inspectors in the 15th Election District of the 4th Assembly District, had been arrested. City Marshal Samuel K. Ellenbogen, one of the seven men, has agreed to appear in court to-morrow, and the Morgan deputies are now searching for the two Tammany inspectors in the 14th Assembly District, and for two other Tammany election district captains, James A. Mulligan, in the 14th Assembly District, and Aaron J. Levy, a former Citizens Union leader, in the 4th Assembly District.

Borough President Ahearn last night denied a report that his house had been searched by Morgan men, and said:

Any report that my house was searched is a mistake. I was standing in front of my clubhouse at No. 299 East Broadway, where I make my headquarters and transact a god deal of my business, when two men came up, about 4 o'clock, and asked me if I could tell them where they could find a man. I replied that I didn't know, and then they asked me if he was in the clubhouse. I replied that I hadn't seen him, and with the two men I went into the clubhouse and went to the top floor. They didn't find the man they were looking for and then went away.

If I could have assisted them in any way to enforce the mandate of the law I should have gladly done so. Too much reliance must not be placed upon stories emanating from McCullagh's—no, I mean, Morgan's office. That's all persecution down there. You may say positively that my house was not searched.

The case of Aaron J. Levy, the former Citizens Union leader, as told by one of the district workers to a Tribune reporter last night, is typical of what is believed to be the effort of the Tammany leaders to swell the rolls in their own districts. Harris Levin, an East Side Jew, living in Levy's election district, started to register on October 10, the day after the Jewish Day of Atonement. He was met in the street by a man, whom he described as "a large, stout man," who has not yet been identified, who asked him about his registration, and then said:

"You have several sons. Why have they not registered?"

"I don't know as they can," said Levin, who was naturalized only on March 17.

"Well, I'll take you to Levy," said the stout man. "He'll fix you up all right. He knows how to get them fixed."

Levin says that he then went to Levy's law office. He told Levy that he had four sons—Abraham, thirty-three years old; Aaron, twenty-four years old; Charles, twenty-three years old, and Isidore, still younger; that they had not taken out naturalization papers, and he supposed they could not vote.

"Oh, that's all right," Levin declares Levy said; "I know about these things, and I'll take the responsibility, and it will be all right. If there's any trouble it will be worse for me than for you." Accordingly Levin went out and found the three older sons and brought them to the place of registration. Here he declares that he found Levy, and that Levy superintended the work of getting them registered. While they were being registered, Levin relates, a dispute came up, and Levy interfered and explained the age of the elder as twenty-six, instead of thirty-three. In this case a bench warrant has been obtained against Levy under the section in the Election law which makes it a felony, punishable with a five year sentence, to advise an illegal registration. Warrants have also been drawn against the election inspectors for apparent failure to do their duty, and two have been arrested.

The case in the 14th Assembly District, where Commissioner John T. Oakley, the sponsor for the unknown McGowan, rules, illustrates another Tammany attempt to defeat an honest election. Deputies from Superintendent Morgan's office had been for several days searching for a man who had registered as Arthur Smith, of No. 187 Avenue B. Last Saturday they were at the house when James A. Mulligan, the Tammany election district captain, who keeps a nearby saloon, brought a man into the room where the deputies and the landlady, a Mrs. Sulzer, were, and said, "This is your boarder, Mrs. Sulzer?"

Taking the "tip," Mrs. Sulzer at once said, "Yes, it is my boarder." Thereupon the deputies at once subpœnaed both the landlady and her boarder and took them to the superintendent's office, at No. 27 William-st. There both of them made a clean breast of the matter. The supposed Smith admitted that his name was George Walsh, and declared he was sitting in Walsh's saloon when a girl came and told him he was wanted; that he had gone across; that he had been instructed to say that he was Smith, and that he had obeyed orders.

Having taken these confessions, the superintendent brought in Mulligan, who had also been subpœnaed, and asked him about Walsh. Having been sworn, Mulligan then declared that Walsh was Smith; that he lived at No. 187 Avenue B, where Walsh had declared he had never been before; that he had seen him there frequently at "rackets" and parties, and that, so far as he knew, he lived there. The superintendent then asked him if there was any part of his testimony he cared to correct, and he said there was not. It is a felony to make a false statement under oath to the Superintendent of Elections, and the warrant against Mulligan has been issued on this ground. These facts were secured by a Tribune reporter, who visited the 14th Assembly District last night.

The third Tammany official in trouble is City Marshal Samuel K. Ellenbogen. In this case a poor Jew, Jacob Mendelssohn, living east of the Bowery, appealed to a Tammany man to get his son out of the Randall's Island House of Detention. The Tammany official, so Mendelssohn testifies, put him in touch with Ellenbogen, who is a Tammany captain in Alderman Foley's district, the 2d Assembly. Ellenbogen, so Mendelssohn swears, said that his boy could be released, but before that was done Mendelssohn and his son must both register from Lewis Bloch's house, No. 55 Mott-st. The anxious father, with his son, forthwith registered there, although in point of fact they lived in another district. The Superintendent of Elections heard a rumor of the irregularity, and brought the Mendelssohns and Mrs. Bloch to his office. At first all three insisted that the two men actually lived there, but finally they broke down and confessed.

Ellenbogen was called into another room in the superintendent's office. He knew nothing about the confession or the whereabouts of the two men, and promptly swore that they had lived at No. 55 Mott-st. for some time, and that he had just come from there and had seen them sleeping in the house. The men at the time were in the next room. A warrant for perjury was at once drawn against him, and he was yesterday taken before the grand jury and indicted. Attorney General Mayer, three deputies and a number of deputies from the office of the Superintendent of Elections appeared before the grand jury in this matter yesterday.

In addition to these cases, Attorney General Mayer yesterday obtained a conviction in the case of Charles Spitzer, who registered and voted as Robert Spitzer in the 30th Assembly District. He voted in the primary in the recent Burrell-Sinnott fight, and is the first voter convicted in a primary case of illegal voting.

SAY JOE GRIM IS HERE.

Municipal Ownership League Makes Charges Against Tammany.

Further accusations of colonization by the Tammany Hall organization were made in a statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Municipal Ownership League at the Hoffman House. It was declared that several fraudulent registrations had been discovered on Randall's Island by the investigators of the law committee of the league. Accusations of perjury in registering from that place, as well as other places in Manhattan, were made, names being given in every case. The investigators reported that on inquiry at the addresses given by the accused persons they were not known.

It was stated that "a flagrant case of colonization had been discovered at No. 100 Bowery, where six men, unknown to the proprietor and his employes, have registered." It was alleged that eight cases of fraudulent registration had been discovered in a lodging house at No. 18 Chatham Square. It was alleged that among men brought on from Philadelphia by Tammany Hall workers is Joe Grim, a prizefighter, known as the "human punching bag" because of his ability to take punishment. It is declared that he has registered from No. 11 Pell-st., in Chinatown, and that fifteen other cases of registration have been found at the same address. "It is understood," says the announcement, "that Grim will remain in the city until after Election Day and that his services will be at the disposal of Murphy and his agents."

It is declared that Frank Masterson, a Tammany worker on the lower West Side, offered to bet $100 with Gilbert Claudlutz, of No. 244 West 14th-st., a registered and qualified voter, that he will not cast his vote on Election Day, and has told him that one of his repeaters will vote on Claudlutz's name early in the morning of Election Day. Claudlutz is quoted as saying:

"Murder has been committed for less than $100, and I was actually afraid to cover the bet."

HEARST TO COCKRAN.

Not Making Rash Promises, Says Municipal Ownership Candidate.

William Randolph Hearst last evening replied to W. Bourke Cockran's charges, that he was making reckless promises in his effort to become Mayor. Mr. Hearst spoke at Progress Hall, No. 23 Avenue A; Lenox Assembly Rooms, No. 252 2d-st.; Terrace Lyceum, No. 206 East Broadway; Progress Assembly Rooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, and Jefferson Hall, No. 90 Columbia-st.

In part he said:

The Murphy machine has unlimited money, unlimited effrontery, unlimited dishonesty, but they haven't got the votes; for, thank heaven, "grafters" are few and honest men plenty in our great city. And, my friends, don't worry about Murphy's money and what he boasts he is going to do on Election Day. He can't do it. This movement is a movement by men of principle, and men of principle cannot be bought. The only danger is from a dishonest count. And don't worry when the Murphy "grafters" try to cloud the issue and try to misstate our position. They can't do that either. The people of this city have sound business sense, and they can understand a sound business proposition.

The other night Bourke Cochran, talking for Murphy, said: "Mr. Hearst promises the people gas at 55 cents. Why doesn't he promise them gas at 25 cents."

I will tell you, why, my friends, because I am not one of those little lying politicians that make promises they do not intend to keep, but because I am a business man, and having studied this business proposition, I believe that gas can be manufactured and sold to citizens at 55 cents. And furthermore, I know that when the gas companies were fighting each other they did sell gas at 55 cents and declared dividends. And furthermore, it developed in Boston during the gas investigation there that the parent company made and sold gas at 38 cents, and the distributing companies sold it to the people at $1.

Then Bourke Cochran said: "Mr. Hearst thinks that three-cent fares are possible on municipally owned subways. Why not promise two-cent fares or one-cent, or why not promise to carry people for nothing?"

In reply to that question, I want to say that if the city should keep its remaining franchises and develop them, it could carry passengers for three cents, because it would not have to pay dividends on watered stocks. The Metropolitan Traction carries passengers and pays interest on $191,000,000 worth of stock and bonds, $150,000,000 of which is watered.

If the Metropolitan Traction only had to pay interest on the actual cost of their properties, they could carry passengers for three cents. Furthermore, here is a ticket in my hand for one penny, or two cents, on the municipally owned tramway of Southampton. So you see it is possible to carry passengers for even two cents on municipally owned tramways.

My friends, I do not say or believe that these reforms can be made in thirty days, but we can begin at once to retain the people's properties for the people and not surrender any more of them to a private clique of public plunderers.

Mr. Shearn, candidate for District Attorney, spoke at the Lenox Assembly Rooms previous to Mr. Hearst, and among his remarks were:

If I am elected District Attorney, I shall not ask the city to appropriate a sum of money to have the insurance "grafters" prosecuted. I do not want high priced talent to convict any plain, ordinary thief. After January 1 I will not only prosecute but indict John A. McCall and James H. Hyde.

HEARST ON WATERFRONT.

Tells Longshoremen He Will Help Bring Trade Here.

William Randolph Hearst addressed a meeting of workingmen in the open air at West-st. and West 11th-st. yesterday noon.

The speaker spoke from a truck in front of the White Star Line pier to an audience of more than five hundred men.

Mr. Hearst was introduced by a boss stevedore named Kelly.

Part of Mr. Hearst's speech follows:

My friends, for myself, I have tried to help you faithfully in Congress. I have introduced a bill which will give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prevent those railroad discriminations which are exercised against the trade and commerce of this city. My friends, the bill that I introduced, I introduced one year before the administration bill was introduced, and the administration bill takes almost every clause and every word of my bill.

But a man as Mayor could do much more for you than as Congressman. In the minority party in Congress all you can do is work and work for the bills which you think are right and then, when you convince the majority that those bills are right, they take them away from you—but I do not care who gets the credit as long as the people get the benefit.

I am in favor of the plan of the people to attract trade and commerce to this city, and as Mayor I will do everything in my power to attract trade and commerce to this city to benefit the men who are dependent on that trade and commerce; and, as I have said, my friends that is you, it is I, it is all of us.

In conclusion, I want to say also that my attitude as Mayor will not be a defiant one; I will not say that I do not care for clamor from without or within the party, that it will not make me follow a different course. I regard clamor as the voice of the people. I want to hear the people's voice, I want to do what the people want.

I do not want to do what Murphy wants, or what McCarren wants, or what Sergeant Cram wants, or what Ryan wants, or what any of those public plunderers want. I want to do what you want, and if I am elected I will try to do what you want to the best of my ability.

When he finished his address he jumped to the ground and started to make his way to his carriage, which had drawn up in 11th-st. His feet had hardly touched the ground when he was surrounded by the workingmen, who slapped him on the back, elbowed one another to shake hands with him, and who cheered his slow progress to his carriage.

BRISBANE TO MINISTERS ON HEARST.

Tells Ministers of Employer's Cordial Relations with President McKinley.

Arthur Brisbane was the speaker yesterday at the Presbyterian Ministers' Association at No. 156 5th-ave. He spoke briefly on "The Newspaper and the Church," devoting the remainder of the time allotted him to answering the many questions put to him by the clergymen.

Dr. S. H. Thompson, of Red Bank, asked about "those dreadful cartoons" published before the assassination of President McKinley. Mr. Brisbane said: "Mr. McKinley himself kept a collection of those cartoons, which he regarded as amusing. Mr. Opper, who drew the cartoons, was a friend of McKinley and voted for him. Of course, it was a very dreadful thing when the end came as it did, but prior to that there was never a hint of our having done anything beyond the line of legitimate political campaigning."

Mr. Brisbane, speaking of the cordial relations which existed between Mr. Hearst and President McKinley, said:

Mr. Hearst went to see the President about giving his yacht to the government. You know there were some rich men who sold yachts to the government at that time, but Mr. Hearst gave his. And it was published at the time that government officials had gone aboard the yacht to get possession of certain papers that had been stolen from the government. As a matter of fact, they went on board to examine the vessel and see if it was suitable for the uses of the government.

WOMAN ATTACKS TAMMANY "GRAFT."

Miss Kendall Sends Political Circular to Clergy.

At the various meetings of the clergymen yesterday copies of a circular attacking Tammany Hall were distributed. The distribution was arranged by Miss F. R. Kendall, who devotes her time to religious and missionary work, especially among the police force. The circular said in part:

As to the coming election in New-York, we are now in the hands of Tammany; nobody denies it. The Mayor, who stands as the figurehead for Tammany just now is a gentleman; everybody concedes it. But the Tiger has not changed its stripes. The administration under Mayor McClellan has been frightfully corrupt, in spite of him. The proof is overwhelmingly manifest. What do good citizens propose to do about it?

The Christian people of New-York are numerous enough to command the situation, and they must bear the responsibility of the outcome. It is an individual responsibility.

I propose to pray over this election. I shall apply my religion to politics on this occasion. I cast one ballot. So do you. I profess to be a Christian. So do you. I cannot vote for "graft." Can you? I cannot vote for a continuance of misrule. Can you? I cannot vote for the dive, the saloon, Sabbath desecration and dishonest franchises. Can you? If every one would look to his own reformation, how easy it would be to reform a nation. God save New-York from the Tiger. This is a practical prayer for all good people. What do you propose to do about this stupendous issue?

A CITIZEN (of no mean city).

SPEAKERS FOR JEROME MEETING.

The speakers at the Jerome meeting at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night will be Joseph H. Choate, Austen G. Fox, John G. Milburn and District Attorney Jerome. Ex-Justice Charles A. Flammer, the former opponent of Mr. Jerome, will be one of the vice-presidents of the meeting, and it is expected he will also speak.

ADMITS 15 PER CENT LOSS.

TAMMANY MADE CANVASS.

Others Believe Figures Largely Underestimate Defection.

The preliminary canvass of fifteen election districts, turned in to Charles F. Murphy last night, show an average shrinkage of the Tammany vote of 15 per cent. The districts were in widely separated Assembly districts, and, while Mr. Murphy and his friends assert that they are representative, it is more than likely that Tammany has given itself by far the best of it in estimating the falling off in its own vote. A 15 per cent shrinkage would give McClellan just about 268,000 votes, as his vote two years ago was nearly 315,000.

The Ivins managers say that McClellan will not get to exceed 33 per cent of the votes. If this estimate should be confirmed on election night, the Mayor would have only about 200,000 votes, and the shrinkage, instead of being 15 per cent, would reach 30 per cent.

Charles F. Murphy said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the use of meeting halls in his own Assembly district, the 18th, was being denied to partisans of William R. Hearst, the Municipal Ownership candidate for Mayor, and to District Attorney Jerome. He was told that a Hearst advocate had been parading his district with a banner bearing an inscription asking why the halls in the 18th were denied to Mr. Jerome.

"There is no truth in the story," said Mr. Murphy. "You can tell those people who say so that there is absolutely no truth in it. Jerome and Hearst can have any hall in the 18th, on any day or night, and we will cancel our own contracts for the use of halls there for political meetings if they ask it."

"What do you think of the general situation?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"It is thoroughly satisfactory to us, and is improving. It is good and is getting better every day."

"How about the finish?"

"It will be McClellan first, Ivins second and Hearst third."

"It is said that Tammany Hall has the largest campaign fund in its history this year. Is that true?"

"Well," said Mr. Murphy, smilingly, "if that is true that doesn't do us any harm."

"How about the rest of the city, as to the reports that Tammany is trying to shut out Jerome and Hearst by getting contracts on halls for every night from now on till election?"

"I can't speak for other districts; I know nothing of the sort is being done in mine."

The Tammany Hall press bureau yesterday sent out an attack on John Ford, the Municipal Ownership candidate for Controller, alleging that while a State Senator Mr. Ford was opposed to the principles he now represents.

Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner and Democratic candidate for Sheriff, gave out a letter from Controller Edward M. Grout, praising him for his record. A delegation of 100 young men from the City College called on Mayor McClellan at his headquarters in the Hotel Bartholdi, pledging their support.

At a meeting held on Saturday night in the rooms of the Wyandotte Club the McClellan Athletic League was organized to work for the reelection of the Mayor. The new league is composed of the representatives of registered athletes in the Amateur Athletic Union. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, champion high jumper of America, was elected president; Joseph Lynch, of the Pastime Athletic Club, and William Kelly, Mott Haven Athletic Club, vice-presidents; Walter A. Kohn, of Columbia University, secretary and treasurer.

Secretary Murphy of the Citizens Union was later asked about the denial of Charles F. Murphy to the story that Tammany Hall had rented all halls in the 18th Assembly District. Mr. Murphy referred his questioners to P. J. McCook, of the committee on organization of the Citizens' Union. Mr. McCook said:

We found that after a careful survey of the situation in the 18th most of the places we desired have been taken by our opponents. When Mr. Murphy reports to this headquarters formally the matter will be referred to the proper committee. In the mean time the work of the truck will be continued.

MAYOR AT CHURCH FAIRS.

Later Declares Municipal Ownership Means Higher Taxes.

Mayor McClellan spoke last evening at the Carmelite School fair, at No. 320 East 29th-st.; the fair of St. Rose of Lima, 165th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., and at the Manhattan Casino, 137th-st. and 7th-ave. At the fairs the Mayor's talk was free from political reference. An admission fee was charged and the attendance, perhaps for that reason, was small.

At the Manhattan Casino Mr. McClellan said in part:

At the present rate of taxation, and the limits of the law, there is only so much money to spend. We have apportioned this money during my administration to the most necessary and useful improvements—for the absolute necessities as we understood them.

No one will give you more or can give you more for the same amount of money. Any pledge or proposition to do so is a false promise and is absolute demagoguery.

Municipal ownership cannot produce something for nothing. You cannot get power without heat. If you want steam you must burn coal; if you burn coal you must pay for it in this world of ours. It follows from this that if you want more of anything you must raise and pay more money to get it. More money in this metropolis, as in every city government, means a higher tax rate. A higher tax rate means that you must pay more rent. If you get more from the city government than you get to-day, you will pay more rent.

It seems to me that the rent limit has about been reached. We cannot go further without danger. The necessities of life are already too high. Must we pay more for bread or for meat or for coal?

It's all very well to say that these necessities are controlled by trusts and that trusts should be destroyed. This is not a time for the exploitation of academic questions or of theories. We are in the hard grind of practical questions. If the city expends any money the tax rate goes up. If the tax rate goes up rents rise, and all the dealers in the necessities of life and all the men in the markets must raise their prices to meet the emergency.

Do not let us blind ourselves to this great fact: All taxes fall on the consumer. The mortgage tax comes out of the borrower, in spite of the law that the lender must pay it. I shall ask and I shall continue to work for the repeal of that law, as I ask you to.

I have had the honor for two years of being Mayor of this city. I am a candidate for re-election. I cannot make impossible promises, as an honest man, for, if I made promises that I knew I could not fulfil, I should not be an honest man.

I have come to you, to the people of New-York, asking them to judge me and my administration, not on what I say I shall do, but upon what you may say I have done.

If you believe that this administration of mine has given you the sort of government you want, and if you believe that it has been a popular government—and by that I mean a government that the American people want, in other words, an honest, economical and clean government—then I ask you to support my appeal for re-election.

If, on the other hand, you believe that this government that I have given you has not been the kind you want, then I shall be the last to ask you for your support, because if you do not want to re-elect an administration that has tried to do its duty, then I do not want your votes.

But this campaign in which we are engaged is one that rises above politics; that rises above partisanship. It stretches out further than the immediate questions of whether this or that party shall be in power. It touches the very vitals of American institutions; it affects the fair fame and honor of the city we love, the city of New-York. And so, as the Mayor of this great city, I call upon you in the city's name to forget whether you be Democrats or whether you be Republicans, and to remember only that our city's fair fame is at stake, and to rally to her support and give to the ticket I have the honor to be the head of the greatest majority ever received in the city of New-York.

FIGHT AROUND MAYOR.

Cheer for Hearst at Tammany Meeting Starts Riot.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 597 Broadway, where Mayor McClellan spoke under the auspices of the Real Estate Men's McClellan Club, some one almost started a riot by shouting Hearst's name at the Mayor after the latter had left the meeting and was sitting in his carriage. One arrest was made.

According to Sergeant Russell, of the Mercer-st. station, the Mayor had left the meeting, and was sitting in his carriage in front of the place, waiting for the police to clear a passage through the crowd, when a man poked his head in the window of the carriage and shouted:

"Three cheers for Hearst!"

There was a McClellan delegation pouring out of the hall, and from the opposite side of Broadway came what was said to be a Hearst faction. The two mobs, numbering fully five hundred each, met at the carriage, and pushed one another, swearing and shouting, while several policemen stationed near the carriage, clubbed those nearest them in an effort to clear the street.

Sergeant Russell summoned all the police from the hall where the speaking was going on, and ordered them to clear Broadway, the cars having been stopped because of the mob.

The man who shouted into the Mayor's carriage got away, the Mayor smiling broadly. Another man was arrested for refusing to move away from the street in front of the meeting place. This prisoner was Albert Greenblat, of No. 113 Floyd-st., Brooklyn. The sergeant turned the prisoner over to Patrolman Quinn, of the Macdougal-st. station, who later arraigned him before Magistrate Whitman in the Jefferson Market police court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The magistrate fined Greenblat $2.

At the meeting resolutions were adopted condemning the Mortgage Tax law and indorsing Mr. McClellan. Mr. McClellan and Herman A. Metz, Tammany's candidate for Controller, criticised State taxation.

ASKS ABOUT HAFFEN.

"The Bronx Record and Times" Wonders Where $80,000 Came From

"The Bronx Borough Record and Times" (Republican) in an editorial printed in its issue of Saturday asks Borough President Haffen why he is willing to spend $80,000 for re-election to an office which in four years will net him a salary of $30,000. Where did he get it? asked "The Record and Times." The editorial is as follows:

Haffen has said that he had to pay $20,000 to defeat Mr. Wells in the campaign of 1901.

At that time the salary of the President of this borough was $5,000 for the year 1901 and $7,500 for 1902.

He paid out $20,000 for a job that returned to him in salary $7,500 in the year 1902 and $7,500 in 1903. In other words he paid out $20,000 to get $15,000.

Why is the office so exceedingly valuable to him?

It is credibly stated that Haffen has $80,000, which he is prepared to pay out to defeat his opponents in this campaign.

Where did he get it? And why is he so willing to part with such a huge sum to retain an office which will legitimately repay but $30,000 to him in four years time and leave him a loser of $50,000?

If Mr. Bell is elected he will make a thorough investigation of the office.

If Mr. Bell is not elected he will request the citizens of this borough to unite with him in a petition to the legislature to send a committee here with Mr. Hughes or Judge Ernest Hall as selected counsel to probe the affairs of the borough office to the bottom.

The Haffen banners have suddenly appeared all over The Bronx—they are a plain cry for help, as he feels himself sinking under public condemnation.

Haffen has run this borough for fourteen years! Is it not about time there was a change? Is he the only man we have and the rest of us simply incompetents?

The Bronx has become a Haffen estate and the people serfs to his tyranny.

Is Haffen such a fine gentleman and representative citizen that he should be forever continued in his office?

It is well known that Haffen's methods are to win by favors or by purchase, and those he cannot win in either of these ways he undertakes to crush.

The political slavery of this borough is wholly unendurable, and un-American.

Haffen is much more a feudal lord than an American president of a borough composed of free men.

The will of the people is thwarted by Haffen's political methods in securing his re-elections.

Haffen is a great engineer. His best work is his wonderful political machine.

Whatever credit there is in the vestibuling of cars is due to the Republican legislature, which passed the act and compelled the railroads to do it.

Hal Bell demands that the Union Railway be compelled to give adequate service to the public and treat its employes like human beings and American citizens, and not like cattle.

"POOR JIM'S" LATEST.

McClellan Supporters Among Insurance Men He Mentioned.

"Poor Jim" Osborne has made another "break." Despite the efforts of the Democratic campaign managers to "gag" him and keep him in the straight path, he has run off at a tangent again. Mayor McClellan happens to be the victim of Mr. Osborne's indiscretion this time. The Mayor was deeply incensed yesterday and at the same time greatly worried by Mr. Osborne's blunder.

The whole situation was created by the statement issued by Osborne on Sunday night. In this statement Mr. Osborne said that many insurance men were supporting Jerome, and that many had signed his petition. Mr. Osborne declared that inasmuch as Mr. Jerome had the support of these men he could not be expected, in the natural course of events, to probe the insurance scandals if elected. This deduction was naturally blasted by Mr. Jerome's statement yesterday that if he was elected he would retain Charles E. Hughes and devote as much time as possible to convicting every insurance malefactor who came within reach of the law.

This was not the end, however. Mr. Osborne in connection with his "insurance grafter" remarks elected to give out the names of the insurance men among the signers of the Jerome petition. This was where the fatal blunder came which caused McClellan to sit up and gnash his teeth. Among the names that Osborne gave out were those of William B. Hornblower, Paul D. Cravath, Frederic R. Coudert, Francis Lynde Stetson and John G. Milburn.

It is sad to relate, and hence the Mayor's anguish, that each and every one of these men is openly and publicly supporting McClellan. "Poor Jim."

A few fairly large bets were made last night along Broadway.

At the Hoffman House J. B. Franklin bet $1,000 against $2,500 with J. Moore that Hearst would win. At the same hotel Jack Morley put up $1,500 even against Joe Harran that McClellan would win. Sam McKay placed with a stakeholder at the Hoffman House $3,000 against Joe Hayden's $2,000 that Hearst would be the next Mayor.

A bet of $1,000 against $800 that McClellan would win was made at Shanley's by two men, who withheld their names.

At Tom O'Rourke's $1,500 was offered against $500 that Hearst would win, but had no takers.

TONSILITIS YET POTENT.

Osborne Therefore Uses Typewriter and Asks Questions.

James W. Osborne, Tammany's candidate for District Attorney, was expected to address a meeting in Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, last evening, but the tonsilitis again prevented him.

Earlier in the day he made it known that surprised and pained as he was to learn that lawyers who had served as counsel to officials of the insurance companies had advocated the nomination of Mr. Jerome, he was even more pained to see that Mr. Jerome had not denied his "charges." In fact, Mr. Jerome was unkind enough to say sympathetically: "Poor Jim. Life's too short to notice such trash."

Mr. Osborne, stung by this and Mr. Jerome's more formal statement, returned to the attack yesterday. In a statement, typewritten to avoid the use of the throat, which Mr. Murphy says is too sore to talk, Mr. Osborne said:

Mr. Jerome does not deny in his statement this morning that many of his backers are insurance officials. He practically admits it, and apparently even glories in it, for he asks: "Where could I get a crowd of men in better standing in the community to back my candidacy?"

Provoked by Mr. Jerome's expressed determination to prosecute the insurance rogues, and to hire, if possible, Chares E. Hughes as a special assistant district attorney for this purpose, Mr. Osborne asks these questions: "Does he feel unwilling or incompetent to conduct these trials himself?" "Is it his desire to shift the responsibility to other shoulders?" "Does he intend to abdicate his office to somebody else, as far as the insurance officials are concerned?"

In Mr. Jerome's intention to obtain the services of Mr. Hughes to conduct a prosecution against the insurance men, Mr. Osborne has discovered a complete and, to him, satisfactory answer to his suggestion of Saturday night, that if elected District Attorney, Mr. Jerome would not turn upon the insurance men. After repeating his statements of Saturday night and reiterating the disproved charges that Mr. Jerome had been lax in prosecuting big offenders, Mr. Osborne said that he was not afraid to tackle the insurance problem single handed, and that he had no reason or intention of merging himself into the dim background and letting another man do the work and get the glory. Later Mr. Osborne issued an open letter to Mr. Jerome containing the same statements and almost identical language.

INDEPENDENTS FOR IVINS

Well Known Men Issue Call for a Cooper Union Rally.

One of the strongest proofs that could be given of the drift of the independent vote to William M. Ivins, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is the call for a meeting at Cooper Union next Friday evening to promote the election of Mr. Ivins. This call is signed by many men whose advocacy of non-partisanship in municipal affairs is widely known, including several who have been prominent as Democrats in national campaigns.

Mr. Ivins has been invited to speak at the meeting, at which Horace White will preside. Other speakers will be General Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Judge Henry B. Howland and Arthur von Briesen.

The character of the men signing the call makes it certain that the great hall of Cooper Union will be crowded with independents who will both vote and work for Mr. Ivins. The support of a large body of independents, added to the loyal support of the Republican organization in the city, will make the election of Mr. Ivins certain. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock Friday evening. On account of the prominence of the speakers, it is probable that only the thousands who go early will be able to get seats in the hall.

Following is the call for the meeting:

The undersigned firmly believe that national political partisanship has no proper place in municipal administration, and that campaigns for elective municipal offices should be conducted and decided on local political issues; that the heads of the great city departments should be appointed solely on account of their efficiency and integrity, and should be promptly removed when they prove either to be inefficient or to be administering their departments otherwise than with sole regard to the public interest; that the members of the subordinate Civil Service should be appointed solely for merit and fitness, ascertained according to rules and regulations embodying the spirit and intent of the State constitution. Under the city's charter the Mayor is the principal elected officer clothed with the power and charged with the duty of enforcing these principles.

William M. Ivins has unreservedly pledged himself, if elected Mayor, to observe and enforce them. His known character and record are an assurance that he will keep that pledge. We invite him to address the citizens of New-York, irrespective of their national party affiliations, upon the grave issues involved in the present municipal campaign, at a public meeting at Cooper Union on the evening of November 3, 1905.

Carl Schurz.	Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Seth Low.	Isaac N. Seligman.
Richard Watson Gilder.	James McKeen.
Gustav H. Schwab.	Hiram R. Steele.
Everett P. Wheeler.	William A. Keener.
Henry Hentz.	Edward F. Brown.
William N. Cohen.	The Rev. Robert L. Paddock.
Henry W. Taft.	Henry Holt.
Edmund Wetmore.	Robert Underwood Johnson.
Cephas Brainerd.	Arthur Von Briesen.
P. Tecumseh Sherman.	William F. Havemeyer.
Homer Folks.	F. M. Hurlbut.
S. H. Hackett.	E. D. Faulkner.
The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge.	William W. Ellsworth.
Frank H. Scott.	Theodore L. De Vinne.
J. Cleveland Cady.	Arthur R. Wilson.
Brander Matthews.	William H. McElroy.
George H. Hazen.	Clarence C. Buel.
Dr. L. E. Holt.	Franklin H. Wilson.
William B. Howland.	Charles De Kay.
John R. Munro.	Robert Van Iderstine.
O. W. Brady.	Charles F. Chichester.
The Rev. Minot J. Savage.	Isaac H. Cary.
George H. Brush.	H. Batterman.
J. H. Taylor.	K. F. Junor.
William F. Clarke.	Frederick W. Atkinson.
Austin B. Fletcher.	Theodore L. Frothingham.
The Rev. Lyman Abbott.	And many others.
Albert Shaw.	

MR. IVINS CONFIDENT.

Race Between Himself and Hearst—McClellan Out, He Says.

William M. Ivins yesterday expressed great confidence in his election, and said that the contest was between him and Mr. Hearst, McClellan being out of it.

"Mr. Ivins, at this, the last week of the campaign, what have you to say of the general situation?" a reporter asked.

"Two weeks ago to-day," Mr. Ivins said, "I thought we had a possibility. To-day, I believe we have a certainty. No one who does not get direct information from the inner circles of Tammany Hall has any idea of the extent to which Mr. Murphy and his friends are scared. The Democrats began with the idea that the Republicans would lose by default, but I am now sure that I shall probably get the entire Republican vote of the party. From the evidences I receive daily, I believe that I shall have the independent vote overwhelmingly. I have every justification for the utmost confidence in the progress of the campaign."

"Mr. Ivins, Tammany Hall seems to be raising the issue as exclusively between Tammany Hall and the red flag of anarchy?"

"Tammany Hall is in the same position to-day as it was in 1860. The nation can take care of itself. But whether Tammany Hall can take care of itself or not is a question. It has all it can do right here and at home, without bothering with national affairs."

"Are the financiers helping you in this campaign, or what is their position?"

"I really do not know. I have not seen a financier since I took the nomination, but I may say that, in my opinion, the independent conservatives are solely for me."

"Have you any sensations to spring upon the community this week?"

"I don't believe in sensational politics. The politics of reason are good enough for me. There is plenty of evidence for the necessity of the foolkiller in this campaign."

"Since the indorsement of Jerome by the Republicans, have you had any communication with him or met him directly or indirectly?"

"I have had no communication with Mr. Jerome except on the day of my nomination."

"What do you think will be the general result of the conservative element in your campaign?"

"The race is between Mr. Hearst and me, and if the conservative goes to McClellan he will help to elect Mr. Hearst."

"Mr. McClellan is making a great deal of the Mortgage Tax law for campaign purposes?"

"It is not a matter within the competency of the Mayor to discuss; but since he has chosen to refer to it, I don't object to saying that had I been a member of the legislature, I should have voted against the bill. It is economically wrong. It is supposed to be a tax on the lenders, but the lender always puts it back upon the borrower. It is a double tax of wages. The direct tax on land is paid by wage earners, and the mortgage tax is paid in the self-same way. The consequence is it is a tax on wages and income. For more than fifty years past the tax laws of our State have been in a dreadful condition. The late Mr. Tilden tried to solve it scientifically as Governor of New-York when he appointed a commission with David A. Wells as chairman. The necessity for remedy is more apparent to-day than when Wells submitted his report. I don't think the general situation has been improved by the Mortgage Tax law. If Mr. McClellan be elected, I doubt if he can do much toward its repeal. I would be listened to more than he.

"In the event of your election, Mr. Ivins, how would you regard the shoofly system of the Police Department?"

"The Police Commissioner I would select would be a man of independent views, and I should hold him to his responsibility. Speaking personally, I would say that one of the largest elements of disorganization in the Police Department is a lack of proper esprit de corps, and the fault of that lack rests with the heads of the department. No commander secured esprit de corps by treating his men as if they were wrongdoers and insisting upon the spy system."

ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVE PRAISED.

Society Headed by Seth Low Meets Immediate Approval and Support.

The announcement yesterday of the formation of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, with Seth Low as chairman of its executive committee, was received in the city with many expressions of satisfaction. Many well known New-Yorkers said the association would have their warm support. It seemed to be the general opinion that the formation of the association was well timed, and that the disclosures before the insurance investigation committee of the legislature would give an impetus to the association's work.

Perry Belmont, who appeared before legislative committees at Albany last winter in support of bills designed to prevent corrupt practices, said yesterday:

It appears to be the intention of the gentlemen forming this organization to wait until the meeting of the Albany legislature and have their bill ready by January 1. It may be pointed out, however, that there is a most fruitful field for immediate action during the present campaign in this city. All the contending parties and organizations in the pending municipal campaign are receiving and expending very large sums, the source of which is unknown and the disposition of which is unaccounted for.

These amounts may not be as large as are disbursed during Presidential campaigns, but they are undoubtedly excessive, and it would throw a very practical light upon the necessity of the proposed legislation to obtain as a result of pledges exacted during the pendency of the present campaign a detailed statement of the campaign receipts and expenditures of the municipal candidates and their responsible committees.

It is not that contributions are discreditable. I know of a certain candidate for an important office in this election who has received many contributions, some of them under the pledge of secrecy. Undoubtedly a contributor, in the absence of any law requiring publicity, may be considered as having a certain right to ask that his contribution be kept secret, but the very absence of a legal requirement for publicity in contributions and expenditures by political committees has brought about the present absurd condition and furnishes the basis for false views upon the subject.

ARCANUM HITS M'GOWAN

Indignant That He Uses Membership for Political Purposes.

Brooklyn members of the Royal Arcanum are indignant over an attempt of the friends of Patrick F. McGowan, Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, who is a member of the order, to use that fact for political purposes. The secretary of Celtic Council, Manhattan, of which the Tammany candidate is a member, first sent requests to the secretaries of the Brooklyn councils asking for the names and addresses of their members. There was nothing in this request to indicate that the information was wanted for other than fratern