IF TAMMANY DOESN'T KNOW

OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AT ITS DOORS MANY DO.

James Forbes Believes That Tammany Protects It—Congressman Bennet Offers Mr. Murphy Some Facts About It—Herbert Parsons Also Responds.

The charges that the traffic in women is carried on in this city under the protection of Tammany politicians has brought out abundant assertions that such a traffic exists as well as that it could not exist without protection. One man who has knowledge at first hand is James Forbes, for eleven years mendicancy officer of the Charity Organization Society and now secretary and director of the National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture. Mr. Forbes was asked yesterday for an opinion on the charge made in an article in *McClure's Magazine* that Tammany is protecting the traffic in women in this city. He answered: "Yes, I believe it. There can be no doubt that such traffic exists, and from the fact that many of the men interested in it are active for Tammany and the added fact that the Tammany leaders could not well remain ignorant of what is going on at their doors I cannot believe that these leaders do not countenance the business."

Charles F. Murphy wanted to know on Monday why Congressman William S. Bennet, campaign manager for Bannard, and Herbert Parsons, Republican county chairman, were silent about *McClure's* white slave article, yesterday; accordingly they ceased to be silent. Mr. Bennet said:

"The reasons that I have kept silent are: First, that it is my judgment, in which Mr. Murphy does not seem to share, that the speaking for a campaign ought to be done by the candidates, who are and will be responsible to the people, and not by the managers, who after election will have no responsibility. Of course, I realize that Mr. Murphy's position as boss of Tammany Hall makes this doctrine incomprehensible to him, but I feel that it will be understood by right thinking people. In the second place, I am a member of the United States Immigration Commission, which has had to do with the investigation of the white slave traffic. Here is our report in print, but, as you see, it is marked 'confidential.'

"Mr. Turner's article was brought to me and I was asked to buy copies of it to circulate as a campaign document. I read it through, and refused for several reasons. In the first place, the value of such an article is through the circulation of its own medium and such copying as is done from it and not through miscellaneous circulation. In the second place, while in the main Mr. Turner's article is true in all its hideous details and circumstance, he sacrifices accuracy to picturesqueness in his story about the Jewish Kaftans, and as I could not indorse the article as a whole I would not touch it.

"The white slave traffic does exist and covers the country. In June, 1909, Prof. John W. Jenks of Cornell University and myself organized, in connection with the United States District Attorney, Edward W. Sims of that district, a raid on the Chicago headquarters of the traffic. As a result of that raid there were deportations and convictions, but the principal, who was put under $25,000 bail, forfeited that amount in cash and disappeared. There have been about twenty-five convictions under the 1907 statute in the United States Circuit Court here in Manhattan borough, two having been had this month.

"The United States Government has in the last two years, outside of the work of the Immigration Commission, spent $100,000 in the suppression of the traffic. The governments of the world have entered into a specific treaty in which the traffic is described, and to that treaty our Government has been a party for more than a year. In addition, largely at my suggestion, the night court in New York county was utilized to break up the traffic.

"Mr. Murphy and Judge Gaynor ask for instances of specific connection between this traffic and the city Government," said Mr. Bennet, and he instanced the degradation of Police Inspector Russell after he had been promoted for cleaning up downtown Manhattan.

"For his work Inspector Russell was made Borough Inspector of Brooklyn. Unfortunately for him," said Mr. Bennet, "it was about the time that Mayor McClellan got the idea that he could run for Governor next year and commenced to make speeches at up-State fairs. To be nominated for Governor he needed the Tammany delegates. He had stood by Russell up to that moment. About the same time Mr. Justice Gaynor started his campaign for the Presidency via the City Hall and the Duffy case. Inspector Russell's sole connection with the Duffy case was to make some official reports, but in Brooklyn he commenced to raid, not the swan boats in Coney Island to which Judge Gaynor referred and which had not existed for some fifteen years, but some vicious resorts. One day the proprietor of a disorderly resort said to him, with oaths and blasphemy, 'On such and such a day you won't be an inspector; you will be a captain, and you'll have a Bronx precinct.' And then, within forty-eight hours, the message conveyed by this singular route was followed by the official order of the Mayor of the city.

"Tammany has always fought every effort to better conditions in relation to the protection of young girls. I introduced the first bill in relation to dance halls in the Assembly in 1900. The fight against it was led by Julius Harburger, now a Coroner and a candidate for reelection on the Tammany ticket. Decent citizens rose en masse against the evils of the Raines law hotels in the fall of 1905. Legislation as a result of this was introduced in 1905. It was fought in both branches of the Legislature in 1905 and 1906 by Tammany Senators and Assemblymen. In 1908 when Gen. Bingham wanted $25,000 to prosecute the Black Hand, which is mixed up with this traffic to some extent, it was the Tammany Aldermen that beat the appropriation in the Board.

"Every organization has joined to suppress this traffic in connection with the sale of liquor except Tammany Hall—churches, congregations, the committee of fourteen, the two associations of brewers, the Liquor Dealers Association and the companies that bond licensed places. The United States Government has acted, as I have shown; the State Legislatures have passed laws aimed at the evils in connection with the liquor traffic. Every one has acted for the protection of the young girls of the city except Tammany Hall, which whenever it could has obstructed every effort."

Mr. Parsons said:

"The Federal records show that this traffic exists." 'Any effort, however, to fix it on any one race of people is absurd. Of my own knowledge, I do not know that such a traffic exists, but I do know what the Federal records show. Some of the men interested in it aid Tammany in primaries and elections. And for doing so they are protected.

"I would also call attention to the fact that Max Hochstim, Judge Gaynor's protégé, was recently put out of the business of running a disorderly house. I understand that Inspector Russell, who put him out of business for doing this and putting other Sullivan lieutenants out of business, when Commissioner Bingham was removed, was demoted and transferred to the Bronx."

A statement was sent out to the newspapers last night by the "East Side Property Owners Association" characterizing the statement in the McClure story as "base and unfounded slanders" and "a despicable crime on this neighborhood and upon a special class of our citizens," "made for campaign purposes." The signers include, besides the officers of the association, Max Rubinges, president of the First Rumanian American Congregation, 89 to 93 Rivington street, Abraham Feitmann, president of the Congregation Telferes Israel, 126 to 130 Allen street, and the Rev. Israel Konowitz.

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JEWISH COMMUNITY ACTS.

Will Have Any Wrongdoers Punished—Says "McClure's" Exaggerated.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Jewish Community, a central body consisting of representatives of about three hundred synagogues, held at the Hebrew Charities Building, 356 Second avenue, last night, the following statement was issued to the public:

"It is impossible at this moment to make a complete examination of the statement and charges contained in *McClure's Magazine* for November, but such an examination, in so far as it relates to the Jews, is in progress and has been for the past several months. As soon as the data are collected the Jewish Community will take prompt steps to bring to the attention of the authorities such specific cases as will lead to the punishment of wrongdoers.

"It may be said in the meantime that such investigation as has been made shows the article to be exaggerated and libellous in its treatment of the Jews. Deputy Commissioner Woods, as former Police Commissioner Bingham's assistant, looked into this particular question in New York, but so far as he was able to ascertain there were no Jews among the importers of girls. The article in the *Evening Post* of October 23 substantiates this in so far that few if any Jewish names appeared among those convicted of this crime."

Rabbis Mendes, Silverman, Drachman, Klein and Margolies were present at the meeting and also denounced the *McClures'* article as exaggerated.

JEWISH GIRL ABDUCTED.

Says She Was Held Prisoner on the East Side—Three Jewish Men Arrested.

Isaac Glatt of 165 East Ninety-sixth street notified the police of the East 104th street station two weeks ago that his fifteen-year-old daughter Gertrude had been abducted. Detectives Archiopoli and Howard found the girl in a house on the lower East Side, the address of which they refuse to disclose. Gertrude Glatt was taken to the Children's Society and there gave the authorities the names and addresses of the two men who she said abducted her. Last night the detectives arrested David Kamenscher, 21 years old, and William Fagenson, 21 years, and locked them up in the East 104th street police station charged with abduction. The girl says that these two took her to the East Side and kept her in a house there.

Yesterday the girl's father was visited by a young man who threatened to make trouble for Glatt if he attempted in any way to prosecute the case against Kamenscher and Fagenson. Glatt told the police of the occurrence and they arrested David Wagner, 21 years old, clerk of 75 East 119th street, whom Glatt identified as his threatening caller.

All three prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem police court this morning. They are all Jews and so is the girl.

MURPHY SAW HEARST TWICE.

Cram Says Hearst Offered Money for Tammany Support in 1904.

J. Sergeant Cram, friend and adviser of Charles F. Murphy, said yesterday that William R. Hearst in 1904 sought the help of the Tammany leader in his effort to secure the Democratic nomination for President and that he offered money inducements for the Tammany support.

"In 1904," said Mr. Cram, "Mr. Hearst sent one of his confidential agents to see Mr. Murphy. This agent told Mr. Murphy that Hearst was anxious to have the support and indorsement of Tammany in his aspirations for the nomination, and that if he could have that support he promised to contribute largely to Tammany's campaign fund. That offer was refused and again Mr. Hearst offered a large sum of money for Tammany's support and promised an additional contribution after the delegates had voted for him. That offer was also refused."

It was learned from Mr. Murphy himself last night that not only had agents been sent to him by Mr. Hearst but that he met Mr. Hearst on June 6, 1904.

"Was the purpose of the meeting to discuss Mr. Hearst's Presidential ambition?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Yes."

"What was the proposition that Mr. Hearst made to you?"

"Let Mr. Hearst answer that," replied Mr. Murphy.

"Was the proposition a monetary one?" it was asked.

"Let Mr. Hearst say," was again Mr. Murphy's answer.

"Did you meet him more than once?"

"Yes," Mr. Murphy replied. "I met Hearst twice about that time. He sent Mr. Gilleran to me on the first occasion and it was on the suggestion of Mr. Gilleran that we met in a room in the Hoffman House."

Beyond repeating that Mr. Hearst talked with him about his campaign plans Mr. Murphy would say nothing more specific as to what happened at the meeting.

Mr. Gilleran refused to talk of the incident.

Mr. Hearst's secretary said last night that his chief would have nothing to say in reply to Mr. Murphy, at any rate not last night.

Battle's Birthday.

George Gordon Battle, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, was 41 years old yesterday. Among those who congratulated him was District Attorney Jerome, who phoned that he would call during the evening at the candidate's headquarters and personally wish him good luck. Mr. Jerome was unable, however, to keep his promise. John A. Henneberry, who was Mr. Jerome's campaign manager, is now helping Mr. Battle.

Chicago Must Pay for Cars Burned by Rioters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day held that the city of Chicago was responsible for cars burned in the railroad riots there in 1894 whether or not they were owned by the company whose tracks they occupied when destroyed. The decision was in favor of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

BANNARD FLITS OVER QUEENS

HATES TO SEEM UNKIND TO OTHERS, BUT THINKS HE'LL WIN

Tells Cassidy's Province It Doesn't Want the Tiger Too—Everybody Works, He Says to Workingmen in Cooper Union—Conditions Should Be Right.

Otto T. Bannard tore up the streets and roads of Queens borough and down again last evening in his whirling and whirring tour of the campaign meetings of the Greater City and made four speeches in Queens, and later one in Manhattan. The long reaches of Queens made the tour long and late.

He began in the hall of the Poppenhusen Institute at College Point after a lighning streak of it over the Queens roads, which he doubtless promised himself to improve if he ever has a chance.

Next he struck the Flushing theatre, which was filled with men and women. In fact everywhere he went last evening there were women in the audiences, both in the front seats or the platform seats and scattered through the hall. The Flushing audience gave Mr. Bannard a "good hand," as the theatrical people say, both when he entered and when he made a point which suited them and when he had finished his speech.

Thereafter, after addressing a house-ful at Warwick Hall, in Corona, Mr. Bannard went to Schuetzen Park Hall, in Long Island City, and got a great reception from a throng which filled the big place. Men stood in their seats and waved their hats and their arms in the air when he told them his ideas of city government. As the people of Queens have a common interest in the city's problems Mr. Bannard talked along the same lines at all the Queens meetings. He told them that he was sure they did not want the Tammany tiger over there, adding "And we want to skin him." He said in part

"I bring a message to-night from Manhattan that our city is to have a business administration and a business man for Mayor. This is the first time I have been a candidate for anything and I hope my expressions of confidence do not seem unkind to the other candidates for Mayor. Each of them naturally likes to make a good showing as a matter of pride, even if he is not successful. If they can make good runs they may be able to keep on running for other offices and at other times. They say it is a germ disease which spreads through the system, and if once you form the habit the antitoxin which can counteract it has not been discovered.

"Your borough is largely undeveloped, and the next four years should see great sums expended here. It is your duty to decide who shall recommend your public improvements, who shall obtain them and who shall carry them out. Do you want them made for special interests or solely for the good for the borough? Do you want the money stolen or wasted or do you want men who will see that you get the equivalent of every dollar spent?

"Richmond Hill and Morris Park lack sewers. If elected I shall be Mayor for all five boroughs and shall not permit my interest or attention to be diverted from any one borough. While it is the duty of the Borough President to consider first the need of his borough I take it to be the duty of your Mayor to visit each borough personally and to be the Mayor for all."

Mr. Bannard was listened to very closely when he told the Queens people that he believed to a large extent in municipal ownership, but not in municipal operation, and added that he supposed they did not really want, after paying their fare, to pay for the deficit incurred in municipal operation such as was exemplified in the Staten Island ferry under municipal operation.

At Cooper Union, where the meeting had been organized by a labor committee, Mr. Bannard was applauded when he said that while he believed in personal liberty as a private right it descended to lawlessness when it encroached upon the rights of others. He said here also:

"About this time in every campaign a candidate is supposed to make special appeals to what is called the workingman in order to obtain his vote. I make no special plea to any class as such. If I have any self-respect I am the friend of every honest man, no matter how he earns his living. I began poor and have worked hard all my life, and have never stopped working. Some people work more than others with their hands and arms and backs, some work more with their legs—some add up figures all day under an electric light—some stand behind counters all day—some sit still and work on a typewriter—and some cover sheets of paper with a pen for others to read—and some teach people to read and write—and some do nothing but think and act. All useful men are at work, and are happier when they are at work, and keep their health better at work, provided thay don't work too hard. But the conditions must be right. How can we have a fair chance in our crowded city unless our houses are kept free from disease—unless our rooms have windows, and we have parks?

"It is better for people to help themselves in this country than to ask the lawyers and legislators to do it, and therefore we organize. I have always been an organizer and I believe in it, for capital or labor or in demanding schools and parks or in my own bank, which is called a trust company because it can act as trustee for people who die. It is not a trust."

Mr. Bannard talked at a noonday meeting at Thirteenth avenue and Twenty-third street and paid his respects, with that restraint which is customary with him, to Mr. Hearst in regard to that candidate's remarks in Queens on Monday evening, when Mr. Hearst told what people he would appoint to office when he was elected.

"I have not begun to make appointments yet," said Mr. Bannard; "it is customary to wait until January 1. Nevertheless I expect to be elected at the head of your business men's fusion ticket."

Mr. Bannard said that after a fairly long life spent in this city as a business man who had never run for office before his observation was that the people could not stand more than six years of Tammany government at one stretch.

"They waste our money," said he, "and they fatten our contractors. One man in Fourteenth street cuts the watermelon and his pals throw us pieces of the rind now and then in the shape of coal or shoes or picnics.

"When they get so bold that they squirt the seeds into our eyes then we rise and smite them. And that is where we are to-day. Lower rents are better than gifts. There is the greatest opportunity on earth for the right man to go into the Mayor's office and try to forget himself and remember whom he is working for—the people."

WHITMAN AT COOPER UNION.

Labor Crowd Cheers When He Promises to Enforce Criminal Law.

Candidate Whitman took it easy last night and made only two speeches, both before large crowds. The first meeting was held in Sokol Hall, 420 East Seventy-first street. The other was in Cooper Union, where Judge Whitman found an audience of labor folks who rooted for the fusion District Attorney candidate for all they were worth.

There appeared to be more real enthusiasm when the names of Whitman and Bannard were mentioned last night than at any other time in the campaign. Judge Whitman pleaded with his hearers to vote for Bannard and the rest of the fusion ticket, saying that present indications point to a big anti-Tammany victory. He seemed to think that Justice Gaynor is rapidly defeating himself by his own utterances.

The theme of Judge Whitman's addresses was the relation of the criminal law to the civil law. He said he believed that a rigid enforcement of criminal law is necessary and that in case he gets the job of District Attorney he'll see that thay are enforced. This talk pleased the audience at Cooper Union and they stood up and yelled.

BANNARD TALKS TO WOMEN.

He'd Spend Money Freely, He Says, in Any Worthy Cause.

Mr. Bannard managed to get to the Waldorf yesterday afternoon at a 2 o'clock meeting and a 4 o'clock meeting to tell the members of the New York Woman's Republican Club, who had assembled in a room in the state apartments, how glad he was they were going to work for his election.

He attacked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for debating as to whether they should vote $110,000 or nothing for the campaign against tuberculosis when $500,000 is needed.

"Some people are afraid of me," he said, "because I have the reputation of being too saving in my expenditures, but I am not saving when it comes to a question of the lives of the people or of the education of the chidlren. I believe in providing every child in New York with a seat in a properly equipped classroom, and I believe in clean streets. I think, however, that it is more important that Rivington street should be kept clean than that Fifth avenue should.

"I believe in having women on the Board of Education," continued Mr. Bannard, "and if I am elected, as I have every hope of being, I shall be glad to appoint women in that capacity if I can find suitable ones who are willing to serve, and I have no doubt that I shall be able to do so."

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, who used to be president of the club before Mrs. William Cumming Story got the office, said that she wanted to say something about a subject which had hitherto been tabooed on the club platform, and that was woman suffrage.

"This is a political club," said Mrs. Wentz, "and it seems to me that it is impossible for it to ignore any longer a question which is occupying so much of the public attention. It is undoubtedly the most important political question right now in England, and it is fast becoming a live political issue here in the United States. When women do vote, as I hope they will before very many years, the training that the members of this club have received regarding political methods will stand them in good stead. Let us work as hard as we can to elect the man for Mayor who stands for what we believe to be the best political principles and feel while we are doing it that it is but a preparation for the more active work which we will be called upon to do in the near future for our municipality and for our State."

STORY BY JUDGE GAYNOR.

Used to Illustrate How He Feels Just Now Toward Some Folks.

When the reporters called on him yesterday Judge Gaynor gave out the following statement:

When as a young man I was police commissioner of the Town of Flatbush, now a part of Brooklyn, I had to deal with six houses on the driving road to Coney Island which were too bad to be tolerated. I secured evidence and then had the proprietors and inmates arrested on warrants and tried and convicted, so as to save the community and especially the women and growing children, from scandal and contamination.

All of the houses except one were promptly vacated. The proprietor of that one was known as "Bulldog" Reagan. He held on for a while, and went about with a loaded stick in his sleeve threatening to kill me on sight. Every one advised me not to go out at night. There was a lonely stretch of bushes along the dirt sidewalk of Caton avenue, the street I lived on. Whenever I was out late at night I used to walk in the middle of the street along where these bushes were. I was not a bit afraid to meet Reagan in the open, but I did fear being hit from the bushes.

I confess I feel just like that now, with Brisbane and other hired and anonymous writers and talkers hitting at me from the bushes. I am so busy just now night and day in my present struggle that I cannot even dodge them, and may show marks of their billies, but I trust the honorable people of New York will take care of them. When the election is over I intend to take care of the ringleaders of them as I did of McKane. He laughed when I warned him; let them laugh now.

It is time that libellers be taught a lasting lesson in this great and enlightened city through the criminal law, and I now pledge myself to the people of this city that when elected and Mr. Battle comes in as District Attorney I shall teach them that lesson. It is time that New York were freed of them. Since the coming to this city of a certain individual assassination by libel and slander and self-laudation have been turned into a system and a trade here. Honor to the newspapers who honorably oppose me.

KAPPER NOMINATIONS FAULTY.

Court Orders His Name Stricken From Five of the Tickets.

Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday ordered the name of Isaac M. Kapper stricken from five tickets as an independent candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Kapper heads the Democratic judiciary ticket.

The motion to take Mr. Kapper's name from the five independent tickets on which he had been nominated by petition, was made by Hugo Hirsh on behalf of the Republican county committee. Mr. Hirsh held that all of the petitions were faulty.

D-Cady Herrick, counsel for Kapper, admitted the faultiness of four petitions, but fought hard to retain his client's name under the emblem of the Gresser nominators, formerly the Citizens Union. This petition contained 11,000 signatures. He said that the Republicans had stolen the emblem commonly used to designate the Union's place on the ballot, and had put up Almet Reed Latson as nominated by petition under this emblem just two days before the Union tried to do the same thing for Kapper.

When the Citizens Union found that Latson, the Republican candidate, was listed under their emblem the organization appealed, but without result. Then they changed their name to the Gresser Nominators and proceeded to draw up a new petition in favor of Kapper.

Justice Dickey decided that the petition was faulty because of the Union's tardiness in filing it.

HEARST AND FUSIONISTS

To Speak Together To-night at Carnegie Hall and in The Bronx.

William R. Hearst will be accompanied on his speechmaking tour to-night by several of the fusion candidates. At Carnegie Hall, where Mr. Hearst will speak first, John Purroy Mitchel, George McAneny and three fusion candidates for borough president, Lawrence Gresser in Queens, Cyrus C. Miller in The Bronx and Alfred E. Steers in Brooklyn, are on the programme. William Hepburn Russell will preside.

At Sulzer's Harlem River Park Mr. Hearst, John Purroy Mitchel, George McAneny and others will speak. Charles Sprague Smith will be chairman. The other meeting will be held at Jackson Casino in The Bronx

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NOT ONE WORD OF DEFENCE

GAYNOR FORBIDS FRIENDS TO REPLY TO ANY CHARGES.

Says He's a Babbling Brook and Is Walking in the Middle of the Road for Safety—Tells Richmond Borough They Should Have a Narrows Tube.

Judge Gaynor compared himself to a little brook before two audiences on Staten Island last night. To localize the simile for the benefit of the rural population which he believed that he was addressing, the Democratic candidate said that he was like a little brook on Staten Island.

"I am just like a little stream," were his words, "a little stream over here on Staten Island that has cut its furrows maybe for a million years for anything I know, or a hundred years or fifty years and which flows right on through its course; and you might just as well expect that stream itself to turn around and go back on its course as to expect any man of integrity in your community who has reached forty or fifty years even to turn around and go back. He cannot do it, even though he were disposed to do it, and he cannot be disposed to do it, because it is not in him."

The candidate brought in this comparison in discussing his fitness to be Mayor.

One thing he said which possibly he did not mean to say, just as he did not mean to say at Astoria the other night that during this campaign he was really standing on his head. But the context would seem to indicate that though obscure the candidate's thought was an unusual one. It was while he was addressing an audience of about a thousand persons in the German Club Rooms at Stapleton that Justice Gaynor made his enigmatic remarks.

"And you know that I did not want to run," he was saying in reviewing his formal history of the offering of the crown. "I have refused twice to run for Mayor of New York and I once refused to run for Mayor of Brooklyn because I was a judicial officer with a comfortable salary and I thought that was my life's work. But you all know the old saying that 'Man proposes and God disposes,' so here I am. Little by little they got me into it. I don't know exactly how, to tell the truth (Laughter.) I certainly never should have gone into it. But now that I am in it do you think I want to sit in the Mayor's chair and look sweet?"

Justice Gaynor did not elucidate why he never should have gone into it.

At his first meeting, which was in the Union Opera House, in West New Brighton, and which was presided over by Sidney F. Rawson, the candidate took exception to the introduction given him by the chairman. He did so in this language:

"One thing the chairman said that to some extent I regret. He entered into some personal defence of me for some things that may have been said in the newspapers of Manhattan against me during this canvass. Not one word of defence from anybody—not one word. I give that solemn adjuration to each and every body all over this great city of four and a half million people."

Justice Gaynor seemed to have taken the chairman's bad break not at all in good part, for at the second meeting, in Stapleton, he alluded again to his blunder in defending one needing no defence.

"I had frankly to tell the audience at the other meeting to-night," he said, "that I wanted no one in this city, newspaper or any one else, to defend me against anything. I must just stand and take it and I am willing to take it. I am willing to take even a stroke from the bushes. Some of you people live out here in the open country, and along your dirt roads there are bushes and I suppose some of you have gone in the middle of the road for fear somebody lying in wait in the bushes might attack you. Well, I am in just that position. I have just got to go by the bushes and they can hit me from the bushes and hit me from wherever they like."

In the West New Brighton meeting speech Gaynor referred for the first time to some of the arguments that have been made for candidates and based on the grounds of their professed religion. He said:

"Now with me on the ticket are Robert R. Moore for Comptroller and John Galvin for President of the Board of Aldermen. What are you going to do about them? Why, some people are saying to vote against them and to vote for Prendergast and Purroy Mitchel, and I declare reasons are being given around in certain quarters that ought never to be heard in politics—never! Politics would be disgraced if such reasons were to prevail. We are American citizens first of all and above all, and on election day we vote solely as American citizens honorably and faithfully for the best man irrespective of any other considerations or affiliations on this earth."

Justice Gaynor spoke of the possibility of there being a subway under the Narrows. Then came this cheering advice:

"I say to you that if I lived over here and the city could not build this tunnel (the Narrows tube) for you forthwith, I would be in favor of this borough at its own expense putting a tunnel under the Narrows here while the Fourth avenue Brooklyn subway is being built, so as to be ready for operation just as soon as that subway is built."

Chance to Buy Smuggled Laces.

Laces to the value of more than $7,000 which have been seized by the Government for the non-payment of customs duties will be sold to-day by United States Marshal Henkel at his office in the Federal Building. The goods were displayed for inspection all day yesterday and representatives of several dry goods houses looked them over. They include doilies, table covers, lace pieces and spreads and will be sold in a single lot.

What Metz thinks of the Political Reformers is in Pearson's Magazine for November. And what he thinks is worth knowing. In his four years' control of the city's cash he has certainly met politicians, reforming and otherwise. He tells bluntly what he thinks of the reforming kind. He explains the peculiar and surprising activities of some organizations, also the elasticity of newspaper advertising rates when city advertising is offered to these "opponents of graft and advocates of reform." It won't be pleasant reading for some men, but it will have lots of information for the public—and some fun. It is a mighty profitable story to read before voting.

A practical way to reduce criminality is set forth by Judge Warren Foster in the same issue. The names and methods of certain Congressmen who are getting rich at the expense of the city of Washington are also given in an authoritative account of Washington's government. There is a story which explains "what's the matter with American churches." James Creelman found the seat of the trouble in Jerusalem, and there are seven short fiction tales, including an unusual one by Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Pearson's Magazine for November

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